

Diego Marani iz Evropske službe za zunanje delovanje (EEAS) je na javnem posvetu »Nove perspektive kulturnih povezav« o spodbujanju kulturnega sodelovanja v mednarodnih odnosih EU (Ljubljana, 19. oktober 2017) predstavil Skupno <u>sporočilo</u> Evropske komisije in Evropske službe za zunanje delovanje (EEAS) »Oblikovanje strategije EU za mednarodne kulturne povezave« (2016) ter podporo za kulturne in ustvarjalne sektorje iz programa Evropske sosedske politike ter Partnerskega instrumenta.

THE CULTURAL POLICY OF THE EU IN THE EXTERNAL ACTION A SHORT OVERVIEW

- With the 2016 Joint Communication "Towards a EU strategy in international cultural relations", the EU has begun building an integrated, comprehensive, strategic approach to culture in its international relations. The protection of cultural heritage is a core objective of the Joint Communication.
- The Communication is structured around three pillars:
 - Culture and development
 - Culture and international dialogue
 - Culture and heritage

The essential novelty of the text is that it switches from traditional showcasing cultural diplomacy to a more collaborative paradigm that we call people-to-people cultural relations.

One key point of the Communication is the involvement of the EU Delegations and of national cultural institutes, under their umbrella association EUNIC. The EU and EUNIC have recently signed a working arrangement that will ease cooperation. Guidelines for its application are being developed by the EAC, EEAS and EUNIC. The close cooperation with national cultural institutes is a guarantee of the respect of subsidiarity and of the role; the EU can play in the cultural field according to the Treaties.

- This cooperation trend among EU national institutes is a new and interesting development that is
 nurturing a joint approach to culture. At EU level it has been going on since a few years, with the
 establishment in several EU countries of joint cultural institutes. France and Germany have opened
 a joint institute in Spain and recently Italy and Germany have done the same in France. The main
 EU cultural institutes, such as the Goethe Institut, the British Council, the Alliance française, the
 Instituto Cervantes and the Italian cultural institutes are actually the engines of this more creative
 approach to culture.
- The Communication went through several institutional steps. It received positive opinions from the European Parliament Culture Committee, from the Joint Culture and Foreign Affairs Committee of the European Parliament, from The Committee of the Regions and from the Economic and Social Committee.
- The implementation of the Communication is now going on at different levels:
 - An inter-service group has been created, with DEVCO lead, in order spread awareness of cultural projects being conducted in different services. The group is composed of representatives from NEAR, EAC, DEVCO and EEAS but it can be extended to other services, if needed.



- A Cultural Platform has been established with a FPI call for proposals in 2016 and is carrying out activities such as training, development of networks and internet platforms as well as the conception of projects tackling groups of priority countries and regions.
- EU Delegations have appointed a cultural focal point in charge of the development of projects in cooperation with EUNIC clusters and in close contact with the EEAS cultural policy coordinator and Strat Comm as well as Commission services.
- 2018 will be the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the aim of which is to help rekindle a sense of belonging to a common European family, by involving citizens in events and projects, which will bring the common European heritage and values to the fore. The Year will also highlight that cultural heritage is a resource for Europe, bringing many social and economic benefits, and underlining how we must take care of heritage when it comes to quality of conservation and restoration, use of new technologies, sustainability, access to heritage and participation in its management. The 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage also provides an opportunity to use all available tools, including conflict prevention, stabilisation and crisis management as well as external financing instruments (EFIs) to preserve cultural heritage also in countries affected by conflicts.
- Among its initiatives implementing the Year of Cultural Heritage, the EEAS will set up a Balkan Heritage Route crossing different countries along which events will be organised in the capitals, in the EU Delegations and in cultural sites. The Balkan Heritage Route will be an opportunity to highlight the cultural common ground that this region shares with Europe. Among its many interventions in the region, the EU has recently adopted a new assistance measure to further confidence building through cultural heritage protection in Kosovo where both communities are involved in the mutual rehabilitation of heritage.
- The EU has included the protection of cultural heritage in the operational plan for the EU Mission in Iraq. The EU Mission will fight organised crime also in its activities of illicit trafficking and destruction of cultural goods.
- Culture is a resource for growth and development. Both in the EU where culture and creative
 industries account for over 7 million jobs and in other regions and countries. In West Africa the
 UN initiative Ethical Fashion project enables migrants who have received vocational training in
 Europe to return to their countries of origin with new skill sets and knowledge. Thousands of jobs
 are being created.
- The EU has much expertise and experience to share with partners around the world, be it in terms of restoration of sites in Kosovo, the Sarajevo City Hall, the Timbuktu mausoleum, rebuilding heritage in earthquake stricken Nepal, and partnering with UNESCO in Syria/Yemen/Iraq.
- Abuse of cultural goods must also be stopped in July; the Commission adopted a Regulation on the import of cultural goods to combat illicit trafficking.

Ministrstvo za kulturo in zavod Motovila vabita na javni posvet **Nove perspektive kulturnih povezav** Ljubljana, 19. oktober 2017, Narodni muzej Slovenije – Metelkova MINISTRSTVO ZA KULTUR MI

Funding possibilities for the EU cultural policy in the Balkans

- 1. DG NEAR Civil Society Facility
- **Civil Society Facility**: Active since 2008 to support the development of civil society, it has a "cultural priority", which is "Reconciliation and intercultural dialogue". The 9 thematic areas have an allocation of 16 million, 2 of which are allocated for this particular theme.
- **Cross Border Cooperation** has the overall total allocation for the period 2014-2020 is 87.7 million. It works though indirect management for Serbia and Montenegro (meaning that national Ministries manage the funds) and through direct management for the others (meaning the contracting authority are the EU delegations). Most of our delegations explained that many (if not all) of the projects they have with relevance for culture are done under CBC.

2. DG REGIO – Adrion and Interreg-med Programmes

http://www.adrioninterreg.eu/index.php/about-program/programme/ https://www.interreg-med.eu/explore/the-cooperation-area/

3. DG EAC – Creative Europe Programme

Call for proposals: https://eacea.ec.europa.eu/node/2099

Dogodek sta soorganizirala Ministrstvo za kulturo in zavod Motovila v sodelovanju z Ministrstvom za zunanje zadeve. Dodatne informacije so dostopne prek spletnih strani <u>Ministrstva za kulturo</u> in <u>CED</u> <u>Slovenija</u> ali na <u>info@ced-slovenia.eu</u>.