

Sharing Diversity
National Approaches to Intercultural Dialogue in Europe
Study of the ERICarts Institute for the European Commission

ANNEX

List of Annexes

| | |
|--|--------|
| Annex 1: List of Literature | p. 3 |
| Annex 2: Project Team Members and List of National Correspondents | p. 15 |
| Annex 3: National Country Sheets | p. 22 |
| Annex 4: Table on Migrants and Minorities in Europe Basic Data and Trends | p. 141 |
| Annex 5: Table on Languages and Religion in Europe Basic Data and Legal Protection | p. 145 |
| Annex 6: Table on Trends in officially reported/recorded racist violence and crime for the period 2000-2005/6 | p. 151 |
| Annex 7: 2007 Eurobarometer survey on "Intercultural Dialogue in Europe" | p. 152 |
| Annex 8: ERICarts questionnaire to national correspondents | p. 153 |

ANNEX 1

List of Literature

Note: The following list contains only literature that has been quoted or was used for the preparation of the Main Report. Background websites are usually quoted directly in the text.

Additional reference material on national policies can be found in Annex 3 (country profiles) and on the project website: <http://www.interculturaldialogue.eu>

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ANNEX 2

Project Team Members

ERICarts Institute

Andreas Wiesand (Team Leader)

is the Executive Director of the European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research (ERICarts).

Andreas Wiesand was trained in broadcasting (SWF) and completed his doctoral studies in politics, communication and sociology at Berlin and Hamburg Universities. In 1972, he founded the Centre for Cultural Research/Zentrum für Kulturforschung (ZfKf). He is the author or responsible editor of over 30 books and publications on issues related to: political, economic, or legal questions in the arts, literature and media fields; empirical studies on national, European and international cultural development and problems with cultural anthropology. He is professor of arts administration at the State College for Music and Theatre in Hamburg and lectures in other academic and cultural institutions throughout Europe.

Prof. Dr. Wiesand has served as chairman of the board of the copyright licensing society "Bild Kunst" (Visual Arts/Film), as Honorary Secretary General of the German Arts Council, vice-president of the German Society for Cultural Policy, on the founding board of the European cultural policy network "CIRCLE" and on the board of Deutsche Welle (German overseas Radio/TV).

Ritva Mitchell (Scientific Expert)

is the Director of Research for the Finnish Foundation for Cultural Policy Research (CUPORE) and is President of the Board of Governors of the European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research (ERICarts). She is a political scientist who has specialised in cultural research for the past 30 years. She has worked as a researcher at the University of Helsinki, head of research at the Arts Council of Finland, and programme advisor at the Council of Europe.

Furthermore she has worked as an expert for the Finnish Minister of Education and Culture, Nordic Council of Ministers, UNESCO, the EU and a number of governments in Europe and Asia. She has authored and edited books and written numerous articles on cultural development and cultural policies and lectures at different Finnish and European universities in cultural studies, particularly on European cultural policies and European integration. Ritva sits on several advisory boards including the Nordic Baltic Platform, the International Intelligence on Culture, and the Fondazione Fitzcarraldo. She has been the president of CIRCLE and of the Orientation Board for the European Diploma in Cultural Management.

Ilkka Heiskanen (Scientific Expert)

is professor (emeritus) of Political Science at the University of Helsinki and member of the Finnish Academy of Science. Professor Heiskanen received his Dr. Soc. Sc. in organisational theory at the University of Helsinki and, alongside his academic career, was working as a member of many government ad hoc committees and as a government expert in international organisations (OECD/Puma, UNESCO, Nordic Committee of Ministers).

In the 1980s and 1990s he specialised in media and cultural policy studies and worked as an expert in the projects groups of UNESCO and the Council of Europe. He was member of the Council of Europe's Project Group 11 (on culture industries), head of the research group that wrote the Finnish National Report for the Council of Europe's National Cultural Policy Review, a member of the European Task Force writing the report "In from the Margins", the Council of Europe's expert in the review of Lithuanian cultural policy and a member of the EU/LEG-group designing European statistics on cultural expenditure and financing. Prof Heiskanen is Member of the Board of Governors for the ERICarts Institute and is Secretary General of the Finnish Association of Culture and Media Researchers (Finn EKVIT).

Danielle Cliche (Research Coordinator)

is the Research Manager for the European Institute for Comparative Cultural Research. She joined ERICarts when the project office was first opened in 1997. Danielle completed her undergraduate studies in communication theory, culture and international comparative politics at the University of Ottawa, Canada. She is currently a doctoral student at the School of Communication Research, University of Amsterdam.

Since joining ERICarts, she has been responsible for managing large transnational comparative research projects with teams of academic researchers, artists, policy makers and cultural managers in over 40 countries. She has been involved in all ERICarts flagship projects and has been responsible for organising project related European and international conferences. These activities received support from the European Union, the Council of Europe, UNESCO, the International Network on Cultural Policies, national governments and foundations.

Since the early 90s, she has carried out a wide range of international comparative research studies and has published several books and reports in the fields of culture and communication. She is a member of the Souillac Group on Arts, Industry and Innovation, the MARCEL Network and a Board Member of the Balkankult Foundation.

Marion Fischer (Project Assistance)

Marion Fischer has an MA in French Philology and Literature. In the 1990s, she has been working with the Centre of Cultural Research, where she also was part of the ERICarts founding secretariat from 1993 on. She took over a large range of activities, e.g. editorial and publishing work, exchange programmes, conference and project management. Later on, she was head of office in the humanitarian aid organisation CARE International Deutschland. In 2006, she certified as a Civil Peace Servant and started to re-orientate professionally, aiming at combining both culture and development issues.

She now co-ordinates this EU programme on national approaches of intercultural dialogue within the EU member states. In the last years, she repeatedly spent time in Central Asia, the Caucasian Region and the Balkans, doing advisory work and participating in projects dealing with culture, education and youth.

Leena Marsio (Project Assistance)

Leena Marsio is an arts manager and a researcher, specialising in culturally diverse art projects and cultural policy. She has been actively working as a producer in projects with immigrants and with the Roma in Finland and also in the Balkan region. She worked for the Finnish Ministry of Education and Culture doing research for the "Fair Culture. Ethics of Cultural Policy " project. She has a B.A. in arts research from the University of Helsinki and a M.A. in arts management from Sibelius Academy.

Experts Team

Jude Bloomfield

Dr. Bloomfield is an independent researcher in urban cultures, cultural planning and citizenship, specialising in multiculturalism and interculturalism, and a translator and poet.

She taught, modern European politics and history at University College London for eight years and is currently a research associate of the International Cultural Planning and Policy Unit, De Montfort University, Leicester. She is methodology advisor and life stories researcher on the Comedia, Joseph Rowntree project *The Intercultural City - Making the Most of Diversity*. Her most recent publications are *Planning for the Intercultural City* (2004) and *Crossing the Rainbow: a study of the multicultural and intercultural performing arts in nine European countries* (2003).

Forthcoming publications include *Intercultural Innovators - Learning from Life Stories*, research report Comedia and Rowntree Foundation, 2006 and 'Researching the Urban Imaginary: resisting the erasure of places' in Weiss-Sussex G. & F.Bianchini eds. *Urban Mindscapes of Europe*, Amsterdam: Rodopi 2007.

Simona Bodo

Simona Bodo is an independent researcher with a particular interest in the social agency of museums. In recent years, she has been acting as advisor of both public and private institutions (e.g. Brera National Picture Gallery; Department of Culture, Province of Milan; Associazione per l'Economia della Cultura; ECCOM - European Centre of Cultural Organisation and Management; Fondazione ISMU - Initiatives and Studies on Multiethnicity; ERICarts) in a number of research and training projects investigating the intercultural potential of heritage education programmes. On behalf of Fondazione ISMU she has developed an on-line resource specifically devoted to intercultural heritage / museum education (www.ismu.org/patrimonioeintercultura).

Between 2004 and 2005, she was scientific advisor and project manager of two major international conferences on interculturalism: *When Culture Makes the Difference: Heritage, Arts and Media in Multicultural Society* and *Shifting Cultures. Tools and Resources for an Intercultural City*.

Among the most recent publications she edited on the issue of intercultural dialogue: *A Brera anch'io. Il museo come terreno di dialogo interculturale* (et al., Pinacoteca di Brera, Electa 2007), *Progettare insieme per un patrimonio interculturale* (with S. Cantù and S. Mascheroni, Fondazione ISMU 2007); *Quando la cultura fa la differenza. Patrimonio, arti e media nella società multiculturale* (with M. R. Cifarelli, Meltemi 2006); *Culture in movimento. Strumenti e risorse per una città interculturale* (M&B Publishing 2005).

Vesna Čopič

Dr. Čopič is a lawyer in Slovenia. She has been Head of Department for EU Affairs and Cultural Development at the Ministry of Culture and lectures at the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ljubljana where she obtained her Doctorate in 2006.

As a *lawyer*, she has extensive experience in drafting and preparing laws for different fields of culture also in preparation for Slovenia's membership to the EU. In her capacity as a *civil servant*, she has been involved in the overall evaluation of national cultural policy, the revision of cultural regulations, modernisation of public cultural services provision, allocation of public funds for culture etc. Dr. Čopič's *academic interests* are currently focussed on multi-

disciplinary methodologies for working across professional boundaries, bridging disciplines such as cultural administration, public finances, tax legislation, urban and regional planning and local self-government.

She has been involved in several studies on managing cultural identities in an era of transition. In addition, Dr. Čopič is involved in many European transnational exercises including the Council of Europe/ERICarts project, "Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends in Europe" as head of the working group on cultural legislation and as a national author.

Naseem Khan

Naseem Khan has an MA from Oxford University in English Literature. She has been at the forefront of Britain's cultural change as commentator, policy developer and initiator for over thirty years. The daughter of Indian and German immigrants, she has focused on the themes of diversity, innovation and social change nationally and internationally. She has worked on feasibility and research projects, formulated policy, run training sessions and contributed to conferences. Her ground-breaking report, 'The Arts Britain Ignores' (1972) was the first to highlight the cultural work in ethnic minorities' communities. She followed it up with a substantial body of work in diversity policy for organisations that include the Council of Europe, UNESCO, Museums and Galleries Commission, Gulbenkian Foundation, Asia-Europe Foundation and Arts Councils of England, Scotland and Wales.

As both an independent and staff journalist she has written regularly for the Guardian, Independent and New Statesman and others. After seven years as Head of Diversity for Arts Council England, she returned to freelance life in 2003 to run her own consultancy, KC. It focuses on research, training, evaluation and policy advice in the fields of cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue.

More recently, Naseem Kahn has published several articles on her concept of interculturalism including: "The Shared Space: The Challenges of Cultural Diversity", in: Bodo, S. (ed): *Culture in Movimento. Strumenti e Risorse per una Città Interculturale*. Milano: M&B Publishing, 2005.

Vjeran Katunarić

Prof. Dr. Katunarić is an internationally recognised expert and author of several books and over 100 articles in the fields of intercultural dialogue, intercultural education, ethnic relations, multiculturalism.

He served as an expert to the Council of Europe project "Intercultural Dialogue and Conflict Prevention (2000-2003), author of the national cultural policy review for Croatia and expert evaluator of the national cultural policy review for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. He is professor of sociology, University of Zagreb and visiting professor at several universities including University of Texas (course on ethnic and race relation and comparative politics), University of Umeå (course on social psychology), University of Lock Haven (courses on ethnic relations and multiculturalism).

Prof. Dr. Katunarić was co-director of the course "On Divided Societies" at the IUC in Dubrovnik, President of SIETAR-Croatia (Society for Intercultural Education, Training and Research), Vice-president of INTERKULTURA (Society for Cooperation Between Members of Different Cultures). His works have been published in several languages such as Croatian, English, German, French, Japanese, Bulgarian, Romanian and Slovenian.

Mogens Kirkeby

Since 1998, Mogens Kirkeby is the Secretary General of the International Sport and Culture Association (ISCA) whose headquarters are located in Copenhagen, Denmark. He holds a Master of Science, Sport and International Politics, from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark. He is an international consultant and lecturer on the issue of the contribution of sport to intercultural dialogue for the European Commission, Council of Europe (Istanbul Declaration on the Contribution of Sport to Intercultural Dialogue), UNESCO (Youth Education and Traditional Sport and Games) and the UN (International Year of Sport and Physical Education).

In recent years, Kirkeby has been working on youth and culture programmes in cooperation with the EU, Council of Europe and UNESCO. He continues to be involved in the projects "Sport for all cooperation in South-East Europe" (which uses sport as a tool for civil society, mobilisation and democratisation) as well as the project "International Youth Leader Education" (4- to 9-month training course including 350 students from 35 countries).

Judith Neisse

Judith Neisse has an MA with distinction from Albert-Ludwigs-Universität in Freiburg, Germany and the Sorbonne in Islamic Studies. She has been working since 1994 with the European Commission, first as internal expert and then as a free-lance on cultural and gender issues. She has focused on the themes of cultural heritage, artistic production, intercultural dialogue and youth especially for the Mediterranean area. After three years as a programme officer for Culture and Media within the European Commission, General Direction for External Affairs, the Mediterranean Direction, she established herself as freelance to run her own consultancy company, Mediana sprl. It focuses on training about EU programmes and project management, evaluation and policy advice in the fields of culture, intercultural dialogue, gender and youth. Judith Neisse worked again closely with the EC in 2003 as a programme officer at the Technical Assistance Office for the Socrates Programme for the Adult Education Programme Grundtvig. Since then she is evaluating project proposals for the same programme, especially concerning culture and cultural dialogue as active citizenship.

More recently, in 2005, Judith Neisse has been elected as the president of the Roberto Cimetta Fund (mobility scholarships for artists coming from Arab Mediterranean countries).

Since 2004, Judith Neisse was the team leader to evaluate the youth exchange programme Euromed Youth II that was mainly promoting intercultural dialogue among young persons from the EU and the Mediterranean. She also assisted the EC by the design and the launching of the new youth exchange programme Euromed Youth III.

Elka Tschernokoshewa

Dr. Tschernokoshewa is the Head of the Department of Empirical Cultural Studies and Anthropology at the Sorbian Institut, Bautzen, Germany.

Born in Sofia, she studied cultural studies and aesthetics in Berlin and received her Doctorate from Humboldt University Berlin and post doctorate degree from Sofia. She is a visiting professor of cultural studies and policy at the Universities of Bristol, Basel, Tübingen, Bremen, Berlin, Sofia etc. Her main research interests are cultural diversity, minorities, transculturality, gender and comparative studies on Eastern Europe-Western Europe. She has conducted comparative studies on minorities and migration and in 2005 completed the study "Diversity, Otherness and Hybridity in the Media". Dr. Tschernokoshewa is an active member of the Commission of Experts Gender Studies, Sachsen and is a board member of the

European Association of Cultural Researchers (ECURES). Dr. Tschernokoshewa is a member of the scientific committee for the SIEF Congress "Transcending 'Europe.': Liberating the Ethnology", to take place in Derry, June 2008. She is the editor of the book series "Hybride Welten" [Hybrid Worlds], Waxmann Verlag with themed issues on: Searching Hybrid Stories. Theories - Empirical Studies - Practice (2005); Diversity as Routine. The Accommodation of Difference in Education, the Media and Politics (2001).

Michael Wimmer

Michael Wimmer was trained as an organist, music educator and political scientist. From 1987 - 2003 he was director of the Austrian Culture Service.

He is lecturer at the Institute for Political Sciences at the University of Vienna, Expert for the Council of Europe in the field of cultural policy, Author of the Austrian National Report "Cultural Policy in Austria" and of the report "Cultural Policy in Slovenia", and expert of the European Commission on educational and cultural policy issues.

He is founding member and since 2003 head of EDUCULT - Institute for Cultural Policy and Cultural Management, which organised the Fourth International Conference on Cultural Policy Research in Vienna. 2006 he became consulting editor for The Journal of Arts, Management, Law, and Society.

Robert Palmer (Special Advisor)

Robert Palmer is the Director of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage of the Council of Europe, Strasbourg. He has a long-standing reputation in the cultural field as an international cultural advisor, with a focus on cultural policy and development, international cultural projects and festivals, arts management and European cultural cooperation. International specialist in European Capitals of Culture, as the Director of both Glasgow (1990) and Brussels (2000) as Capitals of Culture, advisor to many other European Capitals of Culture, and author of a detailed evaluation study of Cultural Capitals for the European Commission.

He has acted as consultant and advisor to major cultural projects and events in over 20 countries across the world. He has been the advisor on cultural matters to the Department of Culture, Media and Sport (UK), Canadian Heritage, the European Union, the European Cultural Foundation (Amsterdam), The European Federation of Arts and Heritage (EFAH), many different National Cultural Institutes and international cultural networks and agencies.

Traugott Schoefthaler (Special Advisor)

Dr. Schoefthaler is the former Executive Director of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures, Alexandria, Egypt.

He has a life long career in promoting dialogue among cultures throughout the world starting with the publication of his doctoral thesis on "Cultural Identities in World Society: Cognitive development in different cultural settings". His publications and fields of expertise centre on cross-cultural research, sociology of religions and educational planning. He has been involved in a series of educational and scientific projects involving countries of the Western Balkans, Israeli and the Palestinian National Commissions for UNESCO, etc. In 2001, he co-founded (with Fatma Tarhouni, Tunisia) the Euro-Arab Task Force of National Commissions for UNESCO „Learning to Live Together". He has worked in executive positions for the UN and UNESCO. From 1993-2004 he was Secretary General of the General Commission for UNESCO and from 1986-1993 the Head of the Education and then Media Policies Sections. In 2004, he was appointed the first Executive Director of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures.

National Correspondents

The following experts did actively participate in the elaboration of the country profiles, most of them by answering to the specific ICD-related questionnaires on a) National Competencies, b) Important Impulses/ Developments, c) Main Approaches, and by giving a final review to the Country Information Sheets (see Annex 3):

| Country | Name | Institution |
|---------------------------------|---|---|
| Austria | Andrea Lehner | Director, Österreichische Kulturdocumentation |
| Belgium | France Lebon | Directrice, Direction générale de la culture, Ministère de la Communauté française |
| | Joris Janssens | Senior Researcher, Vlaams Theater Instituut |
| Bulgaria | Tsveta Andreeva Rossitza Arkova | Experts, Department of Analysis and Forecasts, Ministry of Culture |
| Croatia | Nina Obuljen | University of Zagreb |
| Cyprus | Christos Chrysanthou Lina Tsoumpanou | Researchers, Cyprus College |
| Czech Republic | Marta Smolikova | Director, ProCulture |
| Denmark | Troels Malte Broch | Researcher, Nordisk Kultur Institut |
| Estonia | Mikko Lagerspetz | Professor of Sociology, Estonian Institute of Humanities, University of Tallinn |
| Finland | Ritva Mitchell | Director CUPORE (⇒ Project Expert Team) |
| France | Jean-Cédric Delvainquière Pierre Mayol | Chargés d'études, Département des études, de la prospective et des statistiques, Ministère de la culture et de la communication |
| Germany | Bernd Wagner | Director, Institut für Kulturpolitik der Kulturpolitischen Gesellschaft (KUPOGE) |
| | Andreas Joh. Wiesand | Director ZfKf (⇒ Project Team Leader) |
| Greece | Constantinos Dallas | Professor, Department of Communication, Media and Culture, Panteion University |
| Hungary | Peter Inkei | Director, Regional Observatory on Financing Culture in East-Central Europe |
| Ireland | Marian Fitzgibbon | Head of School, School of Humanities, Athlone Institute of Technology |
| Italy | Carla Bodo | Secretary General, Associazione per l'Economia della Cultura |
| | Simona Bodo | Freelance museums expert (⇒ Project Expert Team) |
| Latvia | Una Sedleniece | Deputy Head, Strategy Unit, Ministry of Culture |
| Lithuania | Viktoras Liutkus | Head of Painting Department, Vilnius Academy of Fine Arts |
| Luxembourg | Jürgen Stoldt | Director, Forum A.S.B.L |
| Macedonia (FYR) | Zlatko Teodosievski | Director, National Art Gallery |
| Malta | Mario Azzopardi | Policy Officer, Cultural Education, Ministry of Education and Culture |
| Poland | Jacek Drozda | Project Manager, Warsaw Research Institute for Culture "Procultura" |
| Portugal | Ruis Gomes | Researcher, Observatorio das Actividades Culturais |
| Slovakia | Zora Jaurova | Theatre Institute |
| Slovenia | Vesna Čopič | University of Ljubljana (⇒ Project Expert Team) |
| Spain | Anna Villaroya | Universitat de Barcelona |
| Sweden | Svante Beckmann Therese Reitan | Department of Culture Studies, University of Linköping Kulturrådet – The Swedish Arts Council |
| Switzerland | Christoph Weckerle | Research and Development Coordinator, Hochschule für Gestaltung und Kunst, Zürich. |
| The Netherlands | Cas Smithuijsen | Director, Boekmanstichting |
| UK | Rod Fisher | Director, International Intelligence on Culture |
| South East Europe In general | Milena Dragicevic-Sesic | Member of Council of Administration: European Diploma in Cultural Project Management (Foundation Marcel Hicter, Bruxelles) and ECUMEST, Dijon-Bucarest. |

ANNEX 3

COUNTRY SHEETS

This part of the study summarises information on national institutions, policies and selected NGO activities related to intercultural dialogue (ICD) in the fields of culture, education, youth, sports and trans-border co-operation. The country sheets follow a common structure and use the same abbreviations. They are organised in two parts:

- Part I includes summaries on all 27 EU member states;
- Part II includes summaries on the EEA/EFTA member states and the current EU candidate countries.

The information provided in the country sheets is based on four main sources:

1. Results of an ERICarts survey conducted in Spring 2007. Questionnaires were sent to national correspondents (see list in Annex 2).
2. Council of Europe/ERICarts "Compendium of Cultural Policies & Trends in Europe", 8th edition 2007 (<http://www.culturalpolicies.net>)
3. Official replies to the EU Commission on National Strategies for the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008, Summer 2007 (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)
4. Official replies to the Council of Europe questionnaire in preparation for its White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue, Spring/Summer 2007 (http://www.coe.int/T/dg4/intercultural/whitepaper_EN.asp)

Additional information was found on various national portals or NGO websites.

The information contained in this Annex provides an overview of ICD-related public bodies and their responsibilities as well as examples of some interesting NGO activities. An exhaustive description or evaluation has not been provided as it was not the goal of this study. It goes without saying, that an overview which is partly based on self-definitions of governments, partly on the the assessment of country experts, may sometimes be shaped by interpretations of what is to be considered "intercultural dialogue", which do not necessarily correspond to the definition of ICD that has been provided in the present study.

Detailed national assessments of *legal instruments and programmes* concerning human rights issues or *immigration and anti-discrimination policies* can be found in annual reports, special studies and country evaluations provided by, inter alia:

- the *European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights* (FRA) - (<http://fra.europa.eu/fra/index.php>), Latest report was published in August 2007;
- the *European Commission against Racism and Intolerance* of the Council of Europe (ECRI), (http://www.coe.int/t/E/human_rights/ecri/);

some civil society networks, such as:

- the *European Network Against Racism* (ENAR) - (<http://www.enar-eu.org/en/national/>);

as regards *trans-national ICD activities*, information is provided from, for example, the websites of:

- the *National Commissions for UNESCO* (see list under <http://www.unesco.org>);
- the *National Coalitions for Cultural Diversity*;

and websites of national institutions or agencies in charge of international cultural relations in the different countries, as well as, from:

- the *national networks of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures* (for a list of member institutions: <http://www.euromedalex.org/Networks>).

GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE COUNTRY SHEETS:

A) **Introductory Box**, consisting of three categories:

1. **Major challenges and debates on intercultural dialogue**
2. **General approach towards ICD** – with acronyms that were used by the national experts during the evaluation of national policies and programmes:

AMS = Assimilation;
CAM = Intercultural Encounters;
DEA = Affirmative Action for Diversity;
HSR = Homogenisation;
ICD = Open Intercultural Dialogue;
LFA = No Action (or "laissez-faire approach");
MCS = Multiculturalism;
RRM = Rights based Approach;
SCI = Social Cohesion;
TCR = Trans-border Relations;
UOP = Unclear Position and other approaches.

3. **Main interpretations of the meaning of ICD**

B) **List of main authorities responsible for ICD activities and policies**

In most of the cases the names of institutions are complemented by weblinks and explanatory notes.

Institutional Structure / Sector Competencies

1. General authority (including National Coordination Body for the EYID 2008);
2. Culture;
3. Education;
4. Youth;
5. Sports;
6. Other domestic responsibilities of importance for ICD; and
7. Trans-border / International ICD programmes.

Some key words are used in order to further structure the information in the country sheets:

POLICIES Programmes, laws, action plans and specific strategies of relevance to ICD;

EX Relevant example/s of *institutional activities* or examples of cooperation (e.g. partner institutions / initiatives / networks etc). *of another level/ sector of society* (e.g. regional bodies, civil society etc.);

CIVIL SOCIETY Examples of some main NGO and other bodies or programmes concerned with ICD.

In a few cases, two additional categories were used to mark specific issues or problems:

PLUS Information which does not fit under one of the above categories, highlighting e.g. a special aspect of national policies, a specific research activity or any other interesting issue.

ATTENTION Caveats or particular aspects to bear in mind in order to better understand the national approach(es)

COUNTRY SHEETS

Part I: EU Member States

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom

AUSTRIA

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Demographical change gradually becoming an issue, some xenophobic incidents and undertones in the media; further developing of integration policies. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹ | Public action (national): UOP (different aspects) | Public action (regional/ local): SCI | NGOs/Foundations (national): DEA; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Austria as a geographical and historical "bridge" to Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe. Generally speaking, "integration" is mainly perceived by the public authorities as a one-sided requirement for migrants – a fact that NGOs through its activities try to counterbalance. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

ATTENTION: In Austria, responsibility for culture and for school education is generally divided between the Federation and the Laender (regional governments).

Federal Ministry of the Interior (<http://www.bmi.gv.at>)

Units with responsibility for citizenship, asylum, integration and care.

EX: Conference "Dialogue of cultures and religions" held during Austrian EU-Presidency 2006 (main focus on security issues); in 2006, the Ministry also commissioned a study on *Integration of Muslims in Austria* (whose conclusion of a "remarkable resistance to integration" created vivid public debates).

Austrian Integration Fund – Fund for the Integration of Refugees and Migrants
(<http://www.integrationsfonds.at>)

Financing through the Ministry of the Interior and UNHCR. The Fund is the most important institution for the integration of refugees in Austria. Refugees who have been granted the right of asylum receive aid from the Fund during the first three years of their integration process. The Fund is also responsible for ensuring the migrants' linguistic competence in German. It provides co-funding to cultural associations providing spaces to reflect upon migrant experiences (inter-ministerial).

Austrian Federal Chancellery (<http://www.bka.gv.at>)

The AFC is responsible for all relevant matters on the six ethnic minority groups in Austria (e.g. Slovenes, Croats, Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Roma) including administration of the legal framework (e.g. *Ethnic Groups Act*) and promoting or subsidising their activities.

Austria is signatory of international agreements on the protection of ethnic minorities (e.g. European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages). Special advisory bodies (so called *Volksgruppenbeiräte*) made up of representatives from the different ethnic minority groups.

POLICIES:

The *Government Programme 2007-2010* (Regierungsprogramm) provides for the creation of an "integration platform", which was presented by the Federal Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Minister of the Interior on 15 October 2007. On the basis of this platform, a set of integration measures is to be elaborated, which will also focus on "intercultural dialogue" as an important topic.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, Head of Department of EU Cultural Affairs
(<http://www.bmukk.gv.at/europa/index.xml>)

It operates in cooperation with the partner institutions of the national committee.

In preparation for the EYID, the Ministry has charged the NGO **EDUCULT** (<http://www.educult.at>) with studies on the concept of ICD and recommendations for possible lines of action.

¹ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Andrea Lehner, Vienna (Austria). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by ERICarts.

2. CULTURE

The government expressed its will to strengthen its support of inter-regional cultural initiatives and intercultural projects.

Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture (<http://www.bmukk.gv.at/>)

Promotion of cultural diversity declared a central goal of Austrian Cultural Policy.

ATTENTION: Responsibility for arts and culture is generally divided between the Federation and the Laender (regional governments).

Among the many smaller, but highly committed initiatives are:

MAIZ – Autonomous Migration Centre by & for migrants (<http://www.maiz.at>)

Located in the city of Linz, aimed at making changes to migrants' living and work conditions in Austria as well as strengthening their political and cultural participation. Activities in the fields of education, counseling, streetwork, cultural work, public relations, research.

Festival Soho in Ottakring (<http://www.sohoinottakring.at/2007/>)

Independent Broadcasting Channels

Such as *Radio Orange* (in Vienna, with focus on interculture & migration) and *Okto TV* (Vienna).

3. EDUCATION

Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture (<http://www.bmukk.gv.at/>)

Responsible for primary and secondary education, including intercultural learning (since 1992 part of the curriculum). A series of programmes and projects have been set up, some examples below.

EX:

- Programme *Intercultural learning in schools* providing a database of good-practise for intercultural projects: <http://www.projekte-interkulturell.at>;
- *Language profiles for teachers*, website including a wide range of information on multilinguistic issues and a catalogue of recommendations for school libraries on "Foreign-language and bilingual children and youth literature" <http://www.sprachensteckbriefe.at>; <http://www.buch-mehrsprachig.at>

KulturKontakt Austria (KKA) (<http://www.kulturkontakt.or.at>)

KKA is one of the largest Austrian centres of excellence for arts & cultural education, cultural dialogue and educational cooperation activities carried out with Central, Eastern and Southeast Europe. In the context of the EYID, it is responsible for PR activities.

4. YOUTH

Federal Ministry for Health, Family and Youth (<http://www.bmgfj.gv.at>)

Action programme *Youth for Tolerance and Democracy*.

5. SPORTS

State Secretariat in the Federal Chancellery (<http://www.sport.austria.gv.at>)

Measures / projects carried out during the course of the European Soccer Championships 2008 (co-hosted by Austria and Switzerland).

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Federal Ministry of Labour and Economic Affairs (BMWA) (<http://www.bmwa.gv.at>)

Work experience to be seen as part of vocational training. Website of AMS, the Public Employment Service: <http://www.ams.or.at>.

EX: The BMWA supports the *Intercultural communal action plan* (IKAP) (<http://www.ikap.at/>) which was run from 2005 to 2007 in Steyr, Graz and a local district of Vienna, aimed at providing equal conditions for migrants in order to improve their integration to the labour market.

ATTENTION: In the Austrian federal system it is primarily local governments – regions (Laender), towns and communities – which initiate or assist activities to promote cultural diversity in local communities, sometimes also launching their own diversity strategies e.g. the City of Vienna in 2003.

Federal Ministry of Science and Research (<http://www.bmwf.gv.at>)

EX:

- Programme *Xenophobia* (1995-2001, 30 projects); see database concerning research on xenophobia <http://datenbank.ikf.ac.at/>
- *New orientations for democracy in Europe* (2002-2006, 30 projects), see <http://www.node-research.at>
- ICD-related research at the different universities/faculties

The Human Rights Advisory Board (HRAB) <http://www.menschenrechtsbeirat.at/>

Established in 1999 in response to repeated recommendations by the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CPT). The members of the HRAB, who are appointed by the Federal Minister of the Interior for an office period of three years are independent and not subject to directions when implementing their tasks.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Asylkoordination Österreich <http://www.asyl.at/>

Provision of advisory support and information services to organisations and individuals on issues with relevance to migrants and refugees. Founded in 1991 as a reaction to growing xenophobic attitudes in society.

Initiative Minderheiten (Initiative Minorities) <http://minderheiten.at/>

NGO acting as a platform, network and intermediary for minorities in Austria. Aiming at the establishment of a society where different concepts of life can be realised and are equally supported. Efforts to strengthen the sociopolitical voice of minorities and migrants (e.g. via "minority alliances").

Interkulturelles Zentrum Vienna www.iz.or.at/

Since more than 20 years, the independent NGO Interkulturelles Zentrum (IZ) aims at enhancing intercultural relations, both on the national and international level, through educational and cross-border youth projects, international school partnerships as well as intercultural and diversity management in Austria. IZ collaborates with a worldwide network of social scientists, pedagogues and activists, foundations, international bodies (e.g. Council of Europe, UNESCO, EU) and national governments.

PLUS:

Mediacult – <http://www.mdw.ac.at/mediacult/>

This research body at the University of Music and Performing Arts in Vienna has initiated a study on structures, repertoires, and strategies of cultural entrepreneurs in different immigrant communities of Vienna ("Embedded Industries").

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs (BMEIA) <http://www.bmeia.gv.at>

Initiative *Dialogue of Cultures*; Platform *Kultur-Mitteuropa*; Organisation of several meetings: *Islam in a pluralistic World* (2005), Euromed-Seminar *Racism and Xenophobia in the media* (2006), Conference on *Muslim women and youth* (2007). Activities in preparation: Touring exhibition abroad *Muslims in Austria* presenting "positive examples of integration".

Austrian Development Agency (<http://www.ada.gv.at>)

Providing some funding for projects in the field of culture, (e.g. Bhutan) but not as a priority.

BELGIUM

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Increasing cultural diversity among the population poses challenges for participation in different domains of policy (employment, sports, culture,...); fragile institutional stability - based on mutual respect between Flemish, Walloon and German-speaking people in Belgium - with an on-going tendency towards more autonomy for the regions and communities; rise of the right-wing Flemish nationalist party. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ² | Public action (federal) n.a. (SCI) | Public action (regional/communities) Fl.: DEA; AMS, SCI Fr.: AMS; SCI | NGO / Foundations (federal/regional): RRM; MCS |
| Main Interpretations | In line with the different concepts of integration within the country, the Belgian policy of compromise combines multiculturalist, universalist and interculturalist perspectives. Promotion of coexistence in diversity with the entire population, based on common values of democracy and tolerance, aiming at proportional participation and facilitating emancipation of the minority groups living in the country. ICD often linked to questions of employment and equal opportunities on the labour market. Cultural and ethnical mixed living areas typical for Belgium (without "ghettos" like in other European capitals). | | |

NOTE: Due to the complex organisation of the Belgian state, this profile had to be extended in size.

1. GENERAL (FEDERAL) AUTHORITIES / BODIES

Under its federal “umbrella”, Belgium is divided into three autonomous language communities (Dutchspeaking Flemings and Frenchspeaking Walloons, plus the small German-speaking community) and three administratively independent Regions of Flanders, Walloon and Brussels (the latter being bilingual). Hence, political structures are complex and manifold; taking this into account, the information provided will point out some key elements and actors. Under point 1., important institutions from the federal government are listed.

Centre for Equal Opportunities and Opposition to Racism (CEOOR) (<http://www.diversiteit.be>) / <http://www.diversiteit.be>

In 1993, the Centre succeeded the *Royal Commissariat of the Immigration Policy (CRPI)* which had been established after a "de-federalisation" of migration policies, to co-ordinate, guide and support the policy of the competent administrations in the regions and communities and was also seen as an answer to the 1993 success of the right extremist party in Flanders. The core mission of CEOOR is the fight against racism and for equal opportunities of migrants. In that context, the Centre provides both individual *ex post* (curative) support and structural *ex ante* (*preventive*) aid to governmental bodies, initiatives and the larger public. It assists victims of discrimination e.g. through legal counselling and training, but also tries to sensitize the general public on anti-discrimination issues, e.g. through education programmes (intercultural communication, managing diversity, etc.); in addition, the Centre advises on integration policies and drafts recommendations for public authorities in Belgium. Following the passage of the general anti-discrimination law of February 23 2003, an *Observatory for Migration* was set up and institutionally embedded in the CEOOR. The three main missions of the Observatory include: monitoring and research, human rights watching and advice.

EX:

From February 2004 to May, 2005, the Centre organised the work of the *Commission for the Intercultural Dialogue*, an initiative to promote intercultural, inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogue. The 27 members represented the cultural/linguistic and political pluralism of the country. The recommendations of the Commission demonstrated a clear preference for a double principle:

- recognition of cultural diversity (no assimilation!); and
- promotion of interaction, of a mixture of cultures and of multiple identities (no communitarism!).

² This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes by the ERICarts project team and was reviewed by country experts France Lebon and Joris Janssens. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

Incentive Fund for the Immigrants Policy (Fonds d'impulsion à la politique des Immigrés - FIPI) (http://www.diversiteit.be/CNTR/FR/equal_opportunities/federal_incentive_fund/)

The fund was created in 1991 by the federal government and is subject to an annual call for projects. It is financed by appropriations from the national lottery and co-financed by the communities and regions. The Centre for Equal Opportunity and Opposition to Racism ensures the management and the secretariat of the FIPI. Decisions are made by the Ministers for the communities and the regions. The objective of the FIPI is to support projects that encourage the social integration of people of foreign origin, the prevention of discrimination and intercultural dialogue, including educational concerns and the emancipation of women and young girls. Projects must contribute to the improvement of living conditions and equal opportunities in pre-defined zones of priority. 75% of the appropriations are to benefit the 5 largest cities. Promoters of projects can be public bodies as well as NGOs with legal personality.

Belgian Federal Portal (<http://www.belgium.be/eportal/>)

Provides basic information about the Federal government departments, services provided by the Federal authorities and the country's political structure, including organisational details of relevance for ICD.

Federal Public Service Home Affairs

Questions of security, identity, certain democratic civil rights and the political conduct of foreigners.

Federal Public Service Employment, Labour and Social Dialogue (<http://www.meta.fgov.be>)

Guarantees the balance between employers and employees in their working relations, assures the protection and promotion of well-being and of diversity at work.

Public Service Social Integration, Fight against Poverty and Social Economy

Secures the execution, evaluation and follow-up of social integration policies, in close collaboration with other public services and in permanent dialogue with all political levels and target groups.

Fondation Roi Baudouin / Koning Boudewijn Stichting (<http://www.kbs-frb.be/>)

Public foundation created in 1976. Mission: working together for a better society. The King Baudouin Foundation supports projects and citizens with a commitment to build a better society. It looks for sustainable ways of bringing about justice, democracy and respect for diversity. Scope of action inside Belgium gives explicit attention to communities and regions. Among priority themes are "Migration & a multicultural society".

INSTITUTIONS (EX):

The Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA) (<http://www.africamuseum.be/>)

Established in 1897, it is one of ten federal scientific establishments (FSE) in Belgium. Today, the Museum also seeks to be a meeting place where intercultural dialogue and genuine interest in contemporary Africa are encouraged.

2. CULTURE

Responsibility for culture lies with the three Autonomous Communities.

FLEMISH COMMUNITY:

Department of Culture, Youth, Sport and Media of the Flemish Community (DCYSM)
(<http://www.cjasm.vlaanderen.be/cultuur/english/index.html>)

POLICIES: In 2006, the Flemish Minister of Culture announced a new *Flemish Plan of Action for Interculturalisation* covering the fields of culture, youth work and sport (2006-2009). The plan calls for positive action to address the under-representation of people with diverse ethnic-cultural background in subsidised activities in the respective sectors. Main aims to be realised by June 2008 are: Flemish organisations and institutions in cultural, youth and sports should have a 10 % share (the

same ratio as in Belgian population) of people with migrant background in their boards; government-related organisations are expected to act accordingly by raising its share at regular staff and middle management level. These measures should lead to a permanent and growing interculturalisation in all sectors. In 2008, a new Flemish Parliament act dealing with audience participation will take effect.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

CultuurNet Vlaanderen (<http://www.cultuurnet.be>)

This cultural portal promotes events such as the *Intercultural Action Day* (20. February) and publishes essays such as *Interculturele intoxicaties* (2006).

Kunst en Democratie (<http://www.cdkd.be>)

Kunst en Democratie supports socio-artistic practice and aims at broadening and deepening audience participation in the arts, with cultural diversity as an important point of interest. Since 2000, Kunst en Democratie has been subsidized by the Flemish community and carries out projects for other government levels, sometimes in collaboration with its sister organization *Culture et Démocratie*.

Cultuur Lokaal (<http://www.vti.be/en>)

Umbrella organisation including all socio-cultural centres in Flanders. Developed the CORDOBA and ANTENA project, aimed at training persons with a non-western ethnic-cultural background to be a staff or board member in Flemish cultural organisations.

PLUS:

Tracks. Artistic practice in a diverse society (<http://www.vti.be/en>)

Interdisciplinary research project initiated by Vlaams Theater Instituut and Kunst & Democratie with the support centres for the arts. English summary will appear in October 2007.

Centre for Intercultural Communication and Interaction (CICI) (<http://cici.ugent.be/en>)

The CICI at Ghent University (Belgium) started in 2000 as a research unit that undertakes research in the larger cultural (policy) field. It employs independent researchers who focus on religion, gender, and anthropology as well as on such issues as culture, cultural difference, urbanization, pictorial culture, cultural pluralism and interculturality.

FRENCH COMMUNITY:

Ministry of the French Community (Ministère de la Communauté française de Belgique)

Department of Culture (Direction générale de la Culture) <http://www.cfwb.be/> <http://www.culture.be>

This department implements the Governmental Action Programme for the Promotion of Gender Equality, Interculturality and Social Inclusion (see below). Considering respect and valorisation of cultural difference as a matter of transversal priority, the Ministry does not concentrate on measures addressing specific groups of population. More attention is given to the question of a good application of formal requirements.

POLICIES:

Governmental Action Programme for the Promotion of Gender Equality, Interculturality and Social Inclusion (2005).

Policy aimed at equal opportunities, supported by projects promoting cultural diversity; education; research on immigration; the improvement of migrants' access to work in public institutions; the fight against racism; the development of human, cultural and academic collaboration. These objectives should be transversally integrated to all fields of activities under the authority of the French Community including education, culture, sport, health and youth. A systematic evaluation of all activities is planned for 2008.

3. EDUCATION

FLEMISH COMMUNITY:

Department of Education and Training of the Flemish Community (<http://www.ond.vlaanderen.be/>)

POLICIES:

In 1996, the Flemish Government approved a strategic plan for a minority policy. Within the policy area of education and training, preference was given to measures that touch upon the very core of the education system and result in its structural reform. More recently, the *Act on equal opportunities in education* (2002) set out three major lines of action:

- the principal right of each pupil to enrol in the school of his/her (parents') choice;
- the establishment of local consultation platforms;
- additional support to enable schools to develop provisions geared toward extended needs of deprived children.

In the Flemish education system, there are classes for non-native Dutch speakers.

(<http://www.steunpuntgok.be/>)

EX: Various experimental projects:

- there are resources available for schools, for part-time secondary education programmes and cultural organisations to empower *deprived and/or migrant minors through the arts*;
- the remit of the *centres for the study of Dutch as a second language and intercultural education* and the *Centre of Expertise for Experience-based Education* are linked to the policy on equal opportunities in education;
- *Dynamo2 project* <http://www.dynamo2.be/>;
- *Diversity project*, aiming to inspire schools to exchange good practices and to inspire a diversity policy in the educational field;
- in *higher education*, a number of measures have been taken to promote equal opportunities among students.

Centre for Diversity and Learning (CDL) (<http://www.steunpuntico.be/main.asp?lan=1&typ=33>)

The principal goal of the CDL which is attached to the Ghent University is to support the interculturalisation of Flemish education by providing a coherent and scientifically-based support to professionals and organizations active both inside and outside the field of education

FRENCH COMMUNITY:

Ministry of the French Community, Department of Culture (<http://www.agers.cfwb.be/>) (see under 2.)

POLICIES: Governmental Action Programme (see under 2.)

During the past decade, the Government has made different efforts in its educational policy to take into account an intercultural dimension. This has resulted in several initiatives, including:

- *Policies of "positive discrimination"*, e.g. via additional human and budgetary resources;
- *A Charter for languages and cultures of origin*, signed with main immigration countries;
- The inclusion of newcomers in basic and secondary education into *reorientation classes*;
- The *encouragement of mobility* in higher education.

The Decree on Associative Activities in the Field of Permanent Education (Décret sur l'action associative dans le champ de l'éducation permanente) (<http://www.educperm.cfwb.be>)

The decree of July 17, 2003 regulates the recognition of and permanent subsidies for associations defending human rights, the combat against racism and the promotion of social cohesion. In particular, it aims to support associations which develop active citizenship, the exercise of social, cultural, environmental and economic rights from the point of view of individual and collective emancipation, thus working to build a fair, more democratic and more interdependent society which supports the

interaction of cultures. Many associations are recognised within the framework of the decree; they propose diversified activities on the local and regional levels (e.g. neighbourhood activities, local or community development, studies and analyses, sensitizing the general public etc.). Specific initiatives are taken to support the development of representative associations of cultural diversity and intercultural action. A budget for this programme has been reserved for 2008. At the initiative of public authorities, projects are set up to support the emergence of a diversified associative web of individuals and groups of people of foreign origin (Turkish, Maghreb, African communities etc.)

4. YOUTH

Conseil de la jeunesse d'expression française (<http://www.cjef.be>)

Vlaamse Jeugdraad (<http://www.vlaamsejeugdraad.be>)

Rat der deutschsprachigen Jugend (<http://www.rdj.be>)

In a joint memorandum to the Presidency (March 2007) the **Youth Councils** of all three Communities made recommendations on future policies, among them an appeal for ICD as a necessary democratic measure to take against existing acts of discrimination and racism.

FLEMISH COMMUNITY: See DCYSM and Action Plan under 2.

FRENCH COMMUNITY:

Ministry of the French Community, Department of Culture (see under 2.)

POLICIES: Governmental Action Programme (see under 2.)

"Living together" is one of the objectives of the policy programming (subsidies for projects) developed in the field of youth since July 2007. Funds are allocated to cross border projects such as *Faut qu'ça bouge!* or *Axes Sud* of the *International Youth Office* (Youth portal of the International Organisation of the Francophonie). (<http://www.jeunesse.francophonie.org/>)

CIVIL SOCIETY:

At the local level, many youth centres and organisations are developing activities in connection with problems related to diversity.

5. SPORTS

Belgian Football Association (<http://www.footbel.com>)

EX: Campaign *Ne faites pas le singe – Dites non au racisme!* This campaign was launched in 2006 to fight racism in football stadiums.

FLEMISH COMMUNITY: See DCYSM and Action Plan under 2.

POLICIES: As a Flemish contribution to the *Sport for All* programme, 10% of the global sports budget is reserved to sport activities having a clear intercultural added value.

Vlaams Instituut voor Sportbeheer en Recreatiebeleid (<http://www.isbvzw.be/>)

It carries out community-based sports projects; participates in the programme *Integration through Sport*; is the Flemish co-ordination body for *Sport for All* programme; co-ordinates annual Neighbourhood Ball campaigns with a high concentration of ethnically diverse groups. (<http://www.buurtsport.be/>)

FRENCH COMMUNITY:

Ministry of the French Community, Department of Culture (see under 2. Culture)

POLICIES: Governmental Action Programme (see under 2.)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

FLEMISH COMMUNITY:

Department for Employment and Social Economy

It develops many activities concerning equal rights and diversity. The team *Evenredige Arbeidsdeelnemers en Diversiteit* (EAD, Equal Employment Participation and Diversity) coordinates and supports this policy.

EX: EAD developed ‘diversity plans’ to help companies, including cultural organisations, to develop diversity in their human resources management.

(http://www2.vlaanderen.be/ned/sites/werk/diversiteit_home.htm)

Flemish Ministry for Home Affairs, Urban Policy, Housing and Civic Integration

(http://start.vlaanderen.be/solution.php?solution_id=1165294824882&fontsize=85)

POLICIES:

Integration policy is regulated by the Minorities Flemish Parliament Act (1998). It is carried out by the Ministry, monitored by the *Inter-departmental Commission Ethnic-cultural Minorities* (ICEM) and supported by the *Support Centre for Equal Opportunities* (<http://www.steunpuntgelijkekansen.be/>)

Domestic policy for minorities (<http://www.binnenland.vlaanderen.be/minderheden/>)

An ‘inburgeringsbeleid’ [integration policy] has been developed, aimed at foreigners who come to stay in Belgium for a longer period of time. A compulsory integration course is provided for some groups, e.g. newcomers and people who direct religious services (<http://www.inburgering.be>)

EX: Annual appeal for projects under the motto “*Managers of Diversity*”. Important funds are allocated to qualified projects (duration up to 3 years) of citizens of mixed origin, which become independent. Projects should also have a positive effect on the coexistence of native Flemish and immigrant people.

Flemish Policies in Brussels Region:

ICD is the leitmotif of Flemish policies in Brussels. Generally, it does not address specific sectors but aims at the widening of opportunities and at bridging through the policy of mainstreaming. As to the Action Plan under 2., Brussels is seen as the “perfect biotope” for implementation.

Association of the Flemish Cities and Municipalities (<http://www.vvsg.be/nl/other/english.shtml>)

Cooperation agreements with the Community authority on behalf of the sensibilisation for diversity and interculturality of local authorities in matters of local animation in the sectors of culture, youth and sports.

OCIV – Refugees' Office of Flanders (<http://www.vluchtelingenwerk.be/>)

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Flemish Minorities Centre (<http://www.vmc.be/>)

It coordinates and supports integration centres, developed to implement the integration policy in the field.

Flemish Minorities Forum (<http://www.minderhedenforum.be>)

Representation of allochthonous civil society organisations

PLUS:

Some well-known enterprises such as IBM or Randstad adopted a diversity policy.

Kifkif (<http://www.kifkif.be>) : alternative intercultural website.

OASes (http://www.ua.ac.be/main.aspx?c=*OASESE&n=13016)

Research group on Poverty, Social Exclusion and the City at the University of Antwerp. Research is carried out from two perspectives: study of mechanisms of social exclusion and of relationships between the social and the spatial dimensions of society. OASes operates deliberately in the space between the local and the general, co-operating with grassroots organisations, local authorities, European bodies and with the entire range of intermediate levels. The website links to other institutions of relevance to ICD.

Interculturalism, Migration and Minority Research Centre (<http://soc.kuleuven.be/immrc/index.htm>)

Research body in the field of ICD of the University of Leuven:

FRENCH COMMUNITY / WALLOON REGION:

DGASS, Division of Social Action and Immigrants within the Ministère de la Région wallonne (<http://www.mrw.wallonie.be>)

Integration of foreigners or of people with foreign origin is based on a decree-programme of December 18, 2003. Objectives are to promote equal opportunities and to develop a society which respects cultural diversity and is anxious to improve the conditions for a harmonious cohabitation of original inhabitants and foreign people or of foreign origin. The division supports six *Regional Centres for the Integration of Immigrants in the French-speaking area*: Charleroi, La Louvière, Liege, Mons, Namur and Verviers.

Equal opportunity is also a transversal objective of social action; within this framework are supported, in particular, projects aiming at promoting social cohesion and the fight against discrimination related to differences. Policies are being advised by the **Walloon Consultative Council for the Integration of Foreigners and of Persons of Foreign Origin**.

FRENCH COMMUNITY IN THE BRUSSELS REGION:

Commission Communautaire Française de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale (COCOF) (<http://www.cocof.irisnet.be>)

COCOF develops programmes carried out with the communities and regional associations which act in the field of social cohesion in underprivileged districts.

POLICIES:

The *Decree of Social Cohesion* of May 13 2004 covers all subsidised programmes; it promotes citizenship and ways "to live best together" in socio-cultural diversity and interculturality. 300 associations acting at the communal, inter-communal or regional level are supported within the framework of this decree. Among the fields covered are school support programmes and the elimination of illiteracy, the reception of new immigrants, intergenerational issues, empowerment of women and gender-issues in co-education.

Centre Bruxellois d'Action Interculturelle (CBAI) (<http://www.cbai.be>)

Non profit organisation, promoting intercultural relations in Brussels and in Belgian society.

Regional Integration Centre Foyer Brussels (RICFB) (<http://www.foyer.be>)

Non-profit organization, situated in Molenbeek. Active on the municipal, regional and international levels, focusing on the global integration problems of ethnic minorities. Some of the Foyer's different activities became autonomous later on (CNM, INTEC, Compas).

GERMAN SPEAKING COMMUNITY:

Ministry of the German Speaking Community (<http://www.dglive.be/>)

In 2006, an "Integration" Working Group has been established; it coordinates action in different sectors and helps migrants, e.g. through providing a first orientation on available services.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

The Federal Public Service Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

(<http://www.diplomatie.be/en/>)

The FPS Foreign Affairs guides the Belgian foreign policy. Assuming this function, it aims to develop, monitor and outline guidelines for the administration, progression, development and coordination of Belgium's foreign policy on asylum and immigration.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Due to its role as a seat of European Union institutions, a number of international NGOs dealing also with issues of ICD have their headquarters in Brussels. For example:

The European Forum for the Arts and Heritage (<http://www.efah.org>)

The advocacy organisation EFAH initiated, together with the European Cultural Foundation, Amsterdam, the *Civil Society Platform for Intercultural Dialogue*, which unites around 100 civil society organisations across Europe and is preparing a "Rainbow Paper" for the EYID

FLEMISH COMMUNITY:

Flemish Ministry for Foreign Affairs (Ministerie Internationaal Vlaanderen)

(<http://docs.vlaanderen.be/buitenland/index.htm>)

In principle, the Ministry is responsible for "image building" abroad. In the case of promotion through cultural events, the Ministry for Culture / DCYSM is consulted. The Ministry is also in charge of development co-operation. In 2005, it created a *Flemish North-South Media Award*.

Department of Culture, Youth, Sport and Media of the Flemish Community (DCYSM) (see 2.)

Flanders has concluded several international conventions, co-operation and cultural agreements with various countries and regions. Special attention has been given to co-operation with the new EU-member states. The present Minister of Culture has set out priority programmes with 5 specific countries or regions: the Netherlands, South-Africa, China, Morocco and the French Community in Belgium.

EX: 'Daarkom' - Flemish-Moroccan House for Culture, Brussels (opening 2008)

(<http://www.daarkom.be>)

In May 2006, the Flemish Community and Morocco signed an agreement to set up this co-financed cultural meeting centre. Focussing on intercultural dialogue, its main objective will be "to help dispel prejudices against foreign culture and give Moroccans back their self-respect". For the Moroccan Government this is the first mixed centre they have set up abroad in collaboration with another community. The Flemish and Moroccan Ministers of culture have also signed a treaty of cooperation, related to the development of four local community centres.

FRENCH COMMUNITY:

Official website for international relations of all public French-speaking / Wallonian authorities

(Regions and Communities) (<http://www.wbri.be>)

General Commission for International Relations within the Ministry for the French Community

Created by the Ministry in 1980, this administrative structure is in charge of international relations, working with specialised agencies. In addition to these, *Wallonia-Brussels delegations* relay the action of the French Community abroad, in particular in Berlin, Warsaw, Prague, Bucharest, Rabat, Tunis, Algiers, Dakar, Kinshasa, Quebec, Santiago of Chile, and Hanoi.

BULGARIA

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Inclusion of Roma minority; Perceived threat or fear caused by demographic decrease of majority population vis a vis increase of citizens from traditional minorities (Roma, Turkish); possible loss of identity and decline of Bulgarian language because of EU membership. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ³ | Public action (national): SCI; CAM | Public action (regional/ local): SCI | NGOs/Foundations (national level): DEA; RRM |
| Main Interpretation | A means to assure peace and security in a society with important traditional minorities. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

National Council for Cooperation on Ethnic and Demographic Issues (NCCEDI) within the Council of Ministers (<http://www.nccedi.government.bg>)

Responsible for monitoring, analysis and coordination of measures creating conditions in order to sustain and develop minority cultures and to preserve the most important elements of their identity. Funding of projects related to minorities. NCCED coordinates the policies and actions of 16 ministries, 9 state agencies and 42 NGOs on behalf of persons belonging to ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities; including policies related to ICD. The Council has branches on the regional and on the municipal level, uniting representatives from state and local institutions and from the civil sector. At all levels, authorities collaborate with the traditional cultural and educative centres, such as *chitalishtas* and houses of culture.

POLICIES:

- *National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2006-2008;*
- *National Action Plan on the Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015;*
- *National Action Plan against Discrimination (2007).*

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture (MoC) (<http://www.mc.government.bg>)

⇒ National implementation strategy (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (MoC) (<http://www.mc.government.bg>)

- Department for Cultural Integration;
- Public Council on Cultural Diversity;
- Directorate of European integration and international cooperation.

Develops programmes and strategies and provides financial support to the projects of minorities.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Next Page Foundation, Sofia (<http://www.npage.org/rubrique3.html>)

The foundation is a partner organisation of the Open Society Institute Budapest (Soros) whose aim is to combat the "intellectual isolation of certain regions and minority groups such as Roma", e.g. via its project to build a "Romani Library". It also provides information and consultancy services, support for translations and the growth of independent private publishing.

³ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national experts Tsveta Andreeva and Rossitza Arkova, Sofia (Bulgaria). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science (MES) (<http://www.minedu.government.bg>)

It has a Directorate on Educational and Cultural Integration (since 2005), responsible for secondary education, having responsibility for "cultural integration". A special department "*Integration through intercultural education*" was established to improve the integration of children and students from different ethnic groups in Bulgaria.

POLICIES: Strategy for Educational Integration of Minority children and students (2004), supplemented by a follow-up action plan for the school year 2008/9.

Consultative Council on the Education of Children and Pupils belonging to ethnic minorities

This governmental body was set up by the MES for consultation, cooperation and coordination among MES, NCCEDI, other ministries, institutions and NGOs, working in the field of education.

It was followed in 2006 by the creation of the **Center on educational integration of children and pupils from ethnic minorities** which is responsible for the management of the budget resources, attraction of additional donors for assisting the municipalities and non-profit organisations in the desegregation of minority, mostly Roma people.

4. YOUTH

State Agency for Youth and Sports (<http://www.youthsport.bg>)

EX: Project '*Human Rights and Peace in the Balkans*' as part of '*All different – All equal*' campaign of Council of Europe.

5. SPORTS

State Agency for Youth and Sports (<http://www.youthsport.bg>) (see above)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (<http://www.mlsp.government.bg/en/>)

Open Society Institute (<http://www.osf.bg/?cy=100&lang=2>)

Legal Programme which provides support for juridical reform

Roma Programme which supports civil initiatives for change, establishment and inclusion of Roma NGOs and individual experts in the process of policy-making on the integration of Roma people.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

A large number of NGOs, founded after 1989 and funded mainly by international sources, are committed to support minorities' rights and interests, for example:

International Centre for Minority Studies and Intercultural Relations (IMIR)

(<http://www.imir-bg.org/>)

Award: In 2000 IMIR won Europe's most prestigious human rights award - the Human Rights Prize of the French Republic - for achievements in providing equal opportunities for education of children from Bulgaria's minority communities.

Portal of Ethnic Minorities in Bulgaria (<http://www.ethnos.bg/>)

Acting as a communication forum between the donor organisations and their beneficiaries, providing an extensive list of NGOs involved in minorities' issues.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) (<http://www.mfa.government.bg>)

Coordination of the membership of Bulgaria in UN, UNESCO, CoE etc., coordination of the 'Citizens for Europe' EC program (2007-2013) where ICD is a priority.

State Agency for Bulgarians Abroad (<http://www.aba.government.bg>)

In charge for the preservation of the spiritual heritage of the nation abroad.

Ministry of Regional Development and Public Works (MRDPW) (<http://www.mrrb.government.bg>)

In charge of cross-border cooperation projects under EU pre-accession funds (PHARE) (cultural cooperation components) and Structural funds for regional development.

CYPRUS

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Improvement of the relations between the Greek Cypriot and the Turkish Cypriot communities in order to build a viable solution to the ‘Cyprus Problem’; strong increase in the migrant population turning Cyprus into a host country of migration (seen as being the ‘first host country’ for entrance to the EU); integration policy / social inclusion plan still missing; several incidents of racism and xenophobia concerning Pakistanis and Pontiac residents (from Ex-Soviet Union with Greek roots). | | |
| General Approach to ICD ⁴ | Public action (national): RRM | Public action (regional/local): RRM; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national level): RRM; CAM; DEA |
| Main Interpretations | Low awareness about the issue, but general idea of “positive participation in ICD of all people living in Cyprus – be they locals or immigrants; getting familiar with each others’ culture and characteristics, thus enhancing tolerance, understanding and cooperation.” | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but the following bodies have general functions:

Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance

(http://www.mlsi.gov.cy/mlsi/mlsi.nsf/dmlindex_en/dmlindex_en?OpenDocument)

POLICIES: National Action Plan for Social Cohesion (monitored by the above Ministry).

Commissioner for Administration (Ombudsman)

(http://www.ombudsman.gov.cy/Ombudsman/ombudsman.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument)

The Ombudsman is an independent officer acting as authority against Racism and Discrimination and for equal treatment in all areas of social life (e.g. employment, education, health, housing).

Committee of Experts from various ministries (Interior, Labour & Social Insurance, Education & Culture, Health)

Their tasks are to formulate a policy framework for the integration of legally residing foreigners and to prepare an action plan on the necessary measures each Ministry and Department would take.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Education and Culture (<http://www.moec.gov.cy>)

In the NCB platform national authorities, social bodies and NGOs participate.

⇒ National implementation strategy: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue//strategies_en.html

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Education and Culture (<http://www.moec.gov.cy>)

POLICIES: Specific policy regarding the education of immigrant and non-native Greek speaking pupils in public schools.

Cyprus National Commission for UNESCO (<http://www.unesco.org.cy/english/index.shtm>)

EX: Short film production contest on theme of *Intercultural Dialogue*. The contest was based on the concept of the UNESCO programme *Real Intercultural Dialogue*.

⁴ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national experts Lina Tsourmpanou and Christos Chrysanthou, Nicosia (Cyprus). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute..

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Culture (<http://www.moec.gov.cy>)

Provision of educational material for non native Greek speaking students and teacher training programmes on sensitive issues of intercultural education. The Ministry runs various programmes such as eTwinning, a framework for schools to collaborate on the Internet with partner schools in other European countries.

POLICIES: The 'Zones of Educational Priority' policy (with pilot operation 2002-2006), aiming at qualitative improvement of the educational system, i.e. maximisation of its effectiveness to a degree that would lead all children to school success. One special target group are schools with a large proportion of immigrant and non-native Greek speaking students.

In all aspects of ICE (including research), the Ministry closely cooperates with the

Cyprus Pedagogical Institute (<http://www.pi.ac.cy/>)

4. YOUTH

Cyprus Youth Board (<http://www.youthboard.org.cy/english/default.asp>)

Programmes against racism (i.e. youth camps), bi-communal activities between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

5. SPORTS

Cyprus Sport Organisation (<http://www.koa.org.cy/english/>)

Sport for All since 1985.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

United Nations Development Programme (<http://www.undp-act.org/MAIN/default.aspx>)

POLICIES: UNDP's Initiative 'Action for Cooperation and Trust (ACT)' is a three-year programme (2005-2008) aimed at assisting Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to establish and strengthen long-term networks of cooperation on issues of common concern, while reinforcing a culture of respect, tolerance and mutual understanding. Focus: projects in *multicultural education*, strengthening of *civil society and promoting sustainable development*. The programme provides funding and coordination support for projects that are designed and implemented by Cypriots, and which in turn actively promote inter-communal cooperation.

PLUS: For background information on activities aiming to overcome the ongoing Cypriot division, see also the following study:

Benjamin Broome, *Building Bridges. Across the Green Line: A guide to Intercultural Communication in Cyprus* (<http://www.undp-act.org/main/default.aspx?tabid=52&ItemID=119&mid=175>)

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mfa.gov.cy/mfa/mfa.nsf/mfa?OpenForm>)

Bilateral agreements with 40 countries aiming at collaboration in the field of culture. These agreements are implemented through the programmes of educational, scientific and cultural collaboration.

POLICIES: *Larnaca Action Plan on interfaith understanding and cooperation for a peaceful world.* ([http://www.mfa.gov.cy/mfa/mfa2006.nsf/All/B5339D1713B413C6C225722D003EE7A5/\\$file/Larnaca%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Final.pdf](http://www.mfa.gov.cy/mfa/mfa2006.nsf/All/B5339D1713B413C6C225722D003EE7A5/$file/Larnaca%20Action%20Plan%20-%20Final.pdf))

CZECH REPUBLIC

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Major Challenges | The integration of Roma community and migrants in Czech Republic; certain xenophobic sentiments inside society persist. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ⁵ | Public action (national): RRM, AMS | Public action (regional/local): SCI | NGO / Foundations (national level): RRM, SCI |
| Main Interpretations | Not yet developed as a general societal strategy and more seen as a result of artistic encounters | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but main actors:

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MLSA) with Committee for the Integration of Foreigners (<http://www.mpsv.cz/en/>)

The Ministry coordinates all immigrants' integration issues and is responsible for equal rights issues in social life. The Committee includes representatives of other ministries and public offices, as well as representatives of professional and academic associations, local and regional authorities, NGOs and associations of foreigners.

EX: Annual government campaign against racism (since 2000) is to support mutual tolerance and help remove prejudices against minorities and foreigners in Czech society.

POLICIES:

- *Principles of Foreigners Integration Concept on the Territory of the CR (1999)* followed by a *Concept on Foreigners Integration on the Territory of the CR (2000)*. It aimed to develop a migration policy based on knowledge about different cultures. Implementation reports are submitted to the government each year including information on the main activities of key actors, major problems encountered and possible solutions to address them. The latest report was presented as Government Resolution Nr. 126 on 21 Feb. 2007.
- *Strategy of Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic (2003)*, with active involvement of relevant ministries, having their own annual *Integration Policy Plans*.

Ministry of Interior (<http://www.mvcr.cz/english.html>)

In charge of the development of relations between immigrants and citizens.

Minister without Portfolio responsible for Human Rights and National Minorities Issues

National Coordinator of the *Decade of Roma Inclusion*. Prepared the concept for the integration of the Roma Community into the society.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Arts Institute - Theatre Institute (<http://www.institutumeni.cz>)

⇒ National implementation strategy: (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)

⁵ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Marta Smoliková, Prague (Czech Republic). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.mkcr.cz/>)

Support for cultural activities of ethnic minorities, for the integration of the Roma community, the integration of foreign nationals (traditions, cultures, religion) and for multicultural projects.

EX: Annual *World Roma Festival Khamoro* in Prague (since 1999), funded by the Ministry of Culture, the City of Prague and others.

3. EDUCATION

See below.

4. YOUTH

See below.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports (MEYS) (<http://www.msmt.cz/>)

In line with the governmental policy (see 1.) and corresponding to its fields of competence, MEYS supports activities in the field of immigrants' integration and provides integration support for members of the Roma Community (sports' intervention being neglected so far).

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Advisory and working bodies of the Government:

Government Council for National Minorities (<http://www.vlada.cz/en/rvk/rnm/default.html>);

Inter-ministerial Commission for Roma Community Affairs (<http://www.vlada.cz/en/rvk/rzrk/rzrk.html>);

Government Council for Human Rights (<http://www.vlada.cz/en/rvk/rlp/home.html>);

Ombudsman's Office (<http://www.ochrance.cz/en/>).

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

The Multicultural Center Prague (<http://www.mkc.cz/en/home.html>)

Non-profit organization dealing with issues related to the coexistence of different cultures in the Czech Republic and abroad. Its mission is, among others, to advocate ICD and learning among diverse cultures within and outside the EU by engaging in a wide range of activities (educational, cultural and public informational activities, research, publications).

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mzv.cz>)

Czech Centres (governmental organisations) (<http://www.czechcentres.cz>)

Organisations sponsored by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their mission is to develop a dialogue with the public abroad and to assist in the creation of an image of the Czech Republic as a modern dynamic country.

DENMARK

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Main Challenges | The "caricature crisis" in 2006; some incidents of racism; discussions and consensus on integration and core values of society. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ⁶ | Public action (central): AMS; SCI | Public action (regional/local): SCI; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national level): MCS; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Prevention of ghettoisation of urban immigrant population; improvement of dialogue especially with the Middle-East countries; further development of employment and education initiatives for immigrants to counterbalance demographic decline and to stay globally competitive. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Coordinating role:

Ministry of Refugees, Immigration and Integration Affairs (MRII) (<http://www.nyidanmark.dk>)

POLICIES: When Denmark introduced an *Integration Act* in 1999, it was considered the first country in the world to take such a step. The Act is intended to ensure that newly-arrived refugees and immigrants can make the most of their capacities on an equal footing with other citizens of Denmark.

- *Government Action plan for the promotion of equal treatment and diversity and to combat racism (2003);*
- *Government integration plan 'A New Chance for Everyone' (2005) comprising initiatives concerned with local efforts towards integration, education and employment.*

Council for Ethnical Minorities (<http://www.rem.dk>)

This coordinating body of the local councils consults the Minister of Integration on questions of immigrants and refugees.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Cirius (<http://www.ciriusonline.dk>) (see also 3.)

⇒ National implementation strategy: (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (MC) (<http://www.kum.dk>)

The Danish Arts Agency with Cultural Contact Point Denmark (<http://www.kunststyrelsen.dk>)

In compliance with the Danish tradition of self-governance, responsibility for the implementation of cultural policy and cultural projects for cultural minorities, groups and communities lies with the institutes, councils and boards.

EX: At the **Danish Royal Theatre**, ticket prices for refugees and immigrants are reduced to a tenth of the normal price.

⁶ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Troels Malte Borch, Copenhagen (Denmark). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education (<http://eng.uvm.dk/>)

Coordinating role.

POLICIES: Common Objectives (Fælles Mål 2003-2005) as compulsory common national aims of the education, including references to human rights and social cohesion, the evaluation of multiculturalism and the results of ICD.

EX:

- Adult vocational training programmes in health and social work with special focus on refugees and immigrants (to better introduce them in the labour market);
- Project entitled ‘*This works at our school*’ (2006-2007): Collection of ‘best practice’ and sharing of local solutions to reinforce the primary and lower secondary schools’ (Folkeskole) education of bilingual pupils;
- the development programme *A school in motion* initiated various integration initiatives.

Cirius (<http://www.ciriusonline.dk>)

Cirius is an authority within the Danish Ministry of Education which supports the internationalisation of education and training in Denmark and encourages intercultural understanding, integration and global awareness.

EX: Skoleniverden.dk – a website for schools on how to work with internationalisation as a subject.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Refugees, Immigration and Integration Affairs (MRII), (see 1.)

EX: Brug for alle unge (“*We Need All Youngsters*”) is a campaign whose aim is to ensure that a greater number of young people with a non-Danish ethnic background enroll for and complete a youth education programme. Duration: 2002 – 2010.

Cirius (<http://www.ciriusonline.dk>) (see 3.)

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Culture (MC) (<http://www.kum.dk>)

EX: Gam3 – integration through hip-hop and streetbasket (<http://www.gam3.dk>), supported by MRII (see 1.). MRII has funding pools to improve participation of people with other ethnic backgrounds in sporting clubs.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Complaints Committee for Equal Ethnic Treatment (<http://www.klagekomite.dk/?AFD=1>)

The Complaints Committee, established at the **Institute for Human Rights** in 2003, handles individual complaints of differential treatment on the basis of race or ethnic origin.

PLUS:

The Danish Council for Strategic Research launched a call for strategic research in cultural understanding. (<http://fist.dk/site/english/apply-for-funding/calls/2007/strategic-research-in-cultural-understanding>)

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) (<http://www.um.dk/en>)

EX: The government's initiative '*Partnership for Progress and Reform*' for the Middle East and North Africa (so called "Arabian Initiative", pilot phase 2004-2005) promotes dialogue between Denmark and the Arab world and supports existing reform initiatives in the Middle East Region with a focus on democratic institutions, media/free press, human rights, gender, labour market mechanisms and civil society. So far more than 50 Danish organisations and institutions – many of which are political youth organisations and youth clubs – are engaged in dialogue activities with partners in the Arab world.

Danish Center for Culture and Development (DCCD) (<http://www.dccd.dk>)

Administrates a support scheme for cultural exchange between DK and the developing countries, implements and supports development projects and organizes the Images-festivals.

The Danish Institute of Culture (Det Danske Kulturinstitut - DKI) (<http://www.dankultur.dk>)

Promoting Danish Culture abroad, and organizing study and culture trips for Danes to foreign countries.

ESTONIA

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Major Challenges | Relations between Estonians and Russians (existence of parallel society where 1/3 of the population speak Russian, but not Estonian). Fear of Estonians to loose identity and own values, or become minority (“statistical genocide”). Further strengthening of civil society. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ⁷ | Public actions (national): RRM, AMS | Public actions (regional/local): RRM, MCS | NGO / Foundations (national): SCI, MCS |
| Main Interpretations | Strong affirmation of Estonia as a multicultural society, principles of cultural pluralism, aiming at social cohesion. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but coordination role of the

Minister for Population and Ethnic Affairs (without Portfolio) as part of the State Chancellery (<http://www.rahvastikuminister.ee>)

Responsible for the elaboration of the National Action Plan (NAP).

POLICIES: The *NAP Integration in Estonian Society 2000/2007* aims at enhancing the (mainly Russian speaking) minorities’ capacity to integrate into Estonian society. Two main objectives: social harmonisation of society (focussing on citizenship, language training and education) and the maintenance of ethnic differences (cultural rights of ethnic minorities); the new programme 2008-2013 will pay greater attention to socio-economic integration.

Non-Estonians’ Integration Foundation (<http://www.meis.ee/eng/>)

Responsible for the implementation – with most ministries involved – of the NAP.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Open Estonia Foundation (<http://www.oef.org.ee/en/>)

⇒ National implementation strategy: (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.kul.ee/index.php?lang=en>)

Providing regular support for NGOs dealing with minority cultures. The *Law on Cultural Autonomy* enables minorities to create representative boards responsible for cultural activities of the minority group.

EX:

- Support for proactive measures to guarantee cultural diversity, e.g. ensuring professional successors to the Estonian Russian Theatre including: 12 students to study in the Moscow Art Academy, publication of cultural magazines in Russian, small Russian theatres in Estonia etc.
- *Setomaa Cultural Programme*, initiated in 2003: an ongoing national programme aiming to support the cultural activity of Seto people (South-Estonian language minority who have strong traditions and feelings of identity).

⁷ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Mikko Lagerspetz, Tallinn (Estonia). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute.

3. EDUCATION

Schools operate in Estonian, Russian (and sign language). Russian schools are expected to gradually enhance the share of teaching in Estonian to 60% of the curricula. Mixed Estonian-Russian schools are in rapid decrease.

Ministry of Education and Research (<http://vana.hm.ee/uus/hm/client/index.php?1>)

Intercultural education is part of the school teaching plan (within civic education). Universities offer students from non-Estonian language schools the opportunity to spend one additional year studying the Estonian language and culture.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Education and Research (see above)

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Active Estonian Youth (TEN) (<http://ten.ee/uus/index.php>)

Strongly European oriented youth organization, international exchange programmes.

Estonian Debating Society (<http://www.debate.ee/?keel=eng>)

Estonian *NGO of the Year 2004*, coordinates debate forum. With about 700 members in secondary schools and universities, it is running events that further ICD. Their debate tournaments are open to all participants who can speak Estonian. Special “three-language tournaments” are held, where Estonian teams debate each other in Estonian, non-Estonian teams in Russian and when the two meet, English is used as a language of the debate to ensure equality.

PLUS: There are several other organizations e.g. the **Open Republic Youth Association** also working with non-Estonians.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Culture (see above)

No related activity, the use of sport for integration is not yet developed.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

President of the Republic's Roundtable on National Minorities

(<http://vp2001-2006.vpk.ee/en/institutions/national.minorities.php>)

Aiming at the promotion of stability, dialogue and mutual understanding between different population groups residing in Estonia. In 1993, the President of the Republic instituted the Roundtable as a standing conference of representatives of ethnic minorities and stateless persons residing in Estonia and of political parties. Regular meetings take place on matters of political and public life, including societal, ethnic, economic and social-political issues, with a main focus on education and curricula.

Ministry of Social Affairs (<http://www.sm.ee/eng/pages/index.html>)

POLICIES: *Estonian National Report on Strategies for Social Protection and Social Inclusion 2006-2008*. The preparation and monitoring of the report was realized with strong active participation of the target groups, i.e. NGOs and social partners which is considered as an example of best practice, increasing transparency and dialogue, thus leading to a stronger identification of the population with political goals and public programmes.

Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications (<http://www.mkm.ee>)

Ministry of Internal Affairs (<http://www.siseministeerium.ee>)

PLUS: EU funded research programmes in multiculturalism have been co-funded with Estonian resources. Project funded under the EU PHARE programme *Language Training and Teaching in Estonian for Non-Estonian Speakers* (with students from abroad staying with local families).

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.vm.ee/eng>)

Over 40 cultural co-operation agreements, set up in cooperation with the **Ministry of Culture** and the **Ministry of Education and Research**.

FINLAND

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Major Challenges | In a short period of time, Finland changed from a relatively culturally isolated nation (and country of emigration) to a multicultural country of constantly growing immigration with repercussions on society, culture and identity. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ⁸ | Public action (national): MCS, RRM, SCI | Public action (regional/ local): DEA | NGOs/Foundations (national): CAM (often TCR); DEA |
| Main Interpretations | Reducing borders between different groups and inside society on the basis of equal, guaranteed human and citizen rights (language, culture, religion, conscience, minorities and indigenous people). Reinforcement of multilayered identities, enhancement of dialogue between mainstream Finnish culture, minorities and immigrant cultures. Transformation of collective perception regarding diversity (from problem orientation to valuation of diversity). Enhance new, unconventional neighbourhood encounters. Crucial condition: A comprehensive and transversal integration work. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Finnish Government (<http://www.valtioneuvosto.fi/etusivu/en.jsp>)

POLICIES: *Government Migration Policy Programme*, approved by the government in 2006 (http://www.mol.fi/mol/en/04_migration/index.jsp). Policy guidelines focus on

- a) Encouragement of positive relations between different groups;
- b) Promotion of immigrant participation and fostering opportunities for immigrants to uphold their own culture within the law;
- c) No tolerance in matters of racism and discrimination based on ethnic origin.

A proposal for the establishment of the follow-up mechanism and applicable methods, including indicators, will be ready at the end of 2007.

ATTENTION: The Government has proposed a reorganisation of migration and integration issues that should entirely be placed in the Ministry of the Interior starting in January 2008. Besides the Immigration Department and Directorate (already operating under its auspices), the new entity will include related units from the Ministry of Labour (Immigration Policy Team, the Immigration and Work Permit Team, the Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations, reception centres for asylum seekers, the Office of the Ombudsman, and the National Discrimination Board). The current structure is provided below.

The Immigration Department within the **Ministry of the Interior**
(http://www.intermin.fi/intermin/home.nsf/pages/index_eng)

Responsible for matters relating to immigration, refugee status, asylum and Finnish citizenship. It supports the political decision-making process by drafting legislation and handling international relations with the European Union (EU) and other international organisations. Since April 2007, the matters covered by the Immigration Department are handled by a new **Minister of Migration and European Affairs**.

Directorate of Immigration within the Ministry of the Interior (<http://www.uvi.fi>)

Central immigration authority in Finland, offering information on immigration principles and practices applied in Finland. Granting residence permits, processing asylum applications, and being responsible for decision-making regarding Finnish citizenship.

Ministry of Labour (<http://www.mol.fi>)

Responsible for integrating immigrants into Finnish society and promoting their employment opportunities. In addition, the Ministry of Labour handles matters relating to the reception of asylum seekers and the use of foreign labour.

⁸ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Ritva Mitchell, Helsinki (Finland). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute.

Advisory Board for Ethnic Relations under the Ministry of Labour
(http://www.mol.fi/mol/en/04_migration/02_ethnic/02_board/index.jsp)

Responsible for the development of interaction between the authorities, NGOs and political parties represented in the Parliament, and immigrant and ethnic minorities at all levels of society. The Board assists the Ministries as an expert of immigration policy in developing an ethnically diverse and equal society. The Advisory Board has three Boards on the regional level. Members represent the Regional Employment and Economic Development centres, provincial governments and major municipalities, NGOs, working and industrial life organizations, immigrants and ethnic minorities.

Office of the Minority Ombudsman under the Ministry of Labour
(http://www.mol.fi/mol/en/01_ministry/03_organization/02_minorities/index.jsp)

The Ombudsman for Minorities is an authority with the basic task of advancing the status and legal protection of ethnic minorities and foreigners as well as equality and non-discrimination and good ethnic relations in Finland.

Ministry of Education and Culture (<http://www.minedu.fi/>)

Responsible for coordinating public work and policy measures in the sectors of education, culture and sport as well as for youth. It grants subsidies for activities and projects supporting multiculturalism and combating racism by funding cultural, art and youth activities from immigrants and national minorities. Action aims at the development of cultural minorities' own identity and promotion of contacts between cultural minorities and the mainstream culture. The majority of grant recipients are the immigrants' and refugees' own organisations.

Ministry of Social Affairs and Health (<http://www.stm.fi/>)

Under its auspices has been established an **Advisory Board on Romani Affairs** (<http://www.stm.fi/Resource.phx/eng/orgis/board/romani/index.htm>) aiming at equal participation of the Roma population in the Finnish society, improvement of their living conditions and socio-economic position and promotion of their culture.

REGIONAL AND LOCAL LEVEL: Government policy programme includes guidelines to promote immigrant participation. It is required by law that local authorities draw up an integration programme and offer immigrants measures promoting their integration. Many municipalities and residential communities already have advisory boards for cooperation, meeting places and other bodies to further the interaction of immigrants and the rest of the population.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Finnish National Gallery, Art Museum Development Department (<http://www.fng.fi>)

Main priority is to develop a Europe-wide "Interactive Cultural Canon" (open source model allowing concurrent inputs of different voices).

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Education and Education (<http://www.minedu.fi/>)

POLICIES: In order to promote ICD, the ministry has set out guidelines that would ease the possibilities of participation for minorities through mainstreaming. The key term currently used in this context is *accessibility*:

- *Definitions for Immigrants Policy* (2003, in Finnish) aiming at prioritising actions towards immigrants within the branches of culture, youth and sport;
- *Accessibility in Arts and Culture.Action Plan* for the Ministry of Education and Culture 2006-2010 (in Finnish) aims at concrete actions to promote the possibilities of linguistic and cultural minorities and the disabled to participate in cultural life.

3. EDUCATION

In Finland, everyone has the right to basic education free of charge. The value basis consists of human rights, equality, democracy and acceptance of cultural diversity. Its objective is to enhance social belonging, responsibility and respect for the rights and freedoms of the individual.

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.fi>)

In order to improve social cohesion, the Ministry has launched a set of measures for 2006-2011 in order to improve well-being at school, to prevent exclusion and to develop the school as a community promoting children's and young people's well-being. Target groups are pupils in basic education, their parents, teachers and surrounding services. The priorities include prevention of problems and early support; development of the instruction of pupils with immigrant backgrounds; prevention of dropout; eradication of bullying etc.

POLICIES:

- *The Programme for Global Education (2007)*
<http://www.minedu.fi/export/sites/default/OPM/Julkaisut/2007/liitteet/opm12.pdf?lang=en>
The Programme outlines the development of global education in Finland and sets national objectives to promote national and international interaction and ICD.
- *Development Plan for Education and Research 2003-2008*
http://www.minedu.fi/export/sites/default/OPM/Julkaisut/2004/liitteet/opm_190_opm08.pdf?lang=en
The new Plan for the years 2008-2012 is being prepared. It takes account of the growing importance of international cooperation and increasing multiculturalism in Finnish society, paying special attention to language and communication skills, tolerance and knowledge about foreign cultures and values.

The Centre for International Mobility (CIMO) (<http://www.cimo.fi>)

Offers services and expertise to promote the internationalisation of education, working life, youth activities and the cultural sector.

Finnish National Board of Education (<http://www.oph.fi>)

Has established an *Immigrant Education Workgroup*. The Board has also trained regional support staff with experience and knowledge of immigrant education and training. The support staff mainly provides services for teachers of immigrants.

Romany Education Unit within the National Board of Education
(<http://www.oph.fi/english/SubPage.asp?path=447;4699;6276;15850>)

Development and implementation of the nation-wide schooling for the Romany population; furtherance of Romany language and Romany culture and the maintenance of an adequate information service and network. Organises further qualification for Romany culture instructors.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.fi>)

With responsibility for the overall development of youth work and youth policy. The ministry supports projects of immigrant youth.

POLICIES: Active citizenship, social reinforcement and better living conditions. Children's culture as one of the priority areas: "Programme on Cultural Policy for Children" (2003, in Finnish) increasing cultural diversity must be taken into account and obstacles for participation must be removed.

The Centre for International Mobility – CIMO (see 3.)

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Finnish Youth Cooperation Allianssi (<http://www.alli.fi/>)

Non governmental umbrella organisation for Finnish youth organisations, with programmes for international exchange. Allianssi has actively participated in the Council of Europe campaign against racism, antisemitism, xenophobia and intolerance and is a member organisation of the Europeanwide network against racism **UNITED**. Promotion of multicultural youth work, both nationally and internationally, is a major task, at present.

5. SPORTS

The aim of the Finnish sports policy is to promote equality and tolerance and support the diversity of cultures with the means of sport.

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.fi/>)

Supports sports projects which promote good ethnic relations and addresses racism, thus increasing the opportunities of immigrants and ethnic minorities to participate in sports activities on equal terms.

Finnish Sports Federation (FSF) (<http://www.slu.fi>)

In 1999, immigrants founded their own sports organisation, **The Finnish Multicultural Sports Federation (FIMU)**, (<http://www.fimu.org>), which has been affiliated with the Finnish Sports Federation in autumn 2000. Its aim is to promote sports opportunities for immigrants and to safeguard the interests of all immigrant associations. FIMU comprises several sports clubs throughout Finland, many of these co-operating with the Finnish Sports Federation as local tolerance projects.

EX: FSF supports tens of projects promoting tolerance and multicultural activities in sports (in 2004 with 50 000 euros provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture.)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

The concerted action programme concerning the Roma population involves complementary action with several Ministries:

- **The Ministry of Education and Culture:** subsidizes activities of Roma organisations, e.g. Romani language clubs for children.
- **The Ministry of Labour** strengthens the knowledge base of the employment offices by appointing special contact persons for Roma people.
- **The Advisory Board** (see 1.) concentrates on the pre-school education of the Roma children through national recommendations and projects funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.
- **The Ministry of Social Affairs and Health** publishes information brochures on Roma people in Finland and other material for the Roma.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

RASMUS, the Finnish network against racism (<http://www.rasmus.fi>)

National network consisting of actors which promote multiculturalism and human rights. **The Finnish League for Human Rights** acts as its coordinator and secretariat.

The Finnish Red Cross (<http://www.redcross.fi>)

In 2003, this large civic organisation launched the nation-wide campaign *Diversity starts from us* in order to promote diversity. Events organised by local Red Cross groups included, for instance, a seminar about humanitarian law and racism in Kotka, an international sports day in Oulu, an anti-racist march in Helsinki and a declaration for tolerance in Turku and a school children event in Tampere.

PLUS:

TV programmes such as *Ähläm Sähläm* and *Mogadishu Avenue* have handled difficult issues like prejudice towards multicultural and multinational people through the means of humour and acting, without forgetting serious aspects of these affairs. The problem with these programmes however is that they have not been written or directed by immigrants themselves.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry for Foreign Affairs (<http://formin.finland.fi>)

KEPA (<http://www.kepa.fi>)

Service Centre for Development Cooperation, is a service base and umbrella organisation for Finnish NGOs interested in development work. It organises a big multicultural festival '*World in a Village*'.

FRANCE

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| Major Challenges | Conflicts of values: Religious influences versus laicism, traditionalism versus modernisation and globalisation, tradition and innovation, communitarism versus Communauté (one community); in 2005, riots and violent clashes in suburbs with large share of immigrant population; incidents of racism and xenophobia (sports events, antisemitic profanations of cemeteries and other actions of right-wing radicals). | | |
| General Approach to ICD ⁹ | Public action (central): AMS | Public action (regional/local): DEA | NGOs / Foundations (national): CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Highlighting cultural diversity of French citizens and worldwide (state), affirmative action for different cultures (regional, local), inter-cultural encounters (NGOs); preservation and strengthening of the "Francophonie" (French speaking countries' Association), mission of "international solidarity" in cases of injustice and violence of human/civil rights. France sees its Overseas-Departments (remaining from colonial past) as a good terrain to illustrate a successful integration policy while respecting and fostering cultural diversity of resident population. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

There is no general authority for Intercultural Dialogue.

Basis of French policy is found in Article 1 of the French constitution which does not recognise differences between individuals on the basis of religion, origin nor race. Hence, France's approach is universalist and "minorities" (be they ethnic, religious, linguistic or other) are not recognised as such.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture and Communication, Delegate for development and international affairs (Ministère Culture Communication, Délégation au développement et aux affaires internationales) (<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/>) in cooperation with the **Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration** (<http://www.histoire-immigration.fr>).

ATTENTION: In the second half of EYID 2008, France will hold the EU Presidency!

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture and Communication, Delegate for development and international affairs (DDAI) (Ministère Culture Communication, Délégation au développement et aux affaires internationales) (<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/culture/min/index-min.htm>)

EX:

- Several relevant institutions are run by the Ministry, e.g. **National Center for the History of Immigration** CNHI; **Musée du quai Branly**: museum of non-Western arts (Africa, Oceania, Asia, and the Americas); **Museum of euro-mediterranean civilisations** MUCEM (Marseilles);
- The DDAI has initiated and coordinated 3 working groups on cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in cultural industries, education and society (reports available online).

Commission *Images de la Diversité*

(<http://www.cnc.fr/Site/Template/T9.aspx?SELECTID=2478&ID=1636&t=3>)

Commission established in 2007 under the joint structure of Acse (see 6.) and the Centre Nationale de la Cinématographie <http://www.cnc.fr> with the objective to support the film and audiovisual production works dealing with the diversity of France and with equality of chances, thus contributing to social cohesion. The budget foresees the support of 500 projects per year.

⁹ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national experts Jean-Cédric Delvainquière and Pierre Mayol, Paris (France). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet was edited by the ERICarts Institute.

PLUS : A lot of initiatives and projects driven by NGOs and artists address problems of immigrants and repercussions of French colonialism on the present situation.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of National Education (<http://www.education.gouv.fr/>)

POLICIES: Basic principles of equality of opportunities and social cohesion.

EX: An interministerial project – with participation of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning - has been the creation of *priority areas* for education (ZEP) in 1981 giving more liberty in teaching and additional financial allocations to schools as a response to social tensions and evident development obstacles for the population in certain suburbs. Thus, the Ministry of Education visibly moved away from its traditional egalitarianism.

An institution documenting press clippings on the issue is the **Obervatoire des zones prioritaires** (<http://www.association-ozp.net>)

The Ministry's Direction of European and International Relations and Cooperation (DREIC)

Contribution to international opening of the French educational system and to the development of the *Francophonie*.

Interministerial portal for artistic and cultural education with Ministry of Culture (<http://www.education.arts.culture.fr/>)

High Council for Cultural education (with the Ministry of Culture)

ATTENTION: Due to the strict separation of the State and church, the wearing of visible religious symbols in all institutions of public education is forbidden by law.

4. YOUTH

National Institute for Youth and Popular education (Institut National de la Jeunesse et de l'Éducation Populaire – INJEP) (<http://www.injep.fr>)

The INJEP is a state institute attached to the French Ministry of Youth, Sports and Voluntary Organisations (MJSVA). It is mainly occupied with European and international youth activities, provides publications on both youth and community education and promotes new information and communication technologies for youth and voluntary organisations.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Committee for National and International Relations of Youth and Non Formal Organisations (CNAJEP) (<http://www.cnajep.asso.fr>)

The CNAJEP actively strives for democratic and republican ideals. It seeks to achieve the involvement of social movements in political, economic, cultural and social policies through education, innovation and social intervention with and on behalf of children, young people and adults.

Enjeu (Challenge) (<http://association-enjeu.org>)

National movement of the local (quartier/banlieues) associations caring about children's rights. These associations plead for change in the quality of life in the quartier, meaning an amelioration of children's lives.

5. SPORTS

Ministry for Health, Youth and Sport (Ministère de la Santé, de la Jeunesse et des Sports) (<http://www.jeunesse-sports.gouv.fr/>)

The Ministry disposes of a decentralised service network consisting of 22 regional and 74 departmental directorates of youth and sports.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Immigration, Integration, national Identity and co-Development (Ministre de l'Immigration, de l'Intégration, de l'Identité nationale et du Codéveloppement) (<http://premier-ministre.gouv.fr/iminidco>)

Established by President Sarkozy in summer 2007, with four main objectives: to restrain the immigration flows, to bring forward the integration process, to promote French identity and to encourage "co-development" (strengthening societies and personal skills of people inside their countries of origin).

POLICIES: Plan de Cohésion Sociale.

National Agency for social cohesion and equal opportunities (Acse) (l'Agence nationale pour la cohésion sociale et l'égalité des chances) (<http://www.lacse.fr/>)

Acse aims at the integration of the immigrant population by fighting discrimination and developing specific programmes for urban areas, focussing on education, health, employment, prevention of criminality and social cohesion, further promoting equal access of all residents to knowledge and culture. The **Acse** is responsible to the Ministry of Immigration (above) and the **Ministry of Housing and Urban Planning** (<http://www.logement.gouv.fr/>)

High Authority of Combat against Discrimination and for Equality (Halde)

Fighting discrimination with legal measures.

Cité Nationale de l'Histoire de l'Immigration (<http://www.histoire-immigration.fr>)

This institution opened in Summer 2007. Its main objective is to acknowledge and to highlight the role of immigrants in French statebuilding. The Cité shall be a historical place where to share the history of immigration in France over the past two centuries. Scope of activities: Permanent immigration museum, temporary exhibitions, congresses, pedagogical activities for teachers, network of partner organisations, artistic events etc.

ATTENTION: From the 70s on, France has given authorisation to foreign workers to settle their family with them in France. This had led to an increase of the foreign population with the effect that national cultural policies had to recognize the "coexistence" of different cultures in France.

Conseil français du culte musulman (<http://www.cfem.info>)

Has been officially created with the support of the then Minister of Interior, Nicolas Sarkozy. It is an association designed to represent the Muslims of France. In this function, it also aims at establishing an intercultural dialogue between the religions.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Institut Montaigne (<http://www.institutmontaigne.org/>) ("Independent Think Tank")

In 2004, the Institute promoted the idea of a *Charte de la diversité* in order to encourage enterprises to take better account of the potential of French diversity and to strategically focus on non discrimination and diversity. That same year, 35 entrepreneurs signed the Charta. In 2007, the affiliated enterprises increased to 1500, thus expressing their self-commitment to cultural and ethnic diversity in relation to the labour market and to the provision of required qualifications.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes)
(<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/>)

Traditionally, special emphasis on North-South relations (2/3 of the francophone countries belong to the "South" – developing countries), as well as to the Near East Region. Another centre of interest is the cultural development of European regions.

Culturesfrance (<http://www.culturesfrance.com/>)

Charged by the Foreign Ministry and the Minister of Culture for all international cultural exchange activities. Among them, aiming at establishing equitable and permanent relationships between world cultures.

Maison des Cultures du Monde (<http://www.mcm.asso.fr/>)

LOCAL LEVEL: As international and cultural cooperation is decentralised, local authorities have their own activities.

GERMANY

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Major Challenges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effects of German reunification still visible in different socialisation patterns and historical perceptions in East and West Germany, including more or less developed familiarity with migrants lifestyles; • Demographic decline of ethnic Germans in comparison with high fertility of immigrants; • Growing fear of conflicts and feeling of insecurity, enhanced by high unemployment rate; • Ghettoisation tendencies in some big cities with so-called "trouble areas"; • Repeated acts of right-wing radicalism and racist incidents against "visible minorities". | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁰ | Public action (national) SCI; RRM | Public action (regional/local) SCI; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national): DEA; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian-Islamic or sometimes also "German-Turc" dialogue; • New Concept: "Intercultural Opening", taking account of immigrants as fellow-citizens in all parts of societal life (including e.g. as police officers); • Often, "intercultural" used as a synonym for "international" (cross-border relations), "multicultural" (different cultures participating), even for "diverse" (e.g. old and young etc.) | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but two bodies are of major importance at central government level:

Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) (<http://www.bmi.bund.de/>)

BMI is in charge of internal security, for sport (see 5.) and e.g. for the coordination of the "Deutsche Islam Konferenz", aiming at a cohesion-oriented intercultural dialogue with representatives of different Muslim associations and communities in Germany.

Federal Chancellery, Commissioner for Migration, Refugees, and Integration
(<http://integrationsbeauftragte.de>)

Federal Chancellery co-ordinates development of the *National Integration Plan* (see below) and European strategies for the integration of immigrants/minorities, together with sector Ministries (and the Foreign Office in the context of German/Portuguese/Slovenian EU presidencies).

POLICIES: National Integration Plan (<http://www.Nationaler-Integrationsplan.de>)

The plan was officially launched and put into practice in July 2007. It provides the first common platform ever for a comprehensive integration policy in Germany, involving authorities and institutions of all national levels – central, regional, local – the actors of civil society, migrants' associations and enterprises. It puts clear goals and contains more than 400 concrete measures and voluntary self-commitments of the public and private actors. The participation of the target groups in the consultation process is seen as a qualitative step towards "intercultural opening", being a new topic of horizontal relevance in the nationwide integration programme.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth (BMFSFJ), Department of International Affairs (<http://www.bmfsfj.de>)

¹⁰ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by Andreas Wiesand in collaboration with the country expert Bernd Wagner (Germany). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

In addition to some initiatives taken – in most case together with NGOs – by the arts administration of larger cities (e.g. Berlin, Bremen, Cologne, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Munich etc.), the main executive responsibility lies with the ministries at the Land level and their co-ordination body, the:

Permanent Conference of Land Ministries for Cultural Affairs (<http://www.kmk.org/>) (Ständige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Länder - KMK)

Within the Federal Government, responsibility for culture lies with:

The Commissioner for Culture and the Media

(<http://www.bundesregierung.de/Webs/Breg/DE/Bundesregierung/BeauftragterfuerKulturundMedien/beauftragter-fuer-kultur-und-medien.html>)

Being located at the **Federal Chancellery** (see 1.), one of its tasks is to promote cultural institutions and projects of national importance and to continuously develop the national framework conditions for arts and culture. The Federal Government frequently supports the manifold initiatives of the Länder for promoting cultural diversity and cultural exchange.

The umbrella organisation at the *LOCAL LEVEL* is the **German Association of Towns and Municipalities** (Deutscher Städtetag) (<http://www.staedtetag.de>)

EX:

- In 2004, the Cultural Committee of this association passed the action paper *Cultural Diversity in Towns*;
- in 2006, they adopted the *Stuttgart Impulse on Cultural Diversity* based on the initiative of cultural NGOs.
- Since 2000, the City of Hamburg annually organises the 10-day Intercultural Festival 'eigenarten' <http://www.festival-eigenarten.de/> covering all fields of artistic expression and all cultural backgrounds settled in town. This activity resulted in a dynamic network of partners.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

For a long period, ICD-related cultural activities were mainly taking place at the local level and initiated by a large variety and rising number of NGOs and cultural associations. Meanwhile, and in some ways as a result of bottom-up activities, the importance of ICD-approaches and concepts became recognized by all political levels. In recent years, civil society organisations such as e.g. the **Cultural Policy Society** (Kulturpolitische Gesellschaft – <http://www.kupoge.de>) have increased their activities in ICD-related fields through conferences, studies and publications.

3. EDUCATION

Main responsibility for all educational issues lies with the 16 Land ministries or senators and the **KMK** (see 2.)

EX: In 1996, KMK passed a – non-binding – *Recommendation on Intercultural Education* (http://www.kmk.org/doc/beschl/671-1_Interkulturelle_Bildung.pdf) and has since launched different initiatives, e.g. 2004: *Praxisforum Schule und Islam*.

POLICIES: *Saarbrücken Declaration on Tolerance and Solidarity*, adopted by the KMK on 1992; Decision of KMK on *Intercultural Education* on 1996. In line with these documents, ICD is part of the educational mandate of all types of schools and defined in acts, plans and curricula of the Länder. However, ICD is not yet an important component in most of the state school curricula (KMK has announced to study the issue).. Other actors on the national level include:

Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF) <http://www.bmbf.de/>

EX: Funding of the survey *Support for children and youth with a migration background (2003)* (http://www.bmbf.de/pub/studie_foerderung_migration.pdf)

The Federal Agency for Civic Education (<http://www.bpb.de/>) (Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung)

BPB promotes awareness for democracy and participation in politics in order to enable people to have differentiated views about political and social issues and play an active part in political life ("German experience with dictatorship bearing a special responsibility for firmly anchoring values such as democracy, pluralism and tolerance"). BPB supports ICD-related events and offers services, publications and media tools.

16 Regional Centres for Civic Education (LPB) are independent cooperation partners of BPB on the Länder level. Their ICD-related projects range from language tuition, integration through sports, integration into vocational training schemes and employment to material provision on selected topics. Information web-portal of both BPB and LPB: (<http://www.politische-bildung.de/>)

The **Georg-Eckert-Institut für internationale Schulbuchforschung** (Institute for International Textbook Research) <http://www.gei.de> analyses through international comparison and in trans-national teams social models, orientation guides and identity models that are based on specific self-images and images of the "other" or the "enemy", as they are presented by education systems and legitimated by public institutions, particularly as regards teaching and learning media for the school subjects of history, politics and geography.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

German Arts Council (<http://www.kulturrat.de/>)

Umbrella association of arts organisations, has developed a position paper on *Intercultural Education – a Chance for our Society* (2007); however, ICD is not really dealt with specifically in this paper.

Bürgerstiftung Köln (<http://www.buergerstiftung-koeln.de>)

Non for profit foundation founded in 2005 and based on the commitment of citizens of Cologne. The foundation provides awards for innovative projects, fostering "good living together". In 2007, the main prizes went to:

- *Parea* – intercultural education society in Cologne-Porz planning an institution for pre-school and extra-school courses for children and youth, following the successful example of Cologne-Chorweiler, both considered "social trouble areas".
- *Girlsplace e.V.*: Internetcafé promoting media activities of young female immigrants.

4. YOUTH

Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth – BMFSFJ and the 16 Land ministries in charge of youth (<http://www.bmfsfj.de/>)

EX: Action programme *Youth for Tolerance and Democracy* (since 2001). Often in charge of co-ordination / preparation of German activities within EU action programmes (see EYID). Activities are frequently organised by special committees and NGOs.

5. SPORTS

Sports is seen as an important pillar of the *National Integration Programme* (see 1.), offering opportunities for long-term integration processes.

The main bodies in charge of sports, partly in in co-operation with the 16 Land ministries:

Federal Ministry of the Interior (BMI) (<http://www.bmi.bund.de/>)

National Olympic Sports Association (Deutscher Olympischer Sportbund - DOSB) (<http://www.dosb.de>)

POLICIES: *Integration through Sports*, long-term strategic project of DOSB with BMI and Land governments <http://www.integration-durch-sport.de/>. Its relative uniqueness in Europe bears the

potential to be an international example of good practice. A large range of public and private actors are involved in its development and implementation.

EX: Campaign '*Integration. Count us in!*' (launched January 2007), promoted and implemented by the Commissioner for Integration together with the BMI and the sports umbrella organisations.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Bundesministerium für Arbeit und Soziales) (<http://www.bmas.bund.de>)

Active partner in the drafting and implementing the *National Integration Plan* (see 1.), especially concerning improvement of conditions for access to the labour market through education and vocational training.

Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Housing (BMVBS) (<http://www.bmvbs.de/>)

EX: It launched the Federal-Länder-Programme *Socially Integrative City* <http://www.sozialestadt.de/en/> in 1999. The federal and Land governments extended urban development support by adopting the programme *Districts with Special Development Needs – the Socially Integrative City* (or *Socially Integrative City* for short). Highly integrative approach to urban district development, aiming to counteract the widening socio-spatial rifts in the cities.

MUNICIPAL LEVEL:

Similar to other European countries, immigrants without a German or EU passport have no voting rights on the local level. To give them a voice and a means for political participation, municipalities throughout Germany established, since the early 1980s, special *Advisory Boards of Foreigners* (Ausländerbeirat). The voting output for these councils has been quite low, in most cases, which is attributed to their limited power to influence local developments. Some cities, e.g. Cologne, have recently changed their name and status, giving the new *Integration Councils* additional functions and rights, including participation in budgetary matters. In addition, special services were introduced to address typical problems and conflicts.

EX: Network of Intercultural Mediation Nuremberg (Netzwerk Interkulturelle Mediation Nürnberg) (<http://www.auslaenderbeirat.nuernberg.de/info.htm>)

Offering mediation services in cases of conflict – mainly between individuals – when cultural criteria are involved. The network consists of charitable organisations, municipal administration offices, voluntary associations and NGOs. Such services are also provided by some other towns

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Coordination Council of Associations of Christian-Islamic Dialogue in Germany (KCID) (<http://www.kcid.de/>)

Currently consisting of 17 dialogue initiatives across Germany.

PLUS:

In the past decade, *research* on main issues concerning the integration of immigrants and/or intercultural dialogue and conflicts has intensified in Germany. Some examples of specialised research institutions or programmes can be found on the website of the Goethe Institute: <http://www.goethe.de/wis/fut/prj/for/mig/enindex.htm>

Berlin Institute of Comparative Social Research (BIVS)

European forum for migration studies (efms)

FIST – Research Unit for Intercultural Studies

Institute for Migration Research and Intercultural Studies (IMIS)

Programme on Intercultural Conflicts and Societal Integration at the WZB

In addition, other domestic research bodies increasingly take up ICD-related issues in their projects.

EX: The **Zentrum Moderner Orient** – http://www.zmo.de/index_e.html (Centre for Modern Oriental Studies) has launched, with the support of the Federal Government (BMBF), a 5-year interdisciplinary and comparative research programme under the title: "Muslim Worlds – World of Islam?". The **Zentrum für Kulturforschung** – <http://www.kulturforschung.de> (Centre for Cultural Research) plans a representative survey for 2008, which is to cover cultural and educational aspects of relations between immigrants and the majority population in Germany ("Inter-KulturBarometer").

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Federal Foreign Office (<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/>)

EX: In 2002, the Ministry launched a special programme for dialogue with the Islamic world "Together for more understanding". In most cases, however, the Foreign Office acts via other institutions and NGOs active in international relations.

The Goethe Institute with branches throughout the world (<http://www.goethe.de/>)

In addition to promoting the study of German abroad, this mainly state-funded, but autonomous agency has, during the last three decades, intensified cross-cultural project work that is based on "the principle of dialogue and partnership". The GI wants to continue "developing innovative concepts for a more humane world where cultural diversity is welcomed as an enrichment of our society."

EX: Ernst Reuter Initiative for Intercultural Dialogue and Understanding 2006 (with Turkey).

Institute for Foreign Cultural Relations (IfA) (<http://www.cms.ifa.de>)

Centre of expertise and exchanges, with an increasing focus on ICD. The IfA is partly funded by the German Foreign Office.

EX: European-Islamic Cultural Dialogue, see <http://cms.ifa.de/en/info/dossiers/euro-islam/>

Deutsche Welle (DW) (<http://www.dw-world.de/>)

The mission of DW is to convey "German and other positions on important issues" to people abroad via radio, TV and Internet "as well as to provide a forum aimed at promoting understanding and dialogue between cultures and peoples."

EX: South African composer Hans Huyssen incorporated elements of traditional African music in his orchestral work "Proteus Variations," commissioned by DW for the 2006 Beethoven Festival in Bonn. The South African National Youth Orchestra was invited to the Festival for the world's first performance of the work, as well as to present Zulu Songs and a Beethoven symphony.

LÄNDER LEVEL:

Most German Länder (and larger cities) maintain their own foreign cultural relations, which are frequently directed to neighbourhood regions. Manifold goals, e.g. cross-border confidence-building or developing an attractive image for possible investors and tourism purposes.

GREECE

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Major Challenges | Strong increase in immigration in the last 15 years, especially from the Balkan neighbouring countries. Incidents of clashes and friction, widespread attitude of intolerance or indifference towards groups of ethnic difference (immigrants, Roma, Muslims). Continuing tensions with Turkey, resulting in suspicion and rivalry. Greek cultural heritage becoming sometimes a subject of distortion or unhistorical misappropriation with dangerous effects on peace in the region. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹¹ | Public action (central): RRM, SCI | Public action (regional/local): n.a. | NGO / Foundations (national level): n.a. |
| Main Interpretations | Universalist approach to integration (stressing common factors such as equality of rights; differences seen to be of lesser importance). Plans to improve tolerance and respect for “others” and to encourage interaction. Fixing a permanent platform for dialogue in areas of tension, e.g. with Muslim population in Thrace. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No central authority for ICD; the main responsibility lies with the

Ministry of Internal Affairs, Public Administration & Decentralisation (<http://www.ypes.gr>)

Coordination of matters related to immigration, refugees and minorities, as well as social inclusion of immigrants.

EX: Monitoring, analysis and coordination of measures creating conditions in order to sustain and develop minority cultures and to preserve the most important elements of their identity. Funding of projects related to minorities.

POLICIES:

- *Integrated programme of social integration*, including educational programmes in Greek language, history, culture and way of life for economic immigrants.
- *Integrated Action Plan for the social inclusion of Greek Roma* (2001-2008).

Central Association of Municipalities and Communities (K.E.D.K.E.) (<http://www.kedke.gr/>)

Network for the diffusion of information and encouragement of action.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Hellenic Ministry of Culture / Directorate for the European Union

⇒ National implementation strategy : http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html
(considered as integrated action plan proposed for 2008 and beyond).

2. CULTURE

Hellenic Ministry of Culture (<http://www.culture.gr>)

- **Directorate of International Relations**
- **Directorate of Folk Culture – Department of Intercultural Issues.**

Increased mutual recognition and respect for cultural diversity through cultural exchanges and events showcasing diverse artistic, literary and cultural activities.

EX: Book Fair and International Film Festival of Thessaloniki, Athens Festival.

PLUS: Cultural bodies / organisations active in the field of intercultural dialogue.

¹¹ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Constantinos Dallas, Athens (Greece). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs with special Secretary for Cross-cultural Education (http://www.ypepth.gr/en_ec_home.htm)

POLICIES:

- *Cross cultural education* is a new form of education in Greece that started in 1996, designed to meet the educational needs of social groups with a particular social, cultural or religious identity. Cross-cultural schools adapt the standard curriculum to the needs of the students.
- *Programme for Muslim children*, run in several villages in Thrace, coordinated by the University of Athens; affirmative action to support minority candidates in higher education.

Efforts have led to a remarkable increase in the number of immigrants accepted into higher education. Significantly less school dropouts occur among Muslim children attending the programme; empowerment of approx. 200 intercultural dialogue facilitators (teachers, animators, educators).

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Education, General Secretariat of Youth (<http://www.neagenia.gr>)

ARSIS - Social Organisation for Youth Support

Non governmental organisation that specialises in the provision of social support to young people and in defending their rights in order to combat and prevent their social exclusion.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Culture – Vice Minister for Sport (<http://sportsnet.gr/>)

International Olympic Truce Centre (<http://www.olympictruce.org>)

Joint initiative by the International Olympic Committee and Greece (2000 – to date). The forum seeks to promote synergies between different stakeholders with one shared objective: promoting peace through sport and the Olympic ideal - on a political as well as a grassroots level, including mediation, dialogue and learning activities.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

The Greek Ombudsman (http://www.synigoros.gr/en_index.htm)

This independent authority investigates individual administrative actions or omissions or material actions taken by government departments or public services that infringe upon the personal rights or violate the legal interests of individuals or legal entities.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

NGOs, civil society organisations, immigrants' organisations, e.g.

- **Hellenic Centre for Modern Social Understanding**
- **Greek Forum for Migrants** (<http://www.migrant.gr/>)
- **RAXEN National Focal Point on Racism and Xenophobia** (<http://www.hlhr.gr>)
- **Committee against Racism and Xenophobia**

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Culture, Directorate of International Relations (<http://www.culture.gr>)

Support for third sector-driven trans-border cultural tourism projects, such as “Ways of the Olive” (UNESCO) and “Ways of the Wine” (Kiev Initiative); participation in “Cultural Routes” in South East European Networks.

Hellenic Foundation for Culture (HFC) (http://www.hfc.gr/index_en.asp)

Entity of private law, falling under the Ministry of Culture. Its main aim is the promotion of Greek culture and language throughout the world. It operates as a national network co-ordinating the activities of over 30 NGOs active in the Euro-Mediterranean Dialogue (as Greek correspondent organisation of the *Anna Lindh Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures*, Alexandria).

European Cultural Centre of Delphi (ECCD) (<http://www.eccd.gr/index2.htm>)

Established as a “corporate body under private law” under the supervision of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and the auspices of the Council of Europe. Its aim is to “serve international cultural interests” and “develop common cultural principles that will unite the peoples of Europe” through the publication of studies on European culture, the organisation of cultural assemblies and other artistic activities.

HUNGARY

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Weak active citizenship; ambiguous attitude towards minorities (latent xenophobia); little knowledge of second languages. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹² | Public action (national): SCI; CAM | Public action (regional/local): SCI; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national level): MCS |
| Main Interpretations | ICD is strongly connected to a) policies for equal opportunities and Roma inclusion and b) to strengthen the participation of Hungary and Hungarians in Europe. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Office of National and Ethnic Minorities at the Prime Minister's Office (<http://www.meh.hu>)

Coordination body of the different government authorities.

Office of Immigration and Nationality at the Ministry of Justice and Law Enforcement
(<http://www.bmbah.hu/>)

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Hungarian Cultural Contact Point at the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kultúrpon t Iroda)
(<http://www.kulturpont.hu>)

⇒ National implementation strategy: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html
(Mentions as a major objective of ICD: 'Help to modernise Hungarian society and its image abroad').

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Education and Culture (<http://www.okm.gov.hu/main.php?folderID=137>)

POLICIES: *New Hungary Development Plan (2007-2013), National Strategic Reference Framework*, adopted in 2006: emphasizes the importance of cultural change and supports different developments in the field of culture. This cultural change should strengthen citizenship and civic responsibility (which is still weak).

3. EDUCATION

National Educational Integration Network and Development Centre (<http://www.okm.gov.hu>)

Ministry of Education and Culture (see above) with **Secretary of Roma Integration**.

POLICIES:

- *Framework of Education for Democratic / Active Citizenship (EDC)*. A national strategy on EDC-Active Citizenship is being elaborated.
- *National programme for improving education of people at a social disadvantage, especially for the Roma.*

4. YOUTH

Mobilitás' Youth Service (<http://www.mobilitas.hu>)

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, Children and Youth Department (<http://www.szmm.gov.hu>)

¹² This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Péter Inkei, Budapest (Hungary). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

National Fund for Children and Youth (<http://www.ngyik.hu>)

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

The Sziget Fesztivál (<http://www.szigetfestival.com/index.php?p=1>)

One of Europe's largest youth festivals, strong on civil communication, including intercultural dialogue.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Local Governments and Regional Development (<http://www.bm.hu>)

POLICIES: Sport XXI, the National Strategy 2007-2020 (with social cohesion issues)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, State Secretary for Equal Opportunities

(<http://www.szmm.gov.hu>)

Permanent Secretariat and National coordination of the 'Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015' (regional framework for the inclusion of Roma in 9 Central and South Eastern European countries).

(<http://www.romadecade.org/index.php?content=1&orubtthis=true>)

Network of Equal Opportunities, made up of **Houses of Opportunities** operating in the 19 counties of Hungary and in Budapest, thus representing the objective of social inclusion of disadvantaged people at all levels of society.

Equal Treatment Authority (<http://www.egyenlobanasmod.hu/>)

National Minority Council

Menedék - Hungarian Association for Migrants (<http://menedek.ispman.hu/en/node/29>)

Established in January 1995 as a civil initiative. The Association operates as a non-profit organisation, independent from governmental institutions, with the following objectives: to represent international migrants in the majority society; to promote the social and cultural integration of those refugees and migrants who are planning to stay in Hungary by means of targeted programmes and projects; to represent the interests and rights of migrants with the political, administrative, governmental and municipal bodies and in the media.

Institutions related to Roma (minority) integration and governance:

- **Council of Roma Integration**, Created in 2007, composed of high-ranking government officials from different ministries, the President of the Roma National Self-government and representatives of the Roma community.
- **National Roma Self-government: National Roma information and Cultural Centre**

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.kulugyminiszterium.hu>)

Research Institute of Ethnic and National Minorities (<http://www.mtaki.hu>)

EX: Exchange of experience and Exploratory Workshop on Ethnological Understandings of Cultural Diversity in Central European (V4) Urban Spaces

Tempus Public Foundation (<http://english.tpf.hu/>)

Non-profit organization established in 1996 by the Hungarian Government, with the task of managing international cooperation programmes and special projects in the field of education, training and EU-related issues.

IRELAND

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Major Challenges | For the past 10 years, rapid transition from a largely homogeneous (and emigration) to a multicultural (and immigration) society. Despite this, the Government still does not have a comprehensive policy on immigration, or adequate immigration legislation. Also: Most schools in Ireland still reflect the ethos of the majority Catholic Church, and give preference to children from Catholic families. Integration of the Irish Traveller community. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹³ | Public action (central): SCI | Public action (regional/local): CAM, SCI | NGO / Foundations (national): CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Building an inclusive and intercultural society by taking into account the significant economic, social and cultural changes that have taken place in Irish society. In the fight against racism, Ireland is regarded by the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination as a 'pioneer and example of good practice'. According to the EU Fundamental Rights Agency, Ireland is one of the top six countries in the EU in terms of its equality infrastructure, systems and processes in this area. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

There is no coordinating agency or general authority for immigration and integration, although the **Government Joint Committee on European Affairs** has requested one since 2005.

The Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform (<http://www.justice.ie>)

Coordinating role with regard to integration and anti-racism (⇒ NPAR).

POLICIES: 'Planning for Diversity' – The National Action Plan Against Racism 2005-2008 (NPAR) (<http://www.diversityireland.ie/>)

The NPAR originates from commitments given by Governments at the *United Nations World Conference Against Racism* in South Africa in 2001 and underwent a broad consultative process before being launched by the government in 2005. Its key objectives are 'to promote a more inclusive intercultural society in Ireland and to combat racism', i.e. seeking to develop an intercultural dimension to mainstream public policy, to undertake research in particular sectors and to develop public awareness initiatives. A steering group of key stakeholders from government bodies, the social partners and broader civil society, including representatives of minority communities, oversees the implementation of the plan.

The Department of the Taoiseach (Prime Minister's Office) (<http://www.taoiseach.gov.ie/>)

EX: In 2006, the Taoiseach appointed the *Taskforce on Active Citizenship* to, amongst other things, review the evidence regarding trends in citizen participation and organisational experience in relation to levels of engagement in Ireland today. The Taoiseach also coordinates interfaith dialogue.

The Minister of State with responsibility for Integration Policy

Accredited to several Departments of State including the **Department of Community, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs** (<http://www.pobail.ie/>)

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI) (<http://www.nccri.ie>) (see also 6.)

⇒ National implementation strategy (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/pdf_word/strategies_en.html)

¹³ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Marian Fitzgibbon, Athlone (Ireland). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism (<http://www.arts-sport-tourism.gov.ie>)

The Arts Council (<http://www.artscouncil.ie>)

POLICIES: A national intercultural arts strategy is currently being developed by the Arts Council, including a specific action plan with a range of initiatives, e.g. the development of an intercultural dimension to some key mainstream Arts Funding initiatives.

3. EDUCATION

The Department of Education and Science (<http://www.education.ie>)

The National Council for Curriculum and Assessment (NCCA) (<http://www.ncca.ie/>)

Production of intercultural guidelines for teachers in primary and post-primary schools. The *NPAR* (see 1.) foresees the rollout of primary guidelines in schools and will develop post-primary guidelines.

The National Access Office for Higher Education, within the Higher Education Authority (<http://www.heai.ie>)

EX: An *Intercultural Campus* Concept will be developed in 2008.

Campaign *Show racism the red card!* (<http://www.theredcard.ie/>)

In a partnership of education and sport, involving the main teachers' unions and the most popular sports in Ireland, the campaign is harnessing the profile of sport to educate against racism. Support to programmes that encourage integration and sport.

4. YOUTH

The Department of Education and Science (<http://www.education.ie>)

Development of an intercultural strategy for youth work, in co-operation with the ⇒ **National Youth Council** (<http://www.youth.ie>)

5. SPORTS

Stating a lack of national policy in the sport sector, public authorities may assume it more appropriate to use a 'bottom up' approach with respect to sport, acting as a cohesive force.

Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism (<http://www.arts-sport-tourism.gov.ie>)

The Irish Sports Council (<http://www.irishsportsCouncil.ie/>)

Together with their local sporting partnerships, the Council recently disbursed important grants to encourage migrants to participate in sporting activities through mainstream sporting structures.

Sport Against Racism in Ireland (SARI) (<http://www.sari.ie/>)

A not for profit organisation with charitable status supporting and promoting cultural integration and social inclusion through sport. SARI was set up in July 1997 as a direct response to the growth of racist attacks from a small but vocal section of people in Ireland. Besides its cooperation with local sports clubs, it creates highly visible sports events and football tournaments with multicultural teams and festival character, thus creating awareness for the cause.

EX: Under the *NPAR* (see 1.),

- Financial support has been provided to sports clubs and societies to address issues of racism;

- The Football Association of Ireland (FAI) in June 2007 launched an intercultural strategy with the objectives to combat racism, to promote participation and to contribute to integration: http://www.fai.ie/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=2136&Itemid=9;
- Two other sporting national governing bodies are also at an advanced stage of committing to developments in this area.

PLUS:

Since 2000, there is run a cross-sectoral campaign against racism in sport and society *Show racism the red card* <http://www.theredcard.ie>, acting as a charity and being supported by a vast range of public and private partners and sponsors, including trade unions, city councils and sports clubs.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

The National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism (NCCRI)

(<http://www.nccri.ie>)

National consultative body working towards a more inclusive society, provides advice and technical assistance to government and NGOs and is core-funded by the

Office of Social Inclusion (<http://www.socialinclusion.ie/>)

Has overall responsibility for developing, co-ordinating and driving Ireland's [National Action Plan for Social Inclusion 2007 - 2016](#) which, amongst others, promotes the integration of migrants.

Department of Enterprise, Trade & Employment (<http://www.entemp.ie/>)

One key theme of the NPAR is economic inclusion and equality of opportunity, including focus on employment, the workplace and poverty.

Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (<http://www.environ.ie/en/>)

Under the NPAR, local authorities are also encouraged to develop *Anti Racism and Diversity Plans (ARD)*.

National Police Service (<http://www.garda.ie>)

Maintains Garda Racial and Intercultural Unit.

Equality Authority and Equality Tribunal (<http://www.equality.ie>)

Independent body that was set up under the Employment Equality Act, 1998. It addresses discrimination in employment, vocational training, advertising, collective agreements, the provision of goods and services and other opportunities to which the public generally have access on nine distinct grounds.

POLICIES: 'Embedding Equality' – (Third) Strategic Plan of the Equality Authority for 2006 to 2008.

Irish Human Rights Commission (<http://www.ihrc.ie/home/default.asp>)

Immigrant Council of Ireland (ICI) (<http://www.immigrantcouncil.ie/>)

National, independent NGO that promotes the rights of migrants through information, legal advice, advocacy, lobbying, research and publications, as well as training work.

EX. for Community Activities:

The City of Dublin has taken a lead role in **CLIP**, a network of Cities for Local Integration Policies, through which 25 large European cities support the development and implementation of integration policies and facilitate the sharing of promising integration practices across Europe. Launched in Spring 2006 and funded by the *European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions*, a EU body based in Dublin.

PLUS: A comprehensive list of articles and books related to interculturalism in Ireland can be found on NCCRI's website: <http://www.nccri.ie/useful-publications.html#5>

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Department of Foreign Affairs (<http://foreignaffairs.gov.ie/>)

Culture Ireland (<http://www.cultureireland.gov.ie/>)

Established by the Government in 2005, Culture Ireland promotes deeper mutual understanding between Irish and other cultures and communities through artistic and cultural exchange. One of its priorities in the period 2007-2010 is to support artistic and cultural exchanges with the countries of origin of new communities resident in Ireland, for example China and Poland, with the aim of promoting deeper intercultural understanding within Ireland and between Ireland and other countries.

ITALY

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|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Major Challenges | From being a rather homogeneous country with a considerable share of emigrants, Italy has encountered a large increase in immigration in recent years. Acts of violence against and discrimination towards vulnerable groups, in particular the Roma and other 'visible minorities' have also increased. As immigration still tends to be considered a socio-economic 'emergency' rather than a structural phenomenon an 'organic' integration policy at all levels and in all fields of society has yet to be developed and implemented. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁴ | Public action (central): RRM; SCI | Public action (regional/local): RRM; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national level): MCS; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | The short history of Italy as a country of immigration, along with its strong dependence on the changing moods of political majorities, accounts for a model of integration which is more difficult to pinpoint than in other European countries. The prevailing trend is to devise policies promoting a balance between the safeguarding of identity and integration. The term ICD is often used in the context of <i>inter-religious dialogue</i> with particular reference to Muslim communities. Cultural life of immigrant communities is considered a domain of 'socio-culture', thus being only an optional aspect in cultural policy making. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Several authorities of special importance for concerted integration policies and measures to be taken:

Ministry of the Interior, Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration (<http://www.interno.it>), (http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/immigrazione/english_version/)

The Ministry of the Interior's migration policies have two main objectives:

- to ensure order and public security by combating illegal immigration;
- to ease the reception and integration of regular immigrants, thus guaranteeing social cohesion.

Responsible for the government's legislative initiatives dealing with immigration, several of which – e.g. *Law on Citizenship, Law on Immigration* – are currently underway; the latter (a joint initiative of the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Social Solidarity) is meant to promote 'regular immigration' by planning migratory flows and setting a respective framework.

The Ministry has also drafted the *Charter of Values, Rights and Integration*, presented in April 2007, providing (non-binding) guidelines for any immigrant wishing to apply for citizenship.

Territorial Councils for Immigration

Established within the local prefectures ("Prefettura"), they monitor the numbers of foreigners as well as the capacity to absorb the migration flows. They have a clear strategic function under the Italian immigration policy, aiming to solve, together with different institutional and non institutional subjects, issues related to migration, as well as to promote integration initiatives and send proposals, which are worked out on the local scale, to the "centre". The Council's network is coordinated by the Department of Civil Liberties and Immigration.

Other services are provided by the Ministry of the Interior through the **Single Desks for Immigration** (set up in each "Prefettura", they deal with foreign workers' first recruitment and family reunification issues) and the **Centres for Temporary Stay and Assistance** (CTSA).

Inter-ministerial Committee against Discrimination and Anti-Semitism

The Committee, set up in 2004 and chaired by the Ministry of the Interior, carries out constant monitoring of all forms of intolerance, racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism and identifies education and sanctions to fight against all kinds of conduct inspired by religious and racial hatred.

¹⁴ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national experts Carla Bodo, Rome, and Simona Bodo, Milano (Italy). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

Ministry of Social Solidarity, DG Immigration

(<http://www.solidarietasociale.gov.it/SolidarietaSociale/tematiche/Immigrazione>)

The Ministry of Social Solidarity has two main responsibilities:

- to plan the annual quotas of migrant workers; the consequent management and monitoring of the quotas allocated at local level; training activities and updating of specific lists of Third-country workers; bilateral cooperation with the countries of origin;
- to coordinate policies for the integration of migrant communities (e.g. through the promotion of cultural mediation activities, language courses and courses on Italian culture and civics, and the participation in international boards on ICD).

Within the DG Immigration, the **Committee for Foreign Youths** is entrusted with the safeguarding of unaccompanied foreign minors and of minors temporarily residing in Italy.

In 2007, the Ministry of Social Solidarity drafted a new *Law on Immigration* in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior (see above), currently being debated in Parliament.

Jointly with UNAR (see below), the former Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (split into the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Social Solidarity in 2006) developed the *Registry of Associations Working against Discrimination*. It focuses on associations working in the field of social integration (especially on labour issues), whereas UNAR focuses on acts of violence. The registered organisations are legally authorised to file a complaint in cases of discrimination.

Department of Rights and Equal Opportunities (without portfolio), National Office for Promoting Equal Treatment and Removal of Racial and Ethnic Discrimination (UNAR)

(<http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it>)

Established within the Department of Rights and Equal Opportunities, UNAR promotes and coordinates national policies in some sensitive fields, such as childhood, immigration, the adoption of foreign minors; protecting and fighting against any form of discrimination.

Prime Minister's Office (Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri) (<http://www.governo.it>)

Departments of the Prime Minister's Office assigned to Ministers without portfolio:

- **Department of Rights and Equal Opportunities** (see above)
- **Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport Activities** (see below)

POLICIES:

- *National Action Plans for Social Inclusion (2003-2005);*
- *Single Programming Document 2000-2006.*

EX: Fund for Immigration Policies (2003); Community Action Programme to Combat Discrimination.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities (<http://www.beniculturali.it>)

2. CULTURE

Ministry for Heritage and Cultural Activities (Ministero per i Beni e le Attività Culturali)

(<http://www.beniculturali.it>)

While the Ministry is particularly active in technically advising and financially supporting the heritage policy of developing countries (in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, see 7.), the issue of ICD within Italian borders has been disregarded in the past. More recently (2006), however, a deputy minister has been entrusted with a proxy on cultural diversity and ICD.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Orchestra di Piazza Vittorio (<http://www.orchestradipiazzavittorio.it/eng/home.html>),
(<http://www.apolloundici.it/>)

Promoted by *Associazione Apollo 11* (a group of artists, filmmakers, musicians and writers living in Rome) in order to enhance the intercultural character of the Esquilino neighbourhood as well as to promote the career of immigrant musicians by mostly tapping into local talent, the Orchestra is one of the very few successful examples of intercultural artistic hybridisation in Italy, using culture “as one means of changing Rome’s urban makeup by promoting the multicultural dialogue between the city’s different communities”.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, DG for the Student (<http://www.pubblica.istruzione.it>),
(<http://www.pubblica.istruzione.it/dgstudente/intercultura/intercultura.shtml>)

Although intercultural education and the integration of students with a migrant background is the responsibility of several DGs within the Ministry (e.g. Training of Personnel, Research and Planning, Relations with the Education Systems of Regional and Local Authorities, International Relations), a more specific responsibility lies with the DG for Students, where a **Unit for the Integration of Foreign Students** was been set up in 2004.

In December 2006, a **National Observatory for the integration of foreign students and intercultural education** has also been established with a view to identifying useful guidelines and organisational solutions for the work carried out in schools.

POLICIES:

- Ministerial Memorandum *Intercultural dialogue and democratic coexistence: the planning engagement of the school (1994)*. This Memorandum, groundbreaking at its time, today still provides the clearest guidelines in Italy for understanding intercultural education and ICD as a dialogical and transformative process.
- *Guidelines for the first reception and integration of foreign students (March 2006)*.
- *Policy framework document for the integration of foreign students and intercultural education (December 2006)*

EX: Three relevant and inter-connected projects for the promotion of ICE have been financed, all of them being training initiatives for teachers and head teachers, aimed at better integration of newcomers within the education system, promoting respectful behaviour with regard to cultural and individual differences, opposing attitudes of social intolerance:

- *Italian 2* – Language training for students with a foreign mother tongue attending Italian schools.
- *Active Citizenship and Human Rights Education* – addressed at all levels of the educational system;
- *Active European Citizenship Education* – addressed at second level schools.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Fondazione ISMU (<http://www.ismu.org>)

School Units’ programmes on ICE – e.g. Regional database on ICE-projects in schools – on the teaching of the Italian and the Arabic language, and on the promotion of a better knowledge and understanding of the Arab and Muslim world.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport Activities (without portfolio)
(<http://www.politichegiovaniliesport.it>)

The integration policy pursued by the Ministry is inspired by the constitutional principle of ‘pluralism’; it aims at providing spaces / opportunities for an open and constructive dialogue between youths with different cultural and religious backgrounds (e.g. Youth Council below).

Youth Council for Religious and Cultural Pluralism (Consulta giovanile per il pluralismo religioso e culturale), see web link of the Ministry above.

This council, consisting of young people of different origins, has been jointly set up by the Ministries of the Interior and Youth in September 2006; it has an advisory function for the public authorities, e.g. it has been involved in the preparation of the *Charter of Values* (see 1.).

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

“G2-Seconde generazioni” (<http://www.secondegenerazioni.it>)

On-line network initiated by the second generation youths from Milan, Turin, Naples, Reggio Emilia, Prato, Bologna and Genua, with two main issues: the right of citizenship and identity as an encounter of different cultures. G2 Videos have been commissioned by the Ministry for Social Solidarity and won the 2006 Mostafa Souhir award.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Youth Policies and Sport Activities (without portfolio) – (see 4.)

At Ministry level, no explicit guidelines exist on the role of sport in the promotion of ICD.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Council for Italian Islam

Advisory body, set up by the Ministry of the Interior in September 2005, whose main functions are to “promote an institutional dialogue with Muslim communities living in Italy and to explore integration issues in order to identify the most adequate solutions for an harmonious incorporation of such communities in Italian society, in line with the Constitution and of the Italian law”.

REGIONS / MUNICIPALITIES:

Though many initiatives still tend to focus on language courses, the most interesting cultural programmes and pilot projects in Italy to foster ICD are being undertaken at the regional and local level, through the initiative of particular configurations of local authorities, non-governmental institutions and civil society, e.g. the programme *Heritage for All* by the City of Turin, the project *Culture and Integration* by the Province of Milano, or the project *Porto Franco* by Regione Toscana (see below).

EX:

“Porto Franco: Land of peoples and cultures” (<http://www.cultura.toscana.it/intercultural/>)

Project, promoted by the DG for Education Policies, Heritage and Cultural Activities of the Tuscany Region. Since 1999, the idea of Tuscany as a “free port” open to all kind of diversities (gender, age, cultural background) has taken shape in a network involving Tuscany’s 10 Province governments, more than 200 city councils and nearly 100 public and private intercultural centres.

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Associations, charities and NGOs play a vital role, in many cases making up for the deficiencies in public policies. Their activities include: political representation and lobbying for citizenship rights, healthcare and legal assistance, professional training and language courses, multi-ethnic infant schools, documentation centres (<http://www.archivioimmigrazione.org> and <http://www.archiviocomunita.org>, among others), training of intercultural mediators (e.g. <http://www.cies.it>), cultural and sport events, publication of newspapers and magazines (<http://www.stranierinitalia.it>), organisation of multicultural festivals/awards. A key role is played by Catholic charities, most notably **Caritas** (<http://www.caritasitaliana.it>), one of the most reliable and comprehensive source of information on immigration in Italy (<http://www.dossierimmigrazione.it>) and a key provider of assistance and services to the ‘new citizens’.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Ministero degli Affari Esteri) (<http://www.esteri.it>)

DG for Cultural Promotion and Cooperation

Responsible for international co-operation in cultural and scientific matters, as well as for the network of 88 Italian Cultural Institutes abroad.

DG for Cooperation and Development

Close cooperation in the conservation and reappropriation of the heritage and identities of other countries.

CIVIL SOCIETY:

“Love Difference” (<http://www.lovedifference.org/eng/map.htm>)

Association supported by *Cittadellarte - Fondazione Pistoletto*, aiming to bring together, around the regions facing onto the Mediterranean Sea, people and institutions interested in opening new areas for thought and research on multiculturalism.

LATVIA

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|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Ethnic and cultural division of the country, with parallel society of Russian culture and origin, large numbers of whom are stateless; one third of the population do not speak the national language. Reluctance towards cultural diversity; highly stereotyping attitudes and latent xenophobia; growing imbalance between the high share of minority population and their lack of participation in public life; discrimination in the labour market; slow and difficult integration process. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁵ | Public action (central): CAM; TCR (public education: SCI, AMS) | Public action (regional/ local): CAM; TCR (public education: SCI, AMS) | NGOs/Foundations (national): CAM; TCR |
| Main Interpretations | Social integration of all people living in Latvia; Give more visibility to the existing cultural diversity in Latvia and to promote intercultural dialogue. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general Authority, but the main institution dealing with issues of ICD is the

Ministry for Special Assignments for Social Integration Affairs (<http://www.integracija.gov.lv>)

Coordination of the implementation of several ICD-related programmes, including:

POLICIES:

- *State Programme 'Integration of the Society of Latvia'* with the main objective of a united and consolidated society;
- *National Programme for Promotion of Tolerance* (National Working Group for implementation);
- *State Programme 'Gypsies (Romany) in Latvia'*.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Special Assignments Minister for Social Integration (set up in 2003) (<http://www.am.gov.lv/en/news/Newsletters/Integration/2006/61/>)

Promotion of respect and tolerance through development and strengthening of civic society, preservation and development of (ethnic, cultural, religious) identities, funding of related projects. In October 2006, co-operation agreements were concluded with several NGOs under the project '*Latvia – Equal in Diversity II*'.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry for Special Assignments for Social Integration Affairs (<http://www.integracija.gov.lv>)

National Advisory Board for implementation: **National Working Group of the National Programme for Promotion of Tolerance** (see above)

⇒ National Implementation Strategy http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.km.gov.lv>)

POLICIES: '*State Cultural Policy Guidelines 2006 – 2015*', including the principles of ICD, stressing the need for dialogue, understanding and diversity.

¹⁵ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Agnese Hermane, Riga (Latvia). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science (<http://www.izm.gov.lv>)

Supports more than 200 schools for minorities in Latvia. There are several centres in Latvia to support bilingual teaching at schools, financed by municipalities.

POLICIES: National Programme for Latvian Language Training (NPLLT). For the implementation, a special agency has been set up:

Latvian Agency for Latvian Language Training (http://www.lvavp.lv/home.php?lang_code=eng)

One key message of the Agency is that *'Language acquisition can promote integration, and integration related events can promote language acquisition'*.

4. YOUTH

Ministry for Children and Family Affairs (<http://www.bm.gov.lv>)

Different ministries carry out youth policies in specific directions and issues. Non-governmental organizations, municipalities and especially youth organizations are involved in implementing youth policy. Present youth policy does not directly address ICD-related issues. The Ministry also runs the **Agency of international youth programmes**, promoting youth activity and mobility in voluntary youth work, youth non-formal education and youth information programmes.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Education and Science (<http://www.izm.gov.lv>)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Institution of Latvian Ombudsman (<http://www.vcb.lv/eng>)

Latvian Society Integration Fund (<http://www.lsif.lv>)

The Naturalization Board (NB) (<http://www.np.gov.lv>)

State administrative institution set up in 1994, coping with the ongoing problem of the high number of stateless people. The NB published and circulated a lot of informative material on the application for citizenship and implements several projects in order to increase inhabitants' understanding of the issue.

MUNICIPALITIES:

There are specific integration programmes in many local municipalities taking into account the local composition of the society and other local circumstances.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

There are various NGOs presenting ethnic minorities. Others are e.g.:

Soros Foundation-Latvia (<http://www.sfl.lv/>)

Latvian Centre for Human Rights (LCHR) <http://www.humanrights.org.lv/html/>

Puts one main focus on social integration, which includes all minority-related and tolerance issues as it is considered the difficult issue relating to human rights in Latvia. The LCHR is actively involved in advocacy for change, ranging from raising public awareness to specific policy or legislative change. It has been internationally awarded several times, e.g. for being "an authoritative and objective source on human rights and inter-ethnic issues in Latvia".

Open Web Portal “Dialogue” – People, Ideas, Encounters (<http://www.dialogi.lv>)

In the Latvian and Russian languages, with Forum and Topics interesting to young people, promoting tolerance and understanding.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.am.gov.lv/en>)

Related tasks: Promotion of Latvian culture abroad; development cooperation.

Ministry for Special Assignments for Social Integration Affairs (<http://www.integracija.gov.lv>)

EX: Support programme for Latvian Diaspora, initiated by the government of Latvia.

LITHUANIA

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|---------------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Major Challenges | Parallel flows of emigration (since the 1990s) and immigration (esp. with EU-accession in 2004); increase of immigration and facing a transforming, multicultural environment; increase in xenophobia attitudes (especially towards immigrants, refugees, Muslims and Roma). | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁶ | Public action (central): CAM, RRM, SCI | Public action (regional/ local): CAM, SCI, (ICD) | NGOs/Foundations (national): CAM |
| Main Interpretations | No generally accepted concept existing yet; to raise awareness on the advantages and problems associated with multicultural cooperation in order to emphasize its positive contribution to Lithuanian culture; realize equal opportunities for all living in a multinational country. Promote "openness" of Lithuanian culture (often Europe-oriented). | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but special importance of:

The Department of National Minorities and Lithuanians Living Abroad under the Government (<http://www.tmid.lt>)

Implementation body for the government policy on national minorities in Lithuania. In implementing that policy, the Department assesses their needs, drafts international treaties on the protection of rights and the integration of persons belonging to national minorities.

EX: Award "For Ethnic Tolerance" aimed at encouraging journalists to present objective information about national minorities in the media.

The Department is also a (co-) founder of several public institutions which all realise projects promoting tolerance and multiculturalism, e.g.

- **The House of National Communities** (with information website <http://www.tbn.lt>)
- **The Roma Community Centre in Vilnius**
- **Visaginas Cultural Centre of Different Nations**

The Department also co-operates with the *Regional Councils for the Protection of Ethnic Culture* and with the municipalities, such as Vilnius City Municipality:

EX: National Minority Culture Support Programme, financing urban cultural initiatives of national communities.

POLICIES:

- *Programme of Integration of National Minorities into Society 2005 – 2010*. Several Ministries are involved in the implementation, as well as National Radio and TV broadcasters;
- *National Antidiscrimination Programme 2006-2008*;
- *National Strategy for Sustainable Development* distinguishes the priority of sustainable development – preservation of the cultural uniqueness and identity of Lithuania, its ethnic regions and national minorities. National Human Rights Action Plan.

The Lithuanian Centre for Human Rights (<http://www.lchr.lt/>)

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.lrkm.lt>)

Responsible body for preparation and implementation: **European Culture Programmes Centre (ECPC)** (<http://www.durys.org>)

⇒ National Implementation Strategy: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html

¹⁶ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Viktoras Liutkus, Vilnius (Lithuania). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.lrkm.lt>)

Special cultural programmes and education plans to activate ICD in regions with a large national minority population.

POLICIES:

- *Principles of Lithuanian Cultural Policy (2001);*
- *Regional Culture Development Programme (2002).*

Council for the Protection of Ethnic Culture (http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=877&p_k=2)

The notion of 'ethnic culture' is an important issue for the Lithuanian State authorities, see also *Law on the Principles of State Protection of Ethnic Culture* (1999, amended in 2006). In 2003, the Government approved the State Programme for the Development of Ethnic Culture aimed at establishing priority directions for the research, preservation and dissemination of ethnic culture.

Vilnius – European Capital of Culture 2009 (<http://www.vilnius2009.lt>)

Lithuania is the first of the new EU member states to receive this title, which resulted in the creation of this public institution by the Vilnius City Municipality and the Ministry of Culture. Vilnius shall be presented as a 'city open to people, cultures and innovation' – as a model where culture is a part of modern life and to promote cultural and community participation in establishing a culture within a modern European society.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science (<http://www.smm.lt>)

POLICIES: National Education Strategy 2003-2012, providing for the preservation of national identity, improvement of study conditions for children of national minorities and additional attention to the educational needs of small national communities.

The Government Department of National Minorities and Lithuanians Living Abroad (see 1.)

Support for informal education and for the establishment of Saturday and Sunday schools (Polish, Tatar, Russian, Romanian, Greek, Jewish, Armenian, Chechnyan) to enable national minorities to learn their native language and to study various disciplines in their native language.

Education Development Centre (<http://www.pedagogika.lt>)

Responsible for producing and implementing the national curriculum and methodological guidelines for implementation; provides educational monitoring; designs models for educational development.

EX: Action research in bilingual education; Participation in the Befrienders International project 'Reaching Young Europe' (pilot project together with Denmark)

Centre for Stateless Cultures at Vilnius University (<http://www.statelesscultures.lt/eng/main.php>)

Provides research and training dedicated exclusively to national minorities that have no sovereign status. (Lithuanian Karaims, Tatars, Roma, Yiddish). Twofold goals are academic progress for its own sake, and the beneficial result for society, as students should be empowered to foster tolerance and respect towards the stateless people of Europe and to reject and repel prejudice and stereotyping.

4. YOUTH

Department of Youth Affairs under the Ministry of Social Security and Labour (<http://www.socmin.lt>)

POLICIES: The *White Book on Higher Education (1999)* provides state "support to European integration which allows young people to develop international and intercultural cooperation"; highlights "intercultural cooperation" as the right of young people to choose cultural individuality.

Lithuanian Youth Centre (<http://www.lvjc.lt/>)

Largest Lithuanian institution for children and youth; non-formal education and leisure organization subordinate to the Ministry of Education with workshops, groups, and events for Vilnius inhabitants.

Lithuanian Youth Council (<http://www.lijot.lt>)

Non-governmental umbrella structure for Lithuanian national and regional youth organizations.

Lithuanian Children's Fund (Liekuvos Vaiku Fondas) (<http://www.lvf.lt/>)

5. SPORTS

Department of Physical Education and Sports (<http://www.kksd.lt/>)

There is no clear positioning / programme / action related to the topic. ICD Initiatives come mainly from ethnic communities or international agencies (UEFA, EU etc.)

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Roll on! (<http://www.riedek.lt>)

This roller skate club organises not only sports and environmental events, but also communication and cultural dialogue; the organisers were responsible for the CRITICAL MASS events in Vilnius.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Social Security and Labour (<http://www.socmin.lt>)

POLICIES: The *Long-Term Economic Development Strategy of Lithuania until 2015* provides for the promotion of social integration of risk groups into the labour market.

Office of Equal Opportunities Ombudsperson (<http://www.lygybe.lt/en>)

Supervision of the implementation of the *Law of Equal Opportunities (1999)* – one of the first to be passed in Central and Eastern Europe – and investigating complaints relating to direct discrimination based upon (...) racial or ethnic origin, religion or beliefs. Close cooperation with NGOs.

First Roma Internet Website: (<http://www.roma.lt/>)

Provides useful and comprehensive information on services, rights, training, project resources, Romany culture in Lithuania and abroad. The website has been sponsored by the Dutch Embassy.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Many non-governmental organisations – including the national minority organisations - are active in strengthening the civil society, e.g.

- **House of National Communities** (<http://www.tbn.lt/en/>)
Acting in the fields of culture, education and science by providing services to minority members seeking to help to develop and preserve cultural and ethnic identities and to support their full integration into society.
- **The Civil Initiatives Centre** (<http://www.asgaliu.lt>)
- **The Open Society Institute** (<http://www.osf.lt/>)
- **Kaunas Information Gate of Various Nations' Cultures** <http://www.minority.lt/>

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.urm.lt/>)

Bilateral agreements regarding neighbourly relations and cooperation with Poland, Byelorussia, Ukraine, the Russian Federation and Hungary; agreements of cooperation in the fields of culture and education with many European countries.

The Lithuanian Institute (<http://www.li.lt>)

LUXEMBOURG

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|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Growing fear of losing national identity because of decreasing traditional identity building characteristics. Only 60 % of the population speaks Luxembourgish, while French (together with German - the second of two official languages) and English seem to take over even in every day life. Large minority group of Portuguese, which is not sufficiently recognized. Increasing number of racism and xenophobia incidents, especially against Africans and Muslims. School system is considered elitist and discriminatory (PISA study). | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁷ | Public action (central): SCI, DEA (AMS?) | Public action (regional/local): DEA; CAM | NGOs / Foundations (national level): DEA, MCS |
| Main Interpretations | Following French universalist model, highlighting the "treasure of cultural diversity". | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but several main actors in the field of ICD, including NGOs, institutions and ministries/ public authorities.

POLICIES: Law project on dual nationality and new Immigration Law (to be voted upon in 2008).

Liaison Committee of Foreigners' Associations (Comité de Liaison des Associations d'Etrangers – CLAE) (<http://www.clae.lu>)

Association platform fighting for equal rights of all residents, recognition and valorisation of immigrant cultures, and an open-minded and solidaric policy. Through agreement with the Ministries of Family and Culture, CLAE carries out important work on the ground by providing intercultural events, information services, support to community work, and social and cultural mediation.

Association of Support for Migrant Workers (Association de Soutien aux Travailleurs Immigrés – ASTI) (<http://www.asti.lu>)

With different projects and subservices, e.g the Intercultural Agency (Agence culturelle) and the **Centre for documentation and intercultural animation (CDAIC)** (<http://www.cdaic.lu>)

CDAIC is under the supervision of the National Education Ministry and the City of Luxembourg (see below) and managed by ASTI.

EX: FER project, coordinated by ASTI, consisting of different branches: *Go4Lunch* (food prepared and delivered to homes by asylum seekers), *Go4work* (support for asylum seekers to access the labour market), *Go4Culture* (mentorship for African musicians) and *Go4Craft* (favours a cultural perspective and links with Luxembourgish population).

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.mcesr.public.lu>)

The *Strategy* will show three priorities: 1. to increase the cultural attractiveness of Luxemburg in order to encourage cross-border workers to prolong their stay after work; 2. to encourage encounters and exchange between the different communities living in Luxemburg; 3. To promote intergenerational meetings (for younger and older people).

¹⁷ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Jürgen Stoldt, Luxemburg. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (Ministère de la Culture) (<http://www.mcesr.public.lu>)

Luxembourg et Grande Région, Capitale européenne de la culture 2007
(<http://www.luxembourg2007.org>)

For the first time the *European Capital of Culture* is on a transborder territory : the ‘*Grand Region*’ (composed of the French Lorraine, Luxemburg, two German Länder – Saarland and Rheinland-Pfalz – the Belgian Wallony and the French and German-speaking Belgium). *Migration* has been chosen as a *leitmotiv* for the cultural events taking place in the framework of the year.

PLUS: Luxemburg strives for a high profile and prestige as a place for encounters and reflection on universal (cultural, social, political) trends and their implications for societies and humanity.

EX:

- **Institut de Formation Sociale** (<http://www.ifs.lu/>)
Conscience building training seminars, conferences, studies etc.
- **Centre Culturel et de Rencontre – Abbaye de Neumunster** (<http://www.ccrn.lu/>)
As part of a network of similar centres all over Europe, it organises events of all kinds valorising the encounters of different cultures.
- **Forum culture(s)**
Initiated by the former Director for Culture and Cultural Heritage at the Council of Europe, Raymond Weber, it offers conferences and seminars on cultural diversity and in-depth reflection on related questions.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of National Education and Professional Training (Ministère de l’Education nationale et de la Formation Professionnelle) (<http://www.men.public.lu>)

EX: Cultural mediation in schools.

Centre for documentation and intercultural animation (CDAIC) (<http://www.cdaic.lu>) (see 1.)

Produces educational material and organises activities for ICE.

4. YOUTH

National Youth Service within the Ministry of Family and Integration (<http://www.snj.public.lu>)
(Ministère de la Famille et de l’intégration)

Youth Websites:

http://www.youth.lu/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=51&Itemid=49

<http://www.doit4you.lu/>

<http://www.youthnet.lu/>

Internet websites presenting relevant information on news, events, relevant links and organisations; job offers for young people and a platform for job announcements; training schemes and information for professionals working with young people etc. Special attention given to the concerns of immigrants and intercultural encounters.

5. SPORTS

Sports Department within the **Ministry of National Education and Professional Training** (<http://www.men.lu>) (see 3.)

So far, no ICD-related policy or activities (minority groups not considered as such, partially due to universalist approach, as mentioned above).

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Caritas Luxembourg

'*Passe-Partout - L'Intégration en application*' (Integration through Training)

(<http://www.caritas.lu/index.php?include=communiquer&communiquer=260&click=news>)

Organising sports events with participation of refugees and asylum seekers. Caritas tries to integrate members of these target groups in the existing sports organisations, e.g. by encouraging them to join the sports events organised by the municipalities.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Commissariat de Gouvernement aux Etrangers (<http://www.cge.etat.lu>)
within the **Ministry of Family and Integration** (see 4.)

Ville de Luxembourg (<http://www.vdl.lu>)

CIVIL SOCIETY :

NGOs and other initiatives of the civil society are of special importance, such as charity organisations and churches, e.g. **Caritas** and **Red Cross**, working on a neighbourhood level with a bottom-up approach.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Culture – Service des Relations Internationales et avec l'UE
(<http://www.mcesr.public.lu>)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mae.lu/>) with the **Directorate of Immigration** and the **Directorate of Development Cooperation**.

MALTA

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| Major Challenges | Since 2002, rapid and relatively large influx of (irregular) immigrants and asylum seekers – difficult to cope with by a small country (with high density of population) and requiring further commitments of burden-sharing by the EU. As a consequence, increasing rate of xenophobia. Protection of Maltese, the national language, is a key factor for Maltese identity, being traditionally absent from many sectors of social life (e.g. sciences, youth entertainment, higher education). | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁸ | Public action (central): LFA, SCI | Public action (regional/local): LFA, SCI | NGO / Foundations (national): DEA |
| Main Interpretations | To raise reputation of Malta in cultural tourism, attracting people from all over the world, presenting itself as a good host, enabling encounters through culture. Strengthening cultural identity as a prerequisite for ICD. Emphasis on Euro-Med intercultural dialogue. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority for ICD.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

St James Cavalier, National Centre for Creativity (SJCAV) (<http://www.sjcav.org/>)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTAC) (<http://www.tourismandculture.gov.mt/>)

Cultural Tourism is the issue of major concern, emphasis placed on the promotion of Malta as a venue for culture and as a heritage brand.

POLICIES: There is no official and concrete action to rehabilitate refugees and illegal immigrants culturally and creatively and no specific cultural policy has been formulated to cover their interests. There have been calls in the media for the formulation of a national report which would evaluate the refugee situation in Malta and indicate strategies for an integrationist programme, emphasising creativity and social cohesion through cultural events, exhibitions or other intercultural schemes.

Malta Council for Culture and the Arts (MCCA) (<http://www.maltaculture.com>)

MCCA falls under the jurisdiction of the MTAC; Focussing essentially on the promotion of Maltese cultural heritage, while also aiming to achieve “new heights in creativity and accomplishment for Culture and the Arts in Malta in a manner that is enjoyable and accessible to all segments of society”.

St James Cavalier, National Centre for Creativity (SJCAV) (<http://www.sjcav.org/>)

Under the auspices of MTAC. The Centre organises around six events per year that attract and bring in minority communities living on the island. SJCAV is used as a platform for the expression of other countries’ cultures – e.g. foreign film weeks and regular festivals celebrating different cultures.

Malta Drama Centre (<http://www.maltadramacentre.org/>)

A state institution providing drama training. Mission: to be inclusive, and offer creative opportunities to all – perceiving *theatre as a rehearsal of life*.

EX:

¹⁸ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts team. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

- Three-month programme launched in 2006, enabling 12 African drum-dancers from an open immigrants' centre to rehearse with Maltese tutors and present shows to the public. Intended as a "political statement" in favour of the refugees' cultural rights; the project received wide attention in the media.
- Forum Theatre programmes with people on the margins, including female victims of domestic violence and African immigrants.
- Outreach drama projects with prison inmates undergoing rehabilitation programmes
- Interactive drama with the elderly in State and private residential homes.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education (also in charge of Youth and Sports) (<http://www.education.gov.mt/>)

EX: narration-through-art programme started by the Ministry's Policy Unit with adolescent immigrant orphans.

POLICIES: Creating Inclusive Schools (2002)

Foundation for International Studies at the University of Malta (<http://www.fis.org.mt>)

The mission of the Foundation is to promote Malta as a hub for international studies particularly in the natural and social sciences. Among the objectives are: international academic activities; gathering researchers and scholars from all parts of the world; widening cultural perspectives. In the framework of the "Euro-Mediterranean Programme on Intercultural Dialogue, Human Rights and Future Generations", hosting a conference on "Religious routes and pilgrimages in Europe and the Mediterranean: Jewish, Christian and Islamic Perspectives" (Nov. 2006).

4. YOUTH

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Education, Youth and Sport Department (<http://www.education.gov.mt/>)

General measures for integration (no specific policy with regard to ethnic minorities or even ICD).

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs (<http://www.mjha.gov.mt/home.html>)

Commissioner for Refugees (since 2001)

POLICIES: Policy Paper 2005, including sections relating to the ethnic, religious and cultural rights of refugees and illegal immigrants with unclear status.

Ministry for the Family and Social Solidarity (<http://www.msp.gov.mt/>)

For carry out its task of assuring welfare and integration of immigrants, it set up a National Commission for the Promotion of Equality (NCPE) which also will cover discrimination on the basis of racial and ethnic origins, set up a Social Inclusion Office and has drawn up a national policy on irregular immigrants, refugees and integration. Since 2004, the Ministry also has an NGO Liaison Unit.

POLICIES: National Action Plan on Inclusion (2006-2008), identifying a number of vulnerable groups.

The Migrant's Home (Dar l-Emigrant) (<http://www.mecmalta.com/emmcomm.html>)

Extensive Mission run by the Catholic Church, offering free services, counselling and protection to people in need (immigrants, refugees, tourists). Under its patronage are other organisations whose activities are orientated to help immigrants in more specific areas.

Jesuit Refugee Service (<http://www.jrsmalta.org>)

JRS Malta serves and lobbies for the rights of refugees, asylum seekers and forcibly displaced people in Malta (advocacy, counselling, services etc.).

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Tourism and Culture (MTAC) (<http://www.tourismandculture.gov.mt/>)

In charge for international cultural relations, number of bilateral cultural agreements.

Forum Malta – *fl-Ewropa* (FME) (<http://www.forummalta.gov.mt/>)

The Forum, first set up in 2005, acts as the national reference point on EU-related affairs.

NETHERLANDS

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|
| Major Challenges | Growing alienation between different sections of the population, confrontation between religions and value systems. Deepened polarisation of society due to dramatic events (murders of islam-critical personalities, attacks on homosexuals), the typical model of “Dutch Tolerance” appearing to have failed. Large migrant population share in main cities. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ¹⁹ | Public action (central): AMS | Public action (regional/ local): AMS, CAM | NGOs/Foundations (national): CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Integration of ethnic and cultural minorities in Dutch society (as part of the Dutch national culture and cultural heritage) as a means of achieving social cohesion; shared citizenship. Since 2004, shift from multiculturalism to interculturalism with emphasis on making connections. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Ministry of General Affairs (<http://www.minaz.nl>)

Prime Minister’s Ministry, heading committees and councils for government policy.

Scientific Council for Government Policy (<http://www.wrr.nl>)

Including units with responsibility for citizenship, asylum, integration and care.

POLICIES:

At present, Dutch government policy is generally focussing on integration and dialogue in order to create a safe and prosperous society in which everyone is able to participate socially and economically. The fields of culture and religion are in principle separated from public government and politics.

- *1998 Cabinet policy agreement between coalition parties* (Social Democrats and Liberals): Urgency to invest in an intercultural society and take advantage of the existing social pluriformity.
- *2007 Cabinet policy agreement between three coalition parties* (Christian Democrats, Christian Union party and Social Democrats): focuses on cultural participation in general and arts and culture as autonomous phenomena.
- *A National Plan on Local Integration Policy* is currently being developed in a joint project between central and local government. The new plan will emphasize the importance of citizenship and social cohesion.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Service Centre for International Cultural Activities (SICA) (<http://www.sica.nl/>)

Shared coordination with:

Kosmopolis (<http://www.kosmopolis.nl/>)

Platform for cultural dialogue with branches in major Dutch cities, created in 2006.

2. CULTURE

In terms of cultural policy, ICD is mostly interpreted as a concept to pave the way to dialogue more effectively by implementing artistic and cultural elements.

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (<http://www.minocw.nl>)

In charge of the national arts and cultural policy. The Ministry also provides subsidies for ICD projects at local level.

¹⁹ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Cas Smithuijsen, Amsterdam (Netherlands). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

POLICIES: Next to the different fields of culture, there also exist politically driven programmes like participation, intercultural teaching (ICT), Culture and Schools etc. The policy for 2005-2008 proclaims to focus on the establishment of ‘intercultural connections’.

EX: In 2005, the Minister set up a commission with the task of establishing a *Canon of Dutch History*. The canon was presented to the public in October 2006: a list of 50 items, each of which offers an introduction to an important moment or an important trend in Dutch history. The Commission itself speaks of fifty ‘windows’: From the very beginning the Commission’s goal was to put together a canon that would encourage ‘dialogue’ rather than imposing a ‘directive’.

⇒ **Interactive website on Dutch history** (<http://entoen.nu/default.aspx?lan=e>)

The Culture Council (Raad voor Cultuur) (<http://www.cultuur.nl>)

Official advisory role on every aspect of cultural policy and occasionally advises on matters related to intercultural dialogue.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (<http://www.minocw.nl>)

The State Secretary for Primary and Secondary School Education and the State Secretary focusing on mid level vocational training are both involved in ICD via the school curriculum or special programmes.

The Educational Council (Onderwijsraad) (<http://www.onderwijsraad.nl>)

Occasionally advises on ICD.

EX: ‘*The School Culture which creates Bonds*’, a guidebook released by the Educational Council at 6 March 2007, formulates a set of recommendations to foster social connections between groups of different ethnic origin brought together in school situations. Full text can be found at the website.

PLUS: In 2006, research was conducted on *Intercultural relations and radicalisation in education*, and further research on the possible role the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science can play in ICD.

4. YOUTH

Programme Ministry of Youth and Family affairs (<http://www.jeugdengEZin.nl>)

Stimulating social cohesion by creating *Coordination Centres for Youth Affairs* at municipality level.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sports (<http://www.minvws.nl>)

POLICIES: Participation programme ‘*Immigrant youth in sporty activities 2006-2010*’. Sport is seen as an important opportunity for people from all social groups to enter into socially mixed encounters. The Ministry’s approach is to stress similarities between people with different social backgrounds instead of the differences.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Justice (<http://www.justitie.nl>)

Directorate-General for Legislation, International Affairs, Immigration and Integration

POLICIES: Broad Initiative on Social Cohesion launched in 2005. See report ‘*Towards a modern migration policy*’.

Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment (VROM) (<http://international.vrom.nl/>)

Recently, VROM has created the post of a Minister for Housing, Communities and Integration whose task is to improve living conditions in deprived urban areas which are often largely populated by ethnic minorities. The Minister is also in charge of a Council for conducting regular dialogue with Muslim organisations which was set up in 2005.

MUNICIPALITIES:

Large municipalities are important actors in the field of ICD.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

The Netherlands and Amsterdam, in particular, are well known for a number of NGOs that address ICD issues in events, publications or advocacy missions. For example, the initiative **Dare2Connect** – (<http://www.dare2connect.nl/nl/missie>), co-operation between the *Felix Meritis* Centre, located on Keizersgracht in Amsterdam, and SICA (*Stichting Internationale Culturele Activiteiten*) publishes documents and organises meetings with experts and publicists on issues of a cultural "North-South" dialogue, including regular discussions under the title "Café Méditerranée". In September 2007, Felix Meritis also staged the

Ramadan Festival 2007 (<http://www.ramadanfestival.nl/>)

including a "Muslim Fashion Show" and a presentation on the new book of Tariq Ramadan.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.minbuza.nl>)

In matters of international cultural policy, cooperation with the Ministry of ECS (see 2.).

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

In the Netherlands, several foundations engage in international cultural co-operation activities, both as organisers and funding bodies. Particularly known for its programmes e.g. in Central and Eastern Europe, in the Balkans and in the Mediterranean is

- **The European Cultural Foundation** (<http://www.eurocult.org>) The ECF initiated, together with EFAH, the *Civil Society Platform for Intercultural Dialogue*, which unites around 100 civil society organisations across Europe and prepares a "Rainbow Paper" for the EYID. The ECF is also the main organiser of the European cultural portal.
- **LabforCulture** (<http://www.labforculture.org>) which frequently addresses ICD issues.

POLAND

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|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Modernisation of the country versus national traditions and values such as patriotism and the Catholic religion. Vehement debates on historical issues, dealing with communist past, symbols. Relations between East and West Europe. Self-perception of an ethnically homogeneous society, while change of population structure through ongoing emigration alongside a new immigration phenomenon. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁰ | Public action (central): RRM; CAM | Public action (regional/ local): TCR; CAM | NGOs/Foundations (national): DEA; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | All aspects of multiple cultures present in modern Europe, joint international projects, promotion of the achievements of European culture and strengthening of the common values of European culture; awareness raising for multiple roots of the Polish nation, set at the crossroads in the Centre of Europe. Certain focus on dialogue and cooperation with neighbouring countries (Belarus, Ukraine) and the respective minorities residing in Poland. Preserving and presenting minority cultures. EYID-Slogan "Dialogue is building Mutuality". Still no coherent integration policy towards minorities, no active public promotion of dialogue, ("creative co-existence"). | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

The Ministry of Interior and Administration (<http://www.mswia.gov.pl>)

Division of National Minorities in the Department of Denominations and National Minorities

Coordinating body for national minority issues within the government, collaboration with local governments. A *'Team on National Minorities'*, composed of representatives of several ministries, was established in 2002 as an advisory body of the Prime Minister. Within this Team were established: a Sub-Team on Education of National Minorities and a Sub-team for Roma Issues. A special Unit is responsible for monitoring, prevention and combatting racism and xenophobia, cooperating as well on an international scale.

EX: Roma programme since 2003, established by a Decision of the Council of Ministers, common platform involving the Ministry of Interior and Administration, the Ministry of National Education and Sport as well as local authorities, NGOs and Roma associations.

The Polish Parliamentary Commission of National and Ethnic Minorities

(<http://www.sejm.gov.pl/komisje>)

Advisory body on legal issues and protection of rights, evaluating programmes for cultural identity, taking action aimed at counteracting discrimination of people belonging to minorities. Commission was founded in 2005, its members representing state administration, national and ethnic minorities, regional language communities.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

National Centre of Culture (Narodowe Centrum Kultury) (Polish language website see also 2.)

Furthermore, a special *Council of the EYID in Poland* will be established, composed of representatives of NGOs, ethnic and national minority organizations, academic communities and government institutions and offices. They are all supposed to act as "Ambassadors of the EYID in Poland".

⇒ National implementation strategy (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)

²⁰ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national experts Dorota Ilczuk and Jacek Drozda, Warsaw (Poland). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (<http://www.mkidn.gov.pl>)

Allocation of subsidies and grants for the realisation of various tasks concerning protection, preservation and development of minorities' cultural identity and promotion of cultural diversity

POLICIES: National Strategy for Cultural Development 2004-2013

National Centre of Culture (Narodowe Centrum Kultury) (<http://www.nck.pl>)

State Institution supporting social movements and NGOs operating in the field of culture and national heritage; providing cultural information and conducting research work; maintaining and propagating national traditions and cultural education; stimulating interest in culture and the arts.

MUNICIPALITIES (EX):

City of Warsaw: Annual festival “*Crossroads of Culture*”

Warsaw District of Bielany: Financed by the local authorities, the Bielany Cultural Centre carries out several activities fostering recognition of other cultures, tolerance and understanding: e.g. annual Bielany Days of Culture, Dni Kresowe Polish Eastern Borderlands Days.

3. EDUCATION

ICD-relevant issues are not yet addressed by the official educational system.

Ministry of National Education (<http://www.men.gov.pl>)

Ministry of Science and Higher Education (<http://www.nauka.gov.pl>)

Various initiatives aimed at improving knowledge on European integration and cultural diversity among students. Debates and initiatives of state authorities (usually in cooperation with NGOs) for a legislation stipulating the education of / in the minority languages. The German and Lithuanian languages have their own national strategies.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Foundation Znak (<http://www.fundacja.znak.com.pl/english/foundation.php>)

Self-description as an “instrument for international co-operation in the development of the culture of peace and tolerance”; several educational programmes in the area of intercultural, interreligious and intercultural dialogue such as “Bridges to the East”, “Bridges of Tolerance”, “Eurodialog”.

4. YOUTH

Besides the Ministry of National Education (see 3.), the following Ministries are coordinating youth oriented EU programmes:

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (<http://www.mkidn.gov.pl>)

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (<http://www.mps.gov.pl>)

EX: Programme ‘Youth in Action’

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Sports (<http://www.msport.gov.pl/>)

Provides additional financing for international youth sport meetings.

EX: “Let’s kick racism out of the stadiums”, organized by the Association ‘Never Again’ (see 6).

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (<http://www.mps.gov.pl/>)

Changes are planned in migration policy, including a gradual liberalization of access to the labour market for foreign nationals and a closer linkage of migration and integration policies.

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Although NGOs play a rather marginal role in the mainstream policy, they conduct most of the ICD-related projects throughout the country with a wide scope of actions (protection of minorities' rights, fight against xenophobia, cultural encounters and initiatives with relevance for ICD, etc.), e.g.

Association 'Never Again' (<http://www.nigdywiecej.prh.pl/english/>)

Non-political organisation monitoring racism in Poland since 1996.

The Other Space Foundation 'Continent Warsaw' (<http://www.kontynent.waw.pl/index.php>)

Cultural Portal to communicate the multicultural nature of the capital – founded in 2007 and supported by the Warsaw City Hall.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage (<http://www.mkidn.gov.pl>)

Ministry of Regional Development (<http://www.mrr.gov.pl>)

Many trans-border programmes carried out by different levels of state authorities of different fields. They are mainly based on multi and bilateral agreements or on regional partnerships. As they often focus on cultural initiatives ICD issues are also addressed here.

Adam Mickiewicz Institute (<http://www.iam.pl/en/site/>)

Government cultural institution which aims to popularise Polish culture around the world and cooperate on cultural projects with other countries.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX.):

The Borderland Foundation (<http://www.pogranicze.sejny.pl/?s=flash&lang=eng>)

Established in May 1990 as an independent NGO and located in the small town Sejny on the north-eastern border of Poland, the Foundation is devoted exclusively to building bridges between the peoples of different religions, ethnicities, nationalities, and cultures, or in other words “*to gather the richness and wisdom of the borderlands, a wealth which results from the co-existence of different traditions and beliefs...*”

PORTUGAL

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Major Challenges | Change from being merely a country of emigration (1/3 of those born in Portugal live abroad) to being also a country of immigration (10 % of the population is foreign-born). Subsequent need to find a new approach, adapt public hosting and support policy as well as adopting new regulations and social attitudes in everyday life. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²¹ | Public action (central): ICD; SCI | Public action (regional/local): ICD; SCI | NGO / Foundations (national): CAM; SCI |
| Main Interpretations | Interpretation builds on a long-lasting intercultural experience: Going beyond multicultural co-acceptance and mutual respect to have a real encounter with the “other”; hosting the “other” within us and accept being transformed within that encounter (“OTHERNESS WITHIN”). Basis: Paradigm of an equal value of all cultures and cultural blends, claiming the richness of diversity and dialogue. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Portugal is one of very few European countries where a single public body takes responsibility for policies on intercultural dialogue

High Commission for Immigration and Intercultural Dialogue (Alto Comissariado para a Imigração e Diálogo Intercultural – ACIDI) (<http://www.acime.gov.pt/>) (formerly High Commission for Immigration and Ethnic Minorities/ ACIME)

Directly under the Prime Minister, it is an interdepartmental support and advisory structure of the Government in respect of immigration and ethnic minorities. Created in 1992, it was changed in 2002 into a public body, recently being renamed and its scope of intervention being broadened.

POLICIES: The Commissions’ priorities are: Making the State the principle source of help for the integration of immigrants; combating social exclusion; sensitising public opinion towards a spirit of welcoming and tolerance; working in a spirit of co-responsibility with the Immigrant Associations and NGOs.

The national partnership strategy foresees the involvement of civil society through building a partnerships’ network including all kind of actors within society. Culture and Education are seen as public key sectors for ICD. ACIDI has close working relationships – fixed by formal agreements – with around 100 local, regional and national Immigrant Associations.

A new *Immigration Law* is being introduced, slightly enlarging the conditions needed to obtain residence permits.

There is a broad national support system for immigrants functioning through a decentralized network of public assistance centres especially dedicated to the needs and questions of immigrants, consisting of:

National Immigration Support Centres (CNAIs)
(http://www.cicdr.pt/component/option.com_bookmarks/Itemid,11/)

There are two CNAIs, in Lisbon and in Porto, offering services for immigrants at national level.

Local Immigration Support Centres (CLAIs)

The approx. 60 CLAIs countrywide offer information, guidance and integration help for immigrants within a local context and including a large involvement from local authorities and local institutions from civil society. Immigrants are supported in such different and important areas as health or employment.

²¹ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team in collaboration with Portuguese expert Rui Gomes. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

Mission for Dialogue with Religions

Was established by the Council of Ministers in 2004, shortly being integrated in ACIDI. Contains an approved *Action Plan*, including (a) courses on the administration of intercultural and religious relationships, designed for teachers and workers that have contact with people of diverse religious sensibilities; (b) establishing an advisory group representing major religious communities; and (c) publishing significant texts of various religions to promote knowledge, mutual understanding and appreciation.

POLICIES: Plan for Immigrant Integration (http://www.acime.gov.pt/docs/PII/PII_Ing.pdf)

The plan was approved by the Council of Ministers in May 2007. It proposes a framework for the development of an integrated public policy on the forthcoming years in view of social cohesion.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

ACIDI (see 1.) (<http://www.acime.gov.pt/>)

⇒ National implementation strategy (http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.min-cultura.pt/>)

Reinforce expression of cultural diversity in Museums and Cultural Centres; support initiatives which promote interculturality.

Centro Nacional de Cultura (<http://www.cnc.pt/>)

a) Promoting, defending, disseminating and registering Portuguese cultural heritage, b) promoting "cultural tourism" based on an integrated idea of tourism, environment, heritage and cultural itineraries, and c) educating the younger generations on a feeling of global citizenship.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Centro em Movimento (CEM) (<http://www.c-e-m.org/index2.htm>)

Lisbon-based Cultural association known for activities connected to dance and movement. It runs projects in schools and in the old Lisbon neighbourhood involving all kinds of audiences - a good example of ICD because of its integration in the milieu, the inclusion of diverse publics and collaboration with universities.

3. EDUCATION

Entreculturas (<http://www.entreculturas.pt/>)

Coordinator of Multicultural Education Programmes; created in 1991 as a part of the Ministry of Education, it was integrated as the education and training section into ACIMI in 2003, thus opening at the scale of activities in a transversal way.

Central tasks: Development and systematisation of education and training methods for action in contexts of cultural diversities; Qualification of new trainers in matters of immigration and interculturality; Contribution to thematic debates, developing tools for intercultural mediation; Creation of public awareness of ICD through dissemination in media etc..

Ministry of Education (<http://www.min-edu.pt/>)

EX: Campaign "My school fighting discrimination", intending to acknowledge students group actions in the fields of information or training against racism and discrimination, promoting dialogue and cooperation between people with different cultural backgrounds (part of the EYEO 2007).

Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education (<http://www.mctes.pt/>)

Awareness raising among the scientific community and university decision-makers of the importance of including interculturality issues within the curricula of university study schemes, namely in those of Human and Social Sciences areas.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of the Presidency, Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (<http://www.sejd.gov.pt/>)

Aims at promoting the social inclusion of children and youngsters from vulnerable social and economic contexts, particularly migrant descendents and ethnic minorities. It supports 120 projects run all over the country.

EX: “Choices” Programme.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of the Presidency, Secretary of State for Youth and Sports (<http://www.sejd.gov.pt/>)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity (<http://www.mtss.gov.pt/>)

Commission for Equality and against Racial Discrimination (CICDR)

Official executive body involving many private and public organisms and acting independently, in close cooperation with ACIDI. Provides legal assistance and offers information on immigrant’s rights and services.

Associations of minorities and immigrants residing in Portugal, see (<http://imigrantes.no.sapo.pt/page2comunidades.html>)

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

The Office of International Cultural Relations (GRCI) (<http://www.gri.pt/english/main.asp>)

GRCI has administrative autonomy and works under the aegis of the Ministry of Culture. Its mission is to contribute towards disseminating Portuguese culture abroad. The Office represents the Ministry of Culture in several international organisations, in particular the European Union, the Council of Europe and UNESCO, collaborating in the preparation and co-ordination of implementation in Portugal of projects directly related to cultural policy, for example, protection of world cultural and natural heritage and cultural diversity.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.min-nestrangeiros.pt/mne/>)

Providing support to the large number of Portuguese citizens living abroad.

EX: Programme “Portugal in the heart”, helping elder Portuguese citizens to finance travels to their home country after more than 10 years of absence.

ROMANIA

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Major change through Eastern block opening and EU accession, with new effects for the many national, linguistic and religious minorities. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²² | Public action (central): RRM; TCR | Public action (regional/ local): n.a. | NGOs/Foundations (national level): n.a. |
| Main Interpretations | Governmental and legal promotion of cultural diversity and ICD, but without qualifying the terms. Strengthening the national minority protection system through improved legislation. Developing active European citizenship. Promoting ICD between generations. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, no governmental promotion measures for cultural diversity, ICD and social cohesion and still no institutionalised consultative mechanism related to these issues or inter-ethnic relations at governmental level. With special importance for national minority issues:

Department for Inter-Ethnic relations (DIR) (<http://www.dri.gov.ro/>) within the **Ministry of Public Information**

Governmental body coordinating at national level for the national minorities' policies, i.e. strategies for preserving, development and expression of the identities of individuals belonging to national minorities. Funding for inter-ethnic projects. Six regional offices, communicating and collaborating with local governments, county councils, local NGOs.

POLICIES: National Development Plan; present Government programme states preservation and free development of ethnic identity for all citizens belonging to a national minority.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Consultancy Centre for European Cultural Programmes (CCPCE)
(<http://www.eurocult.ro/en/index.html>)

⇒ National implementation strategy http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html

2. CULTURE

The Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs (<http://www.cultura.ro>)

Promotes inter-religious dialogue and supports activities aimed at inter-confessional dialogue. Specialised division for national minorities, supporting book and cultural magazine publishing in minority languages.

POLICIES: National Development Plan states that the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs is to establish specific programmes to support the cultural and linguistic identities and the diversity of expression, cultural activities and artistic practices of minorities groups.

CCPCE (see above)

Responsible for the promotion of EU-Programmes dedicated to the cultural and media sectors.

Sibiu 2007 – “European Capital of Culture”

This title is seen as an encouragement for development and innovation through cultural action, enhancing feelings of pride and self-confidence among the population, improving social cohesion and promoting the city's European dimension – hence offering an opportunity for ICD.

²² This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education, Research and Youth (<http://www.edu.ro/>)

Specialised division for national minorities, but no governmental position concerning the role of education for the promotion of ICD and the preparation of the individual for living in a multicultural/multi-ethnic society.

National Education Institute

Published the *Catalogue of Counselling Services*: schools are given the opportunity to organise an advisory service or a thematic conference, where a counsellor of the Institute presents the possibilities for encouraging interculturalism in school.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Education, Research and Youth (<http://www.edu.ro/>)

The National Authority for Youth (<http://www.e-tineret.ro/>)

EX: Intercultural Forum on 'Promoting Intercultural Dialogue between Generations', organised by the Council of Europe and the Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, in Bucharest, 2006. The working sessions of the Forum were devoted to youth issues.

In recent years, more events and projects with European funding assistance targeting the young generation have been implemented, all promoting tolerance and ICD.

5. SPORTS

National Agency for Sport (<http://www.gov-sport.ro>)

Agency subordinated directly to the Prime Minister. No ICD-related policies and tasks.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Council of National Minorities

Non governmental body, representing the organisations of the minorities living in Romania.

Ministry of Interior and Administration Reform (<http://www.mai.gov.ro>)

Actively involved in the process of legalising the civil status and identity documents for Romanian citizens of Roma ethnicity.

Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Family

Responsible for monitoring the implementation of the key priorities identified in the Joint Inclusion Memorandum. The implementation of this document is supposed to create the premises to ensure social inclusion for all disadvantaged groups.

Intercultural Institute of Timisoara (I.I.T.) (<http://www.intercultural.ro/>)

Non-governmental institution pursuing the development of the intercultural dimension in the fields of education and culture and is actively involved in many of projects of the Council of Europe. Among its multiple activities there also figures cross-border cooperation, research, minorities' and antidiscrimination issues and, as a priority, Roma community affairs (using multiple approaches in order to establish equal chances). I.I.T. will be linked to the EYID-National Coordination Body by a special partnership contract.

National Council for Combating Discrimination (<http://www.cncd.org.ro/>)

Set up in 2002, the institution addresses all forms of discrimination therefore there is a very close cooperation with the Department for Interethnic Relations.

National Agency for the Roma (<http://www.anr.gov.ro/>) (created in 2004)

PLUS: Many national minority leaders act like promoters and models for ICD and co-operation between communities. Well known public persons became anti-stereotype promoters and models for the new Romanian society (Marko Bela, Hungarian; Varujan Vosganian, Armenian; Klaus Johannis, German).

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mae.ro/>)

Has developed an (external) migration strategy; Romania plans to contribute to the EU's capacity of providing credible answers to fundamental problems, such as drawing workforce from outside the Community, accompanied by social and economic integration policies, fighting illegal migration by avoiding the creation of an "EU fortress".

PLUS: Since June 2007, Romania holds the Presidency of the *Human Rights Council* within the UN and has hosted *OSCE's Ministerial Conference on combating discrimination and promoting mutual respect and understanding* (7-8 June 2007).

SLOVAKIA

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Major Challenges | People of visible difference still face widespread xenophobia from conservative parts of society, which is still considered to be homogenous. Very strict asylum policy, protectionist measures; “no immigrants” – policy; Tensions with large Hungarian minority, danger of escalation with nationalist party in present government. Protectionist policies accompanied by highlighting potential dangers of secularisation or non-Catholic religious frameworks. Increase in right-wing extremism. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²³ | Public action (central): SCI; RRM; HSR | Public action (regional/local): SCI; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national): DEA; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | The present government focuses on “strengthening the national, traditional values and supporting patriotism” (Slovak Nationalist Party being part of the government coalition); official policies for supporting minorities (mainly focussing on culture, in the case of Roma also social and economic integration) | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but main actor:

Vice Minister for Knowledge-based Society, European Affairs, Human Rights and Minorities (with seat at the Office of Government) (<http://www.caplovic.vlada.gov.sk/>)

Also responsible for the Office of the

Special Commissioner for Roma Communities (<http://www.vlada.gov.sk/orgovanova>)

who launched several integration policies and measures for Roma communities in the field of housing, social inclusion and education.

EX: Roma assistants project, providing Roma communities with special assistance from their own people, serving as an interface between state structures and communities.

POLICIES:

- *Roma Integration Programme (2003-2007);*
- *Anti-Discriminatory Act (2004)*, by which no-one should face discrimination in official or working relations based on his/her gender, race, ethnicity, religion or belief, physical handicap, age and sexual orientation;
- *Action Plan for the prevention of all forms of discrimination, racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism and other expressions of intolerance (2006-2008)*, bi-annually updated; elaborate strategy, involving ministries, state institutions and NGOs.
⇒ English version: <http://www-8.mensiny.vlada.gov.sk/data/files/2161.doc>

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.culture.gov.sk>)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.culture.gov.sk>)

In charge of policy-making and financing of culture of national minorities with declared intention of strengthening the dialogue with municipalities and communities to this respect. No specific ICD-oriented policies.

²³ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Zora Jaurova, Bratislava (Slovakia). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

International Documentary Film Festival “One World” (<http://www.jedensvet.sk/2006/?lang=EN>)

Organised by the *People in Peril* Association, the annual festival (in the 7th year) presents films on the theme of human rights.

Cultural Venue Stanica (<http://www.stanica.sk>)

Open cultural space, run by the NGO Truc Sphérique, an alliance of committed professionals and volunteers aiming to support creativity and openness for new forms of expressions. Established in an operating small train station in the biggest city of Central Slovakia, creating a framework for a progressive, multidisciplinary cultural site with international programming. Very exceptional project, since independent cultural organisations and initiatives are almost not existant due to lack of funding.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.sk>)

Educational activities for teachers and students focused on multiculturalism, human rights, issues of discrimination etc.; integrated education of Roma children and youth.

PLUS: Many activities performed by various NGOs.

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.sk>)

PLUS: Many activities performed by various NGOs.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Education (<http://www.minedu.sk>)

No specific initiatives.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

As regards the support to local and minority culture, the present government is strengthening the dialogue with municipalities and regional governments.

With reference to ICD, NGOs are far more active than the government.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

People against Racism (<http://www.rasizmus.sk>)

Since 1997, on a voluntary basis, and since 2000 as a professional initiative, People Against Racism monitors racist expressions in Slovakia, immediately reacts on racists activities and racial attacks of Neo-Nazis. It fights against intolerance by organising social activities aimed at the creation of a multi-cultural society, safe for each citizen.

Milan Simecka Foundation (<http://www.nadaciamilanasimecku.sk>)

Projects with Roma communities, based on their active participation in regeneration of their settlements, listening to their opinions and creation of the environment for their local activities. Promoting the ideas of multiculturalism, human rights and democratic citizenship as an integral part of all levels of education. Project “New Minorities and Us” planned for 2008 with the aim to raise awareness of general population about new minorities) and migration.

Centre for the Research of Ethnicity and Culture – CVEK (<http://www.cvek.sk>)

NGO focused on research and analytical activities in the sphere of broadly understood culture and ethnicity. Supports expert activities and fosters expert dialogue on issues such as minorities, social exclusion, the strengthening of social cohesion, social construction of ethnic and cultural identity. Activities include publishing, organising seminars, conferences and workshops, advisory services.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.foreign.gov.sk/>)

Ministry of Culture (see above).

No specific ICD-addressing initiatives, regular activities in financing selected international projects.

SLOVENIA

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Major Challenges | ICD is to be a key topic for the Slovenian EU Presidency in first half of 2008; To make good use of potential resulting from experience of various geographical, political and historical roots (e.g. Habsburg Monarchy, Central Europe, Balkans, Mediterranean), especially through close connections with the other Ex-Yugoslavian republics, still outside of the EU. Repercussions of globalisation on a relatively small country (threatened by the loss of cultural elements such as Slovene language); Social inclusion of Roma minority. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁴ | Public action (central): DEA, RRM, TCR | Public action (regional/local): SCI | NGO / Foundations (national): CAM, ICD |
| Main Interpretations | Mobility, multilingualism, common European values, building good neighbourhoods. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but

Office for National Minorities (<http://www.uvn.gov.si/en/>)

Offers assistance to Italian and Hungarian minorities and is in charge of special rights for the Roma community living in Slovenia. Further efforts and activities of the Office will be centred on the implementation of the Roma Community Act (see below).

Government Commission for the two national communities and the Government Commission for the protection of the Romany ethnic community
(<http://www.uvn.gov.si/si/splosno/novice/novica/period/1178793061///article/66/1221/?cHash=92ce8ffe80>)

POLICIES:

- *Slovene Constitution (1991)* and the *Legislation on national minorities (2005)* assure the highest level of protection to the Italian and Hungarian national minorities. The '*full-protection model*' is in place for these so called *historical national minorities*; it is based on about eighty regulations and the Constitutional provisions (article 11; article 64). Protection of the *Roma community* is assured on the basis of the '*selective extending of provisions*', the most important being article 65 of the Constitution. The so called *modern minorities* (mostly immigrants from the countries of the former Yugoslavia and also the German ethnic community) are assured the right to preserve their national identity by the '*rudimental model*', defined in articles 61 and 62 of the Constitution.
- *The Roma Community Act (2007)* defines the scope of special rights of the Roma Community, the jurisdiction of state authorities and the local community authorities, and the organisation of the Roma community in order to implement their rights and obligations as set out by the Act.
- *Self-Governing Ethnic Communities Act* defining the special rights of Italian and Hungarian minorities was adopted in 1994. In order to foster the effective implementation of legal rights of both minorities a Resolution on the situation of Italian and Hungarian national communities entered the parliamentary procedure in July 2007.

Commission of National Assembly for the national communities (Italian, Hungarian)
(<http://www.dz-rs.si/index.php?id=8>)

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.mk.gov.si/>)

⇒ National implementation strategy http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html

²⁴ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Vesna Čopič, Ljubljana (Slovenia). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

2. CULTURE

Department for the cultural rights of minorities and development of cultural diversity

within the **Ministry of Culture** (<http://www.mk.gov.si/>)

Guaranteeing the special cultural rights of minorities and developing the monitoring and evaluation model. In 2006, cultural projects of minorities were identified as a sub-programme in the national budget for culture which is divided into four separate areas of cultural activities: official minorities (i.e. Hungarians and Italians), the Roma population, other ethnic minorities (i.e. new minorities), blind and deaf people.

POLICIES:

National Programme for Culture (2004 -2007): established “*Promotion of Cultural Diversity*” and “*Providing the Accessibility of Cultural Goods and Conditions for Creativity*” among its 10 general priorities. Legal basis enforcing special measures for ethnic groups is provided in the *Exercising of the Public Interest in Culture Act (2002)*.

Republic of Slovenia Public Fund for Cultural Activities (JSKD)

(http://www.jskd.si/english/e_about.htm)

JSKD provides support for cultural events and educational activities of minorities on all public levels. Through its 58 offices, it stimulates the development of amateur art, e.g. interaction between majority and minority cultural groups, their societies and local communities. There are two fields with special emphasis on ICD: literature (seminars, workshops, literature competitions, publishing) and programmes related to ethnic minorities.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Sport (<http://www.mss.gov.si/en/>)

Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (<http://www.mvzt.gov.si/en/>)

Since 2000, active citizenship education and civic culture have been included in primary education. The intercultural approach (based on mutual tolerance, respect of differences and ability to live in a democratic society) is defined in all documents which form the basis for the realisation of educational activities in the Republic of Slovenia.

Language education policy is given a special importance for shaping linguistic tolerance, and developing democratic and multi-cultural citizenship

Curricula are currently being updated and will include elements of ICD: In-service teacher training programmes and project work in pre-school centres and schools are also foreseen.

POLICIES:

- *The Elementary School Act* (1996, Amendments 1997, 2000, 2001, 2004, 2005, 2006) provides education for immigrant children;
- *The White Paper on Education* (1995, En 1996).
- *The National strategy of inclusion of the immigrant children and youth into education in the Republic of Slovenia* (Ministry of Education and Sport, May 2007)
- *Programme for Children and Youth, 2006 – 2016*; a policy of special social concern is defined for the Roma children (Government of the RS, 2006)
- *Strategy of Education and Training of Roma Children in the Republic of Slovenia* (2004), which was adopted by the Ministry of Education, Science and Sport in May 2004.
- *The Act on Implementing Special Rights of Members of the Italian and Hungarian Ethnic Communities Regarding Education and Training* (2001)

4. YOUTH

Office of Youth, within the Ministry of Education and Sport (<http://www.uradzamladino.gov.si/en/>)

Support for international exchanges and the funding of trips for children and young people; creation of conditions for the inclusion of young people in social processes.

EX: National coordination of EU Action programme 'Youth for Tolerance and Democracy'.

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Education, Science and Sport (<http://www.mss.gov.si/en/>)

No direct ICD-related tasks.

Slovenian Olympic Academy (SOA) and its Club of the Slovenian Olympians
(<http://www.olympic.si/index.php?id=271>)

Body of the National Olympic Committee. Its main mission is to diffuse Olympism as a philosophy of life, in order to promote the development of those physical and moral qualities which are the basis of sport, including fair play and peaceful cooperation.

PLUS: Annual programmes in the fight against violence, discrimination, social exclusion, mutual understanding and intercultural and inter-religious dialogue within the sports movement (associations and clubs) as well as within the extracurricular and, in some cases, also in the curricular activities in the Slovenian primary and secondary schools.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Organisations being active in the respective fields (culture, education, media, youth, sports); NGOs and other forms of civil society in the spheres of culture and the cultural heritage, education, youth and human rights, especially those operating on the European level or endeavouring to spread the idea of European cooperation and European citizenship.

EX: Peace Institute (<http://www.mirovni-institut.si/eindex.htm>)

Profile: Centre for activities against xenophobia, founded in 1991 by independent intellectuals; the focus extended from peace studies to the embracement of contemporary social and political studies, dealing with e.g. racism and political conflicts, cultural studies, political and social practice. Later action research studies and projects – media, civil society, East-East cooperation – have been included.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Culture (see 2.)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mzz.gov.si/en>)

Ministry of Education and Sports (see 3./ 5.)

There is no comprehensive strategy but support for different individual projects such as:

EX:

- *Sarajevski zvezki/Sarajevo notebook*: publication in a literary review which links the cultural space of the former common state in the Balkans;
- *Skupaj/Together*: a foundation with a pilot project for the psycho-social well-being of children in post-conflict situations in Kosovo, together with the contents of the OSCE pilot project for education on children's rights;
- *CROMO*: three-year project of Slovenia, Italy and Austria with the aim of intensive raising of awareness of interculturality in secondary schools in border areas.
- Centre for European Perspective (CEP) (<http://www.cep.si/view.php?id=9>) Founded in 2006, CEP is an independent, non-profit organisation working on issues of peace, security and multicultural understanding, focusing particularly on the Western Balkans and its EU perspective.

SPAIN

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| Major Challenges | High number of immigrants, with repercussions for employment and labour market; General problem: ‘Visible difference’ still invites stereotypes. Presence of extreme right parties with political representation at the local level. In areas with high immigrant density: measures to avoid “ghettoisation” in public schools. Efforts to prevent discrimination and to develop a more just and egalitarian society. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁵ | Public action (central): SCI; RRM | Public action (regional/local): TCR; CAM | NGO / Foundations: SCI; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Action of solidarity towards greater social cohesion. A factor for improving all aspects of living together in society (active citizenship, employment, working conditions, promotion and protection of cultural diversity) and worldwide (good neighbourhoods, factor of credibility in foreign policies etc.) ICD as a permanent process with a bottom-up flow of participation. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Spain is a country with a decentralised structure, so all actions implying cross-functional development and transversal issues must be established through coordination bodies.

Ministry of Work and Social Affairs (<http://www.mtas.es/index-uk.htm>) through its **Secretary of State for Immigration and Emigration**

The Ministry coordinates the policy of the Central Government in matters of immigration and social integration.

POLICIES: Strategic Plan on Citizenship and Integration (2007-2010). The plan is oriented to foster social cohesion through the promotion of public policies based on the principles of a) equality and non-discrimination, b) citizenship and c) interculturality, regarding the relationship between people of different cultures as opposed to both assimilation and to the mere coexistence of parallel communities without any common ground. Besides aiming at respect for diversity, it also aims to raise the consciousness among immigrants of belonging to the Spanish community.

Forum for the Social Integration of Immigrants
(http://extranjeros.mtas.es/en/general/Foro_Integracion_Social_index.html)

The Forum is the consulting, informing and advising entity for Spain’s national government and, when appropriate, for the 17 autonomous regional and local governments in matters of immigration

Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces (Federación Española de Municipios y Provincias - FEMP) (<http://www.femp.es/>)

FEMP is an umbrella association of local entities with more than 6.900 Spanish municipalities in total, representing local interests and local autonomy with regard to the central government, and is in charge of the implementation of governmental programmes at local level and promoting international relationships of local entities.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

National Commission for Intercultural Dialogue (to be created based on a Royal Decree)

The National Commission ensures the participation of the Spanish State, Regional Communities, Local Bodies and civil society in the actions of the EYID. Interim Body in the meantime:

²⁵ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Anna Villarroja, Madrid (Spain). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

Ministry of Culture's Directorate-General for Cultural Cooperation and Communication
(<http://www.mcu.es/cooperacion/index.html>)

The National Commission for Intercultural Dialogue will be set up within this DG.

⇒ National implementation strategy: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/strategies_en.html

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.mcu.es>)

Institute of Gypsy Culture (Instituto de la Cultura Gitana)

Founded in June 2007 with support of the Ministry. Its activities are aimed at the community of gypsies, which has maintained its own identity in Spain. The goal is to contribute to harmonious relations between the various groups and cultures present in Spanish culture, paying special attention to equality of opportunity and to combating discrimination. The Institute also supports the development and promotion of gypsy history, culture and language, and contributes to its dissemination through research, publications and the organisation of academic and cultural events.

EX:

- **Ateneu Popular 9 Baris. Nous Barris** (<http://www.noubarris.net/ateneu>) Social intervention through culture.
- **La Carrera del Gancho. San Pablo / Zaragoza** (<http://www.carreradelgancho.es>) A kind of summer carnival parade for which local artists prepare, together with the people of the neighbourhood, the creation, production and execution of a street party with artistic performances. The motto for 2007 was “Bosque de Culturas” (Forest of Cultures) presenting the different cultures interwoven in the quarter.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science (MEC) (<http://www.mec.es/index.html>)

POLICIES: Special attention given to diversity in all national education laws.

EX: MEC has created a **Resource Centre for Attention to Cultural Diversity in Education (CREADE)** <http://apliweb.mec.es/creade/index.do>, which aims to provide a place for dialogue and reflection and, in general, resources for educational action or social intervention from an intercultural perspective. Originated as a response to the concerns of professionals in the educational and social spheres with regard to cultural diversity and all its implications

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES:

Main responsibility for educational issues lies with the 17 Autonomous Communities:

Regional Departments of Education <http://www.mec.es/mecd/jsp/plantilla.jsp?area=ccaa&id=88>

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

IC Education website **Aula intercultural** (<http://www.aulaintercultural.org/sommaire.php3?lang=en>)

Co-produced by the labour organisation UGT, the Centre of Educational Research and Documentation (CIDE), the Institute of Migration and Social Services (IMSERSO) and others, aiming to combat all forms of racism and xenophobia.

ETANE Association (<http://www.pangea.org/etane>)

This NGO intends to improve the knowledge about cultural, social, political and economic reality of Black Africa through the realisation of projects in the fields of education, development cooperation and immigration, launching awareness programmes targeting teachers and students, proposing to enrich the educational system with elements from Black African culture.

4. YOUTH

Youth Institute (INJUVE) (<http://www.injuve.mtas.es/injuve/portal.portal.action>)

Self governmental public body dependent on the **Ministry of Work and Social Affairs**, cooperating with the 17 Regional governments in charge of youth.

EX: Intercultural Meetings offering different training and debate activities organised by professionals and experts working with youth.

5. SPORTS

High Sports Council (Consejo Superior de Deportes) (http://www.csd.mec.es/csd/informacion-ca?set_language=en&cl=en)

Self governmental public body dependent on the **Ministry of Education and Science (MEC)**, cooperating with the 17 regional governments in charge of sports. The Council addresses racism in sports and especially football, which is remarkably high in Spain. To this purpose, it has established the *National Commission against Violence in Sports Events*.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES:

The 17 Autonomous Communities are largely independent in policy-making and developing its own funding and support systems. There is a big variety of strategies, plans and activities being implemented throughout the country. (<http://www.la-moncloa.es/Espana/ElEstado/OrganizacionTerritorial/default.htm>)

REGIONAL POLICIES:

ICD plans in Aragon, Castile-La Mancha, Catalonia, Extremadura, Valencian Community, etc.; Integration Programmes in Andalusia, Aragon, Murcia, Galicia, etc. See information about numerous actions taken by Autonomous Communities: http://apliweb.mec.es/creade/IrASeccionFront.do?id=131&flag_portada=1

EX:

Programme on Pluri-Lingualism and Inter-Culturality 2005-2008 in Andalusia
(<http://aulaintercultural.org/IMG/pdf/plurilinguismo.pdf>)

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mae.es/en/Home/>)

POLICIES: References to ICD in the *Master Plan for Spanish Cooperation 2005-2008*

PLUS: Spain programmatically fosters the extension of European intercultural dialogue into other cultural spaces with a certain focus on Latin America and the Mediterranean, see e.g.

Alliance of Civilizations (AoC) (<http://www.unaoc.org/>)

This initiative was proposed by the President of the Spanish Government at the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) in 2005. It was taken up by the UN Secretary General and is co-sponsored by the Spanish and the Turkish Prime Ministers. Its objective is to galvanize collective action across diverse societies in order to combat extremism, overcome cultural and social barriers between mainly the Western and predominantly Muslim worlds, and to reduce the tensions and polarization between societies which differ in religious and cultural values.

See *Report of the AoC's High-level Group*: <http://www.unaoc.org/repository/report.htm>

European Institute of the Mediterranean (IEMED) (<http://www.iemed.org>)

Governmental body with participation of different administrative levels (City of Barcelona, Catalan Government, Spanish Ministry), a Board of Trustees including civil society and an Advisory Council made up of prestigious Mediterranean personalities.

POLICIES: Aiming at fostering dialogue between the EU and other Mediterranean countries, initiating reflection and debate on Mediterranean societies, promoting cooperation, lobbying “Mediterranean concerns” etc.

Foundation Three Cultures of the Mediterranean (Fundación tres culturas del Mediterraneo) (<http://www.tresculturas.org/index.cfm>)

Founded in 1999, with the participation of the Moroccan Kingdom, the Junta de Andalucía, the Peres Peace Centre, the National Palestinian Authority and other persons and institutions from Israel. Forum based on the principles of peace, dialogue and tolerance, promoting the merging between people and cultures from the Mediterranean.

The Foundation organises concerts, film festivals, meetings, trainings courses and other events.

SWEDEN

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Major Challenges | Increasing number of immigrants from Arab countries since the Iraq war. Despite generous state services for minorities and immigrants, they face social and economical difficulties to enter mainstream Swedish society, e.g. because of language problems and scarce working opportunities. Risk of cultural isolation of adult immigrants, especially women. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁶ | Public action (central): SCI; MCS | Public action (regional/local): SCI; CAM | NGO / Foundations (national): MCS; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Diversity and togetherness; integration and representation; common belonging. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality

(http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/8366;jsessionid=aziyw_PAKLO9)

Coordination of integration policies, diversity and minority issues.

POLICIES:

- *National Action Plan for Human Rights 2006–2009* sets out a coherent approach to human rights issues in Sweden. The focus of the action plan is on protection against discrimination;
- *A National Action Plan to Combat Racism, Xenophobia, Homophobia and discrimination (2000)*;
- *Government Bill Sweden, the Future and Diversity - from Immigration Policy to Integration Policy (1997)*: Positioning of diversity as a starting point for the formation and implementation of new policies in all sectors and levels.

EX: From 2000 to 2005, Swedish government granted special support to urban municipalities with large immigrant populations to make them develop and implement projects addressing social and ethnic segregation. Hundreds of projects were implemented in the areas of education, labour market, social measures, cultural activities, and democratic participation.

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/8339>)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/8339>)

POLICIES: Since 2000, cultural institutions are asked to annually report to the Government how they promote a society characterised by respect and tolerance, and in which ethnic, cultural, language and religious diversity is used as a positive force.

EX: *Year of Cultural Diversity* launched in 2006, encouraging public cultural institutions to embrace diversity, also in the representation of immigrant culture among artists, staff and repertoires.

Kulturrådet – The Swedish Arts Council (<http://www.kulturradet.se>)

Provides structural support to multicultural organisations of national interest, with emphasis given to the linkage between ICD, cultural diversity and international exchange.

EX: Currently coordinates 10 regional multicultural consultants located in 9 different Regions.

PLUS: See also the Council's research document on Cultural Diversity 2005: (http://www.kulturradet.se/upload/kr/publikationer/2005/kulturell_mangfald.pdf)

²⁶ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team in collaboration with Swedish experts. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

Arts Institutions (EX):

- **Museum of World Culture, Gothenburg** (<http://www.worldculture.se>)
Financed by the Swedish Government, acting under the auspices of the *National Museums of World Culture* (*Statens Museer för Världskultur*, <http://www.smvk.se/smvk/jsp/polopoly.jsp?d=140>), thus linked to a nationwide initiative aimed at adapting the collections of historical and ethnographic museums to the globalisation process, as well as to accelerating intercontinental migration and multicultural societies. The Museum perceives itself as a “forum for emotional and intellectual encounters that help people feel at home wherever they are, trust each other and accept joint responsibility for the planets constantly changing future.”
- **Södra Teatern** (<http://www.sodrateatern.com/>) For more than a decade, the theatre has a government grant/commission for presenting performing arts (typically through guest performances) reflecting global culture: ‘A meeting place for people and ideas.’

CIVIL SOCIETY:

As for Swedish civil society initiatives relating to ICD, there are many projects and organisations initiated by Churches, Trade Unions, local municipalities etc. One of the most long-running and successful is

Botkyrka Multicultural Centre (<http://www.mkc.botkyrka.se>)

Forum for research and for exchanging knowledge and experiences on migration as well as social and cultural diversity, founded in 1987. The Multicultural Centre strives to incorporate phenomena related to migration into the national heritage. Its guiding principles are ‘that no one should feel forced to deny, suppress or deprecate her own culture or identity to participate in society.’

Other EX:

Intercult (<http://www.intercult.se>)

Cultural production unit and centre for local and international activities, with support from the Swedish Arts Council, the County and the City of Stockholm. Internationally, it focusses on the Balkans and on Baltic countries, with large scale co-productions and gatherings on cultural policy. Locally and nationally they realize their own productions, arrange guest performances and run audience development programmes. It is also engaged in a collaboration with *the State Museums for World Culture*.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Research (<http://www.regeringen.se/sb/d/2063>)

Special means have been allocated for 2006 and 2007 in order to improve the pre-school and school situation in segregated areas. Focus is on language development.

PISA results show that (not only) in Sweden there is a considerable performance gap between native students and foreign background students. Now, politicians and policymakers look for possible reasons, e.g. by examining the accommodation and integration schemes for students with a foreign background.

The National Agency for Education (<http://www.skolverket.se>)

Central administrative authority for the Swedish public school system for children, young people and adults, as well as for preschool activities and child care for school children.

POLICIES: The curriculum declares that schools should promote understanding for other people and discrimination on all grounds is prohibited.

EX: The Child and School Student Representative will supervise compliance with the Act related to it and will be able to bring action in case of infringement.

The Swedish National Agency for School Improvement (<http://www.skolutveckling.se>)

Has been commissioned to draft a national strategy for education for immigrant children who have recently arrived in Sweden. The aim is to ensure that all children and young people will have access to equal education of high quality.

PLUS:

MOD Training Programme (<http://www.mod.nu>)

MOD stands for 'Mångfald och Dialog' which means "Diversity and Dialogue"; it has been developed as a method of using dialogue as a means to work through relevant issues. MOD works with the knowledge and experiences that exist in the group. With conversation, workshops, brainstorming and role playing the values of the group are challenged. MOD focuses on power, identity and isolation and how they link to subjects, such as ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender. MOD is used in municipalities, schools, organisations and companies.

4. YOUTH

The Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality (<http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/8366>)

Responsible for the coordination of the Government's youth policy, issues affecting youth organisations and international cooperation in the youth field.

Swedish National Board for Youth Affairs (<http://www.ungdomsstyrelsen.se>)

Government agency that works to ensure that young people have access to power and welfare.

EX: supports a project of the Swedish Centre for International Youth Exchange (CIU) with the aim of developing tools for the recognition of intercultural learning through youth exchanges.

National Council of Swedish Youth Organisations (LSU) (<http://www.lsu.se>)

EX: Youth cooperation in Eastern Europe: On the initiative of the Swedish Government, the Swedish Inheritance Fund has granted financial support to projects in the area of Youth cooperation and multilateral exchanges between youth groups in Eastern Europe.

5. SPORTS

The Ministry of Culture (<http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2149/a/15519>)

POLICIES: Sport plays a key role in the integration of immigrants into Swedish society and in improving Swedish understanding of foreign cultures. The sports movement is supposed to work actively for integration and foster democratic values. Since 1981, there are special programmes pertaining to sports for immigrants.

The Swedish Sports Confederation (<http://www.rf.se/t3.asp?p=17080>)

Provides support for training ethnic minority sports leaders and for sports projects targeting such groups, while on the other hand, much policy effort goes into assimilating immigrant groups into 'mainstream' Swedish civic society.

EX: Health improvement project in the community of Tensta, a multicultural area of Stockholm. Two-year programme focused on unemployed or early-retired (through ill-health) women from immigrant communities. The project involved 200 members of immigrant groups, among them health consultants, sport clubs, Women's Centre in Stockholm.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

The Swedish Migration Board (<http://www.migrationsverket.se/english.jsp>)

Central government authority for aliens' affairs. Responsible for permits for people visiting and settling in Sweden, the asylum process, citizenship affairs, coordinating the Swedish collaboration within the EU and in international organisations.

The Swedish Administrative Development Agency (<http://www.verva.se>)

Leading and coordinating a diversity and antidiscrimination project in five counties. The aim of the project is to help government agencies increase ethnic diversity in central government administration. The assignment is being conducted in consultation with the Swedish Integration Board and the Office of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination.

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs (<http://www.sweden.gov.se/sb/d/2061>)

Commissioned to strengthen the capability and opportunities for social and cultural participation of people who are in economically and socially vulnerable situations and to strengthen protection of children at risk.

Office of the Ombudsman against Ethnic Discrimination (<http://www.do.se>)

Responsible for ensuring that discrimination on grounds of ethnic origin, religion or other belief does not occur in working life or other areas of society. It also monitors compliance with legislation in this field, and is required to provide advice and support to anyone who has experienced discrimination.

Delegation for Human Rights in Sweden (<http://www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se>)

Supports government agencies, municipalities and county councils in their work to ensure full respect for human rights in their activities; develops and implements strategies to increase information and knowledge about human rights in various target groups in society; stimulates public debate on human rights.

Delegation for Roma Issues (<http://www.manskligarattigheter.gov.se>)

Together with government agencies, organisations and Roma representatives, the Delegation works to improve the situation of Roma in Swedish society.

The Sámi Parliament (<http://www.sametinget.se/>)

The Sami Parliament in Sweden was established in 1993 as a publicly elected body and a state authority, with the overall task of working to achieve a living Sami culture.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Official Nordic co-operation is channelled through two organisations: **the Nordic Council** and the **Nordic Council of Ministers**.

The Nordic Council (<http://www.norden.org>)

Established in 1952, the Nordic Council is the forum for Nordic parliamentary co-operation. Cooperation activities in various sectors of society – including regional cultural cooperation - among the Nordic countries and beyond through programmes and direct funding.

EX: Norden Balkan Culture Switch (since 2003) is an extensive cultural project between the Nordic Council of Ministers and West Balkan countries in order to a) build a new interregional network, and b) to introduce the Nordic cooperation model to the Balkan region.

The Swedish Agency for International Development Cooperation (SIDA) (<http://www.sida.se>)

Government agency under the **Ministry for Foreign Affairs**. Sida's goal is to contribute to making it possible for poor people to improve their living conditions in their respective countries. Its head office is in Sweden and it has field offices in some 50 countries.

EX: More than forty Swedish cultural institutions - theatres, museums, universities, university colleges, cultural centres etc. - work in partnership with similar institutions in developing countries. The Swedish institutions channel Sida support to their cooperating partners in developing countries. Both partners contribute their knowledge and experience in order to alleviate poverty.

UNITED KINGDOM

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Perceived threat of Islamic terrorism, and local Muslim involvement; Muslims' sense of belonging to British way of life affected – both phenomena producing some cultural and religious frictions in the capital and main cities. Uncertainty at mainstream level whether multiculturalism contributes to alienation or integration. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁷ | Public action (central): MCS; RRM; SCI | Public action (regional/local): MCS; SCI | NGO / Foundations (national) MCS; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | General recognition of the cultural diversity of British society in policies, while shift from Multiculturalism toward privileging both general (cohesion) and specific (diversity) measures of integration. Interculturalism being an emerging concept, expressed in term of “Britishness”, belonging all to a shared British identity. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No explicit government policy to promote ICD, as it falls under the *Cultural Diversity* concept, currently a key objective in all national and local cultural policies. In this context, several ministries have incorporated the issue in their respective strategies (see below, point 6)

EYID-COORDINATION BODY:

EUCLID, the Cultural Contact Point for the UK (<http://www.culture2000.info>)

2. CULTURE

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCSM) (<http://www.culture.gov.uk/>)

Seeks to ensure ‘cultural diversity’ in all activities, looking to foster mutual understanding, nurture mutual respect and celebrate cultural diversity in the UK. This is also reflected in all four national arts councils’ core ambitions.

EX: National Cultural Diversity Network for the museums, archives and libraries sector, delivering support, advice and training through regional Cultural Diversity Co-ordinators; ‘*Diversify*’ – bursary scheme to support the training of museums professionals from diverse background.

Arts Council Northern Ireland (<http://www.artscouncil-ni.org/>)

EX: InterCulturalism Programme, helping black and minority ethnic groups in engaging with the arts.

Arts Council England (<http://www.artscouncil.org.uk>)

EX: Race Equality Scheme – Respond; “decibel” – Major initiative to support and raise the profile of African, Asian and Caribbean artists (2003-2008); *New Audiences Programme* (1998-2003); *BRIT-Black Regional Initiative in Theatre* and *Eclipse* (started in 1992 and 2001 respectively) national initiatives to develop theatre work, practitioners and producers of diverse backgrounds, reinforced by ‘Whose Theatre?’ report (2006 CHECK); ‘Roots’ co-programme with BBC Local Broadcasting around placements, to develop coverage of diverse arts and audiences (2002-2007).

Arts Council of Wales (<http://www.artswales.org.uk>)

Scottish Arts Council (<http://www.scottisharts.org.uk>)

British Council (<http://www.britishcouncil.org>)

Visiting Arts (<http://www.visitingarts.org.uk/>)

²⁷ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Rod Fisher, London (United Kingdom). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

Independent charity (1977), funded by all UK Arts Councils, the British Council and the DCSM. Working with artists and cultural professionals expanding knowledge, horizons and opportunities for exchange, to open dialogue, further international arts practice and champion intercultural understanding. Visiting Arts' work links all parts of the UK with countries overseas prioritised by the Board.

3. EDUCATION

Department for Children, Schools and Families (DCSF) (<http://www.dcsf.gov.uk/>)

Responsible for improving the focus on all aspects of policy affecting children and young people.

Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (<http://www.ofsted.gov.uk/>)

The new, politically independent Ofsted covers the regulation and inspection of daycare and children's social care, and the inspection of children's services, schools, colleges, initial teacher training, work-based learning, adult education and more. The inspections also aim to promote community cohesion.

4. YOUTH

British Council (<http://www.britishcouncil.org>)

EX: Youth International Programme: gives advice, information and funding to help promote ICD. <http://www.connectyouthinternational.com>

5. SPORTS

The Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS) (<http://www.culture.gov.uk/>)

Sport England (<http://www.sportengland.org/>)

Advises, invests in and promotes community sport to create an active nation Encourages people to get involved with sport and physical activity, funding a range of sporting projects addressing, amongst other issues, social cohesion and following equality principles.

EX: Through Sport England, DCMS supports a number of initiatives that increase participation from black and ethnic minority groups, physically or mentally disabled people, lower socio-economic groups

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Government Offices' site: (<http://www.gos.gov.uk/national/>)

Home office (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk>)

POLICIES:

- *Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society (2005)* the Government's strategy to increase race equality and community cohesion;
- *National Action Plan on Social Inclusion 2003-2005;*
- *Community Cohesion and Race Equality strategy: Improving Opportunity, Strengthening Society (2005)*

EX: an independent fixed-term advisory body **Commission on Integration and Cohesion** was set up to explore how different communities and places in England are getting along and what more might be done to bring people together - respecting differences, but developing a shared sense of belonging. The final report *Our Shared Future* has been published in June 2007.

Department of Communities and Local Government (GCLG) (<http://www.communities.gov.uk/>)

EX: Local Area Agreements (LAAs) – three year agreements, based on the local *Sustainable Community Strategy* that sets out the priorities for a local area agreed between central Government, represented by the Government Office (GO), and a local area, represented by the local authority and other key partners through the *Local Strategic Partnership (LSP)*. <http://www.communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1161635>

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Interfaith Network (<http://www.interfaith.org.uk/>)

Faith Communities Consultative Council (FCCC) (<http://communities.gov.uk/index.asp?id=1504813>)

Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) (<http://www.cre.gov.uk/>)

Works independently from the Government supporting a number of cultural projects to promote ICD (e.g. workshops on *'exploring identity through art'* in schools where race and hate crimes are prevalent). This body will cease in autumn 2007 with its work being subsumed within the new Commission for Equality and Human Rights (see below).

Commission for Equality and Human Rights (CEHR) (<http://www.cehr.org.uk>)

CAMPAIGN (EX):

“We are LondONers, we are ONE” (<http://www.london.gov.uk/onelondon/>)

Celebration of London as one of the world's most multicultural cities. The campaign is supported by British Gas and Capital Radio. The campaign follows on from the 'Seven million Londoners, one London' campaign launched after the events of 7 July 2005.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) (<http://www.fco.gov.uk>)

Acting in Partnership with British Council, DCMS and Scottish Executive

EX:

- Engaging with the *Islamic World Programme*, FCO supports projects throughout the Islamic world, via NGOs and multilateral bodies operating overseas. Its aim is to counteract ideological radicalisation, increase understanding of, and engagement with, Muslim countries and communities to promote peaceful, political, economic and social reform.
- *China-UK: Connections through Culture*: programme encouraging international networking, offers advice and provides small grants for project development to cultural organisations from the UK and China, see <http://etc.britishcouncil.org.cn/index.do>
- *Storylines project* – young filmmakers from Africa and the UK film personal stories about interconnectedness of cultures and identities. (<http://www.britishcouncilstorylines.org/>)
- International residencies / fellowship programmes given by Visiting Arts (see 2.) for international artists, arts managers / practitioners.
- *Gasworks*: well-established programme of visual arts residencies and exchanges, based at Triangle Arts and involving countries such as South Africa, Pakistan etc.
- *LIFT (London International Festival of Theatre)* 20-year old biennial programme, bringing in international cutting edge performance work to London, and establishing ICD projects with local groups around its central programme.

COUNTRY SHEETS

Part II:

EU Membership Candidates and Member States of the European Economic Area (EEA) and/ or the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

Croatia

Iceland

Liechtenstein

(FYR) Macedonia

Norway

Switzerland

Turkey

CROATIA

EU membership candidate since 2004

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Relatively young sovereign state with numerous national minorities; post-war tensions and distrust still virulent between the former adversary groups; certain difficulties with minority groups (such as Roma, Serbs, the latter concerning education issues); sporadic incidents of violence occurring at sports events. Having been a country of emigration for a long time, future immigration influx is expected, which already leads to several incidents of xenophobia. Striving to fulfill all requirements for European integration and membership of NATO. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁸ | Public action (national): SCI; RRM | Public action (regional/ local): CAM; SCI | NGOs/Foundations (national): CAM; DEA |
| Main Interpretations | ICD policy remains largely focussed on integration and creating equal opportunities for the minorities living in Croatia. Connected are also efforts of improving relations with neighbouring countries. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority, but responsibility for and coordination of strategies and policy measures lies with the

National Government (<http://www.vlada.hr/en>)

POLICIES:

ICD has not yet been a specific priority as such, but there are many initiatives that fall within the definition of the promotion of ICD.

Political issues with relevance for ICD – such as human rights, minority rights, education policies – are part of the agenda for the EU-accession talks. Basic documents:

- *Constitutional Law on the Rights of National Minorities* (2002);
- *National Programme for the Roma* (2003)
- *The 2005-2015 Action Plan for Decade of Roma Inclusion*

ATTENTION: The Council of Europe *Opatija Declaration on Intercultural Dialogue and Conflict Prevention* was signed in 2003, and the Government is making efforts to establish the conditions for full adoption, with its policies already being consistent with the Declaration's aims and conceptual framework. However, the Government has not formulated any specific concept of cultural diversity and ICD, considering that it is more appropriate to adopt formulations and meanings of those terms accepted in international documents (i.e. UNESCO's *Convention on Cultural Diversity*).

Parallel to the *EYID*, the government is considering appointing a coordinating body for ICD. In the meantime, the *coordination body for the EU ICD programmes* is:

Cultural Contact Point set up within the **Ministry of Culture** (<http://www.min-kulture.hr/ccp>)

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.min-kulture.hr>)

Cultural and educational activities are usually organised both by the Ministry and the specialized agencies as well as in partnership with NGOs or as part of international projects / initiatives. On the basis of public calls for proposals, numerous NGO projects and programmes promoting cultural diversity, ICD and social cohesion have been supported by the relevant ministries and government offices.

²⁸ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Nina Obuljen, Zagreb (Croatia). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

EX:

- Support to projects such as the annual Jewish cultural festival ‘*BEJAHAD – Together*’ promoting intercultural and inter-religious dialogue; in 2006 and 2007 focussing on the promotion of dialogue between the Jewish and Muslim communities.
- Programme *Multikultura*, since 1998: showing cultural diversity through multidimensional presentations of the culture of different nations and ethnic groups, through lectures, platforms, exhibitions, concerts and publications. Financially supported by the Ministry of Culture and the City of Zagreb.
- The programmes of the (10) central libraries of national minorities are part of the Ministry’s domain. The libraries’ objectives are to preserve the cultural heritage of national communities, the cultivation of language and literacy of national communities throughout Croatia, thus serving the overall goal to develop an intercultural and interethnic society.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Literary seminar ‘*The Days of Vladan Desnica*’ named after a famous Croatian writer of Serbian nationality. The seminar promotes ICD through debates about literature and broader topics.

INTER-FAITH DIALOGUE:

GOVERNMENT (EX): Aimed at conflict resolution and reconciliation within the multi-religious society; priority is given to the reconstruction of religious buildings and sites (damaged during the war).

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX): An international conference ‘*Dialogue in today’s world*’ took place in Zagreb in March 2006, organised by the Catholic Church and University, together with the Cultural Centre of the Iranian Embassy and the Muslim community, involving various religious communities focussing on inter-religious dialogues in Europe today.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (<http://www.mzos.hr>)

Intercultural education is a central element of school curricula in areas that were occupied during the war (awareness of the need to build an inclusive educational system, also with regard to the minority languages).

EX: The Ministry is actually financially supporting eight research cooperation projects with an ICD component, e.g.: *Intercultural approach to ethnic diversity and identity; Multiculturalism – politics and new social movements; Cultural diversity, intercultural communication and digital culture.*

POLICIES: National Human Rights Education Programme

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (<http://www.mzos.hr>)

5. SPORTS

Ministry of Science, Education and Sports (<http://www.mzos.hr>)

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Concerning the participation of national minorities, there is a close cooperation of both **The Office for National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Croatia** and the **The Council for National Minorities of the Government of the Republic of Croatia**, e.g. by organising seminars for the 322 committees and 69 representatives who take part in public life and governing of local activities in the units of self-government.

The Human Rights Centre (set up in 2005)

National Foundation for Civil Society Development (established by the government in 2004)
(http://zaklada.civilnodrustvo.hr/index.php?p=eng_vijesti_i_priopcenja&s=6)

Public foundation with the basic purpose of promoting and developing the civil society in the Republic of Croatia with a focus on supporting grass-roots initiatives and programmes that do not necessarily fall within the specific competence of any particular ministry. Among the basic principles and goals figure the respect of human rights, cooperation and dialogue between all participants in community development.

POLICIES :

National Strategy for the Creation of an Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development (2006)

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Culture (see above)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mvpei.hr>)

Promotion of cultural exchange programmes with special focus on neighbouring countries and countries of the region.

ICELAND

Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Recent considerable immigration in a formerly very homogeneous society, however, with a vivid international arts scene. Facing the needs of the new migrants. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ²⁹ | Public action (national): SCI; RRM | Public action (regional/ local): n.a. | NGOs/Foundations (national): SCI; MCS |
| Main Interpretations | Providing assistance and offering orientation and social services to people coming from abroad; opening and preparing to become a multicultural society. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Directorate of Immigration within the **Ministry of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs** (<http://www.utl.is/english/immigration/>)

Main objective is issuing residence permits. Through a joint commission, it works closely with the Directorate of Labour (<http://www.vinnumalastofnun.is/english/european-employment-services-eures/>) Issues work permits for foreigners.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

The Intercultural Centre (<http://www.ahus.is/en/services.html>) (website in 12 languages)

Centre for immigrants, providing a forum for a multicultural society in Iceland and services such as educational programmes, introductions to different societies and cultural events. It advocates for the rights of migrants, entertains cooperation links with those promoting mutual adaptation of people with different backgrounds in a diverse society.

Other (multi)/intercultural centres are:

- **Akurejri Intercultural Centre** (<http://www.menntasmidjan.is/?mod=forsida&sport=&lang=eng>)
- **Multicultural and Information Centre** (<http://mcc.is/default.asp?webID=5>)

Icelandic Red Cross (<http://redcross.is/>)

involved in the affairs of foreigners in many ways, e.g. as an advocate for asylum seekers. Furthermore, the Red Cross assists foreigners as needed, to access information on their rights and obligations in the Icelandic community, including dealing with the Directorate of Immigration.

2. CULTURE

The Department of Cultural Affairs within the **Ministry of Education, Science and Culture** (<http://eng.menntamalaraduneyti.is/>)

3. EDUCATION

The Department of Education, Department of Science and Higher Education within the **Ministry of Education, Science and Culture** (<http://eng.menntamalaraduneyti.is/>)

The principle of the Icelandic educational system is that everyone should have equal opportunities to acquire an education, irrespective of sex, economic status, residential location, religion, possible disability, and cultural or social background. Language of instruction, except for some university courses in English, is Icelandic.

²⁹ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

POLICIES: Education and Training 2010. Development of education policies in Iceland in a European context.

4. YOUTH

The State Youth Council and Youth Fund within the Department of Cultural Affairs (see 2.)
<http://eng.menntamalaraduneyti.is/>

5. SPORTS

The Sports Committee and Sports Fund within the Department of Cultural Affairs (see 2.)
<http://eng.menntamalaraduneyti.is/>

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

The Icelandic Refugee Board within the Ministry of Social Affairs
(<http://eng.felagsmalaraduneyti.is/departments/nr/948>)

The main role of the Icelandic Refugee Board is to "make proposals to the government on an overall policy and structure for the reception of refugees, to supervise the reception of refugees and give comments on individual matters as requested".

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Women of Multicultural Ethnicity Network in Iceland (W.O.M.E.N.)

was founded in 2003. The mission is to unite women of multicultural ethnicity, to express and address their issues and interests as well as to work with native Icelandic women's movements, organisations and institutions that share their interests and goals.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Information, Cultural Affairs and Consular Liaison Department
(<http://www.mfa.is>)

The Icelandic International Development Agency (ICEIDA) (<http://www.iceida.is>)

ICEIDA is an autonomous agency under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. One of its aims is to promote mutual understanding between Iceland and the developing countries by increasing cultural and commercial relations.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA).

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Increase in immigration; right wing activities and incidents of xenophobia. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ³⁰ | Public action (national): SCI; RRM | Public action (regional/ local): n.a. | NGOs/Foundations (national): SCI; MCS |
| Main Interpretations | Fostering integration by political means; awareness raising campaigns and actions, promoting ICD related civil society activities | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

The Government (<http://www.llv.li/amtsstellen/llv-rfl-home.htm>)

Authority for all policies and implementation measures of public interest. The government runs several departments (the relevant ones to be found below), which cooperate with the respective Offices in charge of administration and implementation work. Preparing the ground on issues related to intercultural dialogue in Liechtenstein is, according to the government, also a crucial function of the three political parties in Liechtenstein, which address such issues in their programmes.

EX:

- In 2004, the Prime Minister held two discussion rounds on the topic of '*Integration in Liechtenstein: Status Quo, Measures, and Perspectives*' with representatives of the immigrants' associations.
- In July 2003, the Government established the '*Violence Protection Commission*', chaired by the National Police, to observe and document the situation of right-wing violence and right-wing extremism in Liechtenstein.

POLICIES:

- *Ordinance on the Movement of Persons (PVO)* of 30 November 2004, in force since 1 January 2005. Articles 77-79 PVO set out the goal and preconditions for integration and its promotion.
- A new *Integration policy paper* ("Grundsatzpapier der Regierung zur liechtensteinischen Integrationspolitik") has been drafted by the Equal Opportunity Commission (see below) and was adopted by the Government in February 2007. It stipulates that all migrants should be empowered to enjoy a "comprehensive participation in the economic, social, cultural and civic life of Liechtenstein". The paper also stresses the fact that integration requires "efforts from both sides: it assumes the will and the engagement of migrants to integrate into society as well as the openness and readiness of the local population to recognise and appreciate the potential of diversity."
- A new *Foreigners Act*, which will probably enter into force in the spring of 2008, will dedicate a chapter to the integration policy of Liechtenstein. Concrete measures will be drafted and implemented in a second step together with the affected persons, including migrants, municipal authorities, and employer associations.
- The five-year *National Action Plan against Racism* (2003) focuses on awareness raising with regard to various forms of racism and promotes the integration of foreigners in Liechtenstein.
- The *Violence Protection Commission* has been mandated by the Government to develop a *strategy against right-wing extremism* in Liechtenstein before the end of 2007. The strategy should draw on the expertise of other States (especially in neighbouring regions) and address the motives for the attraction of right-wing ideology to certain groups of the Liechtenstein population.

³⁰ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

Office of Equal Opportunity

Initiated the establishment of a *Task Force on Integration (2006)*, including representatives of the foreigners' association and the associations and working groups that deal with the topic of integration. In the same year the Government mandated a working group to elaborate legislation on the integration of foreigners.

EX:

Awareness raising campaigns, e.g. by participation in the "European Year of Equal Opportunity" (2007) and in the European campaign "all different – all equal" with various events throughout 2006.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

NGO group Migration – Integration (NGO Arbeitsgruppe Integration)

Members of this NGO initiative are: Parents-Children Forum (Eltern Kind Forum), Protestant Church of the Principality of Liechtenstein, Information and Contact Point for Women (infra), NGO Justitia et Pax, Association for Intercultural Education).

EX: In July 2007, presentation of a study entitled '*Migration and Integration: History – Problems – Perspectives*', providing information on the problems and possible courses of action with regard to a better integration of persons and groups of different cultural backgrounds in Liechtenstein http://www.liechtenstein-institut.li/Portals/11/pdf/politikwissenschaft/LIAP_08_Integration_Marxer.pdf

2. CULTURE

Acting under the responsibility of the Government of Liechtenstein:

Department for Cultural Affairs (Stabsstelle für Kulturfragen - SKF) (<http://www.llv.li/amtsstellen/llv-skf-home.htm>)

EX: Financial support of the intercultural festival of the Turkish Women's Association '*Hi Turkey – Merhaba Liechtenstein*'

3. EDUCATION

Implementation body under the **Department for Education** of the Government:

Office for School Affairs (Schulamt) (<http://www.llv.li/amtsstellen/llv-sa-home.htm>)

Information about the office's services are also available in several foreign languages, e.g. Turkish and Portuguese.

Dealing with different cultures, traditions, religions, and value systems is an integral part of the curriculum in Liechtenstein schools. Each year, every school offers numerous projects on topics including tolerance, xenophobia, violence, etc.

EX:

- Financial support of the day care centers' programme '*yours – mine = our language*', aimed at successfully introducing high German (instead of the local dialect) as a second language in day care centers in order to ease integration of children of foreign language.
- Special training for schoolteachers to enable them to handle violence and racism in the classroom. The teachers are also provided with a collection of specific materials in the form of a didactic media library.
- Seminar on Intercultural Communication within the Liechtenstein National Administration.

Liechtenstein University of Applied Sciences (<http://www.hochschule.li/en/>) with **Children's University** (Kinder-Uni) (<http://www.kinder-uni.li/>)

The latter was founded in 2005 as a joint project of the Liechtenstein University with *aha-Tipps und Infos für Junge Leute*.

In April 2007, it started the *accompanying programme for parents* (Begleitprogramm – Bepo) with lectures on topics of equal opportunity, the promotion of tolerance for people of a different background, gender, religion, or with disabilities.

Association for Intercultural Education (Verein für interkulturelle Bildung – ViB)
(<http://www.bildung.cabanova.de/>)

Founded in 2001 on the initiative of the Office of Social Affairs and financed by the State, it concentrates on the integration of foreign-language speakers. Organises also the *International Women's Café*, presenting a platform for dialogue for native and migrant women and promoting intercultural exchange through cultural events, lectures, workshops, excursions and other activities.

EX: Project 'Mother-Child German', a German course for the target group of foreign-language mothers with small children, which is otherwise difficult to reach, allowing small children to come along.

Foundation for Adult Education (Stiftung für Erwachsenenbildung)
(<http://www.erwachsenenbildung.li/>)

4. YOUTH

Implementation body under the structure of the **Department for Family Affairs and Equal Opportunities** and of the Government:

Office for School Affairs (Schulamt) (<http://www.llv.li/amtstellen/llv-sa-home.htm>)

Also in charge of Children and Youth.

EX of public action:

- National prevention campaign 'Respect – please' (2007), concerned with youth violence and its various manifestations and promoting mutual respect. The campaign is conducted in close cooperation with youth workers in local communities. To combat youth violence in connection with public events (e.g. carnivals) in the local communities, the *Violence Projection Commission* elaborated guidelines for community personnel to take charge and to set general conditions for the prevention of such forms of violence right from the beginning.
- Provision of training programmes for sensitizing youth workers on the importance of ICD.

5. SPORTS

Under the structure of the **Department for Sport** of the Government:

Agency for Sport (Dienststelle für Sport) (<http://www.llv.li/amtstellen/llv-ds-home.htm>)

Promoting easy access to sports clubs.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Working under the auspices of the Government:

Office of Social Affairs (Amt für Soziale Dienste der Landesverwaltung Liechtenstein)
(<http://www.llv.li/llv-asd-home>)

Supports various foreigners' associations in implementing concrete projects through organization and facilitation work, provision of information, infrastructure, and financial assistance.

EX: In the framework of the *European Year of Equal Opportunity* (2007), a press campaign entitled "At Home in Liechtenstein" has been launched, which profiles foreigners and natives, aiming at a better mutual understanding between both groups.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

European Institute on Intercultural and Interreligious Research (Europäisches Institut für interkulturelle und interreligiöse Forschung) (<http://www.europaeisches-institut.li/zielsetzung.html>)

Preparation, implementation and evaluation of research projects in the respective fields, especially in the framework of European integration. International symposium on *Competitiveness through Cultural Diversity* in September 2007 ("Wettbewerbsvorteil durch kulturelle Vielfalt?").

Information and Contact Unit for Women (infra) (<http://www.infra.li/wir-ueber-uns/kontakt.html>)

EX: Brochure 'Welcome to Liechtenstein – Information for Migrants' in several languages, which is also distributed in health centres <http://www.bildung.cabanova.de/assets/download/englisch.pdf>

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

International Academy for Philosophy (IAP) in the Principality of Liechtenstein (<http://www.iap.li>)

Regards itself as "a university that wants to make a contribution to intellectual renewal and to overcoming the mental world crisis." Its professors and students come from five continents and more than 30 different nations, including Australia, Chile, China, Ghana, Greece, India, Luxembourg and Mexico.

EX: Based mainly on philosophical and inter-religious research, the IAP has published "Peace and Inter-cultural Dialogue", edited by Prince Nikolaus von und zu Liechtenstein and Cheikh Mbacké Gueye (2005).

MACEDONIA (FYRoM)

EU membership candidate since 2005

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Major Challenges | Fragile peace balance, continuous threats of conflict between the two major ethnic communities, i.e. Macedonians and Albanians. Searching for European and transatlantic integration. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ³¹ | Public action (national): DEA; ICD <i>based on principles of RRM;MCS;SCI</i> | Public action (regional/ local): DEA; SCI | NGO / Foundations (national): DEA; MCS. |
| Main Interpretations | Interethnic relations as a continuous issue of priority concern – setting legal frameworks and maintaining peace between the two dominant ethnic groups. Strategic goal: the development of a cohesive, harmonious and functioning multiethnic and multicultural society; affirmation of diversity as best practice, whereas intentional dialogue between the cultures is not perceived as a special instrument for policymaking. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

General Secretariat of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia

(http://www.vlada.mk/english/gen_secretariat.htm)

Sector of Implementation of the Framework Agreement

Support to the Government in realization of the strategic priority related to obligations deriving from the *Ohrid Framework Agreement* that ended the conflict between ethnic Albanian insurgents and Macedonian security forces. This is to be achieved especially through an equitable and adequate representation of citizens belonging to all communities in the state administration bodies and other public institutions.

Commission for Religious Affairs (appointed by the Government as an *independent* body)

Activities related to the legal position of religious communities and groups, as well as to the relations between the state and the religious communities and groups.

EX for INTERFAITH DIALOGUE:

In October 2007, the World Conference on Inter-religious and inter-civilization dialogue “*The Contribution of religion and culture for peace, mutual respect and life*” shall take place in the Macedonian town of Ohrid (organised by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Commission for Religious Affairs and the Religious Communities). Other forums and conferences dealing with international peace dialogue processes have been held in Macedonia previously.

Committee on the Political System and Ethnic Relations

The committee, established in 2003 as part of the Parliament, includes 19 members, including seven seats reserved for ethnic Macedonian legislators and seven for ethnic Albanian deputies. The Serbian, Vlach, Turk, Romany, and Bosnian minorities have one member each. The interests of minorities that are not represented within the parliament will be represented by the national ombudsman. The formation of the committee is part of the implementation of the *Ohrid agreement*.

POLICIES:

- *Ohrid Framework Agreement (2001)*

Peace agreement between the government of the Republic of Macedonia and the Albanian representatives, paving the way for a resolution of the conflict between both groups and setting the groundwork for improving the rights of ethnic Albanians in the Republic. The Agreement also includes provisions for recognition of any language spoken by over 20% of the population as a co-official language of the country, together with Macedonian. ⇒ See web page of the Sector for implementation of the Framework Agreement (<http://www.siofa.gov.mk/default-en.asp>)

³¹ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Zlatko Teodosievski, Skopje (Macedonia). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

- Programme of the Government of the Republic of Macedonia 2006-2010
Aiming at the improvement of inter-ethnic relationship as one of its basic principles.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Policy (<http://www.mtsp.gov.mk>)

National Coordination of the *Decade of Roma Inclusion 2005-2015* initiative of nine Central and South Eastern European countries.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture (<http://www.kultura.gov.mk>)

Bureau for Advancement and Promotion of the Communities' Culture

Provides balanced financial support to cultural projects of all ethnic groups and since 2005 has started a gradual implementation of the employment policies stipulated in the *Law on Culture* (see below).

POLICIES:

- *Law on Culture (1998)* with several amendments resulting from the *Ohrid Framework Agreement* (see above): Following the principles of accessibility and diversity, it stipulates an adequate and equitable representation of the members of the communities in the state administrative bodies and in the culture institutions.
- *National Cultural Programme 2004-2008*: proclaiming decentralization of cultural policies and transfer of competencies to the local self-governments; cultural diversity as a wealth (with balanced support to cultural heritage and contemporary works). Cooperation with non governmental organisations is given special attention.

EX:

- Based on a joint agreement between the Ministry and the *Open Society Fund*, 14 projects of citizen associations were selected in a competition and received support; among the project goals were the development of cultural pluralism, interpersonal dialogue and overcoming prejudices between different cultures.
- Music Festival Multi-kulti (supported by the Ministry); multiethnic film projects.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Science (<http://www.mon.gov.mk>) with

- **Department for development and improvement of education in the languages of ethnic minorities;**
- **Department for Peace and Tolerance and Children's Rights**

POLICIES:

- *National Strategy for Educational Development until 2015;*
- *National Strategy for Incorporating the Roma People in the Educational Action Plans*

EX:

- *Let's learn together 2006*, project to inform high-school students about democracy and multiculturalism;
- *Multicultural Clubs Project (MCC)*, developed in 2004 as a result of mutual efforts of the Min. of Education and Science, Council of Europe and OSCE, contributing to the improvement of inter-ethnic relations in several high schools (by joint activities of sports, visiting museums and theatres etc.);
- *Smile Project* (Seeding for multiethnic and intercultural learning experiences), with teachers responsible for teaching adults in South-East European countries, establishing a communication network and offering ideas and instruments for supporting intercultural learning in the region through seminars and workshops (participation of Skopje high school).

4. YOUTH

Agency of Youth and Sport (<http://www.ams.gov.mk>)

EX:

- Social inclusion of young people in the town of Bitola, intercultural multiethnic *Bon-ton* for young people. Private initiative, being financed by the Agency and organised by "**Synergy**"-**Stip**, an association aiming at developing and improving the relations among the social groups, realizing humanitarian activities, encouraging intercultural cooperation and democracy and promotion of the culture of living.
- *Voice* – magazine for young people from different ethnic origins, published by **Voluntary Centre, Youth Council of Gazi Baba** - Skopje

5. SPORTS

Agency of Youth and Sport (<http://www.ams.gov.mk>)

EX: 3rd Winter National Games for People with Special Needs.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

In general, ICD-related programmes and action happens on the regional and municipal level. Civil society and NGOs also play an important role in this type of activities.

POLICIES:

- *Strategy for cooperation of the Government and citizens sector (2007-2011)*, with *Action Plan for realization*. Goal of improved cooperation between both sides, thus highlighting the significance of the civic sector for a democratic culture and social cohesion.
- *Programme for Implementation of the Decentralization Process 2004-2007.*

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs (<http://www.mfa.gov.mk>)

Promoting national values and interests in view of the country's further European and transatlantic integration. Macedonia participates in the permanent initiatives for regional cooperation in the entire Southeast European region.

Macedonian Cultural Centres in New York and Sofia

Besides promoting high artistic and cultural values, the Centres are also highlighting the multicultural and multiethnic aspects of Macedonian culture.

NORWAY

Member State of the European Economic Area (EEA) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Major Challenges | Compared to other European countries, Norway is still considered as a homogenous society, resulting, inter alia, from Norway's geographic position as well as from very strict asylum and immigration policies. Major challenges relate to how to enter mainstream Norwegian society, job markets, etc. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ³² | Public action (national): SCI; AMS | Public action (regional/ local): SCI; CAM | NGOs/Foundations (national): MCS; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Mainstreaming of cultural diversity, integration on the basis of equal opportunities, rights and duties. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Ministry of Labour and Social Inclusion (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/aid.html?id=165>)
Department of Integration and Diversity

Responsible for immigration and asylum policy as well as for policies towards the Sami people and other minorities.

POLICIES: The Norwegian Government aims at maximum integration of everyone who settles in Norway. In collaboration with municipalities and other authorities, UDI strives to promote integration through reception centres, workplaces and other amenities in local communities. Basic documents are:

- *Action Plan for Integration and Social Inclusion of the Immigrant Population and Goals for Social Inclusion (2006);*
- *Diversity through inclusion and participation – Responsibility and Freedom (2005);*
- *National Plan of Action to Combat Racism and Discrimination (2002-2006);*
- *White Paper on Cultural Minorities (2000)*

On the Internet, the policy principles of the Government are summed up as follows:

“The Government will promote a tolerant, multicultural society and combat racism. Diversity enriches our society. Rights, obligations and opportunities will be the same for all, regardless of ethnic background, gender, religion, sexual orientation or degree of functioning. Gender equality is also a precondition for an inclusive society. The government will combat discrimination, prejudice and racism in order to give everyone the same opportunities for social participation. At the same time, we will make it clear that all inhabitants are obliged to participate, comply with the law and support the fundamental democratic values of our society.”

The Directorate of Immigration (UDI) (<http://www.udi.no/default.aspx?id=2112>)

Responsible for applications, immigration control and receiving asylum seekers.

EX:

- Provision of support for four major NGOs that are collaborating on an awareness-raising programme to combat prejudice and racism called *Diversity and Dialogue*.
- Together with the Norwegian Police University College, UDI is currently developing the methodology and content of a continuing education programme on cultural understanding, diversity and immigration law. From 2002 to 2006, eighteen projects have been initiated.

Coordination-body of the Norwegian YEAR OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY 2008 (parallel to the EYID):

Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs (<http://www.kultureltmangfold.no/>)

⇒ Strategy (in Norwegian) <http://www.regjeringen.no/nb/dep/kkd/dok/regpubl/stmeld-nr-17-2005-2006-.html?id=200480>

³² This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kkd.html?id=545>)

Supports a number of projects that focus on cultural diversity and minority groups.

Norwegian Council of Cultural Affairs (<http://www.kulturrad.no/>)

Cultural Diversity was a priority funding area in 2002-2005, since then it has been mainstreamed and integrated into general funding programmes, with a special focus on children and youth projects.

EX: The *Mosaikk* programme (1998-2001) supported initiatives that a) promote and integrate multicultural expressions under previously established schemes in the fields of art and culture, b) enhance the opportunities for minorities to develop and participate in artistic and cultural life on their own terms.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of Education and Research (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd.html?id=586>)

EX: In the areas defined as Sàmi districts, education is provided in accordance with the special Sàmi curriculum. Relevant activities being funded: universities and colleges - for recruitment and motivation measures for young people with minority backgrounds; support for the development of a new course of study on multicultural understanding at the University of Oslo; to the Oslo University College for the dissemination of lessons adapted for the education of minority students.

POLICIES:

- *National Programme for Arts and Culture in Education*, coordinated by the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs (see 2.), offering a variety of cultural activities to all Norwegian school children, with strong emphasis on the importance of cultural diversity.
- *Strategic Plan - Equal Education in Practice! Strategy for better teaching and greater participation by language minorities in day-care centres, schools and education 2007-2009* <http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kd/Documents/Reports-and-actionplans/Actionplans/2004/Equal-education-in-practice.html?id=102072>

Directorate for Education and Training (<http://www.utdanningsdirektoratet.no>)

Executive agency of the Ministry above, responsible for the development of primary and secondary education.

EX:

- Different subsidy schemes, e.g. for language minorities in primary and lower secondary schools and Sàmi language in primary and lower secondary schools.
- Digital teaching aids on the topic of Racism and Ethnic Discrimination, as e.g. MIXCITY, a digital role-play for young people developed by the Centre for Combating Racial Discrimination (see 6.)

4. YOUTH

Ministry of Children and Equality, Department for Children and Youth Policy (<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/bld.html?id=298>)

Provision of funding for voluntary child and youth organisations including immigrant organisations.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Idébanken (Ideas Bank) (<http://www.idebanken.no/english/main.html>)

Private foundation, established in 1992, devoted to the search for a future in which sustainability, global equity, democracy and a spirit of community prevail. Parts of the budget come from the Norwegian Ministry of Environment.

With its *support scheme*, Idébanken aims to reduce differences between Norwegian and minority youth. It has supported e.g. multilateral youth work in the Barents region (2002-2005) and gives grants for cooperative projects in the field of environment, music and theatre projects; information for Saami youth; leadership training and cooperation on the participation of young people in the life of the community.

Furthermore, *Idébanken* promotes and facilitates "new dialogues", promotes cross-cutting dialogues, employing a range of methods to stimulate creativity and ensures that everyone gets their voice heard (e.g. via Future workshops, Café dialogues and SWOT analysis).

5. SPORTS

Department of Sport Policy within the Ministry of Culture and Church Affairs
(<http://www.regjeringen.no/en/dep/kkd.html?id=545>)

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

The **Football Association of Norway** runs a project '*Fargerik Fotbal*' (Colourful Football) that uses football as a tool to fight racism and other forms of discrimination on and off the Norwegian football fields.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

Centre for Combating Racial Discrimination (<http://www.smed.no/>)

Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (<http://www.humanrights.uio.no/english/>)
at the **University of Oslo Faculty of Law**

The Oslo Coalition for Freedom of Religion and Belief (<http://www.oslocoalition.org/about.php>)

The Coalition is organised under the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights (see above). Unlike the other programmes run by the Centre, the Coalition enjoys a great deal of autonomy. Its activities are based on the Oslo Declaration on Freedom of Religion or Belief, which was adopted at a Conference in 2001; it was signed by leaders of all major Norwegian faith communities. The Coalition works on a project basis, cooperating with partners with a similar agenda in a number of countries; the secretariat and part of the projects are funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (see 7.)

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

The Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) (<http://www.norad.no>)
(Directorate under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

EX: Norad programme in Arts and Cultural Education (ACE): a programme of co-operation between institutions for cultural education in the South and partners in Norway in association with the **Norwegian Centre for International Co-operation in Higher Education (SIU)**.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

The Nansen Dialogue Network (<http://www.nansen-dialogue.net/content/view/13/4/>)

The Nansen Dialogue Network, mainly funded by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consists of **Nansen Dialogue Centres** (NDCs) in the Western Balkans, organised as local NGOs, and the **Nansen Academy** in Norway. The main objective of the network is to contribute to reconciliation and peacebuilding through interethnic dialogue between strategic individuals and groups that have strong influence or decision making power in deeply divided communities.

SWITZERLAND

Member State of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Major Challenges | Debates on how to provide best conditions for a peaceful cohabitation of all national and foreign-born citizens in multilingual Switzerland.; increasing anti-islamistic populism – e.g. debates on minarets (whether or not is there space for them in Switzerland?); incidents of racial discrimination; manifestations of violence in sports (e.g. football and icehockey). | | |
| General Approach to ICD ³³ | Public action (national): SCI; RRM | Public action (regional/ local): DEA; CAM | NGOs/Foundations (national): SCI; RRM; CAM |
| Main Interpretations | Growing awareness of the need for ICD in order to address the increase of racism and xenophobia. Strong focus on integration and social cohesion. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

No general authority for matters of ICD.

2. CULTURE

Federal Office of Cultural Affairs (Bundesamt für Kultur - BAK) (<http://www.nb.admin.ch/bak/org/>)

POLICIES:

In June 2007, the Government submitted, after two years of public debate, a *Federal Law on the Promotion of Culture (Kulturförderungsgesetz – KFG)* to the Parliament. This law framework, which has been combined with new regulations for the national cultural foundation (Pro Helvetia), stipulates regulations on the division of competences and responsibilities in matters of culture at the Swiss Federal level. Inter alia, the draft law prioritizes, in article 8, projects which contribute especially "to the development of the cultural and linguistic diversity" in the country (which refers mainly to the 4 recognized language areas).

The provision of art. 15 which gives the federal Government the right to take measures in favour of "travellers, to enable a lifestyle which corresponds with their culture" ("Der Bund kann Massnahmen treffen, um den Fahrenden eine ihrer Kultur entsprechende Lebensweise zu ermöglichen.") can be considered novel, by European comparison. This provision, however, has been criticised by an NGO, since it singles out travelling gypsies, which are considered as only one of the different ethnic groups to be found in Switzerland (Travellers, Sinti and Roma).

Swiss Arts Council / Stiftung Pro Helvetia (<http://www.prohelvetia.ch>)

Besides general support for artists, Pro Helvetia also devises its own programmes in priority areas. These areas include fostering mutual understanding (between the linguistic regions and cultural milieus) in Switzerland, intercultural dialogue, popular culture and dance.

CIVIL SOCIETY (EX):

Swiss Coalition for Cultural Diversity / Schweizer Koalition für die Kulturelle Vielfalt
(http://www.coalitionsuisse.ch/pages/profil_fr.htm)

Coalition of cultural organisations, NGOs and well-known individuals, founded in 2005. The Coalition aims at e.g. the maintenance of minority cultures, the stronger valorisation of culture in Swiss society and an improved international solidarity.

³³ This assessment of the "General approach to ICD" is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes, provided by the national expert Christoph Weckerle, Zurich (Switzerland). An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3. The overall content of the country sheet has been edited by the ERICarts Institute.

3. EDUCATION

The Swiss Cantons (Regions) assume the main responsibility for educational issues in the country.

Swiss Conference of Cantonal Ministers of Education (EKD) (<http://www.edk.ch>)

Organisation for national coordination of policies in the fields of education and culture. Federal responsibility in partnership with the federal organs, especially the Federal Office of Cultural Affairs (see 2.) No specific programmes related to ICD.

4. YOUTH

Issues related to children and young people are handled within the department of **Family, Generations and Society (FGS)** of the **Federal Social Insurance Office** (http://www.bsv.admin.ch/themen/kinder_jugend_alter/index.html?lang=en)

Federal Commission for Children and Youth (<http://www.cfej.ch/>) (Commission Fédérale pour l'Enfance et la Jeunesse - CFEJ)

Consisting of 20 independent experts for children and youth questions, working below the structure of the department of *Family, Generations and Society* (see above).

In 2002 and 2003, the CFEJ focussed its activities on the integration of children and young people of foreign origin (a final report is available on the website).

5. SPORTS

Federal Office for Sport (BASPO) (<http://www.baspo.admin.ch/internet/baspo/de/home/>)

POLICIES:

Concept of the Federal Council for Sport Policies in Switzerland (Konzept des Bundesrates für eine Sportpolitik in der Schweiz), 2006

Among its main goals, it includes “social integration through sport activities”, seen as a cross-cut policy guideline. An Action Plan “Fighting violence in and around Sports” was set up in summer 2007, with measures to be taken and further developed in this field.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD:

The Federal Commission against Racism (FCR) (<http://www.ekr-cfr.ch/ekr/>)

Established on a decision of the Federal Government in 1994, in order to implement the UN *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (1965).

EX: The Text Campaign «*Ohne Ausgrenzung*» (Without discrimination, 2007), following on 10 years after another very successful campaign ‘*The beautiful appearance*’ (1997), it chooses 15 people who clearly reject all unequal treatment and racially motivated discrimination. A large public response is expected.

Forum for the Integration of Migrants (FIMM) (<http://www.fimm.ch/portraitde.php>)

Umbrella organisation of migrants’ organisations in Switzerland, founded in 2000, advocating and representing interests of their members and offering an important platform for information and discussion.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Swiss (cultural) trans-border activities are realised in cooperation between different actors; with special importance for ICD related issues:

Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (EDA) (<http://www.eda.admin.ch>)

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation within the EDA (Direktion für Entwicklung und Zusammenarbeit - DEZA) (<http://www.deza.admin.ch>)

Promotion of artists from developing countries temporarily staying in Switzerland (*South Culture Fond*), promotion of organisations committed to cultural dialogue

Swiss Arts Council / Pro Helvetia (see also 2.) (<http://www.prohelvetia.ch>)

Supports projects with smaller budget, with the more expensive projects being funded by the EDA.

Federal Office of Cultural Affairs (see also 2.) (<http://www.nb.admin.ch/bak/org/>)

EX: Swiss Cultural Programme (<http://www.pro-helvetia.ch/index.cfm?rub=1240&id=4340>)

Long-term support programme funded by DEZA and implemented by Pro Helvetia in seven South-East European countries – 15 self developed, diverse 4-year projects, focussing on the arts and fostering inter-group, inter-ethnic and inter-cultural understanding. ⇒ See independent report

'*Culture at the heart of transformation*' <http://www.pro-helvetia.ch/index.cfm?rub=927&id=4376>

TURKEY

EU accession talks started in 2006

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|
| Major Challenges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often problematic relations in Turkey with its ethnic and national minorities (especially Kurds, Armenians, Roma and non-Islamic people), most of which are still not recognized as such under Turkish law. • Ongoing incidents of violation of human rights such as freedom of press, language and religion contradict Turkish efforts towards positive image-building. Candidature to European Union met with important reservations from several European countries. • Repeated acts of politically motivated persecution and violence. Critical or liberal intellectuals threatened by nationalist assaults or being criminalized by state organs (e.g. 2007 murder of Turkish-Armenian writer Hrant Dink). • Gap between legal provisions or state efforts to prioritise human rights and social realities, especially in remote provinces. | | |
| General Approach to ICD ³⁴ | Public action (national): AMS; HSR; RRM | Public action (regional/ local): AMS; HSR | NGOs/Foundations (national): RRM |
| Main Interpretations | Acknowledgement of human and civil rights to all citizens living on the territory. | | |

1. GENERAL AUTHORITY

Prime Ministry: Human Rights Department

(<http://www.basbakanlik.gov.tr/sour.ce/index.asp?wpg=187C3538-CE95-4BF6-A4BB-313242FC1D6E>)

Coordination role among organizations related to human rights. Examines and evaluates the applications of human rights violations, and coordinates activities to prevent such violations. Coordinating body for the implementation of rules and regulations of international agreements.

The Council of Ministers: Human Rights High Council

Considers the reports submitted by the *Human Rights Advisory Council*, a subordinate body of high-level government officials and representatives of NGO's, and drafts recommendations for the consideration of the Government.

Regional level: Human Rights Councils have been established in all provinces and districts throughout the country. The Councils are entrusted with investigating complaints and allegations of human rights abuses and transmitting them to competent authorities. They also launch programmes for human rights education at local level.

2. CULTURE

Ministry of Culture and Tourism (<http://www.kultur.gov.tr/EN/>)

EX: Project “Promotion of Cultural Rights in Turkey”, providing EU co-funded grant schemes for small scale projects (in cooperation with The Directorate of Information and Press of the Prime Ministry).

CIVIL SOCIETY:

Especially in Istanbul and other large cities, the number of NGO and initiatives advocating and implementing intercultural programmes and exchanges has been on the rise in recent years. Some of their projects receive support from private sponsors, local government authorities and international foundations.

³⁴ This assessment of the “General approach to ICD” is based on an evaluation of different policies and programmes that has been undertaken by the ERICarts project team. An explanation of the acronyms can be found on page 2 of this Annex 3.

EX: The Project 'Sea of Dance – Art as Intercultural Dialogue' in Istanbul, June 12 – 22, 2007, focussed on dance workshops with Roma youngsters, run by international artists. It was launched by two universities, a dance atelier and the *European Capital of Culture Administration Office*, with the support of the *Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures*, the *Seydoux Foundation* and the *Roberto Cimetta Fund*.

3. EDUCATION

Ministry of National Education (<http://www.meb.gov.tr/english/indexeng.htm>)

POLICIES:

Development Plan 2007-2013: special funds for education will be directed towards providing equal opportunities in education.

The principles of the Turkish national education system have been summarised as follows: (http://www.mymerhaba.com/en/main/content.asp_Q_id_E_208):

According to the Constitution governing the Republic, no one shall be deprived of the right to learn or the right to education. Furthermore, primary education is compulsory and free in state schools. Except in specially licensed institutions, Turkish must be taught as the mother tongue and religious instruction is a compulsory subject in the primary and secondary school curriculum.

The following are the constitutional principles underlining the Turkish educational system:

1. Universality and equality
2. Fulfilment of individual and social needs
3. Freedom of choice
4. Right to education
5. Equality of opportunity
6. Education for all throughout life
7. Adherence to Atatürk's Reform principles including secularism
8. Building of democracy
9. Scientific approach
10. Co-education
11. School parent cooperation.

According to the *Law on Private Education Institutions*, teaching in minority schools can be held in minority languages, except lessons in Turkish and on Turkish culture. However, minorities experience a lack of institutions giving vocational training in their mother tongues. As well, there is a potential source of conflict due to the provision of the Turkish constitution that "no language other than Turkish shall be taught as a mother tongue to Turkish citizens at any institutions of training or education."

Human Rights Education is being implemented in all parts of public society: Compulsory courses on "Citizenship and Human Rights" have been included in the curricula of primary schools. Optional courses entitled "Democracy and Human Rights" are offered in high schools. New human rights' centres in various universities have been established in addition to the existing ones. Human rights courses have become compulsory at Police Academies. Last but not least, courses on human rights have been introduced in preparatory programmes for civil service candidates.

4. YOUTH

Directorate General of Youth and Sports: Department of Youth Services (under Prime Ministry) (http://www.genclikhizmetleri.gov.tr/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=67&Itemid=42)

5. SPORTS

Directorate General of Youth and Sports (see 4.)

In charge of 47 sports federations, "which are encouraged to be autonomous with newly passed regulations that will take time to be implemented." The Directorate General has signed protocols with several countries and realises various trans-national activities in the sports field.

6. OTHER DOMESTIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF IMPORTANCE FOR ICD

The Council of Ministers: Reform Monitoring Group

Works on the political level to overview the progress of human rights issues in the actual implementation of reforms. The group, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, comprises also the Minister of Justice and the Minister of the Interior.

Turkish Grand National Assembly: Human Rights Inquiry Commission (<http://www.tbmm.gov.tr/>)

Functions as a national monitoring system, conducts on-site inspections.

Ministry of Interior: Minority Issues Assessment Board

(http://www.icisleri.gov.tr/_Icisleri/Web/Gozlem.aspx?sayfaNo=1)

Addresses difficulties of non-Muslim minorities, in cooperation with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Education and other related State Ministries.

CIVIL SOCIETY:

According to the Swedish *Palme-Centre*, civil society has grown in recent years, but its influence is still limited. A new NGO law, however, allows more freedom for activities. Civil society has also received support in the national media and from private donors.

7. TRANS-BORDER / INTERNATIONAL ICD PROGRAMMES

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Deputy Directorate General for Council of Europe and Human Rights (<http://www.mfa.gov.tr/>)

Mandate covers relations with international organizations in the field of human rights (UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, etc.).

EX: The Ernst Reuter Initiative for Intercultural Dialogue and Understanding: Turkish-German cooperation project under the patronage of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of both countries.

Initiates and supports projects in various fields of society – politics, economy, culture, media, science and civil society – promoting ICD. One area of the initiative concerns youth exchange programmes to enable direct youth contacts for tackling misperceptions and prejudices at an early age.

Alliance of Civilizations (AoC) (<http://www.unaoc.org/>)

This initiative, proposed at the 59th General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) in 2005, was taken up by the UN Secretary General and is co-sponsored by the Spanish and the Turkish Prime Ministers. Its objective is to galvanize collective action across diverse societies in order to combat extremism, overcome cultural and social barriers between mainly the Western and predominantly Muslim worlds, and to reduce the tensions and polarization between societies which differ in their religious and cultural values.

ANNEX 4

Migrants and Minorities in Europe – Basic Data and Trends

Note: This table has been compiled by the ERICarts Institute. It represents the state of affairs in Summer 2007 and includes 34 countries (27 EU member states, the other EEA/EFTA member states and the current EU candidate countries).

Main Sources: Eurostat, Council of Europe/ERICarts Compendium; UN/ESA; OECD.

| Country: | A Total Population (Mio. 2005) | B Migrants (2005) ³⁵ | C Foreign Born (2004) ³⁶ | D Growth Rate Migrant Stock 1995-2005 ³⁷ | E Net Annual Migration 2000-05 ³⁸ | F Migrants' Main Countries of Origin ³⁹ (in 1000) | G Main "Traditional Minorities" ⁴⁰ (Numbers in 1000 or %) | H Trad. Minorities (%) ⁴¹ |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|
| Austria | 8.2 | 15.1% | 13,0% | 72,1% | 5,3% | Serbia & Monten. (138), Turkey (123), BiH (94), Germany (87), Croatia (59), Poland (23), Romania (21), Macedonia (15), Hungary (14), Italy (12) | Hungarians (26), Burgenland-Croats (19), Slovenes (18), Czechs (11), Roma (4), Slovaks (3) | 1 % (2001 Census) |
| Belgium | 10.5 | 6.9% | 11,4% (2003) | -20,0% | 3.1% | Italy (183), France (115), Netherlands (101), Morocco (82), Spain (44), Turkey (41), Germany (36), Portugal (27), Great Britain (26), Greece (17), Congo (14), USA (12), Poland (12), (2004, Nat. Institute of Statistics) | German: 1 % Roma (25) (est. CoE) | 1 % |
| Bulgaria | 7.8 | 1.3% | | 121,3% | -0.1% | Russia (9), Ukraine (2), Greece (2), Macedonia (1), Turkey (1). (2001, Eurostat). <i>Main groups recently arriving from:</i> Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Sudan, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Algeria. (Country Report on Asylum and Migration 2003, based on IOM) | Turkish: (747) Roma (371) Armenian, Jewish etc. (71) | 15,56 % (Census 2001) |
| Croatia | 4.4 | 14,5% | | -0,8% | -2.4% | | 16 official minorities: Serbs (202), Bosniaks (21), Italians (20), Hungarians (17), Albanians (15), Slovenes (13), Czechs (11), Roma (9) (based on 2001 Census, by Minority rights group international). <i>Further:</i> Montenegrins, Jews, Austrians, Germans, Ukrainians, Ruthenians, Slovaks, Macedonians | 7,47 % (Census 2001) |
| Cyprus | 0.8 | 13,9% | | 110,9% | 14.7% | Resident Non-Cypriots (80, est.) Plus undocumented migrant workers mostly from Eastern Europe and South East Asia (10-30) ⁴² | Turkish Cypriots (116) ⁴³ Official religious minorities (8): Maronites, Armenians, Latins (adhered to the Greek community) and Roma (adhered to the Turkish community) | 18,4 % (= 1973 share of Turkish minority !); others: 1 % (2006) |

³⁵ UN/ESA, World Population Policies, 2005.

³⁶ OECD, Estimating the foreign-born population on a current basis, by G. Lemaitre and C. Thoreau, Dec. 2006, except where indicated

³⁷ ERICarts calculation, based on the UN/ESA figures (see under B.)

³⁸ Eurostat, Living conditions in Europe, 2007 edition. Net migration is calculated as the difference between total population change minus natural change (live births minus deaths)

³⁹ Eurostat, most recent Immigration data (normally 2004 / 2005), if no other source indicated. Range is according to population share.

⁴⁰ Based mainly on the ERICarts/CoE-Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends 2007 (www.culturalpolicies.net), and on other information sources of the Council of Europe, e.g.: FCPNM: Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe, 1995)

⁴¹ Based on the data of G., except were indicated

⁴² Country Report for the European Research Project POLITIS, by N. Trimiklioniotis and C. Demetriou, University of Oldenburg, 2005

| Country: | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| | Total Population (Mio. 2005) | Migrants (2005) | Foreign Born (2004) | Growth Rate Migrant Stock 1995-2005 | Net Annual Migration 2000-05 | Migrants' Main Countries of Origin (in 1000) | Main "Traditional Minorities" (Numbers in 1000 or %) | Trad. Minorities (%) ¹ |
| Czech Republic | 10.2 | 4,4% | 4,9% | -0,2% | 0.9% | Slovakia (13), Ukraine (11), Vietnam, Russia, Poland, Germany (2002; <i>Czech Statist. Office</i>) | Slovak (1,9 %), Other: German, Hungarian, Polish, Romany, Ukrainian (4%) (2001 Census) | 4,9 % |
| Denmark | 5.4 | 7,2% | 6,3% | 38,9% | 1.6% | Turkey (55), Irak (27), Germany (26), Libanon (22), BiH (21), Pakistan (19), Serbia-Mont. (17), Somalia (17), Norway (16), Poland (15), (<i>Denmarks Statistics, 10/05</i>) | Off. recognized minority: Germans from South Jutland (15); Mentioned by CoE as national min.: Greenlanders (non-EU) (57, est.); Faroese (non-EU) (48, est.); Roma (20, self-est.) | 2,6 % |
| Estonia | 1.4 | 15.2% ⁴⁴ | | -34,6% | 0.0% | Russia (88), Ukraine (3), Belarus (1), USA (0,3) ⁴⁵ . | Russian (351), Germans (2), Jews (2) (<i>Census 2000</i>) | 26,2 % |
| Finland | 5.2 | 3% | 3,2% | 51,5% | 1.1% | Russia (25), Estonia (16), Sweden (8), Somalia, Former Yugoslavia, Iraq, China (2005; <i>Statistics Finland</i>) | Swedish-speaking Fins (290), Roma (13), Sàmi people (7), Russians of "old origin" (5), Jews (1.5), Tatars (0,85) (2005; <i>Statistics Finland</i>) | 6,1 % |
| France | 60.6 | 10.7% | 7,9% (AiD ⁴⁶) | 6,3% | 1.4% | Portugal (554), Morocco (504), Algeria (477), Turkey (208), Italy (202), Spain (162), Tunisia (154), Germany (78), UK (75), Belgium (67), Senegal (39), Mali (36), Poland (34) (1999, <i>Population Census</i>) | Roma: (310, est.) | 0,51 % |
| Germany | 82.5 | 12.3% (CIA WFB); | 12,9% | 11,6% | 1.9% | Turkey (1.76 Mio), Italy (548), Serbia & Monten. (507), Greece (316), Poland (292), Croatia (229), Russia (179), Austria (174), Ukraine (128), Portugal (117), Netherlands (114), Spain (108), France (100), USA (97), UK (96), Vietnam (84), Iraq (79), China (72) | Roma/Sinti (70), Sorbs (60), Danes (50), North Frisians, Sater Frisians | 0,21 % |
| Greece | 11.1 | 8.8% | 10,3% (2001) | 77,4% | 3.2% | Greeks from: Russia, Ukraine, Georgia (Comp. 06) | Muslim Minority in Thrace (1,1%), Roma (2,5%) | 3,6 % |
| Hungary | 10.1 | 3.1% | 3,2% | 7,8% | 1,4% | Romania (67), Ukraine (14), Germany (7), China (7), Russia, Vietnam, Poland, USA, Slovakia, Bulgaria | Recognized ethnic minority group: Roma (190, 2001 Census; est. 700 by CoE). 12 officially recognized national minority cultural groups: Armenians, Bulgarians, Croats, Germans, Greeks, Poles, Romanians, Ruthenians, Serbians, Slovaks, Slovenians, Ukrainians | n.a. |
| Iceland | 0.3 | 7,8% | | 109% | 2.0% | Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Philippines, USA, Thailand, China (<i>EU Country Report 2003</i>) | n.a. | n.a. |

⁴³ Census data of 1973, the last year before the Turkish invasion, according to Demographic Report 1987, Department of Statistics and Research; in 1973, the total population was 632 T. Estimates using also Turkish Cypriot sources (see http://www.kypros.org/Cyprus/cy_republic/demography.html) put the relationship between Greek Cypriots and the population with Turkish background in 1992 as 576 T to 175 T (= 23%)

⁴⁴ The UN/ESA figure is obviously calculated on another basis than the minority figures in column F. According to information published by the Estonian Foreign Ministry in 2007, Estonian-speaking ethnic Estonians constitute nearly 70% of the total population

⁴⁵ Res. Permits in 2003, acc. to Public Annual Report 2003 on Migration, Asylum and Return, EMN Stat Project

⁴⁶ AiD quarterly journal "Integration in Deutschland", 3/2006 (Figures based on EUROSTAT, OECD, national Statistical Offices, own estimations).

| Country: | A Total Population (Mio. 2005) | B Migrants (2005) | C Foreign Born (2004) | D Growth Rate Migrant Stock 1995-2005 | E Net Annual Migration 2000-05 | F Migrants' Main Countries of Origin (in 1000) | G Main "Traditional Minorities" (Numbers in 1000 or %) | H Trad. Minorities (%) ¹ |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| Ireland | 4.1 | 14.1% | 14,7% (Census 2006) | 121,6% | 9.6% | Foreign-born: UK/North. Ireland (272), Poland (63), USA (25), Lithuanian (24), Latvia (14), Germany (12), Nigeria (17), China (11), Philippines (10), Romania (9), India (9), South Africa (8). (Census 2006) | Travellers (22) (Census 2006) | 0,5 % |
| Italy | 58.5 | 4.3% | 2,5% (2001); 3,9% (AiD) | 69,9% | 5.6% | Romania (244), Albania (240), Morocco (231), Ukraine (117), China (105), Philippines (76) (ISTAT on Data of Ministry of the Interior, Comp.07) | Roma (ca. 150), Germanspeaking Tyroleans, Ladins, Slovenians, Croatsians, Greeks, Albanians, Catalan | n.a. |
| Latvia | 2.3 | 19.5% | | -37,0% | -1.1% | Russia (288), Belarus (57 T), Ukraine (59), Poland (15), Lithuania (12) (non-citizens) | Russians (347), Poles (41), Belarusians (29), Lithua-nians (18), Ukrainians (14), Roma (9), Jews (6), Germans, Tatarians, Estonians, Livs. | Est. 26,1 % ⁴⁷ (with resident permit) |
| Liechten- stein | 0.04 | 33,9% | | 0,0% | 7,0% | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Lithua- nia | 3.4 | 4.8% | | -39,3% | -2.4% | Russia (14), Belarus, Ukraine | Poles 6,7%, Russians 6,3%, Belarusians: 1,2%, Ukrai-nians:0,7 %; Roma 0,08% | 15 % |
| Luxem- bourg | 0.5 | 37,4% | 33,1% | 28,9% | 5.4% | Portugal (66), France (22), Italy (19), Belgium (16), Germany (10) | n.a. | n.a. |
| Malta | 0.4 | 2.7% | | 57,1% | 8.3% | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |
| Mace- donia (FYR) | 2.05 | 6 % | n.a. | 6,14% | n.a. | | Albanians (25,2%), Turks (3,9%), Roma (2,7%), Serbs (1,8%), Bosniaks (0,8%), Vlachs (0,5%) (Census 2002) | 35,8 % (Census 2002) |
| Nether- lands | 16.3 | 10.1% | 10,6% | 18,1% | 1.2% | Turkey (364), Surinam (331), Morocco (323), NL-Antilles (130), Total non-Western (1.7 Mio.), Western (1.4 Mio) (Statistics NL, 2006/ Comp.) | Frisian (only official – language-based – minority group) | |
| Norway | 4.6 | 7.4% | 7,8% | 48,9% | 2.9% | Sweden (13), Denmark (10), Iraq (6), Somalia (5), Germany, UK, USA, Finland, Pakistan (Stock of foreign pop. Nationality, OECD, 2004) | Indigineous people: Sàmi (40) National minorities: Kvens and Skogfins (12), Jews, Roma | 1,13 % |
| Poland | 38.2 | 1.8% | 1,6% (2002) 2,1% (AiD) | -27,0% | -0.4% | Ukraine (10), Russian (4), Germany (4), Belarus, Viet Nam, Armenia, United States, Bulgaria (OECD, state 2002) | Germans (0,4%), Ukrai- nians (0,1%), Belarusians (0,1%), Lithuanians (0,1%), Latvians, Slovaks, Roma, Jews, Czechs, Descendants of Karaims, Ormians and Tatars. | 0,7 % |
| Portu- gal | 10.5 | 7.3% | 6,7% | 44,7% | 5.3% | Brazil (67), Ukraine (66), Cape Verde (64), Angola (35), Guinea- Bissau (25), UK, Spain, Moldova, Germany, Romania, Saojome and Principe, France, China, USA, Russia (2004, OECD Stock of Foreign Population) | Roma (50-60) (ECRI Report 2002) | 0,5 % |

⁴⁷ Data provided by The Latvian Institute, 2005. According to different sources, the total share of minorities and non-Latvians amounts to ca. 40%

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------------|
| Country: | Total Population (Mio. 2005) | Migrants (2005) | Foreign Born (2004) | Growth Rate Migrant Stock 1995-2005 | Net Annual Migration 2000-05 | Migrants' Main Countries of Origin (in 1000) | Main "Traditional Minorities" (Numbers in 1000 or %) | Trad. Minorities (%) ¹ |
| Romania | 21.7 | 0.6% | | -1,5% | -0.3% | Turkey (2), China (2), Italy, Greece, Syria, Iraq | 19 officially recognized ethnic groups: Hungarians (6,6%), Roma (est. 5-7%), Germans (0,3%), Ukrainians (0,3%), Russians (0,3%), Turks (0,2%), Other: 0,4% | est. 14 % |
| Slovakia | 5.4 | 2,3% | 3,9% | 9,0% | -0.4% | Ukraine (4), Czech Republic (3,6), Poland (2,5), Former Yugoslavia (2004, OECD: foreign population) | Hungarian (520), Roma (90), Czech (45), Ruthenian (24), Ukrainian (11), German, Moravian, Croatian | 14,22 % (2001, EU, Euromosaic III) |
| Slovenia | 2.0 | 8.5% | 11 % (Stat. Office) | -16,5% | 1.9% | Serbia (39), Croatia (36), BiH (22), Albania, Macedonia, Montenegro | Hungarians (6), Roma (3), Italians (2) | 0,55 % |
| Spain | 43.0 | 11.1% | 5,3% (2001) | 374,7% | 13.3% | Marocco (462), Ecuador (449), Romania (287), Columbia (246), UK (205), Argentina (139), Bolivia (88), Italia (86), Bulgaria (83), Peru (77) | Roma/Gitanos (est. 700) | 1,62 % |
| Sweden | 9.1 | 12.4% | 12,2% | 23,3% | 3.0% | Finland (98), Iraq (36), Norway (33), Denmark (27), BiH (20), Germany (17), Poland (16), Turkey (14), UK (14), Iran (13) (2001, Statistics Sweden) | Officially recognized: (not classified by number) Jews, Roma (est. 45), Sami, Swedish Finns, Tornedalers. | n.a. |
| Switzerland | 7.4 | 22.9% | 23,5% | 12,8% | 5.2% | Italy (291), Serbia (190), Portugal (173), Germany (173), Turkey, France, Spain, Macedonia, BiH, Croatia | Raetoromans (40 T) | <1% |
| Turkey | 71.6 | 1,8% | 1,9% (2000) | 9,7% | n.a. | Albania, Bosnia, Circassia, Pomaks, Tatars, Balkan (between 1923 and 1997, assimilated into the "Turkish" national identity). Since early 1990s, new "irregular" immigration from neighbouring countries, EU nationals and transit migrants) ⁴⁸ . | Kurds: (est. 20%) (CIA World Fact Book) Armenians (est. 60-80) ⁴⁹ | est. 20 % |
| United Kingdom | 60.0 | 9.1% | 9,3% | 28,8% | 2.9% | Ireland (367), India (184), USA (134), Italy (106), Germany (98), Zambia (98), Pakistan (95), France (91), Australia (85), Portugal (82) | Travellers and Gypsies (est. 195) | 0,32 % |

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⁴⁸ Turkey: A Transformation from Emigration to Immigration, By Kemal Kirisci, Center for European Studies, Bogaziçi University, 2003.

⁴⁹ Amnesty International, 2005

ANNEX 5

Languages and Religion in Europe – Basic Data and Legal Protection

Note: This table has been compiled by the ERICarts Institute. It represents the state of affairs in Summer 2007 and includes 34 countries (27 EU member states, the EEA/EFTA member states and the current EU candidate countries).

Main Sources: ECRML (European Charter for Regional & Minority Languages/Euromosaic), Council of Europe/ERICarts Compendium and others, where indicated.

| | A | B | G | C | F | H |
|----------|---------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Country | Total Population Mio 2005 | Official Language/s ⁵⁰ 51, with overview on ECRML-protection ⁵² | Mother tongue ⁵³ in 1000 or % | Legal framework ⁵⁴ for the protection/use of language(s) | Main Religious Communities ⁵⁵ (adherents in % or 1000) | Legal Status ⁵⁶ of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion |
| Austria | 8.2 | CONL: German ORML/ECRML-prot.: Croatian of Burgenland, Hungarian (in Burgenland and Vienna) Slovene (in Carinthia and Styria), Czech and Slovak (in Vienna), Romani (in Burgenland). | 2001: 88,6% German, 1,8% Croatian (from Burgenland plus "new" migrants), 0,5% Hungarian, 0,3% Slovene, 0,2% Czech, 0,1% Slovakian, 0,1% Romani; Languages of "new" migrants: Turkish (183 T), Serbian (177 T), minor ones. | Following the Austrian State Treaty (<i>Staatsvertrag</i>) of 1955, Carinthian Slovenes as well as Croats and Hungarians in Burgenland are recognized as a minority and enjoy special (language) rights, contrary to the Slovenes in Styria, though stated otherwise in the Treaty. | Roman Catholic 73.6%, Protestant 4.7%, Muslim 4.2%, other 3.5%, unspecified 2%, none 12% (2001 census) | As a result of the inclusion of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Habsburg Empire, Islam became (and is still today) a recognised state religion. |
| Belgium | 10.5 | 3 ONL: Dutch French German | ca. 60% Dutch, 40% French, 1,2% German | Constitution 1970: Belgium is divided into three language communities (see left) and three regions (Flemish, Walloon and Brussels region), Brussels being included in both French and Flemish Communities. | Roman Catholic 75%, Laical 18 % (officially recognized philosophical movement), Muslim 3-4 %, Protestant 1 %, Orthodox 0,4 %, Jewish 0,4 %. | The RTBF (public service broadcaster of the French Community) is obliged to ensure that its programmes reflect the diversity of its audiences regardless of race, sex, ideology, philosophy or religion. |
| Bulgaria | 7.8 | Bulgarian (CONL); Other "Mother tongues" are addressed in Laws on Broadcasting and Education. | Bulgarian; Turkish (8%), languages of other minorities | Constitution 1991, Art. 3. | Bulgarian Orthodox 82.6%, Muslim 12.2%, other Christian 1.2%, other 4% (2001 census); (17 % self-identify as "atheists", Greeley 2003 ⁵⁷) | The Bulgarian Religion Law (2002) has led to controversy, especially as regards followers of the "Alternative" Orthodox Synod. |

⁵⁰ Based mainly on the *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends 2007* (www.culturalpolicies.net) and on the *Euromosaic Study*, initiated by the European Commission on minority language groups in the European Union (country reports as of 1992, 1999, 2004), http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/lang/languages/langmin/euromosaic/index_en.html.

⁵¹ **CONL**: Official National Language, by constitution; **ONL**: Official National Language (not mentioned in the Constitution); **ORL**: Official Regional Language; **OLL**: Official local language; **OML**: Official Minority Language; **OMLL**: Official Minority Local Language.

⁵² **ECRML**: *European Charter for Regional and Minority Languages European treaty* (CETS 148) adopted in 1992 under the auspices of the Council of Europe to protect and promote historical regional and minority languages in Europe. It only applies to languages traditionally used by the nationals of the State Parties (thus excluding languages used by recent immigrants from other states), which significantly differ from the majority or official language.

⁵³ Data collected from different sources - mostly estimates, due to the lack of official statistical data. Main sources: *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium* (see 1) and *Euromosaic Study* (see 1).

⁵⁴ Main sources: *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium* (see 1) and Mercator Legislation Research Centre, supported by the EU <http://www.ciemen.org/mercator/index-gb.htm>

⁵⁵ Main sources, if not otherwise indicated: *The World Fact Book 2007* and *L'Atlas des religions* (La Vie/Le Monde 2007)

⁵⁶ Based mainly on the *ERICarts/CoE-Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends 2007* and on different Internet portals, e.g. <http://www.forum18.org/>

⁵⁷ Greeley, Andrew. 2003. *Religion in Europe at the End of the Second Millennium*. New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Publishers.

| | A | B | G | C | F | H |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|
| Country | Total Population Mio 2005 | Official Language/s, with overview on ECRML-protection | Mother tongue in 1000 or % | Legal framework for the protection/use of language(s) | Main Religious Communities (adherents in % or 1000) | Legal Status of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion |
| Croatia | 4.4 | Croatian ECRML-prot.: Serbian (official use on local level in East Slavonia, with Cyrillic alphabet) Italian (official use on local level in Istria), Hungarian, Czech, Slovak, Ruthenian, Ukrainian. | 2001: 96,1% Croatian; 1,0% Serbian, 0,5% Italian, 0,3% Albanian, 0,3% Hungarian, 0,3% Slovene, other minorities' languages. | Laws passed in May 2000 regulate the status of minority languages and alphabets and their official use on the local level | Roman Catholic 87.8%, Orthodox 4.4%, other Christian 0.4%, Muslim 1.3%, other and unspecified 0.9%, none 5.2% (2001 census) | While not an official state religion, the Roman Catholic Church has a historic relationship with the State. The position of the Islamic Community and the Serbian Orthodox Church has improved due to agreements with the State. |
| Cyprus | 0.8 | 2 CONL: Greek, Turkish ECRML-prot.: Armenian. | Greek, Turkish; Armenian 2,6 T Romani 1 T Cypriot Arabic > 1 T English (unofficial lingua franca) | | Greek Orthodox 78%, Muslim 18%, Maronite, Armenian Apostolic, and other 4% | |
| Czech Republic | 10.2 | Czech (ONL) ECRML: Slovak (across the whole territory), Polish (in some districts of Moravia-Silesia), German, Romani | Czech, Languages of minorities | Czech' status as official language is implicit in some legal regulations. <i>Law No. 40/1993, on the Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship of the Czech Republic</i> , stipulates the knowledge of the Czech language as a condition for granting citizenship. | Roman Catholic 26.8%, Protestant 2.1%, other 3.3%, unspecified 8.8%, unaffiliated 59% (2001 census); 33% Catholic, 17.9% Others, 49% without religion (La Vie/Le Monde 2007) | As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.) |
| Denmark | 5.4 | Danish (ONL) ORML/ECRML: German (in South Jutland) | Danish; German in N-Schleswig | 10 private independent schools have been granted permission to operate, in part, in English, German or French. 4 schools are allowed to instruct in English, German and French throughout the whole school year | Evangelical Lutheran 95%, other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3%, Muslim 2% (15 % self-identify as "atheists", while 43 % do not believe in God, Greeley 2003) 83% Lutheran, 3.7% Muslim (La Vie/Le Monde) | Constitutional Act of Denmark, § 4: "The Evangelical Lutheran Church shall be the Established Church of Denmark, and as such shall be supported by the State." |
| Estonia | 1.4 | Estonian (CONL) | 2000: 67% Estonian, 30% Russian; languages of other minorities | ECRML not ratified. Constitution 1992: Minority groups can chose their language of instruction (secondary schools: instruction in Estonian, possibly bilingual). Language Act 1995. | Evangelical Lutheran 13.8%, Orthodox 12.8%, other Christian 1.4%, unaffiliated 40.2%, other and unspecified 32% (2000 census); according to La Vie/Le Monde 2007: 64% Lutheran, 29% Orthodox | |
| Finland | 5.2 | 2 CONL: Finnish, Swedish (the latter ECRML) ORML/ECRML: Sàmi | 2000: 92,40% Finnish, 5,63% Swedish, 0,54% Russian, 0,03% Sàmi | <i>Language Act (1999/2004)</i> provides for equality for official use of the native language and access to education and public careers for Swedish across the country and for Sami in the Sami homeland area. | Lutheran National Church 84.2%, Greek Orthodox in Finland 1.1%, other Christian 1.1%, other 0.1%, none 13.5% (2003) | |

| Country | A | B | G | C | F | H |
|---------|---------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|
| | Total Population Mio 2005 | Official Language/s, with overview on ECRML-protection | Mother tongue in 1000 or % | Legal framework for the protection/use of language(s) | Main Religious Communities (adherents in % or 1000) | Legal Status of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion |
| France | 60.6 | CONL: French | French; Regional: Breton (320 T), Basque (85 T), Alsatian (German dialect), Flemish, Catalan, Corsic, Occitan. | ECRML and FCNM ⁵⁸ not ratified. Law No. 94-665 of 4 August 1994 relative to the use of the French language. Following this decree, bilingual education was declared to be <i>illegal</i> . No language rights for linguistic minorities at the central level. | Roman Catholic 78,8%, Muslim 8,6 %, Protestant (mostly Calvinists) 1,6 %, Jewish 1,1 %, Orthodox 0,3 %, unaffiliated 4% (Census 2001) | |
| Germany | 82.5 | ONL: German; ECRML: Danish and North Frisian (in Schleswig-Holstein), Sater Frisian (in Lower Saxony), Sorbian (in Saxony and Brandenburg), Romany (across Germany), Low German (in 5 Northern Laender) | German Turkish (est. 2 Mio) | Several statutes to protect minority languages (on State and Laender level). | Roman Catholic 31,7 %, Protestant 31,3 %, Muslim 4 %, Orthodox 1 %, New Apostolic Church 0,3 %, Jewish 0,2 %, unaffiliated or other 31,5% (Fischer Weltalmanach 2007) | |
| Greece | 11.1 | ONL: Greek | Greek (New Greek), Greek Dialects (Pontic, Tsakonic); Albanian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Turkish, Vlach. | ECRML not ratified. Vlach, Macedonian and Albanian are not recognized. Greek authorities refer to the Treaty of Lausanne, speaking of Muslim (not Turkish) minority. | Greek Orthodox 98%, Muslim 1.3%, other 0.7% (migrants not counted). | Constitution Art. 3(1). "The established religion in Greece is that of the Eastern Orthodox Church of Christ..." |
| Hungary | 10.1 | ONL: Hungarian; All languages of the 13 officially recognized national minorities being used by citizens as mother tongue. ECRML: Croatian, German, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovene. | Hungarian (1,2 Mio) Roma (53 T), German (53 T), Slovak (18 T), Croatian (14 T), Romanian (8 T), Ukrainian (5 T), Serbian (4 T), Slovenian, Polish, Greek, Bulgarian, Ruthenian, Armenian. | 1989 Constitution: all national and language minorities are protected and entitled to use their mother tongue and to receive mother tongue education (reflects deep concern for the right of Hungarian minorities in neighbouring countries). | Roman Catholic 51.9%, (La Vie/Le Monde: 60%); Calvinist 15.9%, Lutheran 3%, Greek Catholic 2.6%, other Christian 1%, other or unspecified 11.1%, unaffiliated 14.5% (2001 census) | As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.) |
| Iceland | 0.3 | Icelandic (CONL) | Icelandic (92,2 % non-immigrants); Polish, English, Nordic languages, Philippin | | Lutheran Church of Iceland 85.5%, Other Protestants 3,6%, Roman Catholic Church 2%, other Christian 2.7%, other or unspecified 3.8%, unaffiliated 2.4% (2004) | |
| Ireland | 4.1 | Irish/Gaelic (first CONL), English (CONL); | Irish/Gaelic (est. 1 Mio) English (mostly all citizens plus est. 300 T migrants), Polish (63 T), Lithuanian (24 T – self est. 120 T), etc. | <i>Official Languages Act</i> 2003 seeks to ensure better availability and a higher standard of public services through Irish. | Roman Catholic 88.4%, Church of Ireland 3%, other Christian 1.6%, other 1.5%, unspecified 2%, none 3.5% (2002 census) 2 % identify as "atheist" (Greeley 2003) | As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.) |

⁵⁸ FCNM: Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Council of Europe, CETS 157, adopted in 1995)

| | A | B | G | C | F | H |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Country | Total Population Mio 2005 | Official Language/s, with overview on ECRML-protection | Mother tongue in 1000 or % | Legal framework for the protection/use of language(s) | Main Religious Communities (adherents in % or 1000) | Legal Status of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion |
| Italy | 58.5 | Italian (CONL) MRLs (sometimes co-official): Albanian, Catalan (Sardinia), Croatian, German (South Tyrol, Trentino), French/ Franco-Provençal (Val d'Aosta), Friulian (Friuli-Venezia Giulia), Greek, Ladin (Trentino-South Tyrol), Occitan (Piemont), Sardinian, Slovene (Triest, Gorizia). | Italian; Sardinian (1,3 mio, declining), Friulian (550 T), German (288 T) Albanian (100 T), Slovene (50-100 T), Occitan (50 T), Ladin (30 T), Catalan (20 T), Greek (10-12 T), Franco-Provençal. | Italian registered official language of the Republic, by Parliament's vote in March 2007. Law aiming at the protection "of the languages and culture of historic linguistic minorities" (Law 482/1999); | approximately 90% Roman Catholic (about one-third regularly attend services), 0,9 % Protestants, 0,5 % Jewish, growing Muslim immigrant community, now estimated at ca. 2% | The Government is currently working on a draft "Charter of Values", addressing not only Muslim communities, but any immigrant wishing to apply for citizenship. Key themes will be the rejection of the concept of "holy war", the respect for freedom of conscience, the freedom to choose one's religion, and gender equality. |
| Latvia | 2.3 | Latvian (ONL) Liiv (protected minority language) | Latvian 62,0% Russian 36,1% Belarussian 0,8 % Ukrainian 0,7 % | <i>Law on State Language</i> (2000); First Radio/TV channel in Latvian, others allowed to a max. 30 % foreign language share. ECRML not signed yet. | 55% Lutherans, 24% Catholic, 9% Russian Orthodox. 9 % define themselves as "atheist", while 24 % do not believe in God (Greeley, 2003). | |
| Liechtenstein | 0.04 | German ECRML: no RML. | German; Walser dialect (Swiss German dialect) | | Roman Catholic 76.2%, Protestant 7%, unknown 10.6%, Muslim 4,1 %, other 2,1% (June 2002) | |
| Lithuania | 3,4 | Lithuanian (ONL). | Lithuanian (80 %) Russian Polish Belarussian, etc. | State Language Law (1995); <i>Law on National Minorities</i> (1989/91) according vast rights for publishing, education and culture in minority languages. Effective system for State language acquisition and testing has been introduced, backed by the 1992 Seimas legislation. | Roman Catholic 79%, Russian Orthodox 4.1%, Protestant 1.9%, other or unspecified 5.5%, none 9.5% (2001 census) Only 1 % describe themselves as atheists (Froese, 2004 ⁵⁹) | |
| Luxembourg | 0.5 | Lëtzebuergesch (the only official <i>national</i> language); German and French (other official languages) | Lëtzebuergesch (mother tongue: 270 T, speaking every day: 350 T); German, French, Portuguese | Lëtzebuergesch compulsory in nursery schools, compulsory subject in primary schools and in some parts of secondary education. Sub-division similar to Swiss system. | 87% Roman Catholic, 13% Protestants, Jews, and Muslims (2000) | |
| Macedonia (FYR) | 2.05 | Macedonian (ONL) Albanian, Turkish, Roma, Serbian, Bosnian, Vlach | Macedonian (64,2%) Albanian (25,2%) Turkish, Roma, Serbian, Bosnian, Vlach | Law on the Use of Macedonian Language (1998); Amendment to the Constitution gives additional official status to languages spoken by at least 20 % within the respective region. | Macedonian Orthodox 64.7%, other Christian 0.37%, Muslim 33.3%, other and unspecified 1.63% (2002 census) | State registration practices of churches (especially as regards permission for new buildings) have been a matter of controversy, in recent years. |
| Malta | 0.4 | Maltese (only CONL) English (second OL) | Maltese (arabic Creol), English (most inhabitants bilingual); Arab (est. 1 T) Italian (additional colloquial language) | National Council for Maltese Language (2005) produces strategic positions on the protection, enhancement and development of the national language | Roman Catholic 98% | While providing for freedom of religion, the <i>Constitution</i> establishes Roman Catholicism as the state religion. The Criminal Code in 2006 increased punishment for crimes against race and religion. |

⁵⁹ Froese, Paul. 2004. "After Atheism: An Analysis of Religious Monopolies in the Post-Communist World." *Sociology of Religion* 65(1):57-75.

| | A | B | G | C | F | H |
|-------------|---------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Country | Total Population Mio 2005 | Official Language/s, with overview on ECRML-protection | Mother tongue in 1000 or % | Legal framework for the protection/use of language(s) | Main Religious Communities (adherents in % or 1000) | Legal Status of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion |
| Netherlands | 16.3 | Dutch (official language), Frisian (official and protected in Friesland); ECRML-protected all across the Netherlands: Limburgish, Low Saxon, Romani, Yiddish. | Dutch Frisian (a few 100 Ts); Turkish (364 T) Arab (some 100 T) English as prevalent colloquial language among certain migrant groups. | | Roman Catholic 31%, Dutch Reformed 13%, Calvinist 7%, Muslim 5.5%, other 2.5%, none 41% (2002) | Through the <i>Media Act</i> , the diversity of the Dutch population, in terms of religion, political preferences and cultural differentiation, is more or less mirrored in the public broadcasting system. |
| Norway | 4.6 | Norwegian (two different types: Bokmål (12%) und Nynorsk (88%)) Minority languages/ ECRML: Sàmi, Kvensk, Romani, Romanes. | Norwegian est. 95 % (Bokmål 12 % - Nynorsk 88%); Sàmi (0,86 %), languages of "old" and "new" minorities. | Norwegian Language Act (1979) regulates the work of the Norwegian Language Council (government's advisory body in matters of Norwegian language and language planning) Both forms of Norwegian are compulsory for all pupils. | Church of Norway 85.7%, Pentecostal 1%, Roman Catholic 1%, other Christian 2.4%, Muslim 1.8%, other 8.1% (2004) | Article 100 of the Norwegian <i>Constitution</i> guarantees freedom of expression to everyone, except that he or she "wilfully and manifestly has either himself shown or incited others to disobedience to the laws, contempt of religion..." |
| Poland | 38.2 | Polish (ONL); ECRML not yet ratified (around 12 minority languages, most important in size: Ukrainian, Belorussian, German) | Polish; Languages of the minorities German:300-500 T, Ukrainian 200-300 T Belorussian 200-300 T | The Polish Language Act (1999); National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Languages Act (2005); criteria: settling in Poland for at least 100 years. | Roman Catholic 89.8% (about 75% practicing), Eastern Orthodox 1.3%, Protestant 0.3%, other 0.3%, unspecified 8.3% (2002) | As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.) |
| Portugal | 10.5 | CONL: Portuguese ML: Mirandese (not ECRML) | Portuguese Mirandese (est. 10 T); Migrants as Ukrainians (66 T) and smaller groups. | | Roman Catholic 88%, minorities of ca. 4% Protestants, Muslims and Jewish; ca. 2 % atheists (Greeley 2003, La Vie/Le Monde 2007) | |
| Romania | 21.7 | Romanian (official state language) ECRML in preparation on behalf of 20 language minority communities (very different in size; its minorities are spread out over a relatively large territory) | Romanian; Hungarian (6,6%) Roma (est. 5-7 %) other linguistic minorities much smaller | Law on the use of Romanian in public places, circumstances and institutions (law 500/2004) to counterbalance the pressure of English. Protective principles for minority languages: see <i>Local Public Administration Law no 215/2001</i> . A Minorities' Law currently under debate. | Eastern Orthodox (including all sub-denominations) 86.8%, Protestant 7.5%, Roman Catholic 4.7%, other (mostly Muslim) and unspecified 0.9%, none 0.1% (2002 census) | Activities of religious groups and institutions are included in the 2002 law guiding the financing of public institutions |
| Slovakia | 5.4 | CONL: Slovak ECRML: Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romani, Ruthenian, Ukrainian. | Slovak; Hungarian, Czech and other ML-speakers. | Law on Minority Languages (1999) promotes the use of minority languages in public administration at a local level, where at least 20% of the community belong to a minority group. | Roman Catholic 68.9%, Protestant 10.8%, Greek Catholic 4.1%, other or unspecified 3.2%, none 13% (2001 census) | As regards the Roman Catholic Church, see Croatia (4.) |
| Slovenia | 2.0 | CONL: Slovene COLL / ECRML: Hungarian and Italian; ECRML: Romani. | Slovene (87%); Croatian, Serbian, Bosnian (major new minorities, 1-2% each) Hungarian (0,3%) Italian (0,2%) Roma (0,1%) | In communities with Italian or Hungarian populations, Italian or Hungarian shall also be the official language (Art. 11 of the Constitution). Law on the Public Use of the Slovene Language, 2004 | Catholic 57.8%, Orthodox 2.3%, other Christian 0.9%, Muslim 2.4%, unaffiliated 3.5%, other or unspecified 23%, none 10.1% (2002 census) | |

| | A | B | G | C | F | H |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|---|
| Country | Total Population Mio 2005 | Official Language/s, with overview on ECRML-protection | Mother tongue in 1000 or % | Legal framework for the protection/use of language(s) | Main Religious Communities (adherents in % or 1000) | Legal Status of churches/other legal frameworks concerning religion |
| Spain | 43.0 | Castilian Spanish (CONL); ECRML and all CORL: Catalan (co-official in the Balearic Islands, Catalonia and Valencia); Basque (co-official in the Basque Country and Navarre) Galician (co-official in Galicia). | Castilian Catalan (7,1 Mio can speak) Basque (538 T/26 % in Basque, 2-7% in Navarre) Galician (est. 1,5 Mio can speak) and Caló (Spanish Roma, est. 700 T) | Recognition of "other Spanish languages" by Article 3.2 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. A certain problem arises by choosing the adequate language for immigrants' integration. | Roman Catholic 80%, Muslim est. 2,5 %, 12% none, others. | |
| Sweden | 9.1 | Swedish (official state language) OML/ECRML: Sàmi (all forms), Finnish, Meänkieli (Tornedal Finnish), Romani Chib (all forms) and Yiddish | Swedish (7,9 Mio) Finnish (200-300 T) Sàmi (est. 7 T) English and German | Currently intended to set up a Swedish Language Act, to safeguard access to Swedish language as a condition for democracy. There are debates if Swedish language mastery should be condition for obtaining Swedish citizenship | Swedish Lutheran Church and other Protestants 87%; 166 T Roman Catholic, 98T Orthodox, 90 T Muslim, 23400 Jehova's witnesses, 18 T Jew, 3-4 T Buddhist. | In 2000, State and Church were separated. Art. 2 of the <i>Riksdag Act</i> concerns the basic principles of government and stipulates, inter alia: "The public institutions shall combat discrimination of persons on grounds of gender, colour, national or ethnic origin, linguistic or religious affiliation..." |
| Switzerland | 7.4 | Three CONL: German, French, Italian, CORL: Romansh (Italian & Romansh also ECRML) | 2000: 63,7% German, 20,4% French, 6,5% Italian, Serbo-Croat 1,5 %, Albanian 1,3 %, Portuguese 1,3%, Spanish 1,1 %, English 1 %, Turkish 0,6%, Romansh 0,5% (in Canton Grison 17,1%) | A federal government programme to support the preservation and promotion of the Romansh and Italian languages and cultures in the Cantons of Grisons and Ticino | Roman Catholic 41.8%, Protestant 35.3%, Orthodox 1.8%, Muslim 4.3%, other 1.4%, unspecified 4.3%, none 11.1% (2000 census) | |
| Turkey | 71.6 | Turkish (CONL) OML: Jewish, Greek, Armenian. | 1990: 90% Turkish, 15% Kurdish Languages, 2% Arabic; Languages of other minorities | Constitution: No right to teach other languages, unless determined by law. Language rights of the Jewish, Greek and Armenian minorities guaranteed by the 1923 Lausanne Treaty. 2002 "Bylaw on the learning of languages and dialects used traditionally by Turkish citizens in their daily lives" allows controlled private language courses. | 99% Muslim, composed of ca. 70% Sunni, est. between 15 and 30% Alevi; Christian and Jewish minorities. | A recent ruling by the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) in Strasbourg did not accept the arguments of the Turkish state over the seizure of non-Muslim minorities' property. As well, in view of plans for a controversial Foundations Law, the question of full religious freedom remains open. |
| United Kingdom | 60.0 | ONL: English; ECRML: Welsh (Wales officially bilingual) Scottish Gaelic Irish Gaelic Cornish Scots and Ulster Scots, Manx (Isle of Man). | English; Regional: Welsh 368-500 T Gaelic (Scottish Highlands and Islands): 67 T | | Christian (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist) 71.6%, Muslim 2.7%, Hindu 1%, other 1.6%, non 15.1%, unspecified 7,8% (2001 census) | While not considered a "state religion", the Church of England and the Church of Scotland are "the established 'official' churches for state ceremonies of a religious nature." The Sovereign must by law be a Protestant. A person "may be held guilty of blasphemous libel if he or she publishes scurrilous and offensive references to Christianity that go beyond the limits of proper controversy." |

ERICarts 2007

ANNEX 6

Trends in officially reported/recorded racist violence and crime (and associated activities) for the period 2000-2005/2006

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | %-change 2004-5 or 2005-6 | %-change mean average 2000-2005/6 |
|--|------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------------------------|---|
| Austria | 450 complaints | 528 | 465 | 436 | 322 | 406 | n.a. | +26% | -0.2% |
| Czech Rep. | 364 crimes | 452 | 473 | 335 | 364 | 253 | 248 | -2% | -4% |
| Denmark | 28 incidents | 116 | 68 | 52 | 36 | 85 | n.a. | +163% | +71% |
| Finland⁶⁰ | 495 incidents | 448 | 354 | 522 | 558 | 669 | n.a. | +20% | +8% |
| France | 903 reports | 424 | 1,317 | 833 | 1,574 | 979 | 885 | -9.5% | +27% |
| Germany | n.a. crimes | 14,725 | 12,933 | 11,576 | 12,533 | 15,914 | 18,142 | +14% | +5% |
| Ireland | 72 reports | 42 | 100 | 62 | 84 | 94 | n.a. | +12% | +21% |
| Poland | 215 crimes | 103 | 94 | 111 | 113 | 172 | n.a. | +52% | +2% |
| Slovakia | 35 crimes | 40 | 109 | 119 | 79 | 121 | 188 | +55% | +45% |
| Sweden⁶¹ | 2,703 crimes | 2,785 | 2,391 | 2,436 | 2,414 | 2,383 | n.a. | -1.3% | -2.3% |
| UK (Eng & Wales)⁶² | 47,829 incidents | 53,060 | 54,858 | 49,340 | 54,286 | 57,902 | n.a. | +7% | +4.2% |
| Scotland | offences | n.a. | 1,699 | 2,673 | 3,097 | 3,856 | 4,294 | +11% | +27% |

Source: Adapted from European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA), *Report on Racism and Xenophobia in the Member States of the EU, 2007*, page 123; see all the reservations on the reliability of the data on that page. In particular, absolute data in this table is not directly comparable between Member States as it is taken from different sources. Therefore, according to the FRA, direct comparisons between Member States of absolute figures should not be undertaken; instead, the table should be read with respect to the trend shown within each Member State.

⁶⁰ Caution should be exercised when looking at trends as the data collection system on racist violence and crime was taken over by the Police College of Finland in 2003 from the Police Department of the Ministry of Interior.

⁶¹ Caution should be exercised when looking at trends as the data collection system on racist violence and crime changed slightly after 2003.

⁶² Unlike most Member States, figures for England and Wales are not reported by calendar year. The figures presented in the table refer to the following periods: 2000 = April 1999 – March 2000; 2001 = April 2000 - March 2001; 2002 = April 2001 - March 2002; 2003 = April 2002 - March 2003; 2004 = March 2003 - April 2004; 2005 = March 2004 - April 2005 (clarification offered by Home Office; note: in the Home Office's publication on 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System - 2005' [published in 2006] tables refer simply to reporting periods as, for example, 2003/04 or 2004/05). The same periods apply for data collection in Scotland.

ANNEX 7

Main findings of the Flash Eurobarometer survey on "Intercultural Dialogue in Europe" (commissioned by the European Commission DG Education and Culture, carried out November 2007)

- Almost three-quarters of EU citizens believe that people with a different background (ethnic, religious or national) enrich the cultural life of their country; 49% stated that representatives of non-mainstream cultures rather enrich their own country; and 23% indicated that such cultural diversity even highly enriched their country's cultural life. Irish and the Luxembourgish respondents agreed most that the presence of people from various backgrounds enriched the cultural life of their nation; followed by the French; the German and the Finnish. The highest levels of disagreement with this assumption were found in Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria and Romania. However, even in those countries, more than half of the citizens think that people with different cultural backgrounds (ranging from 52% to 57%) do bring benefits to everyday life. •
- Day-to-day interaction among people belonging to different cultures is a reality in Europe. Two-thirds (65%) of respondents in the 27 EU Member States were able to recall any interaction with at least one person either of a different religion, ethnic background or nationality (either EU or non-EU) than their own in the seven days prior to being questioned. Out of the 27 Member States, there were only four countries where less than the half of the citizens reported such interaction with people from different cultures (Bulgaria, Poland, Romania and Estonia).
- Europeans mostly encounter people with a different ethnicity (48%). Interacting with people of a different religion was mentioned by 44%; while almost as many (42%) were aware of having contact with someone from a different EU Member State. About a third of EU citizens (36%) had dealings with someone from a country outside the EU.
- The dominant sentiment in the EU is intercultural dialogue is beneficial, but for many, carrying on the cultural traditions is equally important. A remarkably high number (83%) of EU citizens that agreed about the benefits of intercultural contacts, and two-thirds were of the opinion that family (cultural) traditions should be kept by the young generations. Combining the two, 55% expressed an attitude that suggests a preference towards cultural diversity with a strong preference towards keeping the cultural roots alive as well, while 25% (especially the youngest Europeans) have an attitude where cultural openness does not go hand-in-hand with the need of consciously maintaining one's own traditions. The rest either do not appreciate the benefits of intercultural contacts, or have no clear opinion in this question.
- European attribute a variety of meanings to the expression "Intercultural dialogue in Europe" most of these being closely related to the core concept, and positive. Among the meanings frequently expressed by respondents, one finds: "conversation", "cooperation", "exchange" and "mutual understanding" across all nations, religions and cultures. In response to the survey's opening question, that searched for a reaction to the phrase "Intercultural dialogue in Europe", a large minority (36%) could not attribute any particular meaning.
- 2008 will be the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, during which there will be a series of events taking place where people with different cultural, ethnic or religious backgrounds can learn about, and meet, each other. According to the survey, almost two-thirds of the EU-27 citizens have some interest in these events; but only one-fifth (20%) admitted to having a great interest.

Source: Eurostat: Flash Eurobarometer No 217 – "Intercultural dialogue in Europe", December 2007

ANNEX 8
ERICarts questionnaire

I. Information on National Competencies for Intercultural Dialogue in your Country: (country name)

a. Which of the following descriptions of *main domestic actors for intercultural dialogue policies and programmes on the national level* characterises best the situation in your country? (one choice only, please)

1. one ministry in charge of policies for intercultural dialogue (e.g. Min. for culture or education or interior etc.);
2. different ministries and/or state co-ordination bodies;
3. semi-public agency or mixed body with state mandate and funding;
4. no clear state responsibility on the national level;
5. other model, please explain.

b. Please indicate the main national (or regional) state authorities in charge of intercultural dialogue policies and programmes in your country

| | Main sector authority for ICD | A. Main national or regional authority or agency | B. Internet address | C. Examples of national initiatives/plans for either ICD or Integration policies | D. Participation in ICD related International / EU-programmes | E. Comments |
|----|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|--------------------|
| 1. | General authority (if No. 1 in Question A) | | | | | |
| 2. | Culture | | | | | |
| 3. | Education | | | | | |
| 4. | Youth | | | | | |
| 5. | Sports (if known) | | | | | |
| 6. | Trans-border / International ICD programmes | | | | | |
| 7. | Co-ordination / preparation of "European Year of ICD 2008" | | | | | |

II. Important Impulses / Developments Leading to Public Strategies / Policies for Promoting Intercultural Dialogue

| No. | COUNTRY: X | A. Particularly relevant in my country (mark "X") | B. Background (comments / explanations, also with regard to the involvement of different levels of government) | C. Results e.g. development of general Intercultural Dialogue (= ICD) strategies; examples of recent programmes and policies etc. | D. Measures / projects Examples(= EX), particularly in the fields of education, youth, or sports |
|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| | Main impulses | | | | |
| 1. General political and economic developments | | | | | |
| 1.1 | Economic globalisation trends and new means or needs of world- wide communication | | | | |
| 1.2 | Political / legal requirements due to European integration / harmonisation or EU enlargement | | | | |
| 1.3 | Debates about Turkey becoming a member of the EU | | | | |
| 1.4 | New geo-political priorities including trade and foreign policy issues, international security etc., | | | | |
| 1.5 | 9/11 attacks in the USA | | | | |
| 1.6 | Regaining of national sovereignty results in new relations with minorities and neighbouring countries | | | | |
| 1.7 | Other impulses, please specify: | | | | |
| 2. Societal developments and concerns | | | | | |
| 2.1 | Demographic issues (e.g. ageing societies; high number of third generation children in migrant families) | | | | |
| 2.2 | Internal security issues raised in the context of e.g. riots in suburbs or sports events. | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|--|
| 2.3 | Incidents leading to a debate on whether or not to protect / respect religious values / symbols in society | | | | |
| 2.4 | Intellectual / political debates about universal (or "Western") values and the role of Islam | | | | |
| 2.5 | A perceived loss of national / spiritual values or societal traditions | | | | |
| 2.6 | ICD-Initiatives of influential individuals and NGO (e.g. from the media or arts) | | | | |
| 2.7 | Other impulses, please specify: | | | | |
| 3. | <i>Developments and incidents directly related to minorities, immigrants, refugees</i> | | | | |
| 3.1 | Recent high number of immigrants from non-EU countries or new member countries | | | | |
| 3.2 | Important incidents of racism and xenophobia (in connection with immigrants and refugees) | | | | |
| 3.3 | High number of traditional / "official" minorities (incl. Roma) | | | | |
| 3.4 | High number, or recent increase, of refugees, asylum seekers or stateless persons | | | | |
| 3.5 | Socio-economic or educational obstacles to integration (e.g. Italy: "socio-cultural state of emergency") | | | | |
| 3.6 | Lack of (or increased) visibility of artists with migration background in culture industries or media content | | | | |
| 3.7 | Other impulses, please specify: | | | | |

III. Main Approaches Towards Intercultural Dialogue: evaluation of national policies and programmes in: (country name)

Please name *only one or two* of the most important approaches to immigrants, minorities or refugees which national governments, through their policies or programmes, usually promote, or try to achieve.

Abbreviations of main approaches:

- AMS** **Assimilation:** an assimilation of culturally different groups into the majority society or civilization;
- CAM** **Intercultural Encounters:** a greater familiarity of the population with other cultures, their achievements and individual talents through artistic events (e.g. exhibitions, festivals); special media programmes; local socio-cultural encounters; awards and competitions etc.
- DEA** **Affirmative Action for Diversity:** an affirmation of cultural diversity and equality through positive action in favour of specific groups of the population (e.g. via support for their organisations; quota regulations; strong legal action against racist or hate crimes; empowering or protecting marginalised groups and individuals, e.g. Muslim women; re-writing history books etc.)
- HSR** **Homogenisation:** a culturally more homogenous society (as regards language, ethnic origin, religion etc.) by imposing restrictions on immigration or calling for a return of refugees or stateless persons etc;
- ICD** **Open Intercultural Dialogue:** dedicated and open ended processes of ICD / interaction between different groups inside of a country or across borders;
- LFA** **No Action:** a "laissez-faire" or market-driven approach without public interventions as regards e.g. migrants and minorities (or: no concrete position towards intercultural dialogue);
- MCS** **Multiculturalism:** a public climate of mutual respect in a society which is understood as culturally diverse or "multicultural";
- RRM** **Rights based Approach:** the maintenance of (e.g. civic or language) rights of recognised minorities or legal immigrants;
- SCI** **Social Cohesion:** more social cohesion and a better integration of immigrants/minorities (reserving their right to maintain socially acceptable cultural differences) through e.g. compulsory training of the national language; special social welfare and youth activities etc.
- TCR** **Trans-border Relations:** improved trans-border cultural cooperation, e.g. through artists and students exchanges, support for national "diaspora" groups in neighbouring countries, or events presenting own/foreign cultures;
- UOP** **Unclear Position** and other approaches, please specify.

| | Main sector approach | A. State actors on the national level | B. NGO / foundations on the national level | C. Public actors on the regional / local level | D. Comments |
|----|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| 1. | General approach (relevant for all sectors) | | | | |
| 2. | Culture | | | | |
| 3. | Education | | | | |
| 4. | Youth | | | | |
| 5. | Sports (if known) | | | | |
| 6. | Trans-border / International ICD programmes | | | | |
| 7. | Plans for the "European Year of ICD 2008" | | | | |