

# The *CULT* Gazette

**Newsletter from the European Parliament  
Committee on Culture and Education**

**CULT Committee:  
Meeting of 3 and 4 October 2007**

**Exchange of views with Margot WALLSTRÖM, Vice-President of the  
Commission, on the follow-up to the White Paper on the European  
communication strategy**

Ms Wallström presented a new communication entitled "Communicating Europe in Partnership" and setting out the follow-up strategy of the White Paper on Communication policy which the Commission envisages to implement as soon as possible.

The cornerstone of this strategy is the proposal of an interinstitutional agreement to be negotiated and signed by Commission, Parliament and Council.

Such an agreement would demonstrate the commitment of the institutions to undertake true efforts to improve communication and information policy and defines joint objectives in this area. Ms Wallström pointed out that with the European elections in 2009 approaching and the ratification process of the reform treaty ahead an effective and well-organised communication policy is an essential instrument to accompany these key issues for Europe.

Members agreed that the overall objective should be to empower citizens to develop a well-founded opinion on EU affairs and to engage in a dialogue with them that shows that the EU is taking citizens' concerns seriously. Obviously, cooperation of Member States is crucial in this respect, especially when it comes to increase school education on European integration which at this moment is not even part of the curricula of all national school systems. Also, the media should be used in a better way, for example by placing European issues in TV programmes. New media, such as the internet with its interactive options, could enhance dialogue with citizens and contribute to creating a European public sphere.

The discussion about the need for an inter-institutional agreement to pursue these goals was lively. Not all Members agreed that such an instrument is best suited: Mr Herrero, Rapporteur on the White Paper, favours a more solid basic act which should refer to Treaty articles 149 or 308. The Commission does not see this as the best solution as both treaty articles are considered to be unsuitable for action in the area of communication policy. Several other Members expressed their support for the Commission's approach.

[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/communication/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/communication/index_en.htm)

[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_barroso/wallstrom/pdf/COM2007\\_568\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/wallstrom/pdf/COM2007_568_en.pdf)  
[http://ec.europa.eu/commission\\_barroso/wallstrom/pdf/COM2007\\_569\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/commission_barroso/wallstrom/pdf/COM2007_569_en.pdf)

### **Exchange of views with Vice-President Alejo VIDAL-QUADRAS, on the EP strategy for the 2009 European elections**

Following the exchange of views with Commissioner Wallström there was a discussion with Vice-President Alejo Vidal-Quadras who is responsible for Parliament's information and communication policy and who is therefore in charge of elaborating the chamber's pre-election strategy. The main objective of this strategy is to increase overall voter turnout.

In a nutshell the strategy's central message will be that the EP is an important institution for European citizens and that its decisions have a strong impact on their daily lives. It will be an institutional strategy in the sense that it leaves any additional political message to the political groups which will prepare their own strategies for the elections. The strategy will be organised in four phases, from the preparations in 2008 until the election night itself. For each phase the communication will follow specific goals, from informing about the role of the Parliament to flagging the date of the Election Day and to live reporting during this day.



Mr Vidal-Quadras stressed the fact that the ratification process of the new Treaty will be an important development running in parallel with the preparation of the elections which should come to an end shortly before the elections. This means that at the time of the elections Parliament will have gained additional powers and competences making its role even more crucial. This is true also with respect to the election of the President of the next Commission. Political groups might even think of putting forward their own candidates for that post during the election campaign. However, one should not forget that the final destiny of the reform treaty is still unknown. Overall, the Vice-President expressed a cautious optimism in relation to the election.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/members/expert/otherBodies/view.do?body=2370&partNumber=1&language=EN&id=4308>

### **Exchange of views with Leonard ORBAN, Member of the Commission, on the work programme on multilingualism**



On 3 October the Culture and Education Committee held an exchange of views with Commissioner Leonard Orban on his work programme for multilingualism. It was the second exchange of views with Mr Orban since he took over the multilingualism portfolio at the beginning of 2007. The Commissioner opened his remarks by affirming his conviction that the equality between the official languages of the EU lies at the basis of the Union and that multilingualism is meant to unite the European countries by creating new bridges and reinforcing the principle of "unity in

diversity". One of his major goals is to elaborate a Commission Communication which defines multilingualism as a necessary and important policy, and which also aims to outline a long-term and comprehensive European vision on the issue.

Mr Orban expressed his confidence that the current work on multilingualism guaranteed the Road Map for the 2008 Communication. The current work includes the Action Plan for promoting language learning and linguistic diversity (initially launched in July 2003), the report of the High Level Group on Multilingualism, the work of the Group of Intellectuals for Multilingualism and Intercultural Dialogue, the promotion of multilingualism as a part of the competitiveness strategies for European companies, as well as other projects.

Commissioner Orban underlined that in his view 2007 was a successful year for the Action Plan, with 41 of 47 actions projected to be finalised by the end of December, and with the other 5 being on-going projects. The report of the High Level Group made several important recommendations that suggest new ways of promoting multilingualism at European level (such as teaching second languages to minorities, 'edutainment' and subtitling, to name a few. A project of practical impact: the Inter Institutional Terminological database (IATE) was launched in June 2007. In conclusion, Mr Orban keenly invited the European Parliament to contribute its opinions and ideas to the reflection process that will lead to the Communication.

In the debate that followed MEPs quizzed Mr Orban on different aspects of his portfolio. In his reply, the Commissioner pointed out that since 2004 the number of languages in the EU has more than doubled, whereas the corresponding budget increase was only of 20%; more therefore needs to be done in order to use the available resources effectively, without reaching unacceptable levels of expenditure. Mr. Orban affirmed that those Member States reluctant to promote a policy on multilingualism would be at a loss. He also acknowledged the difficulty of Roma issues, including languages, and stated that sometimes the Member States could not address these issues individually, hence the need for a European approach.

### **"Europa, o țesătură cu două fete" - Comisarul Orban în dialog cu Comisia de Cultură și Educație**

Pe 3 octombrie, Comisia pentru Cultură și Educație a Parlamentului European a organizat un schimb de opinii cu Comisarul Leonard Orban în privința programului de activitate în domeniul multilingvismului. Dl. Orban a folosit acest prilej pentru a-și manifesta convingerea că întreaga activitate din acest nou portofoliu al Comisiei, desfășurată în condiții de succes în cele 9 luni ale anului, îl încurajează în privința respectării foii de parcurs privind Comunicarea pentru o politică a multilingvismului, pe care și-a propus să o prezinte în septembrie 2008. Printre cele mai importante activități ale anului 2007 se numără continuarea activităților din Planul de Acțiune, raportul privind multilingvismul ale Grupului de Nivel Înalt și lansarea Bazei de Date Terminologice Inter-instituționale (IATE). Comisarul Orban nu a uitat să adreseze mod special Parlamentului European invitația de a prezenta opinii și idei în procesul de reflecție care va duce la prezentarea Comunicării.

### **Exchange of views with Odile QUINTIN, Director-General of the Commission's Education and Culture DG, on the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008**

Reflecting Parliament's consistent and close interest with the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 (EYID), the Committee held an exchange of views on the preparations with Mrs Odile Quintin, Director-General of DG Education and Culture.

Mrs Quintin emphasised that it was important from the Commission's perspective to cooperate closely with the European Parliament throughout the Year. This, she said, must of course mean much more than Parliament being involved in the opening and closing ceremonies, in Ljubljana and Paris respectively. More citizens needed to be involved in the Year, and as their elected representatives parliamentarians could play a vital role. She underlined that Parliament had much to offer, particularly highlighting its important role in bolstering dialogue, especially through inter-faith exchanges - an aspect highlighted by the European Parliament's own report on the EYID 2008 (Rapporteur Mrs Hennicot-Schoepges, COD, May 2006).

Mrs Quintin's presentation detailed how the horizontal nature of the EYID affected a wide array of policy areas at European level, from the Culture, Youth and Life Long Learning programmes, to the pre-requisite external dimension. In terms of rolling out the Year in the Member States, national liaison posts had been created and projects were currently in the process of being suggested. She brought the timetable into crisper focus, publicised the date of 4 December 2007 for the official website launch, and stressed the goal to create a network of 'media partners' involved in the EYID.

In her reply to Members' questions, Director-General Quintin stressed that there was indeed a strategic approach to the choice of European Years, and that it was not by accident that Intercultural Dialogue followed Equal Opportunities for All. It was important to have an open-minded, general approach, she said, and to avoid focusing only on specific groups (such as Muslim immigrants). On the place of religion in the EYID, she argued that it was not emphasised per se, but rather that it was a necessary aspect of intercultural dialogue. She agreed that it was important for women to be very much involved, and that many women had participated in the recent Lisbon Forum - indeed she suggested that it would be an excellent initiative for the Parliament to promote an initiative on women's involvement in the EYID.

To mark the EYID 2008, Parliament is planning to host Arab and African weeks, as platforms to present the culture, religion, tradition and vast diversity of those regions to the widest possible audience. The Parliament also hopes to host a Euro-Med Youth Parliament during the Year.

Official website of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008: [www.dialogue2008.eu](http://www.dialogue2008.eu)

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### Public hearing on the results of the Bologna Process



The Public Hearing on the “**Results of the Bologna Process**” organised on 4th October, brought together representatives of European Universities to share their experiences of the Bologna Process since its inauguration, to debate the question of student and academic mobility in Europe and their views about the way forward. The hearing will serve as input to an initiative report on the issue which is being drawn up by **Mrs Doris Pack** (EPP-ED).

The **first** of the hearing's three parts provided an overview of the period between the Bologna and London Declarations. Speakers underlined the importance of understanding that the Bologna Process was an Intergovernmental initiative which aimed to create a European Higher Education Area by 2010 and to promote the European education systems worldwide.

**Mrs Anita Lehtinen**, Councillor for higher education in Finland, referred to the fact that Bologna had become the most important force for change and reform in higher education bringing all actors together, from legislators to students. But she also feared that not all goals would be fulfilled by 2010. **Mr Martin Prchal**, Chief Executive of the European Association of Conservatoires emphasised his concerns about music studies. Initially, the Bologna principles were not in line with the artistic character of this type of training, but he explained his organisation decided to take a pro-active and pragmatic approach, by establishing a common language between music and other subject areas in higher education. **Mr David Crosier**, Senior programme manager from the European University Association, stressed that the ambition of the Bologna process was extraordinary and that its success so far was incredible. With 46 countries involved, the agreement went well beyond the European Union. With no international treaty or Regulation, it was up to governments and higher education institutes to move forward. Seventy four per cent of more than 900 institutions felt it was essential to make rapid progress towards the European Higher Education Area, he said. Nevertheless, he stressed the need for more research into the social dimension objective which he considered unfulfilled, and to gather more and better statistical data on this.

Answering questions by Members, **Mr. Van Der Hijden** (European Commission) said that the TEMPUS programme supported reforms in the whole Bologna area, and also in North Africa and Central Asia, thus allowing help to be given to institutions outside the strict Bologna Area. The Commission already had a special support package, including student mobility for the Northern part of Cyprus.

The **second part** of the hearing was devoted to the perspectives of student and academic mobility in Europe. **Mrs Karin Stempel**, Chairwoman of the Conference of Directors of the German Academies of Art, stated that all her member institutions had signed a joint declaration on the Bologna Process, which committed them to shared objectives. She also underlined that "we need to talk about the quality of mobility". **Mr. Croisier** stated that "Erasmus will not suffer from the Bologna Process but it will suffer from not being properly funded". To stimulate mobility between the 3 education cycles is essential but often institutions are funded according to the number of students in their first two cycles - therefore there is little incentive to send their best students abroad because they also have university rankings to consider. **Mr Bambiniotis**, President of the Hellenic Foundation for Culture and former Rector of the University of Athens, said that in general mobility was doing well, but the problem was that students were only going to certain countries. He stressed that multilingualism, visa problems and the improvement of teaching were all problems to address. Mobility for mobility's sake was not useful, he emphasised, and adopting common programmes to facilitate mobility should be considered.

In a reply to questions, **Mrs Stempel** gave an example of the Art Academies, where students had to provide proof of their linguistic skills - and supported the availability of language centres to facilitate language learning. The rapporteur highlighted 3 main points. Firstly the matter of recognition of diplomas: many were not recognised, making it difficult to promote cooperation between universities. Secondly, the need for all students (postgraduates and undergraduates) to have the possibility to go abroad. And thirdly with relation to Bachelor's degrees she felt this was a very pressured period, when students had little time to go abroad: why was this, she asked, when this was the most beneficial period to go abroad. **Mr. Van Der Hijden**, from the European Commission, said that in the future the question that millions of students in Europe will be thinking of is "**Should I Stay or Should I Go**". At present this was due to long programmes; but with the Baccalaureates and Masters with two cycles students would have increased chances to

make use their languages. He also highlighted the the fact that more and more Masters were being offered in English, which might not promote greater linguistic diversity but would conversely lead to greater mobility. With 150,000+ students a year moving around Europe on Erasmus he said "**recognition problems are here to stay**". It was therefore important to develop the European instruments, credits, quality assurance, and agreements between universities in order to help reduce recognition problems.

During the **third part** of the hearing, presentations were made concerning lessons learned from experience. **Mr Bambiniotis** said that one or two semesters spent by a student in one university or another did nothing to improve the level of their studies, although it did help to enhance their European awareness. Also it would be necessary to improve the quality of universities in order to increase their autonomy and at the same time maintain their diversity and develop students' potential through assessment, course content and research. **Mrs Lehtikoinen** said that not everything about EU universities was connected to Bologna, but Bologna had increased the attractiveness of the European education systems worldwide. Political motivation was needed to continue with Bologna beyond 2010. **Mrs Stempel** said that Bologna tended to focus on the economic factors and it was difficult to fit creative arts into these parameters.. **Mr Prchal** referred to the fact that the Bologna process has given a new European dynamic to his sector and would lead to more transparency. He also pointed out that without the Erasmus programme there would have been no Bologna Declaration and Process.

The European Commission stated that EIT was part of the broader modernisation agenda in which Bologna plays its part. **Mr. Van Der Hijden** stressed that the credit system has always recognised the content behind it. More autonomy was crucial for universities, the governments set the cycles and the framework but now there was much more autonomy than in the past.

**Mrs Pack** summed up: the instruments and tools were in place, but not everything was actually on the right track and going in the right direction. She stressed that the Members of the Culture and Education Committee were very willing to continue to tackle these issues over the coming years, and would take a deep look at the link or the impact of the Bologna Process with the Lisbon Process. Bologna should not to be blamed for problems; Bologna answers and addresses important higher education issues of our times. It was up to all to keep pushing the Bologna Process in the right direction.

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## Brèves / In Brief

### Le rapport de M. Weber sur l'interopérabilité des services de TV numérique interactive a été adopté

Lors de la dernière réunion de la commission le rapport d'Henri Weber sur "l'interopérabilité des services de télévision numérique interactive" a été adopté par une très grande majorité. 32 amendements ont été déposés, y compris l'avis de la commission ITRE. Le rapport, qui sera discuté et adopté en plénière en novembre, soutient la Commission européenne dans ses efforts de promouvoir des standards ouverts européens sans les imposer par un acte législatif.

Le rapporteur souligne également l'importance du passage des services de télévision de l'analogique vers le digital. Ce processus qui a le potentiel d'ajouter un éventail des nouvelles possibilités en faveur des consommateurs/utilisateurs ne doit pas mener à une division digitale entre ceux qui profitent des ces services et ceux qui n'ont pas les moyens de acquérir la technologie nécessaire.



Le rapport demande à la Commission de veiller sur le développement futur des services numériques interactifs et aux Etats Membres de tenir compte de la date final de 2012 pour l'achèvement du passage au numérique. Il propose un rapport régulier sur ce développement et recommande aux Etats Membres d'élaborer en coopération avec la Commission des plans d'action pour surmonter les délais éventuels dans le passage vers le numérique.

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### **Towards common principles of flexicurity: more and better jobs through flexibility and security**

The opinion drafted by Mr Berlinguer (PSE) on "Towards common Principles of Flexicurity: More and better jobs through flexibility and security" was adopted unanimously. In addition to the three draftsman's amendments there were three amendments tabled by Mrs Pack and Mr Graça Moura. The opinion will be sent to the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs and is set to be voted on the 12 November 2007.



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### **A European agenda for culture in a globalising world**

Le rapporteur, M. Graça Moura, a exprimé sa satisfaction pour le rôle central reconnu à la culture pour l'intégration européenne et pour une plus grande visibilité de l'UE sur la scène internationale. Il a souligné que la Communication de la Commission sur un agenda pour la culture représente le premier effort structuré vers une stratégie européenne de la culture et s'articule autour de trois objectifs majeurs:

- la promotion de la diversité culturelle et du dialogue interculturel,
- la promotion de la culture en tant que vecteur de la créativité dans le cadre de la stratégie de Lisbonne,
- la promotion de la culture comme élément essentiel des relations extérieures de l'UE.

Le rapporteur a souligné que, dans un monde de plus en plus globalisé, la richesse culturelle européenne présente une configuration nucléaire dont les caractéristiques spécifiques et marquantes constituent une vraie plus-value européenne et dont le rôle identitaire est essentiel pour l'Europe et l'Union, pour comprendre le monde, pour garantir sa cohésion, pour marquer sa différence et s'affirmer auprès des autres peuples.

Plusieurs autres commissions parlementaires vont établir un avis à l'intention de la commission CULT. Le rapport sera adopté en commission vers le début de 2008.

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### **Adult learning: It is never too late to learn**

Mrs Pack (PPE) presented her draft report on Adult Learning. Mrs Pack referred once again to the fact that action should be taken concerning: motivation aspects, statistics, reconciliation of work and family life, inter-generational and intercultural solidarity, among others. Mrs Gröner (PSE) and Mrs Flasarová (GUE/NGL) made reference to gender needs in adult education.

The deadline for amendments was set at Tuesday 16 October. The vote will take place on 19 November 2007.

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## Cultural Industries in Europe

Lors de la présentation de son projet de rapport, M. Bono a souligné que la culture et l'économie sont devenues aujourd'hui inséparables et de ce fait il y a lieu de travailler pour une meilleure compréhension du secteur, de son rôle moteur dans l'agenda de Lisbonne et de ses spécificités.

Sous cet angle, le rapporteur invite la Commission à procéder rapidement à la pleine application de l'article 151, paragraphe 4, du traité CE afin que le secteur culturel soit pris en considération dans toutes les autres politiques communautaires.

Le rapporteur appelle à la création d'une véritable politique de la culture au niveau européen, source de croissance, génératrice d'emplois, capable de répondre aux enjeux technologiques actuels.

Le 20 novembre la commission organise une audition publique sur le thème des industries culturelles et créatives dans le cadre de l'agenda de Lisbonne.

Le rapport sera voté en commission lors de la réunion des 17 et 18 décembre 2007.

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## The situation of fundamental rights in the European Union : 2004 - 2007

Un premier échange de vues a eu lieu concernant l'avis adressé à la Commission LIBE, compétente au fond, relatif à la situation des droits fondamentaux dans l'Union européenne. Le rapporteur, Viktória MOHÁCSI (ALDE) a brièvement présenté certains thèmes, qu'elle développera dans son projet d'avis, qui sera examiné en commission avant la fin de l'année.

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## Exchange of views on Future frequency policy –

### *What is its impact on cultural diversity and media pluralism?*

On 3 October, the CULT committee organised an exchange of views on the frequency spectrum policy, in the context of the spectrum reform and its effects on cultural diversity and media pluralism.

In his review of the frequency policy, Mr. Langeheine, Director for Electronic Communication Policy, DG INFSO, explained the technological details of the spectrum reform, primarily connected with the digital switchover. This process relates to the replacement of the obsolete analog technology, and its corresponding end-of-cycle depleting effect on the spectrum, with the new digital technology that provides better information transfer via substantially less bandwidth and which makes previously used frequencies again available for use.

While this is essentially a positive development, a notable debate arises on how to make use of the new operative frequencies, as the methodology of spectrum assignment, the pressure of the markets, and the trends in consumer choice might affect some actors in broadcasting that are otherwise essential for diversity and pluralism.

In this context, Mr. Langeheine pointed out that there is no desire by the Commission to take decisions that would jeopardise the public interest. Given that for the Commission media and cultural pluralism are paramount, it is important to construct a spectrum policy that would satisfy



these demands. Of course, the challenge for engaging the digital divide and making use of the digital dividend remains in how to appease both the market and the public. There is hope for success in this regard however if Member States display similar concerns.

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### **Presentation of Tallinn and Turku, European Capitals of Culture 2011**

Following the exchange of views on 27 August with Sir Bob Scott, Chairman of the Selection Panel for the European Capital of Culture 2011, the Committee had underlined its interest by inviting the two nominated candidate cities to present their bids. On 4 October two representatives from each candidate city, Turku in Finland and Tallinn in Estonia, came to outline their programmes, the achievements so far and their respective action plans in the run up to 2011 and beyond.

Among Tallinn's key objectives are: bringing 'Estonia closer to Europe and Europe closer to Estonia through culture'; developing creative activity through regenerating the urban environment; and improving cultural infrastructure and tourism, while simultaneously ensuring social cohesion. The 'Kilometre of Culture' on the seafront of Tallinn is one of the key projects, designed to regenerate formerly industrial areas of urban coastline through cultural projects, while the 'Culture Cauldron' Alternative Art Centre is conceptualised with long-term development in mind, its plans projected as far as 2025.

One of the features common to both cities is that they are so close together: four hours by sea. Indeed, Mr Fritze (Managing Director of the Tallinn 2011 Foundation) described the cooperation between the two cities as 'burning hot'. The proximity, cultural and historic links between the two cities really provide a unique opportunity to combine work, with a common focus for both being the Baltic sea, which Ms Innilä (Project Manager of Turku 2011) described as "a European Cultural Sea". Links between the two cities and neighbouring St. Petersburg were also mooted.

Continuing the fire-water theme, Mrs Hartiala (Deputy Mayor of Turku) unveiled the 'Turku on fire' slogan to Members, which both resonated in terms of the important historical impact of fire on the city, but also symbolises renewal and regeneration. Underlining the importance of youth to the city Mrs Hartiala stressed that one fifth of the population of this university city are students. Turku aims to emphasise the creative and artistic dimensions of all walks of life, and will create encounters between, for example, art & science, culture & business, the old and the new.

Since both cities have received favourable opinions from the 2011 selection panel, the Committee will undoubtedly be hearing more about the two projects as they develop their plans to fruition.

For more information on the two European Capitals of Culture for 2011, please visit their respective websites: Tallinn: <http://www.tallinn2011.ee/eng/flash/index.php> ;  
Turku: <http://www.turku2011.fi/public/?lang=en>

### **Quote of the Month**

*"Die "Europäische Kulturhauptstadt" ist ein EU Programm, bei dem man mit wenig Geld viel erreicht - meistens ist es ja umgekehrt!"*

**Klaus Werner Johannis, Oberbürgermeister von Sibiu (Hermannstadt), Rumänien**

## DIVERSE INFO

### Delegation to Sibiu, Romania



Early October, a delegation composed of 5 members of the CULT Committee paid a 3-day visit to Europe's Capital of Culture 2007, the Romanian city of Sibiu (or Hermannstadt as it is called in German). Mrs Erna Hennicot-Schoepges, leading the parliamentary delegation, is also honorary citizen of Sibiu, since she suggested the partnership with the 'other' Capital of Culture 2007, Luxemburg, at a time when she was Luxemburg's Minister of Culture. Other delegation members were Mrs Doris Pack, Mrs Ruth Hieronymi, Mrs Maria Badia i Cutchett and Mr Ovidiu Gant, the local MEP.

The delegation subsequently met with Oberbürgermeisters Daniel Thellmann of the city of Medias (Mediasch), Klaus Johannis of Sibiu (Hermannstadt) and Hans Krech of Cisnădie (Heltau) in the respective town halls. There was also an exchange of views with Mr Sergiu Nistor, Governmental Commissioner for the Programme "Sibiu - Capital of Culture 2007" and Prefect Mr Ion Ariton. During these meetings the character of Sibiu and the surrounding region of Transylvania (Siebenbürgen) as a crossroads of European cultural influences (Luxemburghish, Flemish, German, Hungarian, Roma, ...) was underlined and the effects of the project on day-to-day life for the citizens were discussed. The region is a living example of cultural and ethnical tolerance and symbiosis.

During the ensuing press conference, Mrs Hennicot-Schoepges congratulated the local authorities with their obvious success. The partnership with Luxembourg should be continued. It is a perfect opportunity to promote RO artistic genius in EU. ECOC is not the end but the start of something greater. In 2008 the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue will offer new opportunities.

Other exchanges of views took place with religious dignitaries, in particular Dr Christoph Klein, Bishop of the Evangelical Church in Romania, and the Metropolitan Archbishop S.H. Laurentiu Streza.

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### Présentation de l'étude sur les arts de la rue en réunion de la Commission de la culture et de l'éducation, 27 août 2007

Lors de la réunion du 27 août une étude, commandée par la Commission CULT, a été présentée. L'étude a été effectuée par une équipe internationale de chercheurs dirigée par HorsLesMurs, Paris, sous la responsabilité du Département thématique Politiques structurelles et de cohésion.

L'étude donne un tour d'horizon très complet du secteur des arts de la rue, en s'intéressant à des sujets tout aussi divers que la définition et la structuration du secteur, les problèmes de reconnaissance intellectuelle et politique, les spécificités de la production artistique dans l'espace public, le public des arts de la rue, l'esthétique ainsi que les moyens de diffusion et de production.

Dans sa présentation des résultats de l'étude, M. Floch a mis l'accent sur les principales spécificités du secteur, secteur méconnu mais très populaire, comme le montrent les quelques 600 festivals recensés partout en Europe. Il a mis en évidence le caractère éminemment démocratique des arts de la rue, tant en ce qui concerne leur public que leur production, souvent élaborée délibérément en dehors des institutions établies. Il a également souligné le manque de définitions et le besoin urgent d'une meilleure structuration du secteur, notamment en vue d'une meilleure reconnaissance politique et financière. Ensuite, M. Floch a attiré l'attention sur les besoins particuliers de la création artistique destinée à la rue, qui nécessite des centres de production, de ressources et de formation, des financements plus solides, et qui dépend d'une bonne coopération avec les collectivités locales en matière de sécurité et d'autorisations. Les défis liés à la grande mobilité de ces artistes travaillant souvent en coproduction, surtout lors de festivals, tels les problèmes de langues, d'autorisations, de financement et du statut de l'artiste ont été évoqués.

Les recommandations de M. Floch portent sur une meilleure prise en compte des arts de la rue dans les études et programmes du secteur culturel, notamment en ce qui concerne les capitales européennes de la culture.

L'étude est disponible sous:

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/activities/expert/eStudies/download.do?file=16933>

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**Exchange of views with Muriel Dunbar, Director of the European Training Foundation (ETF), and Soren Nielsen, on the ETF's annual report**

Mrs Muriel Dunbar, Director of the European Training Foundation and Mr Soren Nielsen, ETF senior expert, presented the Foundation's Yearbook.

The European Training Foundation shares expertise in vocational education and training across regions and cultures, helping people to develop their skills, thereby promoting better living conditions and active citizenship in democratic societies that both respect human rights and cultural diversity. As a centre of expertise, ETF contributes to sustainable socioeconomic development by enabling 30 partner countries across three continents, including the candidate countries, south-eastern Europe, Eastern Europe and Central Asia to reform their vocational education and training systems. This is mainly through European Community programmes such as PHARE, CARDS, TACIS and MEDA. ETF also assists the European Commission in the implementation of the Tempus programme.

During the debate, Mrs Dunbar said that "it is through the yearbook that ETF shares its knowledge and expertise on selected, current topics with colleagues and experts inside and outside the organisation". The Yearbook 2007 was drafted by a small group of experts and it identifies qualification as the pivot connecting national qualification frameworks, schools, headmasters, teachers and trainers, and learning processes.

A summary of the Yearbook 2007 exists in English, Français, Русский, Deutsch, Italiano and عربي on the following link: <http://www.etf.europa.eu/>

For more information please contact: [rita.soares@europarl.europa.eu](mailto:rita.soares@europarl.europa.eu)

## The LUX Prize Parliament's new cinema award



### And the winner is....

The month of October has seen the European Parliament pay particular attention to European cinema. The Cultural Diversity Days, organised between 16th and 18th of the month, were specifically focused on the issues faced by European film-makers and film distributors, and coincided with the end of the three week viewing period for the films short-listed for Parliament's new cinema award, **the LUX Prize**.

With the votes counted, President Pöttering announced the first ever winner of the Prize in an official ceremony that took place in a packed Strasbourg Hemicycle at 11.50 on Wednesday 24 October: **Auf der anderen Seite (The edge of Heaven)**, by Fatih Akin.

The film was chosen over *4 luni, 3 saptamini si 2 zile* (4 months, 3 weeks and 2 days), by Cristian Mungiu and *Belle toujours*, by Manoel de Oliveira, and was voted the winner by MEPs who had seen all three films during the three week viewing period.

In his remarks, President Pöttering highlighted the importance of European cinema, underlining that the logic of economics was not the only factor to consider, and that there were wider social objectives that the Prize fulfilled, such as helping to ensure that European film is accessible to as wide an audience as possible. The fact that the material aspect of the Prize is financial support to translate the film into all EU languages emphasises both the European Parliament's commitment to multilingualism and its recognition of the equal status of all the Union's official languages.

The German actress Hanna Schygulla accepted the Prize on behalf of the winning film. She highlighted the fact that a Prize called LUX ('light' in Latin) is designed to illuminate, and stressed the communication potential of film, which she said was 'about reaching out to one another, and about understanding each other'.

The main aims of the LUX Prize are to illuminate public debate on European integration and to facilitate the distribution of European films in the EU. The Prize will finance the subtitling and the video-to-film (kinescoping) recording of the winning film in the 23 official EU languages. There will also be an original language adaptation for the deaf and hard of hearing.

**PUBLIC HEARING**  
**"European Cultural Industries in the context of the Lisbon Strategy"**

**DRAFT PROGRAMME**

**PUBLIC HEARING**

on

**"European Cultural Industries  
in the context of the Lisbon Strategy"**

Tuesday 20 November 2007

from 09.00 to 12.30

Chaired by the President of the Committee on Culture and Education

**Room: ASP A1G3**

**BRUSSELS**

- *Most experts will participate in two of the three Parts of the Programme.*
- *European Commission and Council representatives can participate to all parts of the Hearing.*

09.00 - 09.10	<b>Opening and Introduction</b>
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- Opening by the **Chairman of the Committee on Culture and Education**
- Introduction by **Rapporteur on Cultural industries in Europe - Mr Guy BONO MEP**

09.10 - 09.35
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<b>Part I - 'The Economy of Culture: perspectives for a European Policy'</b>
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|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Culture and the Lisbon strategy;</li><li>- Mainstreaming culture in other community policies;</li><li>- Towards a European policy for cultural industries</li></ul> |
|---|

Presentation by **Mr Philippe KERN**, Founder and Managing Director of KEA European Affairs, (speaking time 15 min.)

Presentation by **Mr Yannick GUIN**, Deputy Mayor of Nantes, ECCE Project Spokesman (Developing Economic Clusters of Cultural Enterprises) Nantes Métropole (speaking time 10 min.)

09.35 -10.10 Exchange of views

10.10 - 10.40

**Part II - The potential of culture in Europe**

- Supporting the development of European cultural identities: the role of the EU
- Balancing the commercial and non-commercial aspects of developing European cultural and creative industries
- European perspectives on the implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)

Presentation by **Prof Felice CREMA**, Senior Lecturer of History of Pedagogy at the School of Education, Catholic University of Santo Cuore of Milan, (speaking time 15 mins)

Presentation by **Mr Dieter GORNY**, Media Manager, Art director for the European Capital of Culture, Essen 2010 (speaking time 7 min.)

Presentation by **Mrs Irina KROHN**, Managing Director, Finnish Film Foundation (speaking time 7 min.)

10.40 - 11.10 Exchange of views

11.10 - 11.40

**Part III - The contribution of European cultural industries to sustainable development in Europe**

- How European cultural and creative industries contribute to sustainable cultural and economic development: on a local, regional, national and European level;

Presentation by **Mr Yannick GUIN**, Deputy Mayor of Nantes, ECCE Project Spokesman (Developing Economic Clusters of Cultural Enterprises) Nantes Métropole (speaking time 10 min.)

Presentation by **Mr Dieter GORNY**, Media Manager, Art director for the European Capital of Culture, Essen 2010 (speaking time 10 min.)

Presentation by **Mrs Irina KROHN**, Managing Director, Finnish Film Foundation (speaking time 10 min.)

11.40 - 12.10 Exchange of views

12.10 - 12.30

**Conclusions**

- Closing remarks by the **European Commission**
- Conclusions by **Rapporteur on Cultural Industries in Europe, Mr Guy BONO MEP**
- Closing of the Hearing by the **Committee Chairman**