

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



Directorate-General for Research

Working document

**STUDY ON CULTURAL PROJECTS ELIGIBLE
FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION
STRUCTURAL FUNDS**

"Education and Culture" Series

EDUC 101 EN

This document is available in
FR (original)
EN

The opinions expressed in this document are the sole responsibility of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the European Parliament.

Reproduction and translation for non-commercial purposes are authorized provided the source is acknowledged and the publisher is given prior notice and sent a copy.

Publisher: European Parliament
 Directorate-General for Research
 L - 2929 Luxembourg

Editor : D.M. Morina, Principal Administrator
 Division for Policies on Social Affairs, Women, Health and Culture
 Tel.: (352) 4300-22924
 Fax: (352) 4300-27720

Author : Mr Léonce Bekemans, Professor at the College of Europe in Bruges (Belgium)
 and Mr Kristof Van Quathem, former student at the College of Europe and now
 works for ENTENTE - International Communication

Manuscript completed in November 1997

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT



Directorate-General for Research

Working document

**STUDY ON CULTURAL PROJECTS ELIGIBLE
FOR ASSISTANCE FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION
STRUCTURAL FUNDS**

"Education and Culture" Series

EDUC 101 EN

1-1998

CONTENTS

PREFACE	7
INTRODUCTION	9
 PART ONE: EUROPEAN ACTION AND PROGRAMMES WITH A CULTURAL DIMENSION	 11
 I. STRUCTURAL ACTION	 11
1.1. Community support frameworks	12
1.1.1. EAGGF - Guidance	12
1.1.2. ERDF	13
1.1.3. ESF	14
1.1.4. Conclusions	15
1.2. Community initiatives	15
1.2.1. Interregional cooperation: Interreg II	15
1.2.2. Employment and human resources development	16
1.2.2.1. Now	16
1.2.2.2. Horizon	17
1.2.2.3. Integra	17
1.2.2.4. Youthstart	18
1.2.2.5. Adapt	18
1.2.3. Industrial restructuring	18
1.2.3.1. Rechar II	19
1.2.3.2. Resider II	19
1.2.3.3. Konver	19
1.2.3.4. Retex	19
1.2.3.5. Regis II	20
1.2.3.6. Urban	20
1.2.3.7. SME	21
1.2.4. Restructuring of rural areas and fisheries	21
1.2.4.1. Pesca	21
1.2.4.2. Leader II	21
1.2.5. Conclusions	22
1.3. Transitional measures and innovative programmes	23
1.3.1. ERDF	23
1.4. Conclusions	24
 II. EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND YOUNG PEOPLE	 25
2.1. General and higher education	25
2.1.1. Socrates	25
2.1.2. Promotion and safeguard of regional and minority languages and cultures ...	27

2.2. Youth policy	27
2.2.1. Youth for Europe	27
2.3. Vocational training	27
2.3.1. Leonardo da Vinci	27
III. CULTURE AND AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA	28
3.1. Culture	28
3.1.1. Raphaël	29
3.1.2. Kaleidoscope	29
3.1.3. Ariane	30
3.1.4. Other cultural measures and cooperation with third countries	30
3.2. Audiovisual media	30
3.2.1. Media	30
3.2.2. The European dimension in the film industry and the audiovisual sector	31
3.2.3. European multilingual radio and television services	31
3.2.4. Advanced European television - production	32
3.2.5. Advanced European television - broadcasting	32
3.2.6. Guarantee Fund	32
3.3. Conclusions	33
IV. ENVIRONMENT	34
4.1. Life-environment	34
V. INTERNAL MARKET	34
5.1. SMEs	35
5.2. Social economy	35
5.3. Tourism	36
5.4. Info 2000	36
5.5. Promoting a multilingual information society	37
VI. RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT	38
6.1. Telematics applications of common interest	38
6.2. Advanced communication technologies and services	39
6.3. Information technologies	39
6.4. Standards, measurement and testing	40
6.5. Environment and climate	40
6.6. Dissemination and exploitation of results	41
6.7. Training and mobility of researchers	41
VII. COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND OTHER THIRD COUNTRIES	43
7.1. ACP	43
7.2. Meda	43
7.3. Phare	44
7.4. Tacis	45
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS	46

PART TWO: CULTURAL PROJECTS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS	47
I. CULTURAL AMENITIES	48
1.1. Cultural centres - meeting places	48
1.1.1. development	48
1.1.2. exploitation	49
1.2. Museums	49
1.2.1. development	49
1.2.2. networks and technologies	50
1.3. The cultural heritage - buildings and the environment	50
1.3.1. restoration and enhancement	51
1.3.2. protection	51
1.3.3. training	51
1.3.4. study visits and exchanges	51
II. EDUCATION, TRAINING, HUMAN RESOURCES AND JOBS	52
2.1. General	53
2.2. Artistic training	53
2.3. Crafts	53
2.4. Encouraging language learning	54
III. CULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING	54
3.1. Artistic production	55
3.2. Festivals and cultural events	56
3.3. Crafts and SMEs	56
3.4. Festivals and trade fairs	56
CONCLUSIONS	57
ANNEX	59

PREFACE

We were asked by the Directorate-General for Research at the European Parliament to compile a study on the cultural projects eligible for support from the European Union Structural Funds.

The diversity of Europe's cultural heritage is a vital part of Europe's identity and a source of creativity which can inspire, invigorate and guide the further progress of European integration. The social potential of culture, however, is still undervalued at European level, although the current debate clearly shows its potential for contributing to European economic and social cohesion.

There is a positive correlation between culture and socio-economic development which forms part of an integrated view of society. Culture can be a source of ideas and innovative action and a creator of jobs.

The European Union Structural Funds provide an administrative and budgetary structure at European level to fund and implement cultural projects. Article 128(4) of the Treaty on European Union provides the legal basis for taking cultural aspects into account in Community policies and action.

This study aims to survey and evaluate the cultural potential of Community programmes and action which could provide funding for cultural projects in the European Union.

The first, descriptive, part presents a brief summary and a quantitative and qualitative analysis of programmes and Structural Funds, with a sector-by-sector review on the basis of the EU budget and interpretation of the way in which Article 128(4) of the EU Treaty is applied.

In the second, more prescriptive, part we attempt to provide a practical, horizontally-structured guide with specific information on possible funding, as to which cultural projects could be funded by which EU programmes or cultural funds. We have also included information on the departments responsible for managing specific programmes in the European Commission.

The study concludes with some reflections on integrated structures which could increase the coherence and transparency of information and sources of funding in order to enhance the cultural dimension of EU activities.

Clearly, a study of this kind cannot be exhaustive but endeavours to make a useful and realistic contribution as a practical guide to improve the budgetary potential of cultural projects within the EU.

Bearing in mind the available sources of information and the fragmentation of cultural projects at European level, in compiling this study we have drawn on the Commission's first evaluation of cultural aspects in European Community action and on formal and informal conversations with the specialists in this field in the European organizations, whom we would like to thank. The views expressed are those of the authors.

* * *

INTRODUCTION

The cultural remit of the European Community

From the beginning, the relationship between culture and the development of the European Community has sparked off lively discussions. Europe is characterized by a well-maintained cultural diversity which at first sight is at odds with the objective of integration envisaged by the 'founding fathers'. Fear of a homogenous and uniform European culture, reduced to the lowest common denominator, has kept the Member States from making any moves towards a European cultural policy. This has not prevented the Commission and Parliament from taking the initiative to draw up some legislation on the cultural sector.

The idea of a European Community extending further than an economic community was expressed for the first time by the Heads of State at the European Council meeting at The Hague in 1969. In a 1973 communiqué the Council meeting in Copenhagen recognized culture as one of the basic elements of the 'European identity'. These statements, which sounded well but brought no concrete result, inspired the Commission in 1977 to propose 'Community action in the cultural sector'. As there was no legal basis in the Treaty of Rome, the Commission's main proposal was to apply the Treaty's existing provisions to the cultural sector: free movement of works of art, combating theft of works of art, free movement and the right of establishment of workers in the cultural sector and harmonization of copyright and taxes in the cultural sector. Some of the proposed initiatives nevertheless fell outside the scope of the Treaty, in particular preservation of the architectural heritage, cooperation between cultural institutions and the promotion of socio-cultural events at European level. Parliament supported the Commission proposals. The Council, however, never adopted the resolution.

It was not until 1984, after a new Commission proposal in 1982 and the solemn declaration by the European Council of Stuttgart in 1983, calling for closer cultural cooperation, that the first meeting of the Council of Ministers of Culture was held. Once more, the Council did not adopt the resolution on cultural cooperation. It did, however, approve some resolutions on the Year of Music, the European City of Culture and other small projects.

Following the Adonnino report, produced by an ad hoc committee set up by the Council of Fontainebleau in 1984, the Commission in 1987 proposed a new initiative as part of the preparations for the single market. The framework programme covered the period 1988 to 1992 and proposed action on the audiovisual industry, access to cultural resources, training and cooperation. The Council welcomed the proposal warmly but set different priorities: the audiovisual sector, the book sector, training and sponsorship. The framework programme gave birth to some substantial projects which still exist, such as Media, Erratums and Comett. In general, however, implementation lagged far behind the commitments made at a time when no price tag was attached¹.

The Maastricht Treaty

The Treaty on European Union (TEU) signed in Maastricht was the starting point for more significant cultural initiatives. The Treaty introduced Article 128, which states that '*the Community shall contribute to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity ...*' (Paragraph 1).

¹ J.A. McMahon, Education and culture in European Community Law, London, 1995, pp. 121-159

Extension of Community competence to the cultural sector (and some other non-economic sectors such as health, consumer protection, training and trans-European networks) was concomitant with the principle of subsidiarity (Article 3b of the TEU). Briefly, this principle states that the Community can intervene only if it is in a better position to achieve the objectives of the proposed action than are the Member States. In the case of Article 28, the contracting parties made sure that the Community would not go too far by carefully defining (limiting) the action which the Community could take (Paragraph 2). Its competence is limited to action which encourages cooperation between Member States and, if necessary, supports their action in the following areas:

- (1) *improvement of the knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of the European peoples;*
- (2) *conservation and safeguarding of cultural heritage of European significance;*
- (3) *non-commercial cultural exchanges;*
- (4) *artistic and literary creation, including in the audiovisual sector.*

This in fact reinforces the principle of subsidiarity, particularly as the Council can only act unanimously (Paragraph 5).²

Article 128(4) states that '*the Community shall take cultural aspects into account in its action under other provisions of this Treaty*' and the Amsterdam Treaty added: '*in particular in order to respect and to promote the diversity of its cultures.*' This article therefore requires that the cultural aspects of every initiative are taken into account. It must be said that the wording of this phrase does not provide a lot of protection as 'take into account' does not impose any obligations as to the outcome. Although Article 128(4) of the TEU is less reassuring than might have been hoped, it certainly provided encouragement for taking cultural considerations into account. The Commission has made an initial evaluation in its 'First report on the consideration of cultural aspects in European Community action'³. Throughout the Community budget it found actions which could have or already have a cultural aspect.

² L. Bekemans and A. Balodimos, *Étude concernant les modifications apportées par le Traité sur l'Union politique en ce qui concerne l'éducation, la formation professionnelle et la culture*, Bruges, Collège d'Europe, 1992, pp. 10-11.

³ COM(96) 160, 17.4.1996, First report on the consideration of cultural aspects in European Community action

PART ONE: EUROPEAN ACTION AND PROGRAMMES WITH A CULTURAL DIMENSION

The first part of this study presents a brief survey of all the Community programmes which have or could have a cultural dimension. Particular attention is paid to structural programmes. For each programme, an information table gives the budget line, Official Journal references, legal basis and the amount of commitment appropriations for 1997. The commitment appropriations are appropriations written into the 1997 budget, for which the budgetary authorities have authorized expenditure. These appropriations are normally paid out over several years. The payment appropriations are the appropriations which may be paid out in 1997. They are made up partly of the commitments made in 1997 and partly of commitments from the previous years. A list of the Commission departments responsible for each fund or programme is given in the Annex.

The structure of the study closely follows that of the Community budget.

I. STRUCTURAL ACTION

Structural action aims to promote coherent social and economic development of the Community in the context of the single market by stimulating the macro-economic environment (Article 130a of the TEU). It is covered by the Structural Funds which represent just over a third of the Community's annual expenditure i.e. ECU 31 838 500 000, or 35.7% of the expenditure of the 1997 budget.

There are three types of structural action: action using 'Community support frameworks' (90%), Community initiatives (9%) and transitional and innovatory measures. The objectives and regional focus of each measure are specified, but the rules for funding them are the same. All expenditure is obligatorily financed by the Structural Funds: the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section (EAGGF-Guidance), the Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the European Social Fund (ESF). Financing principally takes the form of co-financing of **operational programmes**. These programmes represent a coherent series of multiannual measures, which may call on various funds or financial instruments⁴ for their implementation.

1.1. Community support frameworks

Action financed by the **Community support frameworks** is concentrated on eligible areas or regions under one of the six following objectives:

⁴ OJ L 193/5 31.7.1993 - Regulation 2081/93 on the tasks of the Structural Funds and their effectiveness and on coordination of their activities between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments; OJ L 193/5 31.7.1993 - Regulation (EC) 2082/93 laying down implementing provisions with regard to coordination of the activities of the different Structural Funds between themselves and with the operations of the European Investment Bank and the other existing financial instruments.

- Objective 1: promoting regions whose development is lagging behind;
 Objective 2: converting regions seriously affected by industrial decline;
 Objective 3: combating long-term unemployment;
 Objective 4: facilitating the occupational integration of young people;
 Objective 5: (a) adjustment of agricultural structures
 (b) promoting the development of rural areas
 Objective 6: aid to sparsely populated regions.

Each Structural Fund does not necessarily contribute to all the objectives. EAGGF-Guidance, for instance, only applies in regions under Objectives 1, 5a and b and 6.

The Community support frameworks are implemented in cooperation with the Member States. The Member States propose **regional development plans** which state the objectives and the areas where the action will be concentrated. On the basis of these documents, Community support frameworks specifying the objectives, nature and financing of the various measures are drawn up jointly between the Member States and the Commission. Community support frameworks must observe the principle of additionality. This means that Community aid must not be a substitute for the public structural expenditure of the Member State.

From the cultural point of view, the content of Community support frameworks largely depends on the Member States. It is for the Member States to assess the amount of added value the cultural sector brings to regional development. It is important that any action, including cultural action, is in line with the purpose of structural action, i.e. contributes to economic and social cohesion. This implies that the cultural sector is considered only from the economic point of view. The only question asked therefore is how culture could help to increase a region's GDP or create jobs.

1.1.1. European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund, Guidance Section (EAGGF-Guidance)

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B-2-1.0.	L 374/25 31.12.88 L 193/44 31.7.93	Art. 43 TEU	ECU 4 026 100 000

Objectives:

EAGGF-Guidance applies in the areas under Objectives 1, 5a, 5b and 6. The main aim of the Fund is to strengthen and reorganize agricultural structures, ensure the conversion of agricultural production and foster the development of supplementary activities, ensuring a fair standard of living for farmers, and to help develop the social fabric.

Cultural potential:

Action with a cultural dimension can be found in measures aiming to improve product marketing, encourage investment in tourism and crafts and protect the environment.

1.1.2. European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.2.	L-347/15 31.12.88 L 193/20 31.7.93	Art. 130e TEU	ECU 12 989 700 000

Objectives:

The ERDF is the main Community financial instrument for structural action. It helps to 'redress the main regional imbalances in the Community through participation in the development and structural adjustment of regions whose development is lagging behind and in the conversion of declining industrial regions' (TEU Article 130c).

It contributes to achieving Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 and helps to support:

- (a) productive investment,
- (b) the creation or modernization of infrastructures,
- (c) action to develop the indigenous potential of the regions concerned.

Cultural potential:

Infrastructure modernization as a means of economic regeneration often contains a cultural element. Improving the industrial environment should not only contribute to improving the quality of life but also produce a more attractive environment for investors by offering them a generally welcoming setting. To this end the Fund may finance the creation of cultural centres and the renovation of buildings forming part of the cultural or industrial heritage.⁵ The creation and modernization of tourism infrastructure often includes action to exploit the potential of existing cultural assets while protecting and restoring these assets.⁶

The development of indigenous potential (Point c) takes the form of a measure aiming to upgrade rural resources in order to slow down the rural exodus. Under this measure rural workshops will be created, houses and villages built and facilities for recreational areas installed.

1.1.3. European Social Fund

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.3.	L 374/21 31.12.88 L 193/39 31.7.93	Article 146-147 TEU	ECU 7 639 100 000

Objectives:

⁵ The Hainaut single programming document 1994-1999 gives some examples. One proposed project is to exploit the potential of sites and monuments considered to be of exceptional quality. Among the selection criteria are the visual impact of the site, the project's architectural quality and contribution to townscape or countryside and evidence of the site's heritage, historic, architectural and social value.

⁶ A project in Hainaut plans to give its cultural heritage a higher and more attractive profile, and realize the area's potential historical interest.

The European Social Fund aims to 'render the employment of workers easier and to increase their geographical and occupational mobility within the Community, and to facilitate their adaptation to industrial changes and to changes in production systems, in particular through vocational training and retraining.' (Article 123 TEU). The Fund operates in areas under Objectives 1, 2, 5b, 6 and in particular 3 and 4. It is particularly concerned with vocational training, recruitment subsidies and creating self-employed activities to combat long-term unemployment (Objective 3), while facilitating the occupational integration of young people (Objective 4). In the other areas, the ESF promotes job stability and the development of new employment possibilities. For the period 1994 to 1999, the ESF has been allocated ECU 47 bn (1994 price), i.e. 9% of the Community budget. In 1997, the Fund financed 400 operational programmes.⁷

Cultural potential:

As with the other Funds, the legislative provisions do not contain direct references to culture. The Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, however, gave the cultural sector an important part to play.⁸

The cultural sector in fact has the potential to create stable employment with high added value which is accessible to people without many qualifications. Programmes can have a cultural dimension at three levels:

- the project can be directly concerned with the cultural sector,
- it can use the cultural sector as a testing ground for developing vocational training and human resources,
- it can use culture as a means of expression and validation.⁹

1.1.4. Conclusions

In its first report on the consideration of cultural aspects in European Community action, the Commission makes some estimates of the proportion of Structural Funds allocated to projects with a cultural dimension.¹⁰

It estimates that for the Community support frameworks under Objective 1, 11 operational programmes, representing 12% of the budget for Objective 1 (ECU 1 995 306 000 for 1997) include a cultural component. The exact amount spent on these cultural initiatives is not defined.

For the Objective 2 regions, the contribution by the Structural Funds to cultural projects is estimated at 4% of the total expenditure under Objective 2 (4% in 1997 was ECU 118 796 000). The Objective 5b regions could receive an (unspecified) proportion of the ECU 227 m allocated annually to tourism and local development.

⁷ ESF Info Review, Information Bulletin of the European Social Fund, No 2, 1997, p. 12.

⁸ COM(93)700, 5.12.1993, Growth, competitiveness, employment. The challenges and ways forward into the 21st century, White Paper, p. 143.

⁹ COM(96)160, 17.4.96, p. II-14. In Denmark, for example, the ESF under an Objective 3 project is supporting the Danish Submarine Foundation. Young unemployed people are restoring a former Soviet submarine so that in a few years it should be the third tourist attraction in the town of Kolding. They are thus acquiring initial practical experience in electronics and learning languages and public relations. In Finland, the ESF is contributing to the 'Blue Workshop', a centre where young unemployed people with no qualifications receive training and practical experience in areas connected with art. This, however, is greatly dependent on the willingness of the Member States to initiate such activities.

¹⁰ COM(96)160, 17.4.96, p. II-1-5.

The Commission does not give estimates for the other objectives.

Summary table: Expenditure on Community support frameworks

Fund	Expenditure authorized in 1997 (in Ecus)
EAGGF - guidance	4 026 100 000
ERDF	12 989 700 000
ESF	7 639 100 000

1.2. Community initiatives

Community initiative programmes represent only a small part of expenditure on structural measures, approximately 9% or ECU 13.45 bn for the period 1995-1999. They often have a supplementary function and are proposed by the Commission as multi-annual programmes. Projects which are agreed with the Member State are then included in operational programmes and financed by the Structural Funds. With a few exceptions, these initiatives are concentrated in regions which are eligible under the Structural Funds.¹¹

1.2.1. Interregional cooperation: Interreg II

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	C.A. 1997
B2-1.4.1.0.	C 180/60 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 759 000 000
	C 200/23 10.7.96	Regulation 2083/93	

Objectives:

The Interreg II programme, adopted by the Commission in 1994 for the period 1995-1999, aims to stimulate cross-border cooperation and to contribute to the development of border regions. In 1996 the Commission adopted an additional section on spatial planning. Allocations to this programme come under a financial package of ECU 2 900 million (1994 price) for the period 1995 to 1999.

Cultural potential:

There are projects aiming to encourage the development of SMEs and small-scale enterprises or develop tourism¹² Measures to improve agricultural products and processes or measures aiming to improve cooperative marketing structures can be based on the participants' common traditions and

¹¹ See also: Commission, Guide to the Community Initiatives 1994-1999, Luxembourg, 1994, 104p.

¹² A programme on the border between Pas-de-Calais and Belgium included efforts to combat erosion of coastal dunes and a campaign to promote Flemish lace. Commission, Community initiatives, Luxembourg 1994 (CX-79-93-590-Fr-C).

cultural values. The new section of the programme aims to promote tourism, develop networks of medium-sized towns and increase cooperation using information and communication technology in the field of tourism.

1.2.2. Employment and human resources development.

The Community's social cohesion policy is largely financed by the European Social Fund through the Community support framework for Objectives 1,2, 5b and in particular 3 and 4 in the form of vocational training programmes. This financial aid is supplemented by the Commission's 'Emploi' and 'Adapt' initiatives.¹³ Most of the initiatives place particular emphasis on their transnational dimension.

The Emploi Programme, adopted on 15 June 1994, covers the period 1995 to 1999 and includes the Now, Horizon and Youthstart subprogrammes. In 1996 the Commission added a new section, Integra.

1.2.2.1. Now

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.2.0.	C 180/36 1.7.94 C 200/21 10.7.96	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 123 600 000

Objectives:

The programme aims to promote equal opportunities for women in employment. A budget of ECU 496 m covers implementation of the programme for the period 1994-1999.

Cultural potential:

One of the measures which could receive financial aid is 'development of networking and cooperation on local employment initiatives, aimed at mobilizing the capacities of women to build on local resources such as tourism, culture and the environment. The programme also aims to support independent initiatives, small businesses and cooperatives. Such initiatives often have a cultural dimension.

1.2.2.2. Horizon

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.2.1.	C 180/36 1.7.94 C 200/21 10.7.96	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 86 600 000

Objectives:

¹³ See: Commission, Community social policy: Programmes, networks and observatories, Luxembourg 1996, 113 p.

The Horizon programme aims to improve the employment prospects of disabled people and other disadvantaged groups. A budget of ECU 513 million covers implementation of the programme for the period 1994-1999.

Cultural potential:

The programme is sometimes given practical application in the cultural sector.¹⁴

1.2.2.3. Integra

Budget Line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.2.2.	C 200/13 10.7.96	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 121 500 000

Objectives:

This programme covers the period 1996-1999 and is intended to improve access to the job market for those who have been excluded, particularly migrants and refugees. The budget of ECU 385 million covers implementation of this programme for the period 1996-1999.

Cultural potential:

The cultural aspect of this programme is demonstrated mainly in the possibility of interaction between different cultures. For example, the programme funds local activities aiming to promote dialogue between key participants.¹⁵

1.2.2.4. Youthstart

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.2.3.	C 180/36 1.7.94 C 200/21 10.7.96	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 94 200 000

Objectives:

The Youthstart programme aims to help young people enter the job market. A budget of ECU 441 million covers implementation of the programme for the period 1994-1999.

Cultural potential:

Among the measures funded by this programme are initiatives in the field of the arts, cultural heritage, environmental protection and urban regeneration, enabling young people to acquire specialized experience on training or placement or integrating them into the job market.

¹⁴ In Trier (Germany), for example, there is a programme aiming to integrate young immigrants with few qualifications by training them for hotel work. The training includes elements of a new tourism promotion strategy. Classes are given in history, culture, local music and a foreign language.

¹⁵ Commission, *L'Europe des villes. Actions communautaires en milieu urbain*, Luxembourg, 1996, p. 13. At Karlshamn (Sweden) there is a project to reintegrate young delinquents through theatre.

1.2.2.5. Adapt

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.2.4.	C 180/30 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 349 400 000

Objectives:

The Adapt programme, set up in 1994, aims to help workers adapt to industrial change and to improve the way the job market functions. The programme is covered by a budget of ECU 1.4 billion for the period 1994-1999.

Cultural potential:

The programme makes no mention of a cultural dimension as such. It is, however, clear that the cultural sector can play an important role in implementing the programme. This is evident in one of the objectives, 'the development of new jobs and new activities, ... exploiting the potential of SMEs.'

1.2.3. Industrial restructuring

Industrial restructuring action dates back to the 1980s, when heavy industries such as steel, mining, textiles and the arms industry faced a major crisis. The Community programmes aim to convert these traditional industrial by diversifying their economic activities. This is to be achieved by promoting new activities and retraining the workforce. The programmes' cultural aspects are often similar, being generally projects aiming to improve the environment in seriously run-down areas and promote tourism, particularly industrial heritage tourism. Vocational training can be based on these activities and in this way contribute to the region's cultural development. The programmes vary according to the type of industry in the region concerned.

1.2.3.1. Rechar II

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.3.0.	C 180/26 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93 Regulation 2083/93	ECU 143 000 000

Objectives:

The Rechar programme aims to stimulate the economic conversion of coal-mining areas. It is covered by a budget of ECU 400 million (1994 price) for the period 1994-1997.¹⁶

1.2.3.2. Resider II

¹⁶ For example in Rhineland-Westphalia, in the Ruhr basin, Zollverein mine No 12 has been listed and restored. The area is now a business and leisure centre, including a small theatre, a concert hall, a museum, an art gallery and a lecture hall. Commission, Community initiatives, Luxembourg 1994 (CX-79-93-590-Fr-C).

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.3.1.	C 180/22 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93 Regulation 2083/93	ECU 170 000 000

Objectives:

The Resider programme was set up to stimulate the regeneration of steel-making areas affected by the crisis. The programme is covered by a budget of ECU 500 million (1994 price) for the period 1994-1997.

1.2.3.3. Konver

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.3.2.	C 180/18 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93 Regulation 2083/93	ECU 91 000 000

Objectives:

The Konver programme was set up to restructure regions which were heavily dependent on the defence industry. Because of the viability of these highly specialized enterprises, the sole object of most of these programmes is to redirect enterprises involved in the defence industry towards other sectors. The programme is covered by a budget of ECU 500 million (1994 price) for the period 1994 to 1997.

1.2.3.4. Retex

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.3.3.	C 142/5 4.6.92	Regulation 4253/88	ECU 223 000 000

Objectives:

The Retex programme aims to speed up the diversification of regions heavily dependent on the textile and clothing industry. The programme was set up in 1992 and is covered by a budget of ECU 400 million (1994 price) for the period 1994-1997.

1.2.3.5. Regis II

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.4.	C 180/44 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 196 000 000

Objectives:

The Regis II programme aims to stimulate additional development activity in the most remote regions, in order to integrate them more closely into the Community's internal market. The Regis II programme is covered by ECU 600 million (1994) for the period 1994-1999.

Cultural potential:

The promotion of economic diversification is one of the specific objectives and includes a provision on developing tourism, in particular, enhancing historic buildings and local cultures.

1.2.3.6. Urban

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.5.	C 180/6 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 126 000 000
	C 200/4 10.7.96	Regulation 2083/93	

Objectives:

The Urban programme, which was set up in 1994 and extended in 1996, aims to tackle, in an integrated framework, the socio-economic problems which are strongly concentrated in some urban areas, such as unemployment, crime, deteriorating infrastructure and health. The programme has a budget of ECU 600 million (1994), for the period 1994-1999. The programme's extension in 1996 increased this amount to ECU 157 million (1996) for the period 1996-1999.

Cultural potential

Vocational training programmes can fruitfully be given practical application in the cultural sector. In addition, the programme makes provision for improving infrastructures, in particular creating facilities for culture, recreation and sport and rehabilitating abandoned sites and contaminated areas.

1.2.3.7. SME Initiative

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.7.	C 180/10 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93 Regulation 2083/93	ECU 226 000 000

Objectives:

The SME initiative aims to help SMEs adapt to the single market and the changing international economic environment. A budget of ECU 1 000 million (1994) for the period 1994-1999 is allocated to this programme.

Cultural potential:

The programme does not have a direct incidence on culture, but could nevertheless contribute to cultural development if SMEs in the cultural sector take part in the programme, and to the extent that international exchanges and cooperation can have cultural implications.

1.2.4. Restructuring of rural areas and fisheries

1.2.4.1. Pesca

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.0.	C 180/1 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 71 000 000

Objectives:

The objective of the Pesca programme is to assist restructuring in the fisheries sector and to contribute to diversification in the regions concerned by developing job-creating activities. The Structural Funds' contribution to Pesca is ECU 250 m for the period 1995 to 1999.

Cultural potential:

The cultural sector can certainly play a part here. The programme already identifies 'the development of fishing ports to accommodate new activities, including tourism' as one possibility. In addition, promoting and adding value to fisheries products can include cultural events such as festivals and annual markets.

1.2.4.2. Leader II

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.4.6.	C 180/48 1.7.94	Regulation 2082/93	ECU 333 500 000

Objectives:

The Leader programme aims to stimulate innovative action by local State and private operators in all sectors of the rural environment. An important element in achieving this objective is the promotion of a European rural development network to encourage dissemination of experience, information and know-how. The Leader programme has a budget of Ecu 1 400 m (1994) for the period 1994-1999.

Cultural potential:

The cultural aspect is present at various levels. Aid for developing tourism involves identifying, restoring and renovating historic buildings and rural sites of interest to tourists. Promoting small businesses and crafts enhances local natural resources.

Traditions and culture can play an important role in promoting and marketing local products through festivals, trade fairs and sales networks. Initiatives aiming to preserve and improve the quality of life include renovation and development of villages and existing historic buildings, support for the

creation and dissemination of cultural projects connected with rural development and the enhancement of natural resources and landscapes.¹⁷

1.2.5. Conclusions

In its first evaluation report the Commission estimates the amounts allocated to cultural projects for only some of the programmes. For Interreg II the amount is 3 m per year. The Konver, Resider II, Rechar II, Retex and Pesca programmes are thought to devote approximately 1.15% of their funds each year to cultural programmes, i.e. a total of ECU 5 m. The Commission does not give a figure for the Regis II, Leader II and Urban programmes or any of the programmes concerned with human resources development. The proportion of the Structural Funds allocated to cultural projects is therefore very small. It is nevertheless clear that with the inclusion of the Leader and Urban programmes which have a very considerable cultural dimension with a budget of almost half a billion ecus a year, this is a considerable amount of money.¹⁸

Summary table: Expenditure on Community initiative programmes

Programmes	Expenditure authorized in 1997 (in Ecus)
Interreg II	759 000 000
Now	123 600 000
Horizon	86 600 000
Integra	121 500 000
Youthstart	94 200 000
Adapt	349 400 000
Rechar II	143 000 000
Resider II	170 000 000
Konver	91 000 000
Retex	223 000 000
Regis II	196 000 000
Urban	226 000 000
Pesca	71 000 000
Leader II	335 500 000

1.3. Transitional measures and innovative programmes

Approximately 1% of finance for 'structural action' is allocated to innovative measures. As stated in the introduction to this section, these measures are also financed by the Structural Funds. In contrast to the previous structural programmes, these programmes can include projects and participants from other regions of Europe, although the Objectives 1 to 6 eligible areas are still given priority. Programmes funded under the ERDF in particular have a major cultural dimension.

¹⁷ For example in the Cathare region of France, the Leader programme has helped the 'Association andoise d'economie montagnarde' to restore Puivert castle. Magnificent stone sculptures representing musicians inspired the project initiators to manufacture the instruments themselves. This gave new cultural impetus to the whole region.

¹⁸ COM(96) 160, 17.4.96, p. II-5-16.

1.3.1. European Regional Development Fund ¹⁹

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B2-1.8.2.	L 374/15 31.12.88 C 253/26 29.9.95	Regulation EEC 4254/88 Art. 10	ECU 170 170 000

Objectives:

Article 10 of the ERDF Regulation for 1995 - 1999 aims to encourage an integrated approach to development, to promote exchanges of experience and the use of new technologies. A budget of ECU 395 m (1995) is provided for the period 1995-1999.

Cultural potential:

Pilot projects are divided into three programmes, all with a cultural dimension.

1. Interregional cooperation and regional economic innovation (ECU 270 m). There are three parts to this programme: innovative action, internal interregional cooperation and external interregional cooperation. Innovative action is focused on enhancing European culture and heritage, i.e. carrying out and harnessing network projects focused on the Community's cultural heritage and the link between the networks' cultural activities and regional and local economic development.²⁰

2. Action in the area of regional development (ECU 45 m). There are three types of project: in large transnational areas, in specific areas or projects to disseminate know-how and cooperation. Rural development plans are focused on the following areas: the open area and public facilities, the natural heritage and the historic and artistic heritage.

3. Projects in the urban area (ECU 80 m). There are three types of project: new pilot projects, harnessing and disseminating the results and drawing up statistics and urban indicators. The topics eligible for funding include: strategies to promote and exploit cultural assets, relaunching the economy in historic centres and a guide to good practice for preserving buildings of architectural or social interest.

The Commission estimates that approximately 6% of expenditure is allocated to cultural projects. This would amount to ECU 17 m per year. Apart from the ERDF, other funds also finance innovative projects. Their cultural dimension, however, is not so clear.²¹

1.4. Conclusions

It is not easy to assess what proportion of the Structural Funds is allocated to projects with a cultural dimension. It is estimated, however, that no less than 80% of the Community's expenditure in the

¹⁹ See: Commission, Guide to innovative actions for regional development (ERDF Art. 10), 1995-1999, Luxembourg, 1995, 60 p.

²⁰ See also: OJ C 253/26, 29.9.95, Call for proposals from networks of regional and local authorities wishing to implement joint pilot inter-regional cooperation projects for economic development in the cultural field under Article 10 of the ERDF regulation.

²¹ COM(96) 160, 17.4.1996, II-II.

cultural sector comes from the Structural Funds. Depending on whether the tourism sector is included or not, a conservative estimate would be ECU 400 million between 1989 and 1993 or 10 times this amount if tourism is included.²² With regard to the criteria for eligibility there is one constant factor: all the programmes must contribute to the Community's economic and social cohesion. Each programme lays down additional geographical, economic or social criteria. Cultural projects financed by the Structural Funds rarely form part of a Community policy on culture. The link between culture and the economy is most evident in the tourism sector. Parliament has already made the comment that this sector is probably too dominant and that the cultural sector offers other possibilities.²³ The Commission recognizes that these criteria are often too vague and not appropriate to regional differences. Appropriate criteria and specific evaluation methods could clarify the potential of the Structural Funds for the cultural sector.²⁴

With regard to decision-making powers, it is clear that the Commission and the Member States share the responsibility for choosing projects and using funds wisely. Parliament can only play a secondary role in the whole procedure.

The Commission is only obliged to inform Parliament of the progress it achieves (Article 130b of the TEU). With regard to cultural measures this is not surprising. Most Member States attach great importance to their powers in the cultural area.

Moreover, the subsidiarity principle excludes any more active Community intervention. It would not be credible to maintain that the Community would be better placed to decide where and how expenditure on culture should be made. Very often these are small-scale initiatives which are firmly embedded in the social and economic fabric of small towns or underpopulated regions.

II. EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND YOUNG PEOPLE

The 1993 Commission White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment placed great emphasis on the importance of education and vocational training for employment and economic development.²⁵ Since the Maastricht Treaty, the Community has been able to contribute to 'the development of quality education by encouraging cooperation between Member States', and even to supplement their action while respecting the principle of subsidiarity (Article 126 TEU). Article 127 TEU requires the Community to implement 'a vocational training policy which shall support and supplement the action of the Member States...'

Today, the Community's objectives under these provisions are: General and higher education, youth policy and vocational training and guidance. The three main programmes are Socrates, Leonardo da Vinci and Youth for Europe. The link between education and culture is evident.

2.1. General and higher education

2.1.1. Socrates

²² European Parliament, opinion on the communication from the Commission entitled 'Cohesion policy and culture: a contribution to employment', rapporteur. L. Vecchio, p.8, PE 222.345

²³ *ibid*

²⁴ COM(96) 512, 20.11.1996, Commission communication 'Cohesion policy and culture: a contribution to employment', p. 13. Although the Commission admits that the criteria are inappropriate, it does not propose any alternatives.

²⁵ COM(93) 700, 5.12.1993, Growth, competitiveness and employment, p. 143.

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-1.0.0.1.	L 87/10 20.4.95	TEU Art. 126-127	ECU 171 450 000

Objectives:

The Socrates programme was established in 1995 and includes the Erasmus, Comenius, Lingua, Eurydice and Arion programmes. The programme's main objective is to encourage cooperation between the Member States and to contribute to the development of quality education. More specifically, it aims to develop a European dimension in education, drawing on the cultural heritage of the Member States. In addition, the teaching of languages should increase mutual understanding and solidarity between nations and promote the intercultural dimension of education.

The Socrates programme covers the period 1995-1999 and has an overall budget of Ecu 850 m (1994 price). The cultural potential of its various subprogrammes is discussed below.

Erasmus: the Erasmus programme benefits culture primarily through the influence of university exchanges on the participants. Erasmus grants facilitate student mobility. If the participants are from arts or human science subjects, the programme has a direct cultural dimension. In addition, the programme aims to promote the European dimension in universities, particularly 'the understanding of the cultural, artistic, political, economic and social characteristics of the other Member States'. The funds allocated to the Erasmus programme may not be less than 55% of the Socrates budget.

Comenius: The Comenius programme focuses on teaching in schools (primary and secondary) and aims to promote partnerships between schools built around a European education project. To this end, topics of European interest are developed, which may include learning and improving languages, mobility of pupils or exchanges of information and experience. Priority will be given to projects with a 'European dimension in general, as well as other themes concerned with cultural heritage, protection of the environment, artistic education, and the promotion of science and technology'.

Another important element is intercultural education. Transnational projects aiming to 'promote intercultural education for all schoolchildren' are eligible for these funds.

A third measure is concerned with updating and improving the skills of education staff. Exchanges of information and experience, visits to other countries and international seminars clearly have a cultural development aspect. The resources allocated to the Comenius programme may not be less than 10% of the Socrates budget.

The following horizontal measures are to be allocated at least 25% of the Socrates budget.

Lingua: language is an important part of culture. The promotion of language skills can thus contribute to a better cultural understanding between the peoples of the European Union. The Lingua programme funds a range of measures aiming to promote the knowledge of languages, in particular of the languages which are least widely used and least taught, using new educational technologies and helping people who are less advantaged.

Eurydice: exchanges of information on educational systems and policy, reforms, innovations and dissemination of the results of research in education.

Arion: the organisation of multilateral study visits to facilitate exchanges of information and experience.

Adult education in general: this programme aims to promote the European dimension in the general, cultural and social education of adults, in particular through disseminating knowledge about cultures and traditions in the Member States and the languages of the European Union.

2.1.2. Promotion and safeguard of regional and minority languages and cultures

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B-33.0.0.6.			ECU 3 675 000

Objectives:

This measure was established by the Commission in 1983 at the request of the European Parliament. It funds cultural and educational projects, particularly language learning, publications for children, cultural events, media productions etc. It still has no legal basis.²⁶

2.2. Youth policy

2.2.1. Youth for Europe

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-1.0.1.0.	L 87/1 20.4.95	TEU Art. 126	ECU 24 500 000

Objectives:

The Youth for Europe programme was set up in 1988 and is now in its third phase, covering the period 1995-1999. The programme lasts five years and has a total budget of ECU 126 m (1994 price). Among the programme's aims are to encourage independence, creativity and enterprise among young people, particularly at the social, civic and cultural level and to help them perceive the European Union as an integral part of their historical, social and cultural environment.

To this end, the programme hopes to 'contribute to the educational process of young people by developing exchange activities within the Community', with special reference to the situation of disadvantaged young people. Particular attention is paid to projects involving cultural expression as a favoured means of communication between young people at Community level.²⁷

²⁶ An example is the Maritxu Berritsu Basque language radio programme, prepared in collaboration with primary school teachers and pupils to help Basque-speaking children in Spain and France develop their ability to communicate in Basque. COM(96) 160, 17.4.96, p.II-22.

²⁷ Graffiti, for example, is a project involving the organization of exchanges, meetings, exhibitions and publications on graffiti. COM(96) 160, 17.4.96, p. II-22.

2.3. Vocational training and guidance

2.3.1. Leonardo da Vinci

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-1.0.2.1.	L 304/8 29.12.95	TEU Art.127	150 000 000 Ecus

Objectives:

The Leonardo da Vinci programme is the result of rationalizing the policy on vocational training. It was set up in 1994 covering the period 1995-1999 and includes the previous programme. It was set up in 1994 for the period 1995-1999 and includes the previous programmes Comett, Eurotynet, Force and Petra. It has an overall budget of ECU 620 m.

Cultural potential:

Pilot projects or placements and exchanges can use the cultural and crafts sector as a very advantageous field for the practical application of vocational training and the development of creativity, initiative and enterprise. The programme helps to increase awareness of both public and private sector vocational training policies through surveys, analyses and exchanges.

Summary table: expenditure on education, vocational training and youth

Programmes	Expenditure authorized in 1997 (in ecus)
Socrates	171 450 000
Promoting and safeguarding languages	3 675 000
Youth for Europe	24 500 000
Leonardo da Vinci	150 000 000

III. CULTURE AND AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

3.1. Culture

Since signature of the Maastricht Treaty, the Community has been able to play a more active part in the cultural sector. Its powers, however, are relative. The programmes must above all stimulate transnational cooperation and improve the effectiveness of exchanges of information and experience. There are three major programmes: Raphael, Kaleidoscope and Ariane. In the audiovisual sector, the Community aims above all to stimulate European production and the use of advanced technologies.

3.1.1. Raphaël

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.0.0.	C 264/69 11.9.96 C 265/4 12.9.96 ²⁸	Article 128 TEU	ECU 10 600 000

Objectives:

The Raphael programme covers the period 1997 to 2000 and aims to contribute to protecting cultural heritage, improving access to it and realizing its potential. The programme was adopted only after two years of discussions between the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers. It was finally adopted on 16 September 1996 with an overall budget of ECU 30 m. The Commission has been asked to submit by the end of 1998 a new proposal involving a smaller budget than planned. The programme comprises five actions: development and promotion of cultural heritage; networks and partnerships; access to heritage; innovation, further training and professional mobility; and cooperation with third countries and international organizations.

3.1.2. Kaleidoscope

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.0.1.	L 99/20, 20.4.96	Article 128 TEU	ECU 8 550 000

Objectives:

The Kaleidoscope programme was set up in 1996 and aims to encourage the creative arts and to promote knowledge about and dissemination of culture, through cooperation in this area between the Member States at European level.

The programme aims to encourage activities in the creative arts with a European dimension, to support innovative cultural projects, to contribute to further training for artists and others engaged in the cultural sector and to contribute to mutual understanding of cultures. The programme covers the period 1996-1998 and has an overall budget of ECU 26.5 m (1996 price). The planned projects involve support for cultural events organized under partnership arrangements or by networks, large-scale European collaborative measures, participation by third countries, the European city of culture and European culture month and specific measures to improve exchanges of experiences and the creation of networks.

3.1.3. Ariane

²⁸ At the time of writing this study, the programme as adopted had not yet been published in the Official Journal.

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.0.2.	L 291/26, 24.10.97	Article 128 TEU	ECU 2 775 000

Objectives:

The Ariane programme covers the period 1997-1998 and aims to increase awareness and dissemination of works of literature and European history. The programme has an overall budget of ECU 7 m (1996 price). It aims to encourage the dissemination of literary and dramatic works through translation, to encourage exchanges of experience, to promote a high standard of translation and to support research projects.

3.1.4. Other cultural measures and cooperation with third countries

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.0.3			ECU 6 000 000

Objectives:

This appropriation is intended to fund cooperation measures with third countries which would not be covered by the Kaleidoscope or Raphael programmes. It is also intended to support cultural events and measures to preserve and protect the cultural heritage.

3.2. Audiovisual media

The cultural dimension of the audiovisual sector, particularly the cinema, is evident. Community action aims to support independent European productions and ensure that they are disseminated. The largest programme is Media. There are also programmes aiming to encourage the use of new techniques and protect minority languages.

3.2.1. Media

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.1.0.	L 321/25, 30.12.65 L 321/33, 30.12.95	Article 130 TEU	ECU 58 250 000

Objectives:

Media is the main support programme. It has two parts, one to promote the development and distribution of European audiovisual works, the other to set up a vocational training programme. In 1997 the fund contributed to 105 distribution campaigns by 64 distributors involving 21 European films. Support was also given to 32 training initiatives, covering new technologies, project management, screenwriting technique, etc²⁹. The Media Development and Distribution programme has an overall budget of ECU 265 m (1995 price) and the Media training project has a budget of ECU 45 m (1995 price). Expenditure for both programmes is covered by the same budget line and both programmes cover the period 1996-2000.

These funds constitute direct support for culture, as the audiovisual sector can be considered a cultural sector. Respect for cultural diversity is all the more important. In this respect, the programmes clearly show that 'there is a good geographical spread among the professionals participating in the programme and Europe's cultural diversity is reflected, paying particular attention to the specific need of countries which have a low production capacity and/or which are linguistically or geographically restricted'.

In addition, under the subsidiarity principle the Community may not interfere in national policies on vocational training. Community action is therefore supplementary, aiming in particular to promote economic and commercial management and the use of new technologies.

3.2.2. The European dimension in the film industry and the audiovisual sector

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.1.1.			ECU 2 000 000

This Community measure aims to promote European production through festivals and prizes. Apart from the publicity aspect, such events contribute to the dissemination and distribution of productions while encouraging cultural exchanges. There is no legal basis.

3.2.3. European multilingual radio and television services

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.1.2.			ECU 4 775 000

This appropriation covers initiatives in the media with a multilingual dimension, such as 'Euronews' and 'other initiatives concerning European and multilingual television channels for cultural or public information purposes'. This measure does not have a legal basis.³⁰

²⁹ Commission, Media, Media programme information letter No 16, September 1997, p. 6.
³⁰ See: OJ C 196/23, 26.6.1997; Support from the European Commission for new radio initiatives and for initiatives concerning European and multilingual television channels. Call for proposals 1997.

3.2.4. Advanced European television - production

3.2.5. Advanced European television - broadcasting

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.1.3.	L 196/48, 5.8.93	Article 235 TEU	ECU 9 650 000
B3-2.0.1.4.			ECU 8 690 000

Objectives:

These two programmes aim to stimulate the development of advanced television services, i.e. the 16:9 format. The aim is to create a critical mass of such services and sufficient programmes broadcast in the 16:9 format.

Cultural potential:

The criteria which proposed projects must fulfil are: a transfrontier and/or multilingual dimension and 'wide distribution across Member States' markets in order to ensure the Community dimension taking account of the specific situation of Member States with a low production capacity or whose language covers a limited area.'

3.2.6. Guarantee Fund

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B3-2.0.1.5.	COM(95)564 final		p.m.

The Guarantee Fund is still at the stage of a Commission proposal. This is not direct aid to the cinema industry but a financial guarantee covering loans taken out by impecunious producers. The Council has not yet reached the unanimity which is required.

3.3. Conclusions

The above survey shows that the Community's action on culture is undeveloped and fragmented. The Kaleidoscope programme ends at the end of 1998, as does the Ariane programme, which was adopted in October 1997. The Raphael programme has just been adopted but will end by the end of 1999. This fragmentation and lack of structure can be explained above all by the reluctance of some Member States to commit themselves financially and politically. However, at its meeting of 26 September 1997 the Council asked the Commission to submit a proposal for setting up a single

cultural fund to replace the existing programmes.³¹ This would make it possible to redefine the objectives and forms of action on cultural policy. A proposal is expected by 1 May 1998. For 1997, expenditure of only ECU 27 925 000 has been authorized, which represents only one fifth of what the Commission plans to spend annually on culture through the Objective 2 support frameworks (1.1).

Audiovisual policy is better developed. The Media programme is working well and has considerable financial means. Three other programmes (i.e. the European dimension in the film industry (3.2.2.), European multilingual radio and television services (3.2.3.) and the Guarantee Fund (3.2.6.)) show that here, too, the Community and particularly the Council have not succeeded in committing themselves firmly to developing the audiovisual industry, although it is widely perceived as vitally important in view of American competition. The programmes have no legal basis. The Commission is therefore limited to pilot projects or mini-projects.

Summary table: Expenditure on culture and audiovisual media

Programmes	Expenditure planned for 1997 in ecus
Raphael	10 600 000
Kaleidoscope	8 550 000
Ariane	2 775 000
Other cultural action	6 000 000
Total for Culture	27 925 000
Media	58 250 000
European dimension	2 000 000
European multilingual service	4 775 000
Advanced European television	18 340 000
Guarantee Fund	p.m.
Total for audiovisual media	83 365 000
TOTAL	111 290 000

IV. ENVIRONMENT

The Fifth Environmental Action Programme is called 'Towards sustainable development' and covers the period 1993-2000. The aim is to make economic development compatible with strict environmental protection. The programme thus aims to incorporate the environmental aspect in the Community's various policies.

³¹ OJ C 305/1, 7.10.1997, Council Decision regarding the future of European cultural action

4.1. Life-environment

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B4-3.2.0.0.	L 206/1, 22.7.92 L 181/1, 20.7.96	Article 130s TEU	ECU 45 000 000

Objectives:

Life is a financial instrument aiming to contribute to the development and implementation of the EU's policy on the environment. The instrument was set up in 1992 and modified in 1996 and is in two main parts: improving the quality of the environment and protecting habitats and nature. An overall budget of ECU 450 m is allocated to this programme for the period 1996-1999. The Commission estimates that between 1992 and 1995, 15% of Life funds were spent on 'cultural' projects, i.e. ECU 28 838 000.³²

Cultural potential:

The cultural aspect is found primarily in the first part, which aims to integrate the environment into 'land use planning and management and socio-economic activities'. Projects eligible for funding are primarily concerned with rural development and tourism. This includes projects to protect and restore historic landscapes and archeological sites. A second element is 'improving the quality of the urban environment both in central and peripheral areas'; this includes action to improve access and environmental quality at tourist sites.

V. INTERNAL MARKET

Section five of the Budget covers measures aiming to help the internal market to function successfully. These are mainly programmes which attach great importance to cross-border cooperation or which help to prepare and inform those who are active in economic or social life about the possibilities of the single market. The most important measures are concerned with SMEs, the social economy, tourism and the information society.

5.1. SMEs

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B5-3.2.0.	L 161/68, 2.7.93 L 6/25, 10.1.97	Article 130 TEU	ECU 18 900 000

Objectives.

³² COM(96)160, 17.4.1996, p. II-37.

In 1993 the Community launched a multiannual programme to improve its policy on the business environment and SMEs. In 1997 the Council adopted a third multiannual programme (1997-2000), specifically for SMEs. Most of the measures are horizontal and aim to support and Europeanize SMEs (through exchanges, information, dissemination, promotion, etc.). The overall budget for implementation of the programme is ECU 127 m.

Cultural potential:

The cultural dimension of this programme largely depends on the participation of cultural SMEs. Many SMEs are active in the area of culture, crafts or in producing local products of cultural value, sometimes using traditional methods. The programme may also have a direct cultural effect to the extent that it organizes seminars and conferences on subjects relevant to the culture industry.

5.2. Social economy

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B5-3.2.1.	C 87/6, 24.3.94		ECU 2 500 000

Objectives:

In 1993 the Council recommended that the Commission pursue measures to assist cooperatives, mutual societies and associations. Following this request, in 1994 the Commission submitted a multiannual programme (1994-1996). The programme aims to promote these organizations by creating a favourable environment for their activities and by studying the development possibilities of this sector. Specific measures aim to promote the possibility of international cooperation, improve information and disseminate social innovation. The programme aims to increase the role of these organizations in Community policies. The programme has not yet been adopted by the Council and therefore has no legal basis.

Cultural potential:

This measure has a cultural aspect because cooperatives, mutual societies, associations and foundations play an important role in the cultural sector, particularly in heritage conservation, cultural exchanges, the creative arts, literature and the audiovisual media. These organizations also often have easy access to disadvantaged social groups, which they can bring into the cultural world through training, social assistance or simply charity work.

5.3. Tourism

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B5-3.2.5.	L 231/26, 13.8.92	Article 235 TEU	ECU 4 000 000

Objectives:

'Whereas tourism allows people to gain a better knowledge of Europe's cultural roots and of the cultures and ways of life in the Member States', the Community in 1992 launched an action plan to assist tourism. This cultural consideration took second place behind economic considerations and the sector's employment potential. The action plan covered the period 1993-1996 and had an overall budget of ECU 18 m. Since then, the Commission has submitted a new proposal (COM(96)635) on a multiannual programme to assist tourism.

Cultural potential:

One section of the plan is concerned with cultural tourism and aims to highlight the importance of the cultural heritage for tourism and to promote a greater knowledge of cultures, traditions and ways of life. Eligible measures aim to support initiatives 'to develop new European cultural tourism routes' and to encourage people to use 'European networks enabling tourist operators and cultural institutions to exchange experience, especially as regards highlighting the value of cultural heritage'.

5.4. Info 2000

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B5-3.3.0.	L 129/24, 30.5.96	Article 130 TEU	ECU 19 900 000

Objectives:

The Info 2000 programme is an extension of a former programme known as 'Impact'. Info 2000 aims to stimulate the development of a European multimedia content industry, to stimulate the demand for and use of its products and in this way to contribute to social and cultural development. The reference amount for implementation of the programme is Ecu 65 million.

Cultural potential:

Apart from the indirect cultural aspects of this programme, some measures may have a more direct cultural impact. For example, the programme provides for exploiting Europe's public sector information. This action aims to facilitate access to public sector information, such as collections of economic and legal information, libraries, museums, historical archives and architectural and industrial objects on a European scale by linking directories of information. The content quality of multimedia products will also be stimulated by the programme, particularly in the area of 'economic exploitation of Europe's cultural heritage'. Special attention will be paid to multilingual interactive multimedia products as they are likely to contribute to 'the safeguarding of cultural identity and linguistic diversity'.

5.5 Promoting a multilingual information society ³³

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B5-3.3.4.	L306/40 28.11.96	Art. 130 TEU	ECU 3 000 000

Objectives:

This programme aims to promote linguistic diversity in the Community in the information society. It comprises three action lines: support for the creation of a framework of services, encouragement for the use of language technologies and promotion of the use of advanced language tools in the public sector. The appropriation of ECU 15 million for the period 1996 to 1999 also covers expenditure in connection with implementing these action lines, such as exchanges, training, mobility of research staff, grants, etc.

Cultural potential:

The cultural potential of a programme which aims to promote linguistic diversity in Europe is self-evident.

Summary table: Expenditure on the internal market

Programmes	Expenditure authorised in 1997 (in ecus)
SMEs	18 900 000
Social economy	2 500 000
Tourism	4 000 000
Info 2000	19 900 000
Promotion of the multilingual information society	3 000 000

VI. RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Community's research programmes are covered by the Fourth Framework Research Programme (1994-1998). The major programmes are primarily concerned with telecommunications and information technologies. The programmes have a cultural potential to the extent that they are applied in the cultural sector.

³³ ISPO (Information Society Project Office), *Information Society News*, No 7, Nov. 1996

6.1 Telematics applications of common interest

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.1.1.1.	L 334/1 22.12.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 231 978 000

Objectives:

This programme is concerned with improving access to and use of all kinds of information through advanced telematics applications and systems. It has two aims. One is to promote the competitiveness of the telematics industry and to stimulate job creation through the development of new telematics systems and services. The other is to promote research activities necessary for other common policies. The programme covers the period 1994 to 1998 and has an overall budget of ECU 843 million (1994).

Cultural potential:

One of the applications sectors, 'telematics for knowledge', aims to develop advanced telematics applications for exchanging information between researchers. The 'education and training' sector aims to create a new generation of telematics applications to improve access to multimedia libraries.

The 'libraries' sector (ECU 30 million, 1994 to 1998) aims to contribute to the creation of a common European area for libraries through increased interconnection. One example is the 'Aquarelle' project which is developing an integrated system of multimedia information, offering access to images, films and texts on the cultural heritage. The information is fed in by local operators and made accessible in a consistent and inter-operable network. Other projects such as 'Magnets' and 'Van Eyck' use museums as a field of application.³⁴

6.2 Advanced communication technologies and services

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.1.1.2.	L 222/35 26.8.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 180 676 000

Objectives:

This programme aims to develop advanced communications systems and services. These services will play a decisive role in consolidating the internal market, the competitiveness of European industry, social cohesion and cultural development. The programme covers the period 1994 to 1998 and has an overall budget of ECU 630 million (1994)

Cultural potential:

³⁴ COM(96)160, 17.4.96, p. II-28

The programme does not have a direct cultural dimension, but multimedia and communications services will certainly play a very important role in the cultural sector, in particular by improving access to databases in cultural institutions (museums, archives and libraries) and by creating new technologies for use in the arts.

6.3 Information technologies

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.1.1.3.	L 334/24 22.12.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 584 622 000

Objectives:

This programme was adopted in 1994 following on from the 'Esprit' programme. It primarily finances scientific research on developing information technologies. The programme covers the period of 1994 to 1998 and has an overall budget of ECU 1911 million.

Cultural potential:

The cultural sector can derive benefits from the new technological developments. Under the previous Esprit programme the development of simulations and virtual reality encouraged cultural institutions and scientists to create new digital systems to make collections more accessible and to develop new theories concerning the history of architecture or pictorial art.³⁵

6.4 Standards, measurement and testing

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.1.2.2.	L 334/47 22.12.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 44 000 000

Objectives:

This programme aims to promote research and development in the field of measurements and testing. Its budget for the period 1994 to 1999 is ECU 184 million, and the Commission will spend approximately ECU 800 000 of this annually on projects of a cultural nature.³⁶

Cultural potential:

In the section 'measurements related to the needs of society' the programme makes provision for activities to support Europe's cultural heritage, aiming to improve the ability to evaluate the

³⁵ ibidem, p. II-29.

³⁶ ibidem, p. II-44.

condition of physical objects and the efficiency of the methods and products used to protect cultural assets from pollution and the ravages of time.

6.5 Environment and climate

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.1.3.1.	L 361/1 31.12.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 134 000 000

Objectives:

This programme covers the period 1995 to 1998 and aims to stimulate and support transnational and multidisciplinary research seeking to make industrial development compatible with environmental improvement. The programme has an overall budget of ECU 556.5 million. The Commission estimates that approximately 3.5%, i.e. ECU 4 million per year, will be allocated to projects with a cultural content.³⁷

Cultural potential:

Part of the programme is devoted to research into the protection and preservation of the cultural heritage. It aims to increase knowledge of the mechanisms responsible for the deterioration of materials caused by environmental factors, technologies or tourism and to help set up a scientific conservation database. The programme plays a part in protecting monuments such as the Acropolis and the Sistine Chapel, etc.

6.6 Dissemination and exploitation of results

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.3.1.1.	L361/101 31.12.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 88 632 000

Objectives:

This programme, which is known as 'Innovation', aims to develop a favourable environment for the dissemination and exploitation of results of research and scientific experiments. It covers three main areas: encouraging the dissemination and exploitation of research results, promoting technology transfer to enterprises and improving the financial environment for technology transfer. A budget of ECU 293 million has been allocated to the programme for the period 1995 to 1998.

Cultural potential:

³⁷ ibidem, p. II-43.

The direct cultural aspects of this programme depend on the extent to which the cultural sector participates in exchanges and uses new technologies.

6.7 Training and mobility of researchers

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B6-7.4.1.1.	L 361/90 31.12.94	Art. 130i TEU	ECU 173 101 000

Objectives:

This programme, set up in 1994, aims to promote the mobility of researchers and to create research networks. Measures are concentrated on three areas: research networks, access to large-scale facilities and training through research. The programme has an overall budget of ECU 744 million for the period 1994 to 1998.

Cultural potential:

The cultural dimension of this programme depends largely on the extent to which the humanities and social sciences participate in its activities. The programme also provides for financing seminars and conferences to assist in exchanging experience and information.

Summary table: Expenditure on research and development

Programmes	Expenditure authorised in 1997 (in Ecus)
Telematics applications	321 978 000
Advanced communication technologies and services	180 676 000
Information technologies	584 622 000
Standards, measurements and testing	44 000 000
Environment and climate	134 000 000
Dissemination and exploitation of results	88 632 000
Training and mobility of researchers	173 101 000

VII. COOPERATION WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND OTHER THIRD COUNTRIES

With regard to international cooperation on culture, this study is confined to the Community's main activities, particularly in the context of the Lomé Convention and the Phare, Tacis and Meda programmes. Other measures can be found described in the exhaustive study by S. Evans.³⁸

7.1 ACP

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B7-1.0.	L 229/3 17.8.91	Art. 199 and 209 TEU	p.m.

Objectives:

The fourth ACP-EEC Convention signed at Lomé on 15 December 1989 laid the foundation for economic and social cooperation between the ACP States and the EU. At the financial level, the Convention is supported by a financial protocol, the eighth European Development Fund, which is not part of the EU budget but is managed by the Commission.

Cultural potential:

There are various cultural aspects to the Convention. Cooperation with ACP countries covers tourism (Article 121) and aims to develop human resources and products (conservation of the cultural heritage, the management, protection and conservation of fauna and flora, historical and social assets, etc.). Title XI of the Convention is entirely devoted to cultural and social cooperation and has a horizontal effect: 'the human and cultural dimension must embrace all areas and be reflected in all development projects and programmes'. The main objectives are: awareness of the cultural and social dimension, promoting cultural identities and intercultural dialogue, safeguarding the culture heritage, the production and distribution of cultural goods and cultural events.

7.2 Meda

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B7-4.1.0.	L 189/1 30.7.96	Art. 235 TEU	ECU 836 700 000

Objectives:

³⁸ European Parliament (ed.), Education and Culture Series, Cooperation between the European Union and third countries in the field of education, training and culture, Luxembourg 1996, 48 p.

The Meda programme was adopted in 1996 in the context of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership established at the Cannes European Council (26-27 June 1995) and particularly by the Barcelona Declaration (28 November 1995). The programme has three main objectives: helping to strengthen political and democratic stability; setting up a free trade area and taking account of the human and cultural dimension. To this end, support measures have been developed in the areas of economic transition, sustainable economic and social development and regional and cross-border cooperation.

Cultural potential:

The programme attaches great importance to intensifying the dialogue between cultures and civil societies. This concern is reflected in measures concerned with cultural cooperation and exchanges of young people, stepping up the Euro-Arab dialogue and networking of universities, local authorities, media, cultural institutions, etc.

In November 1995 the first Euro-Mediterranean conference on cultural heritage was held in Bologna. After two further conferences, the experts proposed a list of sixteen cultural projects to the MED Committee. This list has not yet completed the long approval procedure. Apart from these major projects, the Commission is able to finance micro-projects. These are often submitted by charitable organizations.³⁹

7.3 Phare Programme

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B7-5.0.0.	L 375/11 23.12.89	Art. J.1. TEU	ECU 911 200 000

Objectives:

This appropriation covers measures to assist the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in their transition towards a market economy. After 1991, Europe Agreements were concluded with the CEEPs and the Baltic States. These agreements contain the basis of further cultural cooperation, by allowing the possibility of opening up Community cultural programmes and the Media II programme to these countries. Such participation is provided for in the additional protocols to the Europe Agreements (except for the Baltic States, where this possibility is included in the agreement). Applicants must cover the costs of their participation, although part (10%) of the Phare budget may be used to supplement their financial contribution.⁴⁰

³⁹ An example of such a project is the Mediterranean Music Schools' conference at Thessaloniki. 30 schools met to exchange teaching experiences and thus to contribute to the development of the musical heritage.

⁴⁰ S. Evans, *op.cit.*, pages 9 to 15.

Cultural potential:

This depends largely on whether the associated countries participate in Community programmes. The principle areas of cooperation are exchanging works of art and artists, translating works of literature, conservation of the architectural heritage, training, cultural events and the dissemination of cultural works. In 1994 the Commission adopted an additional section on a programme of cross-border cooperation.⁴¹

Eligible measures are concerned with promoting tourism and improving the flow of information and communication between border regions including support for cross-border radio, television, newspapers and other media.

In its annual report (1995) on implementation of the Phare programme, the Commission announced its intention of undertaking more 'soft' actions such as tourism, human resources and culture and of setting up a small project fund facility.⁴²

7.4 Tacis

Budget line	Official Journal	Legal basis	c.a. 1997
B7-5.2.1.	L 165/1 4.7.96	Art. 235 TEU	ECU 510 500 000

Objectives:

The Tacis programme aims to assist the economic reform and recovery in the new Independent States (of the former Soviet Union) and Mongolia. The programme covers the period 1996-1999 and has an overall budget of ECU 2.224 million. Implementation of the programme depends on the provisions of the partnership and cooperation agreements concluded with each country.⁴³

Cultural potential:

The provisions on culture are in general very vague and different for each country. The countries undertake to 'promote, encourage and facilitate cultural cooperation'. The Commission's annual report (1995) on the introduction of the programme does not mention cultural initiatives⁴⁴.

⁴¹ OJ L 171/14, 6.7.94.

⁴² COM(96)360, 23.07.1996.

⁴³ S. Evans, *o.c.*, pp. 17 to 18.

⁴⁴ COM(96)360, 23.07.1996.

Summary table: Expenditure on external relations

Programmes	Expenditure authorized in 1997 ((in ecus)
ACP	p.m.
Meda	836 700 000
Phare	911 200 000
Tacis	510 500 000

VIII. MISCELLANEOUS

Apart from the major programmes normally approved by the Council and Parliament, the Commission finances some small projects from its administrative appropriations (Part A of the Commission budget). Most of these are grants which are renewed annually.

Budget line	Subject	Appropriations in ecus 1997
A-3.0.1.0.	College of Europe, Bruges	1 900 000
A-3.0.1.1.	European University Institute, Florence	4 745 000
A-3.0.1.2.	European Law Academy	1 200 000
A-3.0.1.3.	European Institute of Public Administration, Maastricht	500 000
A-3.0.1.4.	'Our Europe' Association	600 000
A-3.0.2.0.	Grants to organizations advancing the idea of Europe and to trans-European structures	3 150 000
A-3.0.2.1.	Town twinning schemes in the European Community	7 500 000
A-3.0.2.2.	Study and research centres	200 000
A-3.0.2.3.	Training and further training of conference interpreters	200 000
A-3.0.2.4.	European Youth Forum	2 000 000
A-3.0.3.0.	Associations and federations of European interest	1 350 000
A-3.0.3.1.	Journalists in Europe	255 000
A-3.0.3.2.	Centre for European Political Studies	250 000
A-3.0.3.3.	International Centre for European Training	750 000
A-3.0.4.0.	Support for international non-governmental youth organizations	1 300 000
A-3.0.5.0.	European Institute for South and South-East Asian Studies	175 000
A-3.0.5.1.	Europe-Latin America Institute	1 900 000
A-3.0.5.2.	European Centre for interdependence and global solidarity	500 000
A-3.0.5.3.	Latin-American Centre for Relations with Europe	250 000
A-3.0.5.4.	Preservation of Nazi concentration camp sites as historical monuments	200 000
A-3.0.5.5.	International meetings	2 400 000
A-3.0.5.6.	Support for the Jean Monnet House	250 000
A-3.0.5.7.	Women's Forum	600 000
A-3.0.5.9.	European Institute for Research on Mediterranean and Euro-Arab Cooperation	200 000

PART TWO:
CULTURAL PROJECTS ELIGIBLE UNDER THE STRUCTURAL FUNDS

This section lists the types of cultural project which may correspond to the objectives of the Structural Funds and may therefore be financed by these Funds. To give as much information as possible and to show the areas where various programmes overlap, all the Community programmes are listed, including those which are not under the Structural Funds as such. The reference numbers for the funds and programmes are given at the end of each paragraph and the reader is referred to the first section for further information.

In its 1993 White Paper on growth, competitiveness and employment, the Commission repeatedly refers to the importance of culture for regional development⁴⁵. This importance is evident at three levels. Firstly, development of the cultural sector can have a knock-on effect, i.e. it can open up opportunities for economic activity and create jobs. Secondly, the cultural development of a region makes a substantial contribution to regional planning, making the area more attractive to investors and as a location for enterprises and services. Thirdly, cultural initiatives can induce a sense of cultural identity. In rural areas this sense of identity can make the difference between staying and leaving, in urban areas it can contribute to social integration and particularly to the integration of disadvantaged sectors of society⁴⁶. The cultural dimension of regional development is well understood by the regional, national and Community authorities. Between 1989 and 1993 approximately 80% of Community expenditure devoted to culture, i.e. ECU 400m, originated from the Structural Funds and only 18% from the cultural programmes (Raphael, Kaleidoscope and Ariane)⁴⁷.

We have already touched on the problem of criteria for eligibility. According to the current rules, cultural initiatives are only eligible under the Structural Funds if they contribute to regional or local development. For a long time, cultural action under the Structural Funds has concentrated on the conservation of monuments and historic sites or the preservation of the industrial heritage, stimulating craft activities or creating regional museums. The action undertaken was often highly visible. The cultural sector, however, has a greater economic potential. It has an often underestimated potential for job creation, regional development and integration. Moreover, cultural activities are most valuable as part of an integrated approach to sustainable development⁴⁸.

The aim of the rest of this section is to give a systematic overview of how these funds can be used and which types of cultural project are eligible under which Structural Funds and budget lines. It is not possible to do this exhaustively, but the work has been compiled indicatively, i.e. with categories which are sometimes large and vague covering diverse types of project.

⁴⁵ COM(93)700, 5.12.93, Growth, competitiveness and employment, pp. 159-162.

⁴⁶ *Europe & Culture, un enjeu ...*, pp. 30-33.

⁴⁷ European Parliament, PE 222.345.

⁴⁸ COM(96)512, 20.11.96, p. 13.

We have decided to divide the list into three parts, this idea being suggested by a horizontal study of existing programmes. The first part covers projects concerning the development, restoration and/or exploitation of cultural amenities. This is the material aspect of the cultural sector, which is easiest to identify. The second part covers the human aspect, i.e. projects concerned with education and training. The third part concerns projects with a productive and commercial dimension. The division into three parts is clearly arbitrary and artificial. A good project will combine these various aspects⁴⁹.

I. CULTURAL AMENITIES

The Structural Funds' contribution to culture is certainly most clearly seen in the development of cultural amenities. However, an egalitarian regional allocation of cultural amenities as such is not sufficient. There must be projects and 'actors' to lead them. The link with the second part of our survey - training and human resources - is evident.

1.1. Cultural centres - meeting places

The creation of meeting places and cultural centres has often been proposed as a means of improving an area. We referred to it in the previous section: the cultural development of a region increases its attractiveness, reinforces a sense of local identity and leads to opportunities for training and employment. Cultural centres can also play a pivotal role in cross-border cultural exchanges and in opening up a disadvantaged region.

1.1.1. Development

The development of these cultural facilities can be financed by the Structural Funds, particularly the ERDF (1.1.2.) as such, or by Community programmes (1.2.) according to the area of concentration, the type of project and the desired result. Often there is no explicit reference to this cultural dimension but it is included in more general categories such as 'renovation and modernization of economic and social infrastructure' (i.e. public or municipally-owned amenities).

The following programmes may be relevant to funding cultural amenities:

- (1.1.2.) ERDF: Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 regions
- (1.2.4.1.) Pesca: fisheries sector
- (1.2.1.) Interreg II: interregional cooperation
- (1.2.3.1.) Rechar II: mining areas
- (1.2.3.2.) Resider I: steel areas
- (1.2.3.3.) Konver: areas dependent on the defence industry
- (1.2.3.4.) Retex: regions heavily dependent on the textile industry
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 regions

⁴⁹ *Europe & Culture, Actes ...*, pp. 35-36.

1.1.2. Exploitation

The exploitation of cultural amenities is usually at the discretion of the local authorities. Community programmes aim primarily to open them up by supporting the creation of networks and stimulating exchanges of experience and information. Programmes which support infrastructure development (1.1.1.) generally include this aspect. There are, however, programmes which devote particular attention to it:

- (1.2.1.) Interreg II: interregional cooperation
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 regions

Moreover, some programmes aim specifically to create and activate networks at this level:

- (2.2.1.) Youth for Europe
- (3.1.2.) Kaleidoscope: creative arts
- (3.1.4.) Other cultural programmes
- (5.3.) Tourism
- (5.6.) Fostering a multilingual society
- (8.) Town twinning

1.2. Museums

The heritage represented by museums is a more specific category within the general category of cultural amenities. There is no doubt as to the cultural nature of museums, as shown by the subjects they cover and their educational function, but their economic potential is less clear. Museums can in fact make a contribution to a region's attractiveness to tourists and others. In a report for the European Parliament, Mr L Vecchio refers to the difficulty of estimating the cost of such projects; their economic spin-offs are even more difficult to estimate. One comment which has already been made is appropriate: a museum by itself is no guarantee of a locality's development. An integrated approach is needed, including human resources and commercial possibilities as well as the material aspects.

1.2.1. Development

The obvious connection between tourism and museum development is often referred to in single programming documents. Apart from funding by the structural funds, some other Community programmes play a part, particularly:

- (1.2.4.1.) Pesca: fisheries sector
- (1.2.1.) Interreg II: interregional cooperation
- (1.2.3.1.) Rechar II: mining areas
- (1.2.3.2.) Resider I: steel areas
- (1.2.3.3.) Konver: areas dependent on the defence industry

- (1.2.3.4.) Retex: regions heavily dependent on the textile industry
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 regions
- (3.1.1.) Raphaël: cultural heritage
- (4.1.) Life-environment: environment
- (5.2.) Social economy: associations

1.2.2. Networks and technologies

Some programmes aim in particular to link museums into networks and to use new technologies in so doing:

- (3.1.1.) Raphael: cultural heritage
- (5.3.) Tourism
- (5.4.) Info 2000: multimedia
- (6.1.) Telematics applications
- (6.2.) Advanced technologies and services
- (6.3.) Information technologies

1.3. The cultural heritage - buildings and the environnement

It is not difficult to draw the authorities' attention to the cultural heritage, particularly existing and visible historic buildings. There is nothing unusual about that. This kind of heritage is often a historical expression of the political, economic, social and cultural identity of an area or region. The deep roots are there, to make them grow and flourish all that is needed is to restore or rehabilitate the buildings. This kind of heritage also offers obvious economic opportunities. There are few development or rehabilitation programmes with no link between cultural heritage and tourism. Tourism means investment, training and jobs. Apart from training for the tourist industry (services, languages, etc.) restoration work provides a field in which technical or even academic training can be put into practice. The three benefits which cultural initiatives can bring, as described in the introduction to this section, are all present in the one activity of heritage restoration and enhancement. The following list shows all the programmes which in one way or other contribute to developing and enhancing the cultural heritage.

1.3.1. Restoration and enhancement

- (1.1.1.) EAGGF-Guidance: rural heritage Objective 1
- (1.1.2.) ERDF: Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 regions
- (1.2.3.1.) Rechar II: mining areas
- (1.2.3.2.) Resider I: steel areas

- (1.2.3.3.) Konver: areas dependent on the defence industry
- (1.2.3.4.) Retex: regions heavily dependent on the textile industry
- (1.2.3.5.) Regis II: most remote regions
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5b and 6 regions
- (3.1.1.) Raphael: cultural heritage
- (3.1.4.) other cultural measures
- (5.2.) Social economy: associations
- (5.3) Tourism: cultural tourism

1.3.2. Protection

- (3.1.1.) Raphael: cultural heritage
- (3.1.4.) other cultural measures
- (4.1.) Life: environment
- (5.2.) Social economy: associations
- (5.3) Tourism: cultural tourism
- (6.4.) Standards, measurement and testing: scientific research
- (6.5.) Environment et climate: scientific research
- (7.1.) ACP
- (7.3.) Phare

1.3.3. Training

- (1.2.2.4.) Youthstart: employment for young people
- (6.7.) Training and mobility of researchers

1.3.4. Research and exchanges

- (5.4.) Info 2000: multimedia
- (6.1.) Telematics applications
- (6.2.) Advanced technologies and services
- (6.3.) Information technologies
- (6.4.) Standards, measurement and testing: scientific research
- (6.5.) Environment et climate: scientific research

II. EDUCATION, TRAINING, HUMAN RESOURCES AND JOBS

The link between culture, education and training on the one hand and regional development on the other is complex and deep-rooted. Education is not only part of culture, it is the basic tool for understanding cultural expression and being mentally receptive to European and other foreign

cultures. Education and training also form the basis of employment policy. The 1993 White Paper indicated some sectors, including the cultural sector, having a job creation potential which is not sufficiently exploited.

The Commission has produced a report on the job creation potential of the cultural sector within the cohesion policy⁵⁰. The report considers that the lack of uniform statistics and clear definitions makes an exact assessment of the potential difficult. To improve the situation the Commission proposes appropriate investment in the marketing of the location and of the cultural projects assisted, together with an improvement in services for tourists. While admitting that the cultural sector offers many opportunities, the Commission concentrates on the tourism sector.

The Commission also makes a distinction between direct employment effects (i.e. creation of new enterprises, training and education in the cultural sector, creation of new professions and skills, expansion of cultural products and industries) and indirect effects (i.e. increasing the attractiveness of a region, creation of enterprises linked to the cultural sector).

Funded by various different Community programmes and particularly by the ESF, projects have been launched to boost education, training and social integration. There are three main types of action.

Firstly, direct action in the cultural sector. Training or courses in cultural subjects are to be found particularly in the Raphael, Youthstart and Urban programmes. The other programmes often provide more general training. In these particular cases participation by the cultural sector is essential for the programme's cultural potential.

Secondly, there are programmes where the expected results may have a cultural dimension. This is difficult to identify in the legislative texts. We consider, however, that these programmes are generally the same as listed above and the industrial restructuring programmes (1.2.3.).

Finally, there are the programmes which view culture as a means of expression and affirmation for disadvantaged people in difficult circumstances. A particular example is the Leader programme.

It is impossible to list all the various eligible actions or projects. After listing the general programmes aiming to create jobs and develop human resources, we have grouped the other programmes in categories according to their precise objectives, particularly education or cultural training, craft or language learning. We are aware that the craft industry does not always have a cultural dimension. This greatly depends on participation by the cultural sectors.

2.1. General

- (1.1.3.) European Social Fund
- (1.2.2.1.) Now: equal opportunities
- (1.2.2.2.) Horizon: disabled people
- (1.2.2.3.) Integra: access to the job market
- (1.2.2.4.) Youthstart: employment for young people
- (1.2.2.5.) Adapt: retraining for workers

⁵⁰ COM(96) 512, 20.11.96.

2.2. Artistic training and research

- (1.1.2.) ERDF: Objectives 1, 2, 5a and 6 regions
- (1.1.3.) ESF: Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5a and 6 regions
- (1.2.1.) Interreg II: interregional cooperation
- (1.2.3.5.) Regis II: most remote regions
- (1.2.2.5.) Adapt: retraining for workers
- (1.2.3.1.) Rechar II: mining areas
- (1.2.3.2.) Resider II: steel areas
- (1.2.3.4.) Retex: regions heavily dependent on the textile industry
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.2.3.7.) SME Initiative
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5a and 6 regions
- (2.1.1.) Socrates: Erasmus, Comenius, Lingua
- (2.3.1.) Leonardo da Vinci: vocational training
- (3.1.1.) Raphael: cultural heritage
- (3.1.3.) Ariane: literature
- (3.2.1.) Media
- (3.2.4-5) Advanced European television
- (5.2.) Social economy
- (7.1.) ACP
- (7.2.) Meda
- (7.3.) Phare

2.3. The craft sector

- (1.2.2.1.) Now: equal opportunities
- (1.2.2.2.) Horizon: disabled people
- (1.2.2.3.) Integra: access to the job market
- (1.2.2.4.) Youthstart: employment for young people
- (1.2.2.5.) Adapt: retraining for workers
- (1.2.3.1.) Rechar II: mining areas
- (1.2.3.2.) Resider II: steel areas
- (1.2.3.4.) Retex: regions heavily dependent on the textile industry
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.2.3.7.) SME Initiative
- (3.1.2.) Kaleidoscope
- (5.1.) SME
- (5.2.) Social economy
- (5.3.) Tourism
- (7.1.) ACP

2.4. Promoting language learning

- (1.1.3.) ESF: Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 5a and 6 regions
- (1.2.1.) Interreg II: interregional cooperation

- (1.2.2.1.) Now: equal opportunities
- (1.2.2.2.) Horizon: disabled people
- (1.2.2.3.) Integra: access to the job market
- (1.2.2.4.) Youthstart: employment for young people
- (1.2.2.5.) Adapt: retraining for workers
- (1.2.3.5.) Regis II: most remote regions
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas
- (2.1.1.) Socrates: Erasmus, Comenius, Lingua
- (2.1.2.) Promotion and safeguard of regional and minority languages and cultures
- (3.1.1.) Raphael: cultural heritage
- (3.1.3.) Ariane: literature
- (5.3.) Tourism
- (5.4.) Info 2000: multimedia
- (5.5.) Promotion of a multilingual information society

III. CULTURAL PRODUCTION AND MARKETING

The title 'cultural production' covers not only the creative arts, but also the production of craft products using traditional methods. This is an important aspect of cultural projects. The development of cultural amenities as such does not always sufficiently involve the local population. Establishing a cultural centre, museum or major tourist facility, for example, can help to open up an area to the outside world. The local population does not automatically benefit as investment often comes from outside and any profits will go back in the same direction.⁵¹.

The production of local products, probably linked to heritage tourism or to history and traditions, however, involves the local population more directly. SMEs are responsible for most of this production, and many programmes devote particular attention to them. Events with a cultural dimension (e.g. wine festivals) are sometimes a very useful way of setting up networks of sales outlets and exploiting traditional agricultural and other produce.

3.1. Artistic, literary and audiovisual production

This section is concerned with Community aid which contributes directly to cultural sector development. The Structural Funds play a secondary role here. This is because their basic objective is economic development and the potential of culture is regarded as minor; culture is perceived as contributing to the 'grand design' primarily through tourism (which explains the preoccupation with the architectural heritage).

creative arts:

- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5a and 6 regions
- (3.1.2.) Kaleidoscope: creative arts

⁵¹ *Europe & Culture, un enjeu....*, pp. 36-37.

(5.2.) Social economy: associations

literature, translation and multilingualism:

- (2.1.2.) Promotion of languages
- (3.1.3.) Ariane: literature
- (3.2.3.) European multilingual radio and television services
- (5.4.) Info 2000: multimedia
- (6.1.) Telematics applications
- (6.2.) Advanced technology services
- (6.3.) Information technology
- (7.2.) Meda: Euro-Mediterranean partnership
- (7.3.) Phare

The audiovisual media and multimedia:

- (3.2.1.) Media
- (3.2.2.) The European dimension in the film industry and the audiovisual sector
- (3.2.3.) European multilingual radio and television services
- (3.2.4.) Advanced European television -production
- (3.2.5.) Advanced European television - broadcasting
- (5.4.) Info 2000: multimedia
- (6.1.) Telematics applications
- (6.2.) Advanced technology services
- (6.3.) Information technology
- (7.2.) Meda: Euro-Mediterranean partnership
- (7.3.) Phare

3.2. Festivals and cultural events

- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5a and 6 regions
- (2.2.1.) Youth for Europe
- (3.1.1.) Raphael: cultural heritage
- (3.1.2.) Kaleidoscope: creative arts
- (3.1.4.) other cultural measures
- (3.2.2.) The European dimension in the film industry and the audiovisual sector

3.3. The craft sector and SMEs

- (1.2.1.) Interreg: interregional cooperation
- (1.2.3.1.) Rechar: mining areas
- (1.2.3.2.) Resider: steel areas
- (1.2.3.6.) Urban: urban areas

- (1.2.3.7.) SME Initiative
- (1.2.4.1.) Pesca: fisheries sector
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (1.3.1.) ERDF- Innovation: Objectives 1, 2, 5a and 6 regions
- (5.1.) SME
- (5.4.) Info 2000

3.4. Festivals and trade fairs

- (1.2.1.) Interreg II: interregional cooperation
- (1.2.3.5.) Regis II: most remote regions
- (1.2.3.4.) Retex: regions heavily dependent on the textile industry
- (1.2.4.1.) Pesca: fisheries sector
- (1.2.4.2.) Leader II: rural areas
- (3.1.4.) other cultural measures
- (3.2.2.) The European dimension in the film industry and the audiovisual sector

CONCLUSIONS

Signature of the Maastricht Treaty marked the starting point of Community competence in cultural matters. This competence is limited by the subsidiarity principle and the definition (limitation) of permitted action (encouraging cooperation between the Member States and, if necessary, supplementing their action). There is, however, an escape route, Article 128 of the TEU, which states that the Community 'shall take cultural aspects into account in its action'.

As we have explained, this text allows a great deal of latitude as there is no obligation as to the result. On the other hand, it allows the Community to include a cultural aspect in every action. These additional sections can never, however, amount to a genuine Community cultural policy, as each time they must meet the objectives of the programmes to which they are linked. Cultural action financed by the Structural Funds, for example, must contribute to the Community's coherent social and economic development.

The result is fragmentation of cultural activity, financed by a large number of budget lines. The effectiveness of some of these projects is questionable. In cases where the Council has not adopted a legal basis, the Commission and Parliament must confine themselves to pilot or innovative projects with limited expenditure. As long as unanimity is needed in the Council on cultural matters, there is little hope of more extensive and better financed cultural powers.

It would be unhelpful to concentrate on finance alone. There are probably other, less expensive, measures which could already improve the effectiveness, coherence and transparency of cultural action. On 22 September 1997 the Council asked the Commission to investigate the possibilities of restructuring the culture budget (Raphael, Kaleidoscope and Ariane), particularly with a view to setting up a European Cultural Fund. This single programming and financial instrument should ensure a clearer and more comprehensive approach to culture, but will not necessarily do so. It largely depends on the willingness of the Member States to make a political and financial commitment, to the existing programmes as well as to a single instrument.

Some Community policies on other measures may be instructive. For example, the Commission has undertaken to indicate the implications of each legislative proposal for environment policy, the policy on SMEs and the Community budget. These are horizontal measures, incorporating these aspects in all Community programmes.

The example of the environment is probably the most interesting. Article 130r(2) of the Maastricht Treaty states that 'Environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of other Community policies.' This is clearly similar to Article 128(4) of the TEU in that both require horizontal application of environmental protection or culture.

It should be noted that Article 130r (environment) is much stronger than Article 128(4) (culture). The Community 'must integrate' environmental protection into its legislative projects. Culture only has to be 'taken into account'. The measures adopted by the Commission with regard to Article 130r may nonetheless be instructive. Within each directorate-general there is one person who, when a programme or project is conceived, must consider the environmental impact and is responsible for applying measures to integrate environmental protection. Commission proposals which may have an environmental impact are also identified from the outset by a 'green star'. In addition DG XI (Environment) is involved in preparing new projects and has a coordination and inter-service

assistance unit to do this. The Commission also carries out an annual evaluation of integration of the environment in Community policies⁴⁶.

The Commission's legislative proposals with implications for SMEs are accompanied by a statement of impact assessment on enterprises drawn up by the originating service in cooperation with DG XXIII, Enterprise Policy.⁴⁷

Community initiatives of public interest must be conducted with an information plan drawn up in association with DG X - Communication and Culture and the Spokesman's Service. Each initiative with financial implications must also have a financial statement with information on the resources needed to implement the project.⁴⁸

If at present the Commission is obliged to 'take cultural aspects into account' in each programme it carries out, it would be reasonable to introduce similar systems for culture. This political step would increase awareness of culture and cooperation in Community services and make it easier for others to appreciate the cultural potential of an action or programme.

Outsiders are essential for any evaluation or implementation of cultural action. Creating culture is not the Community's job. It has to encourage cultural diversity and cultural expression in Europe. Such cultural expression is often created and cultivated by local people who generally show great individuality and work in small, loosely-structured organizations. In contrast to industries or trade unions, the cultural sector often finds it hard to present itself as a coherent unit, because of this need for artistic and creative individuality.

Strengthening the link between the cultural sector and the Community Institutions is nevertheless essential if the existing opportunities are to be implemented successfully, and also if the potential opportunities are to be fully exploited. Probably a little effort and indulgence is needed on both sides. On the one hand, the Community Institutions should fully commit themselves and take account of the organizational problems of 'Community' cultural programmes which aim to encourage European 'diversity'. On the other hand, those active in the cultural field can only benefit, and would not endanger their individuality, by embracing the possibility of cooperation, with each other and with the Community.

⁴⁶ SEC(93)785, 2.6.1993.

⁴⁷ SEC(93)1248/3, 28.7.1993.

⁴⁸ SEC(94)219, 24.9.1994, Manual of operational procedures, pp. 19-20. The Commission has the right to establish these operational procedures itself, without involving the other Community institutions, subject to the provisions of the Treaty on European Union.

ANNEX

Programme/ Fund Official responsible	Administrative department	Telephone ++32 2 29...
1.1.1. EAGGF - Guidance L. Van Depoele (D)	DG VI Directorate F I	56178
1.1.2. ERDF E. Landaburu Illarramendi (DG)	DG XVI	51968
1.1.3. ESF D. Coyne (HU)	DG V Directorate B/1	55741
1.2.1.1. Interreg II C. Messina (HU)	DG XVI	58468
1.2.2.1. Now H. Quigley (HU)	DG V Directorate B/3	56358
1.2.2.2. Horizon	idem	
1.2.2.3. Integra	idem	
1.2.2.4. Youthstart	idem	
1.2.2.5. Adapt	idem	
1.2.3.1. Rechar II M. Roma (HU)	DG XVI Directorate A/1	58256
1.2.3.2. Resider II	idem	
1.2.3.3. Konver	idem	
1.2.3.4. Retex	idem	
1.2.3.5. Regis II	idem	
1.2.3.6. Urban	idem	

1.2.3.7. SME	idem	
1.2.4.1. Pesca M. Arnal Monreal (D)	DG XIV Directorate D	63328
1.2.4.2. Leader II S. Samaras (HU)	DG VI Directorate FI/1	58834
1.3.1. ERDF, Art. 10 M. Roma (HU)	DG XVI Directorate A/1	58256
2.1.1. Socrates D. Lenarduzzi (D)	DG XXII - Directorate A	54185
2.1.2. Language skills and culture J. Fronia (HU)	DG XXII Directorate A/4	59692
2.1.3. International cooperation G. Massangioli (HU)	DG XXII Directorate C/1	50746
2.2.1. Youth for Europe A. Tsolakis (HU)	DG XXII - Directorate C/2	59981
2.3.1. Leonardo da Vinci M. Ferreira Lourenco (HU)	DG XXII - Directorate B/1	62658
3.1.1. Raphaël A. Bouratsis (HU)	DG X Directorate D/2	99244
3.1.2. Kaleidoscope E. Varese (HU)	DG X Directorate D/1	99419
3.1.3. Ariane E. Varese (HU)	DG X Directorate D/1	99419
3.1.4. Other cultural programmes A. Bouratsis (HU)	DG X Directorate D/2	99244
3.2.1. Media J. Delmoly (HU)	DG X Directorate D/4	58406

3.2.2. The industry's European dimension G. Paulger (HU)	DG X Directorate D/3	99434
3.2.3. European multilingual services P. Cova (CS)	DG X Directorate D/3	54183
3.2.4. Advanced European television	DG X Directorate D/3	63596
3.2.5. Advanced European television C. Daskalakis (HU)		63596
4.1. Life-environment C. Pleinevaux (HU)	DG XI Directorate B/2	69520
5.1. SME R. Schulte-Braucks (HU)	DG XXIII Directorate A/1	55882
5.2. Social economy P. Ramadier (HU)	DG XXIII Directorate A/2	51772
5.3. Tourism J. Diaz Pardo (HU)	DG XXIII Directorate C/3	95050
5.4. Info 2000 W. Huber (HU)	DG XIII Directorate E/3	32879
5.5. Promotion of the multilingual information society S. Perschke (HU)	DG XIII Directorate E/6	33423
6.1. Telematics applications M. Richonnier (HU)	DG XIII Directorate C/1	50973
6.2. Advanced communications technologies and services P. Johnston (HU)	DG XIII Directorate B/1	63460
6.3. Information technology F. De Bruine ((HU)	DG XIII Directorate E	32895

6.4. Standardization of measurement and testing	DG XII Directorate C	61985
A. Garcia Arrego (D)		
6.5. Environment and climate	DG XI Directorate D/4	54099
C. Bail		
6.6. Dissemination of results	DG XIII Directorate D	32919
G. Grata (D)		
6.7. Training and mobility of researchers	DG XXII Directorate G	58560
A. Mitsos (D)		
7.1. ACP	DG VIII Directorate A/2	57380
H. Kastrissianakis (HU)		
7.2. Meda	DG IB Directorate A/1	60852
M. Pierini (HU)		
7.3. Phare	DG IA Directorate B	51363
S. Brouwer (D)		
7.4. Tacis	DG IA Directorate C/1	62331
H. Mingarelli (HU)		
8. Miscellaneous	Secretariat-General C/2	55862
M. Preston (HU)		

Abbreviations:

(DG) : Director-General

(D): Director

(HU): Head of Unit