

# The Kajaani Process

- Processing the Results of the EU-Russia Expert Meeting on Culture

Publications of the Ministry of Education, Finland 2006:54





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**Processing the Results of the EU-Russia  
Kajaani Expert Meeting on Culture**



OPETUSMINISTERIÖ

*Undervisningsministeriet*

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

*Ministère de l'Éducation*

Ministry of Education  
Department for Cultural,  
Sport and Youth Policy  
P.O. Box 29, FIN-00023 Government  
Finland

Layout: Mari Soini, Yliopistopaino  
Photo: Erja Kankala  
Printed by Helsinki University Press, 2007

ISBN 952-485-273-X (pbk.)  
ISBN 952-485-274-8 (PDF)  
ISSN 1458-8110

Publications of the Ministry of Education 2006:54

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# 1. The Continuation of the Kajaani Process

The relations between the European Union and Russia are among the priorities of the Finnish EU Presidency, in terms of both the visibility of culture and the aims set for the EU's external relations. In September 2006 we arranged an expert meeting on EU-Russian cultural relations with a view to stepping up the implementation of the Road Map devised for these relations and strengthening cultural contacts between EU Member States.

Thanks to close cooperation between the Commission, the next Presidency, Germany, and the Finnish preparation team, the meeting succeeded well in achieving its goal. According to the Conclusions adopted, a Cooperation Action Plan will be put in place for the implementation of the Culture Road Map. The work on it began immediately. The meeting rapporteurs have been making preparations for a Joint Working Group to be set up for the purpose. As Minister of Culture of the Presidency, I have requested the Commissioners responsible for EU external relations, culture and AV matters, the Foreign Minister of Germany and the Russian Minister of Culture and Mass Communications to appoint their representatives to the Joint Working Group, which will devise a concrete Cooperation Action Plan in the course of 2007, if possible. The Plan is projected to be adopted by the first EU-Russia Permanent Partnership Council of ministers of culture, which could meet during the Portuguese Presidency, if the Action Plan is completed by then.

The Nordic countries are actively cooperating with Russia in the field of culture. In the Northern Dimension area, which also includes Norway and Iceland after the decision of the Helsinki Summit (24 Nov. 2006), stakeholders are keen to develop northern cultural partnerships between the Nordic

countries, the Baltic Sea Region and Russia as part of the implementation of the Cooperation Action Plan.

In my opinion, the results of the Kajaani meeting will be a great boost to culture. In EU-Russia relations, culture has not played any real role up to now, for lack of cooperation instruments – a programme and a decision-making body (Permanent Partnership Council). Now culture has been given visibility, and the cultural field will be better equipped to cherish and develop our common European cultural heritage. I take this opportunity to commend our strategic partner in the Russian Federation, Minister of Culture and Mass Communications Alexander Sokolov, for his active contribution in promoting cultural EU-Russia cooperation.

The EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting launched the Kajaani process, in which the EU countries, the Commission, the Northern Dimension partners and Russia and their cultural actors will together draw up a Cooperation Action Plan. The first leg of the Kajaani process will have been navigated when the first Permanent Partnership Council of ministers of culture convenes. The process will go on even after this. The plan will be reviewed and revised, the cooperation networks will be built up, new projects will be put in place – all for the good of culture, which will flourish!

Tanja Saarela  
Minister of Culture

# 1. Продолжение ”процесса Каяни”

Отношения между Россией и Европейским Союзом входят в число ключевых вопросов в период председательства Финляндии в ЕС, что способствует также и повышению роли культурной составляющей в ходе реализации внешнеполитических целей. В сентябре 2006 года в финском городе Каяни состоялось совещание экспертов ЕС и России по реализации культурных аспектов дорожной карты четвертого общего пространства. Целями этого мероприятия были ускорение реализации дорожной карты по культуре и укрепление культурных связей между Россией и странами Евросоюза.

Поставленные перед совещанием задачи были успешно выполнены благодаря плодотворному сотрудничеству Российской Федерации, Комиссии Евросоюза, следующей страны-председателя ЕС Германии и финских организаторов мероприятия. В заключительных документах совещания было констатировано, что реализация дорожной карты в области культуры начнется с составления Плана действий по сотрудничеству. К разработке этого документа стороны приступили сразу после совещания. Начиная с октября 2006 года, рапортеры совещания занимались подготовительной работой, связанной с создаваемой Совместной рабочей группой. Как министр культуры страны, председательствующей в этом году в ЕС, я обратилась к министру культуры и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации, комиссару Еврокомиссии по культуре, образованию и внешним связям и министру иностранных дел Федеративной Республики Германии с просьбой о назначении своих представителей в Рабочую группу в качестве ее ключевых членов. Рабочая группа уже в течение следующего года могла бы приступить к разработке конкретного Плана действий по сотрудничеству, который планируется утвердить на первом же предстоящем заседании Постоянного совета

партнерства России и ЕС. В случае готовности этого Плана заседание Совета может быть проведено в период председательства Португалии в Евросоюзе.

Северные страны активно участвуют в культурном сотрудничестве с Россией. В регионе «Северного измерения», который по решению Хельсинкского Саммита (24.11.2006) включает теперь также Норвегию и Исландию, накоплен значительный потенциал для дальнейшего развития северного культурного партнерства между Россией, Северными странами и государствами Балтийского моря как части процесса реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству.

Я считаю, что результаты совещания в Каяни имеют весьма важное значение с точки зрения развития партнерства в области культуры. Ранее в рамках сотрудничества России и Евросоюза культура не занимала реально прочных позиций в связи с отсутствием инструментов сотрудничества, т.е. Плана и системы принятия решений (Постоянный совет партнерства). Однако теперь культуре уделяется серьезное внимание, что расширяет ее возможности для сохранения и развития европейского культурного наследия. В этой связи мне хотелось бы выразить свою глубокую признательность стратегическому партнеру Евросоюза – министерству культуры и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации в лице г-на Соколова, который, со своей стороны, активно содействует партнерству в сфере культуры.

Совещание экспертов в городе Каяни стало началом «процесса Каяни», в ходе которого Россия, страны Евросоюза, Еврокомиссия, партнеры по «Северному измерению» и деятели культуры перечисленных сторон совместно подготовят План действий по сотрудничеству. Первый этап «процесса Каяни» завершится первым заседанием Постоянного совета партнерства России и ЕС в области культуры, на которое соберутся министры культуры стран-парт-

неров. Планируется активно продолжить «процесс Каяни» и по окончании этого заседания. Пусть обновление Плана действий, укрепление партнерских сетей и разработка новых проектов будут служить процветанию культуры и в дальнейшем!

Танья Саарела  
Министр культуры Финляндии

## 2. Developing the Kajaani Process, including the preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan

*Ms Maija Lummeperu, Counsellor for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education, Finland*

### Background

In 1997 the EU and Russia concluded an extensive Cooperation and Partnership Agreement, in which Article 85 concerns culture. The Agreement will be in force for ten years. After 2007 it will be extended for one year at a time, until it is replaced by a new legal agreement on the relations. In recent years the EU and Russia have developed their partnership and defined strategically important areas of action and common values determining the implementation of the new partnership. (Appendix 1)

### Four Common Spaces

At their Summit in St Petersburg in 2003, the EU and Russia agreed on four Common Spaces, the fourth of which concerns research, education and culture. Its aim is to create a common area of education and culture with a view to strengthening people-to-people contacts, promoting common values and boosting the competitiveness of the EU and Russian economies.

### Road Maps

In the Common Spaces, strategic partnerships are advanced by means of Road Maps adopted at the Moscow Summit in 2005, one of which is for culture. The Culture Road Map is concise and general by nature. It sets an aim to develop structures for the expanding EU-Russia cooperation with a view to increasing creativity and artist mobility, access to culture, intercultural dialogue, and knowledge of European cultural heritage and history. Another aim is to develop cultural industries in the EU and Russia in order to enhance the impact of these economies and cultures. The Culture Road Map states that, for the purpose of achieving the aims, the EU and Russia can explore possibilities to develop an action programme for culture within the framework of the relevant EU external relations instrument. (Appendix 2)

### EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting and its results

Owing to geographical proximity, Finland and Russia have long-term cultural contacts, which have varied considerably for historical reasons both in quantity and in quality. In a peace treaty concluded between Sweden and Russia in 1809, Finland was

annexed to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Grand Duchy. The era of autonomy meant the burgeoning of Finland as a nation and its economy. Finland also benefited from its proximity to the metropolis of St Petersburg. In 1917 Finland became independent. The cultural relations with the Soviet Union narrowed and became formalised. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, even these formal contacts were severed, until cultural actors on both sides of the border began to develop cultural interaction on a new basis in the late 1990s. On the strength of the experience gained and the trust evolving between Finland and Russia in recent years, Finland put the development of cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia on the Finnish EU Presidency agenda.

Finland arranged an EU-Russia expert meeting on culture in Kajaani on 18 and 19 September 2006. The purpose of the meeting was to enhance the visibility and status of culture in the EU-Russia strategic partnership and in the implementation of the Culture Road Map.

The Kajaani Meeting convened a number of senior cultural and external relations officials from the EU countries, the EU Commission and Russia and directors of intergovernmental regional organisations and European cultural networks. There were keynote and other presentations on the current state of EU-Russia strategic partnership and cultural cooperation, the development of European identity, and the competitiveness of culture and the creative economy on the world market.

The meeting heard presentations of joint projects in the art and culture field, cooperation on cultural heritage between museums, cooperation between art universities and institutes and cooperation in the audiovisual field. On the second day the meeting discussed possibilities offered by the new Northern Dimension policy for implementing the Culture Road Map. There are four intergovernmental regional councils in the area concerned: the Arctic Council, the Barents-Euro-Arctic Council, the Council of the Baltic Sea States and the Nordic Council of Ministers. All of these are major players in the development of culture in the arctic and Bal-

tic Sea regions. The meeting also heard about important cultural policy initiatives of the Council of Europe and UNESCO relating to European culture and multiculturalism.

The meeting secretariat recorded the recommendations for cooperation put forward in the contributions and comments and compiled them into the Recommendations from the Kajaani Meeting, which outline how EU-Russia cooperation can be further developed and what elements it could include. The Recommendations look at the promotion and implementation of the Kajaani Process in terms of actors and policies, regional cultural organisations, networks, civic organisations, existing cooperation models, key fields and forms of cooperation, and resources available for cooperation. The Recommendations, summarising the points made in the keynote and other addresses, can be further supplemented and used in the drafting of an EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan.

The meeting achieved the aims set for it. The overall findings were presented in the Presidency Conclusions, according to which EU-Russia cultural cooperation must make use of existing networks and good practices and applicable funding instruments. An action plan is to be drawn up for the implementation of the cooperation, and a joint EU-Russia working group will be set up for the purpose. If the Cooperation Action Plan is completed in time, it will be submitted to the first Permanent Partnership Council (PPC) on Culture, which will adopt it during 2007, if possible. The Recommendations and Conclusions can be accessed at the Kajaani Process web site.

### **Preparation by Rapporteurs and the joint EU-Russia working group**

For the preparation of the Kajaani Meeting, Finland set up a group of Rapporteurs composed of the representatives of the Commission Directorates General responsible for culture and external relations, the next Presidency Germany, Russia and Finland. The group met three times before the Kajaani Meeting

to prepare the programme, define cultural policy aims and draft the conclusions.

To follow up the good results achieved at the Kajaani Meeting, the Finnish Presidency convened the Rapporteurs on 12 October to launch the action proposed in the Conclusions and Recommendations. The term Cooperation Action Plan was seen to indicate the most concrete action possible, which can be supplemented with new initiatives arising from the needs of the cultural field and the premises of cultural actors.

After the Kajaani Meeting, the Presidency requested the Commission's Directorates General of Education and Culture, Information Society and Media and External Relations, the next Presidency Germany and the Russian Federation to nominate their representatives to the joint EU-Russia working group. The group will carry on the Kajaani Process by preparing the Cooperation Action Plan. By coordinating and implementing the plan, the group will promote cultural dialogue between the EU and Russia and cooperation between cultural actors in EU countries and Russia.

This Joint Working Group will be open to all EU Member States. In future, all interested Member States can nominate their representatives to the group. Every EU Presidency is hoped to make new input into the development of content and procedures.

At their last meeting on 12 December, the Rapporteurs noted that the Kajaani Recommendations should be used as material in the drafting of the Cooperation Action Plan. The Rapporteurs' work will be carried on by the Joint Working Group, which will also focus on developing cultural dialogue between the EU and Russia.

## **Integration of EU-Russia cultural cooperation as part of European cooperation**

The working groups subordinate to the European Council were informed of the results and conclusions of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting. The results were discussed by Eastern Europe and Central Asia Working Group (COEST) and by Committee on Cultural Affairs (CAC) on 21 September 2006 and by the Audiovisual Working Party on 17 October 2006. Russia has informed its Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications and agencies subordinate to it, its Foreign Ministry and the Presidential Executive Office about the Kajaani results. The Presidency presented its Conclusions at the Education, Youth and Culture Council on 13 November 2006. The results were also conveyed to those preparing the 19th EU-Russia Summit, which, convening in Helsinki on 24 November 2006, commended the progress made in the field of cultural cooperation. The European Parliament was also informed about this development of EU-Russia cultural cooperation in December 2006.

Open and interactive measures are the best way to promote the participation of new actors and the inclusion of best practices in EU-Russia cultural cooperation. In future the Council and its working groups and Russian officials will be regularly kept up to date on the work of the Joint Working Group. Cultural actors can obtain information about progress in the work at the Kajaani Process web site and in meetings and seminars arranged by different stakeholders.

## **Preparation of EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan**

The preparation of the EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan could be based on the following Table, which summarises the Kajaani Recommendations concerning (1) ways to carry on the Kajaani Process and the projected content of the Cooperation Action Plan; (2) cultural actors and policies as part of the Kajaani Process; (3) the role of the EU and Russia in European culture; (4) the regional Councils

and the Northern Dimension as part of EU-Russia cultural cooperation; (5) cooperation between networks; (6) cooperation between civic organisations; (7) the use of existing forms of cooperation in EU-Russia cultural cooperation; (8) the inclusion of key fields and cooperation procedures in EU-Russia cultural cooperation. The Table contains 42 recommendations made at Kajaani; their inclusion in the Cooperation Action Plan has not yet been confirmed. The proposals were discussed by the Rapporteurs at their third meeting on 16 October 2006, where 16 different stakeholders were identified. It was decided that the Finnish Presidency will propose to the Nordic Council of Ministers and the other regional Councils that they arrange seminars in 2007 with a view to determining the basis on which the Nordic countries and Russia, on the one hand, and the regional Councils and Russia, on the other, will prepare their proposals for cultural cooperation to be included in the EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan. The idea of a seminar was supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers at its meeting in Kirkenäs on 16 October 2006 and by the Ars Baltica network at its meeting on 27-28 November 2006. The Table is intended to help the Joint Working Group in implementing and following up the decisions taken on the basis of the Recommendations. (Appendix 3)

The projected Joint Working Group will review these Recommendations, identify the actors suggested and ask for their cooperation proposals, which are then included in the Cooperation Action Plan. The actors will also be encouraged to be active in proposing further action for inclusion in the Cooperation Action Plan.

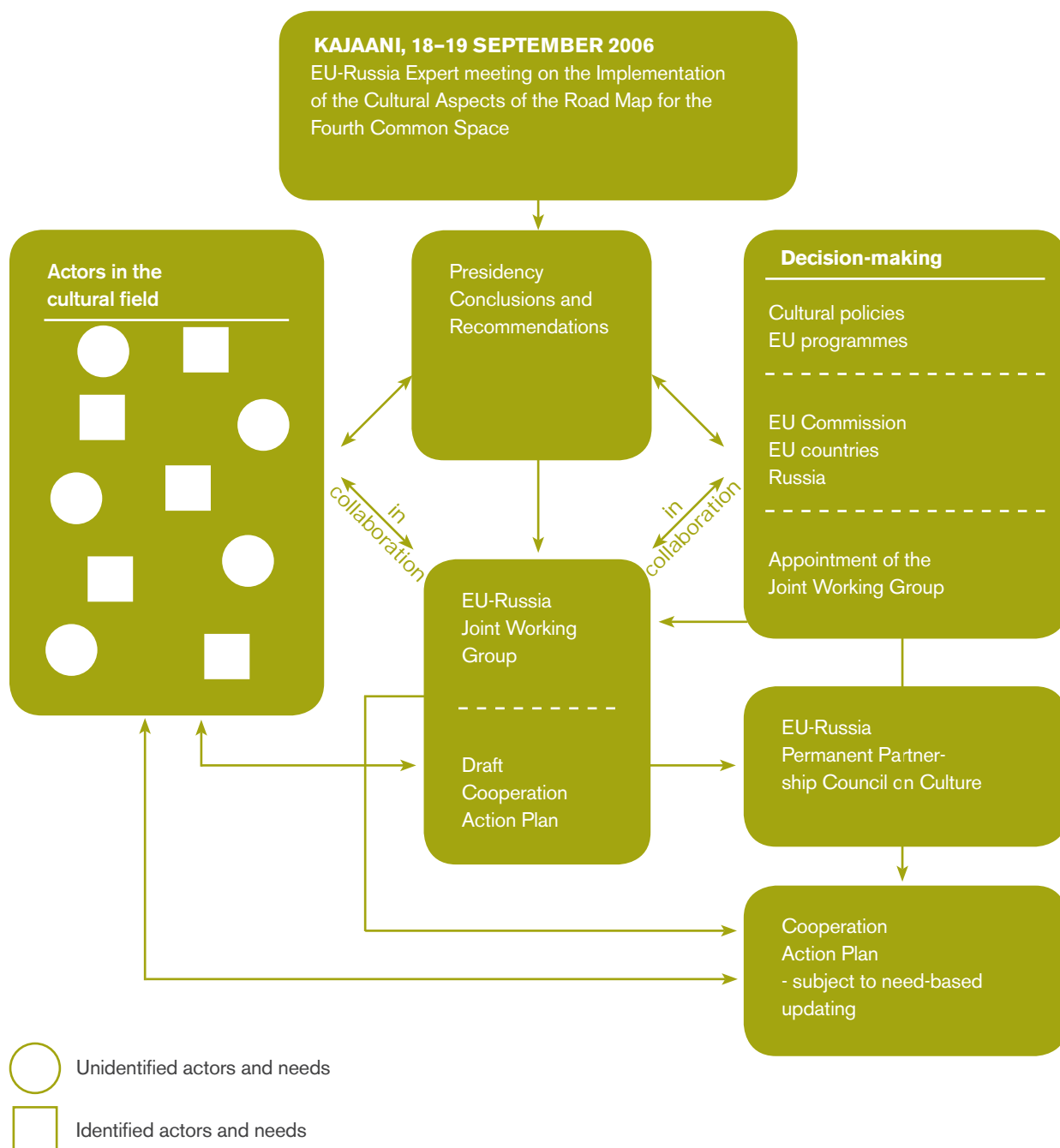
Active contacts with and between European cultural organisations and networks will enhance the visibility of the projected cooperation and Cooperation Action Plan and step up interaction between different actors. At the same time, it will increase the sharing of information between the cultural administrations and actors in EU countries and Russia. The lack of information is often cited as a barrier to cooperation.

## Practical implementation of the Kajaani Process

The preparation and implementation of the Kajaani Process and the Cooperation Action Plan can be depicted with the following Figure. The Kajaani Meeting began the expert work leading to the Presidency conclusions, which in turn guide the work of the projected EU-Russia Joint Working Group in devising an EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan and in promoting EU-Russia cultural cooperation and European cultural identity. The Kajaani Process is influenced by the general and cultural policy aims set in the fourth Common Space and the Culture Road Map; the cultural policies of the EU countries; the EU Commission's and Russian cultural policies and programmes; and a number of cultural actors and networks in EU countries and Russia. The latter are both objects and subjects: it is their cooperation that the Action Plan seeks to promote and the projects generated will be carried out by them. An important aim is to remove obstacles to cooperation through better exchange of information between the EU and Russia, increased mobility of cultural actors and wider access to cultural products. Measures to chart the resource base of cultural cooperation and to improve the economic prerequisites through closer cooperation between creative fields and business will contribute to the competitiveness of European cultural products.

The EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan is projected to be ready by the end of 2007. If this succeeds, the first PPC on Culture could adopt it at its first meeting during the Portuguese Presidency.





## Structure of Cooperation Action Plan

The Cooperation Action Plan must be such in structure that it takes the Kajaani Process efficiently forwards and reflects the key principles underpinning the action. The Plan must accommodate the general and policy aims of the Culture Road Map and indicate concrete measures promoting these aims. The

Cooperation Action Plan must be reviewed and developed in response to changes in the operating environment and subjected to the approval of the PPC. It must be informed by the policies governing cultural life in the EU, in EU countries and in Russia and take account of the financing sources available for EU-Russia cooperation. The aim is to develop forms of action that remove obstacles to cooperation and promote cross-sectoral cooperation.



Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Cooperation Action Plan will contain concrete measures geared to promote the general and cultural policy aims set in the Fourth Common Space and the Culture Road Map.</li> <li>• To facilitate art and cultural projects, wide-range cooperation between museums on cultural heritage, cooperation between art universities and art institutes, AV cooperation.</li> </ul>
Procedure	<p>The Kajaani Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• networks cultural actors, intensifies the exchange of information and generates projects</li> <li>• promotes cultural dialogue between the EU and Russian cultural administrations</li> <li>• The Cooperation Action Plan is not fixed but is reviewed and updated by the Joint Working Group in response to changing operating environment.</li> <li>• New lines of action and changes in the Cooperation Action Plan are periodically approved by the PPC on Culture</li> </ul>
Policies and programmes governing cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement</li> <li>• EU-Russia Strategic Partnership</li> <li>• Northern Dimension Declaration and policy outlined in it</li> <li>• EU cultural programmes and external relations instruments</li> <li>• Other possible documents</li> </ul>
Actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU countries and Russia</li> <li>• ND countries, incl. Iceland and Norway</li> <li>• Regional bodies: Arctic Council, Barents-Euro-Arctic Council, Council of the Baltic Sea States, Nordic Council of Ministers</li> <li>• Existing European networks on arts and culture and new ones to be created</li> <li>• Non-governmental organisations</li> <li>• Individual cultural actors</li> </ul>
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With a view to implementation, it is important, as noted in the Road Map, that the Cooperation Action Plan is jointly developed using relevant EU external relations instruments, relevant government funding instruments in Member States and Russia, contributions from other donors and civil society actors, and other available resources as appropriate.</li> </ul>
Removing obstacles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promotion of mobility</li> <li>• Increased sharing of information</li> <li>• Work against piratism - Enforcement</li> </ul>

## 2. Развитие “процесса Каяни”, включая подготовку Плана действий по сотрудничеству

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### История вопроса

В 1997 году между ЕС и Россией было заключено обширное Соглашение о партнерстве и сотрудничестве (СПС), статья 85 которого касается сотрудничества в сфере культуры. Срок действия СПС составляет 10 лет. После 2007 года СПС будут продлеваться ежегодно до заключения нового соглашения о правовых основах сотрудничества ЕС-Россия. В 2000-е гг. ЕС и Россия вели обновление своего партнерства, определив важнейшие стратегические направления деятельности и общие ценности, на основе которых будет реализовываться новое стратегическое партнерство. См. Приложение 1.

### Четыре общих пространства

На Санкт-Петербургском 2003 года Саммите Россия-ЕС были согласованы четыре Общих пространства, из которых четвертое касается научно-исследовательской сферы, образования и культуры. Поставлена задача посредством более тесного сотрудничества создать общее пространство образования, науки и культуры, которое будет способствовать укреплению прямых контактов между людьми, продвижению общих ценностей и росту конкурентоспособности экономики ЕС и России.

### Дорожные карты

На Московском 2005 года Саммите Россия-ЕС была согласована реализация стратегического партнерства на основе «дорожных карт», из которых одна является «дорожной картой» в сфере культуры. «Дорожная карта» по культуре является кратким документом общего характера, предназначенным для выработки и совершенствования структур расширившегося сотрудничества ЕС и России в области культуры, способствующих развитию творческого потенциала, мобильности деятелей культуры, доступности достижений культуры, диалога культур, а также наследия и истории Европейской культуры. «Дорожная карта» нацелена на развитие знания культур ЕС и России для повышения взаимовлияния обеих культур и экономик. «Дорожная карта» предусматривает для исполнения поставленных в ней задач изучение возможности создания Плана действий в сфере культуры в рамках соответствующего инструмента внешних сношений ЕС. См. Приложение 2.

## Совещание экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни в сфере культуры и его результаты

Ввиду географической близости культурные связи Финляндии и России отличаются интенсивностью, несмотря на значительные перепады ввиду исторических причин, как по объему, так и по качеству. По условиям Мирного договора 1809 года между Швецией и Россией территория Финляндии была присоединена в качестве автономного Великого княжества к России. Период автономии означал для Финляндии и ее экономики эпоху подъема и расцвета, когда Финляндия пользовалась и преимуществами близкого соседства с культурной метрополией – С.Петербургом. В 1917 году Финляндия обрела независимость. Культурные связи с СССР отличались более узким и формальным характером. После распада СССР произошло сужение и этих связей, пока в 90-е гг. не началось развитие культурного взаимодействия силами новых сторон и структур и на новой основе. Опыт культурного сотрудничества и доверие между Финляндией и Россией, накопленные за последние годы, превратили развитие культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией в элемент программы Председательства Финляндии в ЕС.

В период Председательства Финляндии в ЕС в г. Каяни 18 – 19 сентября состоялось Совещание экспертов ЕС-Россия в области культуры с целью повышения статуса и роли культуры в реализации стратегического партнерства ЕС-Россия, а также содействия реализации четвертой «дорожной карты», согласованной между Россией и ЕС.

В Совещании приняли участие ряд высоких официальных лиц культурных и внешнеполитических органов, руководителей межправительственных региональных организаций и европейских структур культурного сотрудничества стран ЕС, КЕС и России. На Совещании были представлены перспективы стратегического партнерства и культурного сотрудничества России и ЕС, а также развития культуры, творческих сфер экономики, европейского самосознания и конкурентоспособности в глобальном мире.

В программе Совещания состоялись сообщения специалистов по проектам сотрудничества в сфе-

ре искусства и культуры, межмузейным связям в области культурного наследия, сотрудничеству творческих вузов и учебных заведений, а также взаимодействию в аудиовизуальной отрасли и кинематографии. Во второй день Совещания центральное место заняла тема возможностей сотрудничества, предоставляемых политикой «Северного Измерения», по региональной реализации четвертого Общего пространства и «дорожной карты» в сфере культуры. В регионе действует четыре межправительственных региональных форума – Арктический Совет, совет Баренцева Евро-Арктического региона, Баренцев региональный Комитет по культуре, Совет государств Балтийского моря, Совет министров Северных стран, которые все играют важную роль в развитии культуры стран-членов в регионе Европейского Севера и Балтики. На Совещании также были освещены основные культурно-политические инициативы Совета Европы и ЮНЕСКО в области европейской культуры и поликультурности.

Секретариатом Совещания были зафиксированы предложения по сотрудничеству, выдвинутые участниками, и на этой основе были составлены Рекомендации Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни. Рекомендации содержат обзор взгляда специалистов и экспертов на пути дальнейшего развития сотрудничества между Россией и ЕС и на возможные составные элементы такого сотрудничества. В рекомендациях отражено продвижение и реализация “процесса Каяни” с точки зрения важнейших европейских структур и политических направлений, региональных организаций в сфере культуры, органов сотрудничества, общественных организаций, имеющихся моделей сотрудничества, ключевых областей и форм сотрудничества, а также условий, поддерживающих сотрудничество и содействующих его осуществлению. Рекомендации, составленные из предложений, прозвучавших на встрече в выступлениях экспертов и специалистов, в дальнейшем могут быть дополнены и использованы при разработке Плана действий по сотрудничеству ЕС-Россия.

Совещание экспертов в сфере культуры вполне оправдала поставленные перед ним задачи. Результаты Совещания были представлены в форме заключений страны-председателя, в котором констатируется

целесообразность использования в культурном сотрудничестве ЕС и России существующие структуры, новую полезную практику сотрудничества, а также подходящие источники финансирования сотрудничества. Для реализации «дорожной карты» следует составить Плана действий, для чего между Россией и ЕС создается совместная рабочая группа. При условии составления такого Плана в срок, он должен быть представлен на первом отраслевом Постоянном Совете партнерства Россия-ЕС (ПСП) в сфере культуры, который в этом случае сможет утвердить План в течение 2007 года. Рекомендации и итоги Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни размещены на Интернет-сайте «процесса Каяни».

### **Подготовительная работа рапортеров и формирование совместной рабочей группы**

Для подготовки Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни Финляндией была созвана группа рапортеров, в которую помимо представителей Финляндии были приглашены и представители от Гендиректората КЕС по культуре и внешним связям, следующей страны-председателя ЕС – Германии и от России. До Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни группа рапортеров провела три совещания для подготовки программы, культурно-политических задач и итоговых документов Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни.

Учитывая позитивные результаты Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни, Финляндия приняла решение о созыве 12 октября 2006 г. совещания рапортеров в целях запуска сотрудничества в соответствии с итогами и рекомендациями Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни. План действий, как следует и из самого наименования, - рассматривается как документ, направленный на максимально конкретные меры, который, будучи по типу «Динамичной Программой сотрудничества» можно будет затем дополнять новыми инициативами, исходящими из потребностей сферы культуры и интересов самих участников этой сферы.

После проведения совещания Финляндия в качестве страны, председательствующей в ЕС, предложила Гендиректорату КЕС по образованию и культуре, Гендиректорату КЕС по информационному обществу и СМИ, Гендиректорату КЕС по внешним связям, следующей стране-председателю Германии и Российской Федерации назначить своих представителей в совместную рабочую группу ЕС и России. Рабочая группа должна продолжить “процесс Каяни”, начало которому было положено на Совещании экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни, путем подготовки Плана действий между ЕС и Россией, реализация и координирование которого позволит обеспечить продвижение диалога между культурными ведомствами ЕС и России, а также сотрудничества между деятелями, сторонами и организациями культурной сферы.

Рабочая группа будет открыта для участия в ней всех стран ЕС. А в дальнейшем все заинтересованные в сотрудничестве страны ЕС могут заявлять о желании назначить своего представителя в состав рабочей группы. Каждая последующая страна, председательствующая в ЕС, должна внести свой новый вклад в развитие содержания и форм сотрудничества.

На последнем собрании группы рапортеров 12 декабря 2006 года констатировали, что рекомендации Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни могут быть использованы в качестве базового материала при подготовке Плана действий ЕС-Россия. Работу рапортеров продолжит совместная рабочая группа, которая начнет свою работу в начале 2007 года и внесет свой вклад также в развитие диалога в сфере культуры между ЕС и Россией.

## **Интеграция культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией в европейское культурное сотрудничество**

Финляндия, будучи председателем в ЕС, сразу по завершении Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни довела результаты и решения до сведения рабочих групп Совета ЕС. Результаты встречи рассматривались на совещании Рабочей группы по Восточной Европе и Центральной Азии (COEST) и Комитета по делам культуры (САС) 21 сентября 2006 г., а также Рабочей группы по аудиовизуальной сфере. Российская сторона проинформировала о результатах встречи Министерство культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ и подведомственные ему подразделения, занимающиеся культурой, МИД РФ и Администрацию Президента РФ. Страна-председатель также представила свое резюме в Совете ЕС по делам образования, молодежи и культуры на заседании 13 ноября 2006 г. Результаты Совещания были также переданы сторонам, занимавшимся подготовкой Саммита Россия-ЕС, состоявшегося в Хельсинки 24 ноября 2006 г., на котором ходу развития сотрудничества в сфере культуры дана позитивная оценка. В период председательства Финляндии информация о развитии культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией передавалась также и в Европарламент.

Вовлечению в культурное сотрудничество ЕС-Россия новых участников, сторон и структур наиболее эффективно содействует открытый и взаимный формат деятельности. Информация о деятельности совместной Рабочей группы будет регулярно доводиться до сведения Совета ЕС и его рабочих групп, а также органов власти Российской Федерации. Отраслевые СМИ могут получать информацию о ходе “процесса Каяни” на его Интернет-сайте, а также на мероприятиях, проводимых различными вовлеченными в процесс сторонами.

## **Подготовка Плана действий ЕС-Россия**

В основу подготовки Плана может быть взята таблица, составленная исходя из рекомендаций сотрудничества, выработанных на Совещании экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни, в которую сведены самые основные предложения по следующим вопросам: 1) продолжение “процесса Каяни” и разработка Плана действий; 2) стороны, структуры и политические направления в сфере культуры; 3) роль ЕС и России в сфере европейской культуры; 4) региональные форумы и «Северное Измерение» как составные культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией; 5) сотрудничество структур взаимодействия и контактов; 6) использование существующих моделей сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией; 7) включение в культурное сотрудничество ЕС-Россия основных сфер и форм сотрудничества. В таблице содержится в общем счете 42 предложения, выдвинутых на Совещании экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни, включение которых в состав Плана действий пока не утверждено. Рассмотрение предложений начато 16 октября 2006 г. на совещании рапортеров с определения 16 различных задействованных сторон. На совещании также принято решение о том, что страна, председательствующая в ЕС, - Финляндия внесет предложение в Совет министров Северных стран и в региональные форумы о проведении в 2007 году семинаров, по результатам которых Северные страны и Россия, а также региональные форумы и Россия подготовят свои предложения по сотрудничеству в сфере культуры для включения в состав Плана действий ЕС-Россия. Предложение Финляндии о проведении семинаров получило поддержку на совещании СМСС в Киркенесе, состоявшемся 16 октября 2006 г. Поддержка проведению семинаров также поступила от организации «Арс Балтика» на встрече 27 – 28 ноября 2006 г. с готовностью прислать своих представителей на эти мероприятия. Таблица обеспечивает реализацию и контроль принимаемых на основе предложений решений на последующих совещаниях совместной Рабочей группы. См. Приложение 3.

Создаваемая совместная Рабочая группа должна

изучить данные предложения, определить выдвинутые в предложениях участвующие стороны и выйти на них для получения их собственных предложений о сотрудничестве, которые затем могут быть включены в План действий.

Поддержанием контакта с европейскими организациями и структурами культурной сферы обеспечивается прозрачность разрабатываемого сотрудничества и содействующей ему Плана действий ЕС-Россия, а также повышается взаимодействие участников и сторон. Одновременно развивается и расширяется обмен информацией между культурными ведомствами и сторонами ЕС и России, дефицит которой зачастую указывается как одно из основных препятствий на пути продвижения сотрудничества.

### **Практическая реализация “процесса Каяни”**

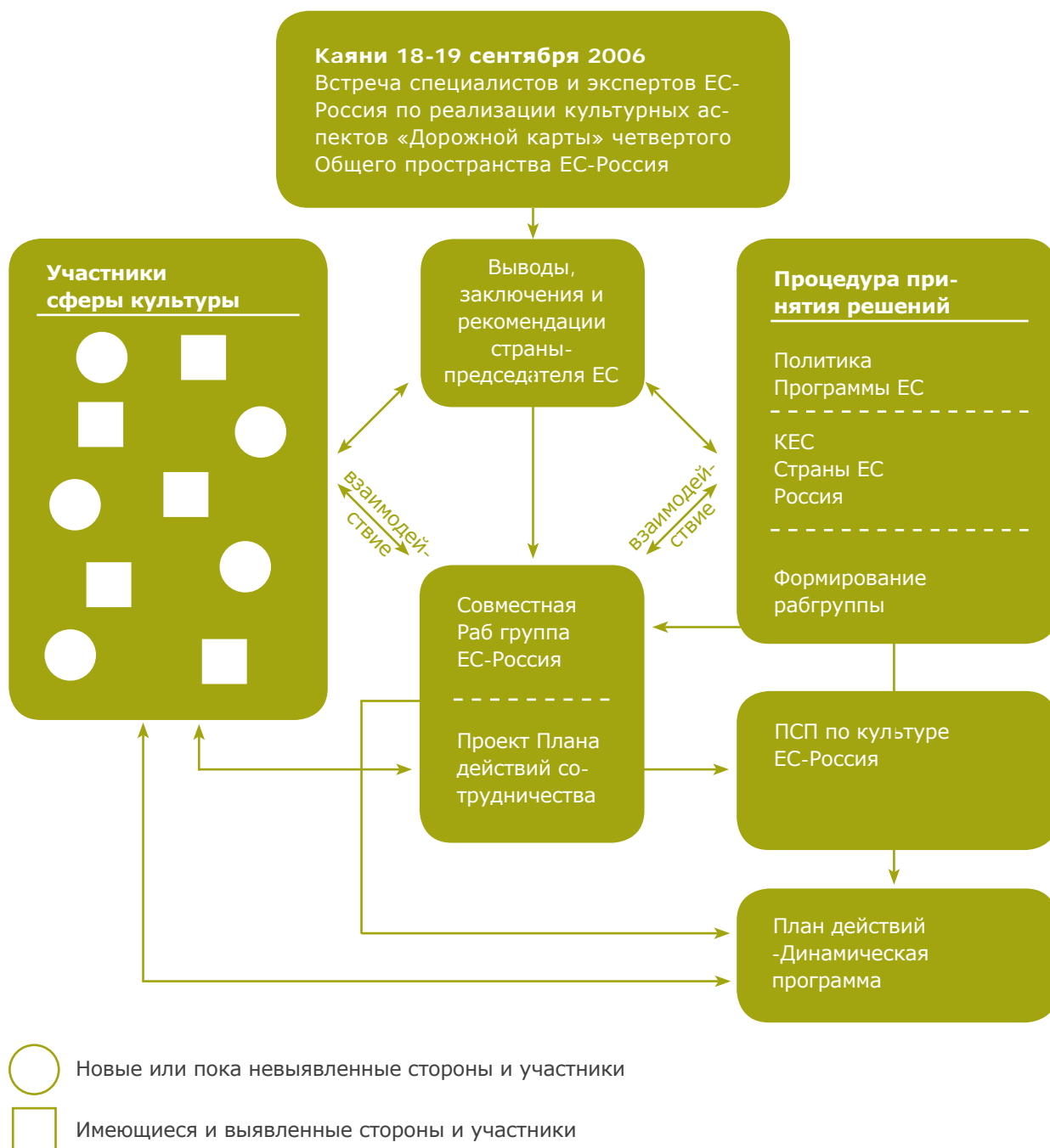
“Процесс Каяни” и подготовку Плана действий можно представить в виде приведенной ниже схемы. Работа экспертов начата Совещанием экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каянии, в результате которой возникли заключения страны-председателя, задающее направление для создаваемой совместной Рабочей группы ЕС-Россия и ее работы над подготовкой Плана действий, направленного на развитие сотрудничества ЕС и России в сфере культуры и европейского самосознания. На “процесс Каяни” оказывают влияние, с одной стороны, общие и культурно-политические цели «дорожной карты» в области культуры и четвертого Общего пространства, политика и программы стран ЕС, КЕС и России в сфере культуры, а также обширное поле деятелей, структур, контактов и сторон стран ЕС и России, условия сотрудничества которых призван укреплять План действий, генерируя новые проекты и формы работы. Важной задачей выступает и устранение барьеров на пути сотрудничества путем увеличения информационных обменов между ЕС и Россией, а также повышения мобильности сторон и участников, действующих в области культуры, и доступности продуктов культурной сферы. Продолжение работы по выявлению ресурсной базы культурного сотрудничества и ук-

реплению материальных условий путем, в частности, более тесного взаимодействия творческой сферы и экономики позволит создавать предпосылки для повышения конкурентоспособности европейской культурной продукции.

План действий ЕС-Россия предполагается подготовить в течение 2007 года. При успешном завершении этой работы первый СПС в сфере культуры, который состоится в период председательства в ЕС Португалии, сможет утвердить План, как и предлагается в документах Совещания экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяни.

### **Структура Плана действий сотрудничества ЕС-Россия**

Структура Плана действий должна обеспечивать эффективное продвижение “процесса Каяни” и содержать основные принципы осуществления. План действий должен содержать общие политические и культурные цели четвертого Общего пространства и «дорожной карты», а также конкретные меры их достижения. План действий должен оцениваться и совершенствоваться в соответствии с нуждами меняющихся условий и проходить утверждение с необходимыми интервалами в ПСП, состоящем из министров культуры. В Плате действий следует учитывать основные факторы направляющие политику в сфере культуры и имеющиеся источники финансирования ЕС, стран ЕС и России. План направлен на разработку форм деятельности, устраняющих барьеры на пути сотрудничества, а также способствующих межведомственному взаимодействию.





Цель	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>План действий должен содержать конкретные меры, направленные на реализацию общих политических и культурных задач четвертого Общего пространства и «дорожной карты» в сфере культуры</li> <li>Содействовать, в частности, проектам в сфере культуры и искусства, широкого межмузейного взаимодействия по культурному наследию, сотрудничеству творческих вузов и учебных заведений, сотрудничеству в аудиовизуальной отрасли.</li> </ul>
Модель деятельности	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Процесс Каяни” призван объединять и развивать контакты деятелей и участников культуры, расширять информационный обмен и генерировать новые проекты</li> <li>“Процесс Каяни” будет способствовать развитию диалога в области культуры между культурными ведомствами ЕС и России</li> <li>План действий – по форме – Динамическая рабочая программа, проходящая оценку и корректировку в совместной Рабочей группе с учетом изменений в условиях деятельности</li> <li>Новые направления и корректировка Плана действий утверждаются с необходимой периодичностью в ПСП в составе министров культуры</li> </ul>
Политические решения и программы, направляющие деятельность	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>СПС ЕС-Россия</li> <li>Стратегическое партнерство ЕС-Россия</li> <li>Декларация и направления «Северного измерения»</li> <li>культурные программы и инструменты внешних сношений ЕС</li> <li>другие документы</li> </ul>
Участвующие стороны	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>страны ЕС и Россия</li> <li>страны «Северного Измерения», в т.ч. Исландия и Норвегия</li> <li>Региональные организации сотрудничества (Арктический Совет, СБЕР, СГБМ, СМСС)</li> <li>Европейские структуры взаимодействия и контактов в сфере искусства и культуры, а также создание новых структур и контактов</li> <li>Неправительственные и общественные организации</li> <li>прочие участники сферы культуры</li> </ul>
Финансирование	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Для реализации Плана действий сотрудничества важно, как и отмечено в «Дорожной карте», обеспечить совместную разработку Плана с применением соответствующих инструментов внешних сношений ЕС, инструментов финансирования стран ЕС и России, других доноров и сторон гражданского общества, а также прочих доступных ресурсов.</li> </ul>
Устранение барьеров сотрудничества	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>содействие мобильности</li> <li>расширение информационных обменов</li> <li>пресечение пиратства и пиратской продукции</li> </ul>



### 3. Presidency Conclusions of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting

#### EU-RUSSIA KAJAANI EXPERT MEETING

#### Implementation of the Culture Road Map of the fourth Common Space

on 18 and 19 September 2006 in Kajaani

*The representatives of the European Union Member States, the European Commission, Bulgaria and Romania, and the Russian Federation convened in Kajaani on 18 and 19 September 2006 to deliberate the implementation of the cultural aspects of the Road Maps for the Fourth Common Space adopted by the European Union and the Russian Federation on 10 May 2005.*

The **conclusions** of the meeting are the following:

1. After the Kajaani Expert Meeting, the descriptions of good practices and experiences of bilateral and multilateral cooperation presented at the Expert Meeting will be recorded on a list of recommendations and proposals which can be used in the preparation of the action plan on cooperation between EU Member States and Russia.
2. According to the Kajaani Expert Meeting, it is necessary that cultural cooperation is carried on using existing forms of cooperation and existing networks with the aim of strengthening the European dimension and identity as well as cultural diversity.
3. With a view to implementing the aims of the Culture Road Map agreed between the EU and Russia to strengthening the prerequisites of cooperation, it is necessary to start drawing up a cooperation action plan under Article 85 of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement.
4. With a view to implementing the cooperation action plan, it is important, as noted in the Road Map, that the cooperation action plan is jointly developed using relevant EU external relations instruments, Member State and Russian Government funding instruments, contributions from other donors and civil society actors, and other available resources as appropriate.
5. The recommendations of the Kajaani Expert Meeting will be further developed by a joint working group and a draft cooperation action plan will be presented to a future culture Permanent Partnership Council meeting for consideration in 2007, if possible.

## Annex

### Statements in the context of the Meeting concerning the conclusions by the European Commission, the Russian Federation and the Federal Republic of Germany

The **European Commission** fully associates itself with the conclusions of the Kajaani Expert Meeting. The European Commission would like to reiterate its commitment to the follow-up process initiated today in Finland. We consider also that the enhanced cooperation between Member States and Russia, via their bilateral cultural programmes, would contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the culture Road Map. In our view the role of networks of the European cultural institutions is also of great importance in reaching this goal.

The **Russian Federation** states that the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting in Kajaani was conducted in the atmosphere full of creativity and ideas. Russian-Finnish cooperation experience, including that within the framework of the Northern Dimension, Barents Euro-Arctic region and Ars-Baltica, demonstrated the potential and perspectives of multilateral and bilateral cooperation between Russia and EU, and can be used in relationship with other EU countries.

The discussions showed also that despite the great interest in the development of cultural cooperation, it is impossible to raise cultural interaction to a higher level corresponding with the interests of Russia and EU member countries without a systematic and structured approach, without creating a relevant cooperation mechanism.

The Russian Federation supports the Finnish Presidency proposal to create Permanent Partnership Council on Culture and prepare a corresponding cooperation action plan.

On behalf of the next EU Presidency, Ambassador Schnelle welcomed the Finnish initiative aimed at strengthening the cultural aspects of the Fourth

Common Space. The German Presidency, in close consultation with all parties concerned, would further explore concrete possibilities to enhance the European dimension of the many forms of successful bilateral cultural cooperation between EU Member States and Russia which were presented at the meeting.

## 3. ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЯ СТРАНЫ-ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЯ

### СОВЕЩАНИЕ ЭКСПЕРТОВ ЕС-РОССИЯ

#### Исполнение "Культурной дорожной карты" по четвертому общему пространству

с 18 по 19 сентября 2006 года в г. Каяни

*Представители стран-членов ЕС, Европейской комиссии, Болгарии, Румынии и Российской Федерации договорились в Каяни 18-19 сентября 2006 г. о продвижении приведения в исполнение культурных аспектов дорожной карты по четвертому общему пространству, принятую Европейским Союзом и Российской Федерацией 10 мая 2005 года.*

Заключения Совещания:

1. После Совещания в Каяни, описания лучших результатов и опыта двустороннего и многостороннего сотрудничества, представленные на Совещании экспертов, будут перенесены в список рекомендаций и предложений, которые, в свою очередь, смогут быть использованы при разработке плана действий по сотрудничеству между странами ЕС и Россией.
2. Согласно Совещанию экспертов в дальнейшем сотрудничестве является необходимым использование действующих форм сотрудничества и действующих сетей с целью укрепить как европейское измерение и идентичность, так и культурное многообразие.
3. Для приведения в исполнение задачи укреплять предпосылки для сотрудничества, как указано в культурной дорожной карте, согласованной между ЕС и Россией, является чрезвычайно важным составление плана действий следуя статье 85 Соглашения о партнерстве и сотрудничестве.
4. С целью приведения в исполнение плана действий по сотрудничеству, важно, как указано в дорожной карте, чтобы план действий по сотрудничеству был разработан совместно, используя релевантные инструменты финансирования внешних связей ЕС, инструменты финансирования стран-членов и России, пожертвование других дарителей и деятелей гражданских обществ и прочих доступных ресурсов.
5. Рекомендации Совещания экспертов будут далее разработаны совместной рабочей группой и предварительный план действий по сотрудничеству должен быть представлен будущему заседанию Постоянного совета партнерства по культуре, в 2007 году, если возможно.

## Приложение

### Высказывания Европейской комиссии, Российской Федерации и Федеральной республики Германии по поводу заключений Совещания экспертов:

**Европейская Комиссия** полностью согласилась с заключениями Совещания экспертов в Каяни. Она выразила свою готовность усилить свой вклад в последующий процесс, который был сегодня инициирован Финляндией. Мы единого мнения, что продвинутое сотрудничество между странами-членами и Россией путем двусторонних программ по культуре будет служить достижению целей, поставленных в культурной дорожной карте. По нашему мнению, роль сетей европейских культурных институтов является также чрезвычайно важным для достижения поставленных целей.

**Российская Федерация** констатирует, что совещание экспертов Россия-ЕС по реализации “четвертой дорожной карты” прошло в творческой, наполненной идеями атмосфере. Представленный опыт сотрудничества, в том числе в рамках Северного измерения, БЕАР (Баренцева Евро-Арктического региона) и Арс Балтики, наглядно продемонстрировал возможности и перспективы сотрудничества между Россией и ЕС в многостороннем формате и может быть перенесен на отношения с другими странами ЕС.

Вместе с тем, дискуссии показали, что несмотря на большой интерес к развитию культурного сотрудничества, без системного и структурированного подхода, без создания соответствующего механизма сотрудничества невозможно поднять взаимодействие в сфере культуры на достойный, соответствующий

интересам России и стран-членов ЕС уровень.

Российская делегация поддерживает предложение финского председательства о необходимости формирования Постоянного совета партнерства и подготовки соответствующего плана действий.

От лица будущего председательства в ЕС, **Посол Шнэлле** поприветствовал инициативу Финляндии, которая затрагивает культурные аспекты четвертого общего пространства. Германское председательство, обсудив на заключительной беседе со всеми участвующими сторонами, будет заинтересовано в конкретных возможностях развивать различные формы удавшегося двустороннего культурного сотрудничества в области европейского измерения между странами-членами ЕС и Россией, которые принимали участие на данном Совещании.

## 4. Recommendations from the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting

The following section consists of recommendations that the Meeting Secretariat has picked out from the speeches of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting. The original proposals have been reworked into the form of recommendations and sent to the speakers and commentators in order to be revised and augmented.

It should be emphasised that the list of recommendations is by no means complete. It is based on the speeches and interventions of the Expert Meeting and thus doesn't represent the position of the Secretariat. The list doesn't attempt to cover all the possible fields and forms of cooperation. Its main purpose is merely to provide background material for the preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan. To make it better serve this end the Secretariat has arranged the recommendations in thematical order.

### 4.1. Continuation of the Kajaani process and preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan

-Culture should be understood broadly as a phenomenon which covers economic activity as part of the creative industries, copyright policy, innovation policy, promotion of creativity and trade liberalization.

-In order to develop cultural cooperation and contacts within the common space of culture, political dialogue and cooperation between authorities of EU and Russia should be enhanced to the same level as it is in other common spaces.

-Active and functioning cultural cooperation between EU and Russia should be built on the basis of the Road Map for the Fourth Common Space.

-During its Presidency in the second half of 2007 Portugal will strive to develop instruments of EU-Russia cultural cooperation based on the ideas advanced by the Participants of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting.

-It is essential to create a Cooperation Action Plan with operational mechanism of partnership. That kind of mechanism could be the Permanent Partnership Council.

-Cooperation action programme for the Russian Federation could include the promotion of sustainable cultural, social and economic development through a trans-regional and trans-sectoral approach.

-Projects which increase the flow of information about European cultural networks and give prerequisites for Russian organizations to participate in these networks should be an integral part of the future Cooperation Action Plan.

-One of the priorities of the future Cooperation Action Plan should be the promotion of public-private projects.

-Regional organizations' experiences of cooperation should be utilized in the execution of the Cooperation Action Plan.

-The Rapporteurs of the Kajaani Meeting should continue their meetings as an open working group. There should be a clear timetable, clear modes of operation and a survey of the possible sources of financing, covering the EU Member States, the Russian Federation and the European Commission.

-Member States, Russia, private foundations and business sponsorships provide important sources of funding for cultural cooperation. Cooperation Action Plan should include a part on financing.

-All appropriate multilateral financing instruments in the EU and Russia should be developed and utilized. Synergy between national and multinational sources of funding should be promoted in order to support cultural cooperation.

-The proposals submitted to Commissioner Figel' by Minister Sokolov on 22.6.2006 should be closely examined by experts.

## 4.2. Actors and policies

### 4.2.1. European Union - Programmes and Policies

-*The European Commission* has already been involved in several cooperation projects with Russian partners. The 10th anniversary of the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome in 2007 should be taken into account in the cultural cooperation between EU and Russia.

-Article 5.2. of the *Culture 2007 programme* opens the possibility for third countries to be full partners of the programme, provided that they fulfil the following two conditions: there must be a legal base for cooperation, and the countries in question must contribute to the financing of the programme. This contribution consists of an entry ticket and a payment of a part of the total budget of the programme. Russia can take part in the projects as one partner, financing its own share of the costs.

-*The Cultural Contact Points* promote the implementation of the European Union Culture Programme in the national level by exchanging information and advising the cultural organisations in each country on the application process and project planning in general when needed. The Cultural Contact Points also form a network, which enables them to share information and experiences of best practices in different countries. The Contact Points continue promoting the implementation of the new EU programmes in the period 2007-2013.

-The possibility of opening the network of Cultural Contact Points and the operators in the Member States for cultural actors from Russia should be investigated, as well as the possibilities for cooperation between EU and Russia in the execution of the *Culture 2007 programme*.

-It has been proposed to open the participation in the new *EU MEDIA programme for the period 2007-2013* to a number of third countries fulfilling certain conditions - the Russian Federation should determine its attitude to these conditions.

-The promotion of the cooperation in the Audiovisual field is closely related to a convergence of policy objectives and, in this context, compatibility of relevant policies in the media and audiovisual area with the EU policy including its international dimension, is a pre-requisite.

-*Institution Building Partnership Programme (TACIS-IBPP)*: In the spring of 2007 a specific call for proposals for cultural projects which are in line with the objectives of the Road Map covering the Fourth Common Space will be launched for which a budget of 2 million euros is available. The actors on the field should take advantage of this opportunity.

-*European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)*: It is important to take advantage of the financing possibilities for the common space of culture offered by the new European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument. Cooperation Action Plan should indicate how resources under the ENPI could be committed.

-Year 2008 will be the *European Year of Intercultural Dialogue*. EU and Russia could cooperate in organizing the events of that year, exploiting the synergy thus found also in long-term cooperation after 2008.

-The possibilities offered by a *North-South dialogue* should be exploited in EU-Russia cultural cooperation (the joint exhibition of contemporary Nordic design which is organized in Bulgaria in 2007 and financially supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers could be mentioned as an example).

-The EU should present its culture in all its diversity not only in the capital, but also in other regions of Russia, including Kaliningrad.

#### 4.2.2. Russia

-In planning the mutual projects and Cooperation Action Plan we should take full advantage of the creative, ethnocultural and financial potential of the Russian regions.

-The Russian Federation should join the *European Heritage Network* (Herein Information System) which helps to provide indicators for the sustainable use of cultural heritage and to promote the exchange of good practices for innovative heritage strategies.

-Drawing up a plan for the *management of historic cities in Russia* could be one specific aim for cooperation in the field of cultural heritage.

-The Russian Federation could ratify the *Valletta Convention* on the protection of the archaeological heritage and sign the *Faro Framework Convention* on the value of cultural heritage for society.

-The accession of the Russian Federation to the *Eurimages Agreement* (the Partial Agreement for the European Support Fund for the co-production and distribution of creative cinematographic and audiovisual works) should be promoted.

-The European Commission has already been involved in several cooperation projects with Russian partners. The *10th anniversary of the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement* and the *50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome* in 2007 should be taken into account in the cultural cooperation between EU and Russia.

-Concerning specific Council of Europe initiatives to be implemented, the *Cultural Policy Report of the Russian Federation* could be included in the European Compendium on Cultural Policies which should be updated.

-Russia should as adopt the Council of Europe's (CoE) instruments regarding media, and notably the *European Convention on Trans-frontier television*. This would be an approximation step that could



also enable Russia to meet one of the requirements for the participation of third countries in the EU support mechanisms for the audiovisual sector.

-The different forms of project and network cooperation promoted by *Ars Baltica* aim at strengthening the identity and cultural diversity of the Baltic Sea region. Russian participants have been involved in many *Ars Baltica* projects and the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian federation has promised to appoint a representative to the *Ars Baltica* organizing committee. In the future Russian participation in the cooperation should be enhanced.

While preparing a report of its activities for the ministerial conference, *Ars Baltica* could stress the importance of the cooperation with Russia as well as the additional value gained from multilateral cooperation.

-Although Russia is a member of the *Council of the Baltic Sea States*, so far it has not participated in the work of the Monitoring Group. It is suggested that Russia, following other member states of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, would name its representative to the Monitoring Group and its permanent working groups.

-*Grass-root level activities* should be promoted and obstacles that are hindering people-to-people cooperation should be removed.

-Cooperation between EU and Russia should take advantage of the resources offered by the *NGOs*. The *NGOs* would also need more funding to finance their activities.

-An NGO forum titled "*Together for the future – Forum on civil society cooperation of European Union and Russia*" was held in Lahti, Finland, 17.-18. November 2006. It brought together *NGOs* and experts from EU countries to discuss together with their most important Russian partners the future

forms of cooperation with Russia and the possibilities for cooperation on civil society level.

The main aims of the forum were to give the *NGOs* a forum for bringing forward their views and creating their own agenda concerning different issues in EU - Russia dialogue, to produce mutual partnership, networks and create project ideas for future cooperation and to produce recommendations to EU about developing cooperation between *NGOs* as well as contacts with citizens.

-The status of the *European cultural institutes in Russia* should be clarified in cooperation with Russian authorities.

-The promotion of *cooperation in the Audiovisual field* is closely related to a convergence of policy objectives and, in this context, compatibility of relevant policies in the media and audiovisual area with the EU policy including its international dimension, is a pre-requisite.

Thus in order to facilitate the legislative difficulties connected to co-productions in film and audiovisual sector, the differences between the legislations in Russia and in each EU Member State should be clarified.

-*Cultural tourism* plays important economic role in the development and utilization of the cultural capital of Russia. Cultural heritage and values should be included into new tourism programmes which promote international cooperation, e.g. the future Cooperation Action Plan.



#### 4.2.3. Regional Councils and the Northern Dimension

-*The Northern Dimension Policy*, which is part of EU external policies, is being linked to the EU-Russia cooperation through the Four Common Spaces. In accordance with the guidelines, approved in November 2005, the Northern Dimension policy will be the regional reflection of the Four Common Spaces. The Northern Dimension political declaration and framework document, on which the new policy will be based, were adopted at a high-level Northern Dimension meeting, which was held on 24 November in Helsinki, in connection with the EU-Russia Summit. The Northern Dimension offers an already existing tool for quick implementation of cooperation projects especially with Northwest Russia.

One of the questions at the moment is: Could a Northern Dimension partnership in the field of culture be useful in enhancing cultural cooperation between the EU, Russia and other countries in the region?

-Cultural actors from the Barents region make northern dimension visible in the cultural sector. Culture's role in the Northern dimension policy should be strengthened, since culture has also an increasing economic impact.

-During the Russian presidency of *the Arctic Council* culture was the priority policy field. The member states' ministers of culture met in January 2006 in order to promote cultural cooperation in the Arctic region, and an important goal for the Council is to make this summit a regular event.

-Cultural cooperation between regions, governments and private actors in the Arctic region should be developed.

-While developing the culture of the Arctic region as a whole, it is especially important to protect and support the languages and cultures of the indigenous peoples in the region.

-Baltic Sea States' Council of the Ministers of Culture - *Ars Baltica*: The different forms of project and network cooperation promoted by Ars Baltica aim at strengthening the identity and cultural diversity of the Baltic Sea region. Russian participants have been involved in many Ars Baltica projects and the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian federation has promised to appoint a representative to the Ars Baltica organizing committee. In the future Russian participation in the cooperation should be enhanced.

-While preparing a report of its activities for the ministerial conference, Ars Baltica could stress the importance of the cooperation with Russia as well as the additional value gained from multilateral cooperation.

-Ars Baltica could be one of the executors of the Road Map. The aim should be to look for complex solutions, which would enable various existing networks to cooperate in order to achieve the common goals.

-Baltic Sea States' Council of the Ministers of Culture - *Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage*: The task of the Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea Region is to promote and develop the cooperation, mainly between the responsible national bodies, but also involving other actors. The Monitoring Group has initiated four permanent working groups, which cover the fields of Underwater Heritage, Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage, Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice and Sustainable Historic Towns.

The projects prepared by the Monitoring Group, dealing with the promotion of sustainable cultural tourism, cultural heritage education, black archaeology, preservation of historic parks and gardens, preservation of old manor houses in the Baltic Sea region and the conservation of ruins and fortifications, among other things, should be advanced by common actions.

-Although Russia is a member of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, so far it has not participated in the work of the Monitoring Group. It is suggested that Russia, following other member states of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, would name its representative to the Monitoring Group and its permanent working groups.

-*Barents' Culture Committee*: The European view-  
ing supposes that culture and "people to people"  
cultural contacts are the most important factors of  
economical development and rise of employment  
level in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region today. The  
movement should be realized in both directions:  
from cultural development to economical one and  
from economical - to cultural.

-Collaboration in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region  
needs EU attention and support.

-The cultural dialogue between the Barents Euro-  
Arctic region and the rest of Europe should also be  
increased in order to strengthen the European cul-  
tural unity.

-More information about the everyday life in the  
Barents region should be available. There is already  
an existing Barents Cultural Portal, which is a part  
of the common Barents portal ([www.barentsinfo.org](http://www.barentsinfo.org)). Nevertheless more cooperation between jour-  
nalists is needed, as well as appropriate structures to  
support their work.

-Cultural actors from the Barents region make  
northern dimension visible in the cultural sector.  
Culture's role in the Northern dimension policy  
should be strengthened, since culture has also an  
increasing economic impact.

-*The Nordic Council of Ministers* has for some time  
been involved in cooperation with Northwest Rus-  
sia, including Kaliningrad. It has an office in St.  
Petersburg and contact points in Murmansk, Arch-  
angelsk and Petrozavodsk.

-The Nordic Council of Ministers has several pro-  
grammes for exchange between Northwest Rus-  
sia and Nordic countries. These include cultural  
exchange for children and young people, exchange  
programmes for journalists, civil servants and prac-  
titioners in cultural management as well as a travel  
grant programme for professional artists (SLEIP-  
NIR).

-The Nordic Culture Fund has funded several coop-  
eration projects in the Nordic region.

-Institutions in Nordic countries are very keen to  
take part in cooperation in Kaliningrad, where large  
projects in the field of culture are already underway.

-The Nordic cooperation in the field of culture is  
currently ongoing a reform. The new structure, in  
place at the beginning of 2007, will work with the-  
matic programmes which can include possibilities to  
an international cooperation.

#### 4.2.4. Networks

-*The Network of European Union National Institutes  
for Culture (EUNIC)* is invited to initiate a process  
where EUNIC and its member institutes, cultural  
institutes of the EU countries in Russia and Russia's  
cultural institutes in the EU countries will together  
develop prospective forms of cooperation with Rus-  
sia and, based on their experiences, make proposals  
for the future culture Cooperation Action Plan.

-The national cultural centres are important tools  
of cultural cooperation in the national level. The  
EUNIC could, for example, play a central role in  
coordinating bilateral cultural programmes.

-The status of the European cultural institutes in  
Russia should be clarified in cooperation with Rus-  
sian authorities.

-The Hungarian Cultural Institute in Moscow fully  
supports the goal of enhancing cultural cooperation  
between EU and Russia and offers its facilities to be  
used for organizing events that are connected to it.

-The Russian Federation should join the *European Heritage Network (Herein Information System)* which helps to provide indicators for the sustainable use of cultural heritage and to promote the exchange of good practices for innovative heritage strategies.

-The first meeting of the heads of the agencies in the EU responsible for heritage, *European Heritage Summit*, was held in May 2006. The Summit will continue to meet informally on annual basis as the European Heritage Heads Forum, and also Russia can be invited to take part in its activities.

#### 4.2.5. NGOs

-Cooperation between EU and Russia should take advantage of the resources offered by the *NGOs*. The NGOs would also need more funding to finance their activities.

-An NGO forum titled "Together for the future – Forum on civil society cooperation of European Union and Russia" was held in Lahti, Finland, 17-18. November 2006. It brought together NGOs and experts from EU countries to discuss together with their most important Russian partners the future forms of cooperation with Russia and the possibilities for cooperation on civil society level.

The main aims of the forum were to give the NGOs a forum for bringing forward their views and creating their own agenda concerning different issues in EU - Russia dialogue, to produce mutual partnership, networks and create project ideas for future cooperation and to produce recommendations to EU about developing cooperation between NGOs as well as contacts with citizens.

#### 4.2.6. Other Actors

-Since its accession to the *Council of Europe's* European Cultural Convention in 1991, cooperation has been developed with the Russian Federation for instance through the pilot project "Bridges to new partnerships for culture" (2003-2005), the Creating Cultural Capital Project and work on the cultural

heritage preservation in the city of Rostov Veliky selected for its symbolic value and the urgency of the urban and environmental problems.

-The following more recent initiatives have been undertaken in the context of the Russian Presidency of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers: the Conference "Dialogue of Cultures and Inter-Faith Cooperation" – the Volga Forum in Nizniy Novgorod (September 2006) - and the Council of Europe White Paper on intercultural dialogue as well as the launch of the European Heritage Days with an important Colloquy on the values of Europe's cultural heritage (St Petersburg, 21-22 September 2006).

-As regards the future, a first possibility for practical cooperation under the auspices of the Council of Europe would be the continuation of the work launched at the Volga Forum aimed at the development of intercultural dialogue between communities and bearing in mind both the 2006-2010 Russian Plan for the preservation of the country's multi-ethnic cultural heritage as well as the initiatives launched during the Russian Chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers concerning dialogue between religious communities.

-Cooperation action programme for the Russian Federation could for instance include the following objectives:

- promoting sustainable cultural, social and economic development through a trans-regional and trans-sectoral approach;
- providing assistance to individual participating areas to adapt their institutions, policies and legislation to the changing society;
- enhancing coordination and synergies between institutions in order to ensure the transversally and sustainability of public policies.

-Concerning specific Council of Europe initiatives to be implemented in the coming months, the Cultural Policy Report of the Russian Federation could be included in the European Compendium on Cultural Policies which should be updated.

-The Council of Europe is ready to place its expertise in those areas in which it has recognised expertise at the disposal of the countries and institutions involved and participate in any future cooperation in culture or cultural heritage.

-The EU's Council of Ministers has adopted the decision to ratify the *UNESCO* Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and the objective is for the European Community and its Member States to jointly deposit their instruments of ratification as soon as possible. It is highly desirable that the Russian Federation would also proceed to a quick ratification of the Convention.

-When both the Russian Federation and the European Community and its Member States have joined the UNESCO Convention on cultural diversity and the Convention has entered into force, we need to formulate projects in the Cooperation Action Plan that will carry the Convention into effect.

### 4.3. Some existing models for cooperation

-The cultural cooperation that is already existing between EU and Russia should be better presented, promoted and exploited.

-*The Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum* offers a functioning model for the EU-Russia cultural cooperation. It could be adapted to a broader scale by developing it into a more multilateral direction.

The organizers of the Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum will arrange a possibility for other EU countries to become acquainted with the functioning and the results of the Forum in order to develop the forms of bilateral and multilateral cooperation.

-*Forum of Slavic Cultures*, which was created in 2004, aims at highlighting the new Slavic dimension of the EU. During its EU Presidency in 2008,

Slovenia intends to support the activities of the Forum and to promote the traditions of other Slavic countries in the EU and the New Neighbourhood.

It is also in Russian interests to promote cooperation between Russia and the Slavic peoples in the EU countries.

-The existing agreement-based *collaboration between artistic universities and institutions in Russia and Estonia* could be used as a more general example for cooperation.

-For some time now France has organized *national cultural seasons*, inviting foreign partners to present their national cultures. France and Russia are planning to organize cross-cultural seasons with Russia in 2009 and 2010, and during the French Presidency in the second semester of 2008 a big European cultural festival will also be carried out in France. These examples of bilateral and multilateral cultural cooperation could also be noted in the Cooperation Action Plan.

-*Collaboration in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region* can be used as a model of multilateral cultural cooperation in building Russian-European relations.

-The experience of *cooperation between Russia and Bulgaria* should be utilized in developing cultural cooperation between EU and Russia.

-Good example of the kind of cooperation that should be carried on is the *Europa Nostra award*, which was granted to a Russian Karelian village some time ago.

#### 4.4. Key fields and forms of cooperation

-*Bilateral cooperation* and people-to-people contacts provide the essence of cultural exchanges, and therefore cooperation between individuals and actors of civil society should be promoted by, for example, facilitating the work of national cultural institutes and the cooperation between them (EUNIC).

-*Cultural tourism* plays important economic role in the development and utilization of the cultural capital of Russia. Cultural heritage and values should be included into new tourism programmes which promote international cooperation, e.g. the future Cooperation Action Plan.

-*Cultural heritage* has direct economic value, which is partly realised through tourism but also through other means such as the re-use of buildings for new purposes.

-Cultural heritage has also a social significance. By forming the everyday surrounding of people's lives it affects both their well-being and identity.

-There are four key areas of cooperation in the field of cultural heritage: technical conservation advances, policy exchange, training and exchanges of people and influencing international legislation and funding streams.

-In the cultural heritage sector there are many existing forums where participants from different EU countries could exchange views, promote good practices, set guidelines and create administrative and economical conditions for the development of innovative projects. This would nevertheless require stronger commitment from the partaking countries. These forums could also participate in the development of EU-Russia cooperation in the field of cultural heritage.

-The first meeting of the heads of the agencies in the EU responsible for heritage, European Heritage Summit, was held in May 2006. The Summit will continue to meet informally on annual basis as the European Heritage Heads Forum, and also Russia can be invited to take part in its activities.

-Specific cooperation projects involving partners in the Russian Federation and other European countries could draw inspiration from joint initiatives being carried out in South East Europe by the Council of Europe and the European Commission in the area of the integrated conservation of cultural heritage.

-Drawing up a plan for the management of historic cities in Russia could be one specific aim for cooperation in the field of cultural heritage.

-The Russian Federation could ratify the Valletta Convention on the protection of the archaeological heritage and sign the Faro Framework Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society.

-More sources of funding are needed for cooperation in the heritage sphere.

-Cooperation between EU and Russia in the field of *cinematography* should focus on film co-production. Russia and Europe should concentrate on developing common European cinematography space. Co-production and joint funds are the basis of the future work.

-The EU maintains the need for a special treatment of audiovisual services in trade policy negotiations, in light of the fact that the *audiovisual sector* has an essential cultural dimension and the development of the sector cannot be left solely to market forces.

-The *cooperation between art universities in Russia and the EU countries* is vivid and it should be developed in different spheres of art according to the Bologna process when building the Common European Space for Education.

-The collaboration could in practice include the following forms:

- exchanges for students and teaching staff in order to study, make art and carry out research programmes
- to give an access for the students and teachers to the studios and housing for summer courses and field practice
- supervision and advanced training for the graduates by the teachers of the involved institutions
- exchange of information about teaching methods
- exchange of information about the exhibitions, festivals and other cultural events
- mutual participation of the teachers and academic staff in the conferences and seminars
- organizing joint exhibitions and projects
- collaboration in joint educational and research projects and participation in international programmes and networks.

-In order to develop cooperation between artistic universities and institutions in EU countries and Russia, a programme like the Socrates/Erasmus/Leonardo programmes focusing on arts and design and media education would be needed. Existing programmes that are open to limited Russian participation are not sufficient.

-The possibilities offered by a *North-South dialogue* should be exploited in EU-Russia cultural cooperation (the joint exhibition of contemporary Nordic design which is organized in Bulgaria in 2007 and financially supported by the Nordic Council of Ministers could be mentioned as an example).

-*Fight against piracy* is in our common interest in order to secure the economic prerequisites of culture.

-When planning the Cooperation Action Plan we should pay special attention to the *intellectual property rights* in order to remove barriers for cooperation.

-*Cooperation involving youth in EU and Russia*: Societies in the Russian Federation and in the countries of the European Union are going through significant changes and challenges, questioning their identities and future. Therefore it appears appropriate to

promote forms of cultural cooperation which take into account the youth in our countries.

-*Promotion of Russian language and cultures of the Russian Federation*: Russia wants to increase its cultural presence in Europe, aiming to increase the popularity of Russian language and the cultures of the various peoples of the Russian Federation.

-The youth in the EU countries should be encouraged to learn Russian, and likewise more Russians should learn languages of the EU Member States.

-*Mobility, reciprocity and respect* are important both as a foundation for cooperation and as its methods. Therefore they should be included in the Cooperation Action Plan.

-It is important to create a programme that promotes not only government-to-government connections, but also *people-to-people contacts* and the *mobility of people*.

-It is also essential to enhance *student and teacher mobility* and *comparability of degrees* in the framework of two tier system and to maintain the best practices and know-how in education structures and processes e.g. in performing arts.

Therefore a funding framework should be established for the financing of *teacher and student exchanges* between artistic universities and institutions in Russia and in the EU countries.



## 4.5. Improving the preconditions for cooperation

-The Finnish Institute of Russian and East European Studies is willing, by virtue of its new strategy, to promote the strengthening of cultural relations between EU and Russia and to boost the partnerships of the Northern Dimension.

-The publication prepared by the Institute, “*Cultural Cooperation between the European Union and the Russian Federation: Sources of Funding*”, has been made available online. The EU countries should supplement this information and Russia respectively should provide information on possible sources of funding.

-In order to facilitate cultural cooperation between EU and Russia a mechanism for *transparent reporting of the cooperation projects and best practices* should be created.

-There should be an *electronic database* that could be used for partner search and the creation of partnership consortia.

-*Institution Building Partnership Programme (TACIS-IBPP)*: In the spring of 2007 a specific call for proposals for cultural projects which are in line with the objectives of the Road Map covering the Fourth Common Space will be launched for which a budget of 2 million euros is available. The actors on the field should take advantage of this opportunity.

-More information about the everyday life in the Barents region should be available. There is already an existing *Barents Cultural Portal*, which is a part of the common Barents portal ([www.barentsinfo.org](http://www.barentsinfo.org)). Nevertheless more cooperation between journalists is needed, as well as appropriate structures to support their work.

-Specific cooperation issue could focus on a plan for *institutional capacity-building*.

## 5. Speeches from the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting

### 5.1. Speeches from the Opening Session of the Meeting:

#### Welcome and Objectives of the Meeting

*Ms Tanja Saarela, Minister of Culture, Finland*

EU-Russia Culture Expert Meeting  
Kajaani  
18.9.2006

Dear colleagues, Minister Sokolov and Minister Lehtomäki, Director-General Quintin, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentleman!

We are here to open the first expert meeting on culture between the European Union, its Member States and the Russian Federation.

I wish you all warmly welcome to Kajaani, the capital of the old province of Kainuu. The castle ruins in the middle of river Kajaani tell us about a history of conflicts and wars, as castles and ruins often do. We are today here on the aborder of the eastern and western cultures of Europe with the purpose of building a cultural bridge of mutual understanding and cooperation. Our meeting is

making history. Much is expected from us.

I would like to start by presenting to you, Ladies and Gentlemen, the foreign relations context in which our meeting is arranged. - Let us start at the beginning.

The founding document in the relations between the European Union and Russia is the Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation – PCA for short – which took force in 1997. Its Article 85 relates to culture.



## Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA, 1997)

### Title IX - Cultural cooperation

#### ARTICLE 85.

1. The Parties undertake to promote cultural cooperation with the aim of reinforcing the existing links between their peoples and to encourage the mutual knowledge of their respective languages and cultures while respecting creative freedom and reciprocal access to cultural values.
2. Cooperation shall cover in particular the following areas:
  - exchange of information and experience in the field of conservation and protection of monuments and sites (architectural heritage);
  - cultural exchanges between institutions, artists and other persons working in the area of culture;
  - translation of literary works.
3. The Cooperation Council may make recommendations for the implementation of this Article.

From the outset, then, culture was part of the co-operation areas, but so far the Article has not been activated. The Cooperation Council mentioned in the Article has never convened. Nor has the key decision-making body implementing strategic EU-Russia partnership, the Permanent Partnership Council, ever met in its cultural ministers composition. Culture was at risk of being left by the roadside in the implementation of the PCA.

In 2003, when I was starting my term as Minister of Culture, I was already convinced that cultural cooperation is a strong tool for enhancing tolerance and mutual understanding. My work with cultural, sport and youth policy and church matters have only consolidated this faith in the valuable contribution culture has to make to the public good. Recent times have tragically shown how barriers between cultures and lack of cooperation skills lead to conflicts, death and devastation.

When steps were being taken to build EU-Russia cooperation on the foundation of the Four Common Spaces, I personally saw it important that culture, as an area of cooperation, is not overlooked in the way it had been. My view was bolstered by the proof we in Finland had of the benefits of cultural cooperation with Russia.

## The Finnish-Russian Cultural Forums

Forum	Year	Participants
Helsinki	2000	144
Novgorod	2001	159
Lappeenranta	2002	300
St. Petersburg	2003	270
Turku	2004	350
Vologda	2005	227
Kajaani	2006	312

We have been developing the Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum since 2000 in order to help cultural actors at the grassroots level to find each other. I personally have attended three Cultural Forums: those in St Petersburg in 2003, in Turku in 2004, and in Vologda in 2005. The enthusiasm and the atmosphere I've witnessed at these Forums, as well as the cooperation and results they produce, have convinced me of the great contribution that direct cooperation between artists, cultural institutions and organisations can make to intercultural understanding, tolerance, access to culture, and the mobility of artists and cultural products. I am similarly convinced that cultural cooperation boosts the economic efficiency and market-driven growth in the sector as a whole.

As Minister of Culture of an EU country, I have come to know European cultural heritage on a wide scale and in depth, its diversifying wealth, its temporal span and the richness of contemporary art. I have also seen glimpses of the immense cultural potential of our neighbour, Russia, her multiculturalism and the spectrum of indigenous cultures. Witnessing this rich intellectual and cultural resource, I have become more and more certain that the EU Member States and Russia have a great deal to give to each other and a great deal to share in cultural terms. Together, the western and eastern cultures in Europe can offer competitive products to the global and rapidly growing cultural and content market.

### Road Maps for the Four Common Spaces and culture

#### -2003 EU-Russia Summit in St. Petersburg - adoption of the Four Common Spaces

- Common Economic Space
- Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice
- Common space of Cooperation in the Field of External Security
- Common space on Research, Education and Culture

#### -2005 EU-Russia Summit in Moscow - adoption of the Road Maps for the Four Common Spaces

#### -2006 EU-Russia Expert Meeting, Kajaani - promotion of the implementation of the Fourth Road Map

At the outset, when the EU-Russia Summit and the EU-Russia strategic partnership policy – the four Common Spaces – were being prepared, culture was not discussed at all, but was later added to the agenda. The Federal Republic of Germany worked especially actively for this.

As a means of implementing the four Common Spaces, the parties chose Road Maps, which were later adopted at the Moscow Summit on 10 May 2005. This Expert Meeting in Kajaani has been

convened to discuss the implementation of the Cultural Aspects of the Road Map for the Fourth Common Space.

In the other fields of cooperation, implementation has made rapid strides.

In culture, the progress has been slower because there is no model for EU-Russia cooperation: there is no cooperation programme, no financial framework, no bodies to prepare cooperation, no procedure for establishing such a body. In culture, we have to begin everything almost from zero.

Dear participants, The fact that we are right at the beginning is a wonderful opportunity to steer development in the direction we want.

The significance of cultural cooperation has been given a seal of approval at the St Petersburg and Moscow Summits. During the preparations for the Finnish Presidency, I was deliberating how this political will could be translated into practical action.

In the course of the Presidency preparations in 2005, we were in contact with the officials responsible for external relations in the Commission and in the Council. I asked Minister Sokolov for his personal opinion of the matter at the Vologda Forum in 2005. After this groundwork, in January 2006, I discussed the matter with Commissioner Figel', who is in charge of cultural matters. All the parties agreed that we need to take action in order to develop cultural cooperation. As a result of this mutual understanding, we added this Kajaani expert meeting to the Presidency programme.

## Participants of the Kajaani Expert Meeting

Officials responsible for international cultural cooperation in the administration of cultural affairs of the EU Member States and Accessing Countries	26
Officials responsible for cultural cooperation in the foreign affairs administration of the EU Member States and Accessing countries	10
EU Member States' and Accessing Countries' Cultural Attachés in Moscow	12
Representatives of the EU Commission	7
Representatives of the Russian Federation	25
Other Speakers and Commentators	16
Organizers and others	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>136</b>

As participants, we invited one official responsible for international cultural cooperation and one responsible for external relations in the cultural sector from every EU country and from Russia. Additionally, the invited experts include officials responsible for cultural affairs in the Moscow embassies of the EU countries, who have a vantage point into cultural cooperation between their countries and Russia. Minister Sokolov leads the Russian Delegation composed of representatives of both foreign relations and cultural administration. As organisers we are delighted with the participation rate

## The Regions of Northwest Russia



In EU-Russia cooperation, North-West Russia has quite a special role alongside the Capital City, Moscow. In view of this, the Russian delegation also includes the ministers of culture and chairpersons of the cultural committees of these regions, to whom I extend our cordial welcome.

This opening session gathers together not only all the participants of the EU-Russia meeting, but also around 300 participants of the seventh Finnish-Russian Forum. After the opening, the Forum will work in their own venue, where altogether 65 partner pairs talk about their joint projects.

Dear participants of the EU - Russia Culture Expert Meeting, At the social events in the evening, you will have opportunities for direct grassroots-level contacts. You can ask the partner pairs how their project negotiations are processing. Although we are otherwise working separately, the evening get-togethers listed in the programme are intended both for the Forum participants and for the participants of our meeting.

I wish the Forum partners welcome to this opening session and hope that in the evenings you actively share your experience with the participants of this meeting.

In outlining the programme, we got valuable expert help from the Commission External Relations, who advised us to focus on the four cooperation fields mentioned in the Road Map. We have invited experts from the EU countries and Russia to tell us how they think cooperation should be developed in these fields, what kind of experiences there are and who could be possible cooperation partners. I want to express our gratitude to all the speakers who accepted our invitation to share their expertise with us as a basis of our discussions. Welcome to help us forward on our road.

## EU and Russia The Northern Dimension



The theme of the second day looks at how different intergovernmental organisations - in which both the EU Commission, EU Member States and Russia participate - could contribute to the implementation of the Culture Road Map in the northern areas. The Union and Russia are currently revising their Northern Dimension policy. The starting point for the preparations is that the Northern Dimension region will implement the Road Maps of the Four Common Spaces as applicable. Thus, the northern cultural dimension is a reflection of the cultural aspects of the Fourth Common Space.

We shall also hear the views of the Nordic Council of Ministers, the Council of Europe and the European Parliament about cooperation prospects in the field of culture.

By inviting the regional councils and other inter-governmental bodies, we wanted to underscore the fact that there are already several structures engaged in EU-Russia cooperation. Similarly, cultural actors in the EU countries and in Russia already have joint structures for collaboration.

I think a central aim and a major challenge for our meeting is to explore ways to improve conditions for the operation of these structures. It is possible that no new structures will be needed. The existing instruments must be activated, by means of the cooperation agenda outlined in the Road Map, to support culture.



## Participants in the rapporteurs' meetings

<b>Andrey Avetisyan</b>	<i>Mission of the Russian Federation to the European Communities</i>
<b>Bettina Beywl</b>	<i>Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Moscow</i>
<b>Sean Carroll</b>	<i>EU Commission's Delegation in Moscow</i>
<b>Christine Fritz</b>	<i>Permanent Representation of Germany to the European Union</i>
<b>Mikhail Horev</b>	<i>Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Russian Federation (in Kajaani)</i>
<b>Krzysztof Kania</b>	<i>European Commission</i>
<b>Sergei Kazantsev</b>	<i>Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of Russian</i>
<b>Kerstin Kronvall</b>	<i>Embassy of Finland in Moscow</i>
<b>Taneli Lahti</b>	<i>Substitute of Mr. John Penny, Principal Administrator, Relex, European Commission</i>
<b>Maija Lummeppuro</b>	<i>Ministry of Education of Finland</i>
<b>John Penny</b>	<i>European Commission</i>
<b>Günter Rauer</b>	<i>Permanent Representation of Germany to the European Union</i>
<b>Rolf-Dieter Schnelle</b>	<i>Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Germany, (in Kajaani)</i>
<b>Sergey Shevchenko</b>	<i>Mission of the Russian Federation to the European Communities</i>
<b>Harri Syväsalmi</b>	<i>Finland's Permanent Representation, European Union</i>
<b>Paula Tuomikoski</b>	<i>Ministry of Education of Finland</i>

The Presidency Conclusions for this meeting have been drafted by the Rapporteurs, who represent the Commission External Relations; the Directorate-General for Education and Culture; the current and next Presidency, Finland and Germany; and Russian foreign relations and cultural administrations.

The Rapporteurs have prepared Draft Presidency Conclusions for you, dear participants, as a background document. This draft gives the background of the meeting and notes that the Secretariat will compile all the cooperation ideas put forward by participants. These will be available on the web site of the Finnish Ministry of Education after our Meeting, and the participants are invited to supplement them. This material will serve follow-up action.

It is our intention that the Presidency will prepare a meeting document containing (1) the Rapporteurs' summation of the meeting; (2) the measures proposed by the participants; and (3) the Presidency Conclusions. In the background document handed out to you, the last part is still open. The Presidency Conclusions will be formulated at the end of the second day based on all the contributions and discussions. Drawing on the Rapporteurs preparatory work and the expert views presented during the two

meeting days, the Conclusions will recommend how the implementation of the Road Map could proceed.

The Road Map already indicates how the work could proceed, noting that the possibility of a cooperation programme will be considered. Our meeting should seek answers to three questions: (1) How should such a cooperation document be drawn up, by whom, and who will decide on it? (2) What kind of and whose cooperation should be given priority? and (3) How should the financing for cooperation be organised?

Our Rapporteurs have studied in advance technical options as regards the form of the document. Their proposal is: it should be a cooperation action-plan. As regards the substance of cooperation, today we look forward to hearing your proposals, which will be recorded for further work. Likewise, I hope that these two days will give us an idea of which intergovernmental bodies are ready to promote cultural cooperation and which cultural networks within the EU would be interested in building cooperation with their counterparts in Russia.

As concerns financing, the Road Map notes that cooperation should be considered within the relevant external relations instruments. This naturally

refers to the ENPI, which is currently being developed and which is a key source of financing along with some others. We should not limit our quest solely to EU sources, there are also national instruments for financing EU-Russia cultural cooperation. At the request of the Ministry of Education, the Finnish Institute for Russian and East European Studies asked each EU country whether they have financing schemes that could support cultural cooperation between it and Russia. – And, yes, there are such instruments. We'll hear more about this later.

On the subject of financing, I would like to point out that culture should not always be seen as an actor which only expends national resources. Cultural production also has a business aspect. For culture, we must ensure conditions conducive to economic cooperation and thereby diversify its financing.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen. On behalf of the Presidency, I take great pleasure in opening this first joint meeting on culture between the European Union and Russia. May it be an impetus for cooperation which seeks, to quote the Road Map:

*To promote a structured approach to cultural cooperation between the enlarged EU and Russia, to foster the creativity and mobility of artists, public access to culture, the dissemination of art and culture, intercultural dialogue and knowledge of the history and cultural heritage of the peoples of Europe.”*

*To strengthen and enhance the European identity on the basis of common values, including freedom of expression, democratic functioning of the media, respect of human rights including the rights of persons belonging to minorities and promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity as a basis of vitality of civil society in Europe without dividing lines.*

*To develop cooperation between the cultural industries of the EU and Russia in order to increase both their cultural and economic impact.*

Dear participant of the EU-Russia Culture Expert Meeting, I wish you all cordially welcome here to Kajaani to develop the Culture Road Map into a map leading us to practical cultural cooperation!

## Приветствие и цели Совещания

*Танья Саарела, Министр культуры  
финляндии*

Совещание экспертов ЕС и России по сотрудничеству в области культуры  
Каяни  
18.9.2006

Дорогие коллеги! Уважаемый министр Соколов!  
Уважаемая министр Лехтомяки!  
Уважаемый генеральный директор Квинтин!  
Ваши превосходительства!  
Дамы и господа!

Мы собрались здесь для того, чтобы открыть первое экспертное совещание по культурному сотрудничеству между Европейским Союзом, странами-участницами ЕС и Российской Федерацией.

Я рада приветствовать вас в Каяни, столице древней финской провинции Кайнуу. Посредине реки Каяни, на острове, находятся развалины старинного замка. Как это обычно бывает с руинами и замками, этот пейзаж напоминает нам о войнах и конфликтах, которыми полна история. Сегодня мы встретились на границе между восточной и западной культурными зонами Европы. Наша цель – перекинуть через эту границу мост, основанный на культуре, взаимопонимании и сотрудничестве. Без преувеличения, наша встреча имеет историческое значение, и мы должны оправдать ожидания, которые возлагают на нас наши народы.

Дамы и господа, сначала я хотела бы обратиться к сфере международных отношений, поскольку именно в этом контексте организована наша встреча. Давайте начнем с самого начала.

Основополагающим документом, определяющим отношения между Европейским Союзом и Россией, является Соглашение о партнерстве и сотрудничестве (СПС), которое вступило в силу в 1997 г. Сотрудничеству в сфере культуры посвящена Статья 85 Соглашения.

## Соглашение о партнерстве и сотрудничестве

### Раздел IX. Культурное сотрудничество

#### Статья 85

1. Стороны согласились содействовать развитию культурного сотрудничества с целью укрепления существующих связей между их народами и поощрять взаимное знание ими их соответствующих языков и культур на основе уважения свободы творчества и взаимного доступа к культурным ценностям.
2. Сотрудничество, в частности, охватывает следующие области: обмен информацией и опытом в области сохранения и охраны памятников и исторических мест (архитектурное наследие); культурный обмен между учреждениями, деятелями искусств и другими лицами, работающими в области культуры; перевод литературных произведений.
3. Совет сотрудничества может давать рекомендации относительно применения настоящей статьи.

Таким образом, с самого начала культура рассматривалась как одна из сфер сотрудничества, однако до сегодняшнего дня указанная статья так и не заработала. Совет по сотрудничеству, о котором говорится в 85-ой статье, ни разу не созывался. Что касается Постоянного совета по партнерству (основного органа, отвечающего за политические решения по реализации стратегического партнерства ЕС-Россия), то он также ни разу не собирался на уровне министров культуры. Дело шло к тому, что культура останется в стороне от общих процессов, связанных с реализацией СПС.

Я заняла пост министра культуры Финляндии в 2003 году, но еще до этого во мне укрепилось убеждение, что культурное сотрудничество имеет важнейшее значение для развития терпимости и взаимопонимания. Моя деятельность была связана с вопросами культуры и спорта, религиозными организациями и молодежной политикой, и это лишь укрепило во мне веру в то, что культура должна внести важнейший вклад в развитие общества. Трагические события последних лет со всей очевидностью пока-



зали, как барьеры между культурами, неумение сотрудничать оборачиваются конфликтами, смертью и разрушением.

В то время, когда шла работа по развитию сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией на основе «четырех общих пространств», мое личное мнение заключалось в том, что культура не должна остаться на обочине этого процесса – как это происходило в предыдущие годы. Моя точка зрения лишь подтверждается теми благотворными результатами культурного сотрудничества с Россией, которые мы ощущаем в Финляндии.

## Финско-российские культурные форумы

Forum	Year	Participants
Helsinki	2000	144
Novgorod	2001	159
Lappeenranta	2002	300
St. Petersburg	2003	270
Turku	2004	350
Vologda	2005	227
Kajaani	2006	312

Начиная с 2000 года, мы работаем над развитием нашего сотрудничества в рамках Финляндско-Российского культурного форума, который был создан для того, чтобы деятели культуры, в самом широком смысле этого слова, могли найти друг друга. Я лично участвовала в работе трех Культурных форумов: в 2003 г. в Санкт-Петербурге, в 2004 в Турку и в 2005 г. в Вологде. Атмосфера этих встреч, энтузиазм, дух сотрудничества и результаты, к которым они привели – все это убедило меня в том, что прямые контакты и взаимодействие между творческой интеллигенцией, художниками, учреждениями культуры и организациями, действующими в этой сфере, в огромной степени способствуют межкультурному взаимопониманию и терпимости, открывают доступ к культурным ценностям и вносят элемент мобильности в жизнь художников и сферу создания культурных ценностей. Я в равной мере убеждена и в том, что культурное сотрудничество способствует повышению экономи-

ческой эффективности и росту данного сектора за счет рыночных механизмов в целом.

Будучи министром культуры одной из стран Европейского Союза, я расширила и углубила свои познания в области культурного наследия Европы во всем его многообразии и временном охвате, включая богатейшую палитру современного искусства. Я также имела возможность убедиться в огромном культурном потенциале нашего соседа, России, со всем многообразием и многогранностью культур населяющих ее народов. Россия – богатейший источник интеллектуальных и культурных ценностей, и я все более убеждаюсь в том, что с точки зрения культуры странам ЕС и России есть чем поделиться друг с другом, не говоря уже о ценностях, которые являются для них общими. Вместе, западная и восточная части Европы могут укрепить свои конкурентные позиции на глобальном и быстро растущем рынке культурных ценностей.

## Дорожные карты по четырем общим пространствам и культуре

### -2003 Саммит ЕС-Россия в Санкт-Петербурге - договор о четырех общих пространствах

- Общее экономическое пространство
- Общее пространство по свободе, безопасности и праву
- Общее пространство по сотрудничеству в сфере внешней безопасности
- Общее пространство по исследованию, образованию и культуре

### -2005 Саммит ЕС-Россия в Москве - соглашение о Дорожных картах по четырем общим пространствам

### -2006 Собрание экспертов ЕС-Россия в Каяани - продвижение приведения в исполнение четвертого общего пространства

Сначала, на первой стадии подготовки Саммита ЕС-Россия и разработки политики стратегического пар-

тнерства ЕС-Россия в рамках «четырех общих пространств» вопросы культуры не обсуждались вовсе, хотя позднее они были добавлены в повестку дня, в первую очередь благодаря усилиям Федеративной Республики Германии.

Для реализации концепции четырех общих пространств требовались соответствующие механизмы, в качестве которых стороны выбрали «дорожные карты» – они были приняты на Московском саммите 10 мая 2005 г. Экспертное совещание в Каяни, которое мы открываем сегодня, созвано для обсуждения того, как будут реализованы культурные аспекты дорожной карты в рамках концепции четырех общих пространств.

Реализация данной концепции по другим направлениям сотрудничества идет весьма успешно. Что же касается культуры, то здесь заметно отставание, и это объясняется отсутствием модели, на которой бы в этой сфере основывалось сотрудничество между ЕС и Россией – нет программы взаимодействия, финансовой системы, нет органов, которые бы занимались разработкой программы сотрудничества, и не описаны процедуры, в соответствии с которыми такой орган мог бы быть создан. Иными словами, в области культуры нам приходится начинать почти с чистого листа.

Дорогие участники!

То, что мы находимся с вами в самом начале пути, на самом деле дает нам прекрасную возможность определять развитие нашего сотрудничества в том направлении, которое нам представляется наиболее правильным.

Значение сотрудничества в области культуры было подтверждено на Санкт-Петербургском и Московском саммитах. В то время, когда мы в Финляндии готовились к председательству нашей страны в Евросоюзе, я много думала о том, как в данном случае политическая воля может быть преобразована в практические действия.

В ходе подготовки к председательству в ЕС в 2005 году, мы активно взаимодействовали с официальными лицами, занимающимися в Европейской Комиссии и Европейском Совете внешними связями. На Вологодском форуме (2005 г.) я попросила министра Соколова поделиться со мной своим личным мнением относительно путей нашего сотрудничества. Это была, так сказать, предварительная работа, а в январе 2006 года я обсуждала эти вопросы с Комиссаром Фигелем, который отвечает в Еврокомиссии за сферу культуры. Все, кого я сейчас назвала, были согласны с тем, что нам пора приступить к активным действиям, направленным на развитие культурного сотрудничества. Исходя из этого, мы и включили нынешнее экспертное совещание в Каяни в программу председательства Финляндии в ЕС.

## Участники Совещания экспертов в Каяни

Чиновники, ответственные за международное культурное сотрудничество из администраций по культурным делам стран ЕС и вступающих стран	26
Чиновники, ответственные за культурное сотрудничество из администраций по внешним делам стран ЕС и вступающих стран	10
Культурные атташе стран ЕС и вступающих стран в Москве	12
Представители Еврокомиссии	7
Представители Российской Федерации	25
Другие докладчики и комментаторы	16
Организаторы и другие	40
<b>Итого</b>	<b>136</b>

В качестве участников от каждой страны ЕС и России мы пригласили по одному официальному лицу, отвечающему за развитие международного культурного сотрудничества, и по одному, отвечающему за внешние связи в сфере культуры. Кроме того, мы пригласили на это совещание экспертов, в числе которых – сотрудники посольств стран ЕС в Москве, имеющие непосредственный опыт работы в сфере культурного сотрудничества между их странами и Россией. Министр Соколов возглавляет российскую делегацию, в которую входят и представители внешнеполитических ведомств, и представители органов управления культурой. Мы, организаторы, очень довольны уровнем представительства на нашем совещании.

## Северо-западные регионы России



Наравне с Москвой, Северо-Западный регион России играет особую роль в сотрудничестве между ЕС и Российской Федерацией, поэтому в российскую делегацию также входят министры культуры и председатели комитетов культуры северо-западных областей России. Уважаемые господа, я сердечно приветствую вас от имени организаторов совещания.

Наша церемония открытия собрала не только участников совещания ЕС-Россия, но и около трехсот делегатов Седьмого Финляндско-российского форума. После завершения настоящей церемонии Форум продолжит свою работу в другом здании, где в общей сложности 65 пар партнеров будут обсуждать свои совместные проекты.

Уважаемые участники экспертного совещания ЕС-Россия! Во время наших вечерних мероприятий у вас будет возможность встретиться со своими коллегами и завязать полезные контакты с ними. Вы сможете поинтересоваться у партнерских пар, как идут переговоры относительно их проектов. Хотя, в общем, мы работаем отдельно друг от друга, вечерние приемы и иные вечерние мероприятия, указанные в нашей программе, организуются и для

участников Форума, и для участников нашего совещания.

Я приветствую делегатов Форума, находящихся сейчас вместе с нами, и надеюсь на то, что во время вечерних мероприятий мы услышим от вас много интересного.

При подготовке нашей программы мы получили ценную помощь от экспертов Директората Еврокомиссии по внешним связям, которые посоветовали нам сконцентрироваться на четырех направлениях сотрудничества, определенных дорожной картой. Мы попросили экспертов из стран ЕС и России рассказать нам, как они видят развитие сотрудничества по этим направлениям, какой в этом отношении существует ценный опыт и кто может быть партнерами в рамках такого сотрудничества. Я хочу выразить благодарность всем нашим участникам, которые согласились выступить на совещании с докладами и поделиться с нами своим опытом и пониманием стоящих перед нами задач. Я полагаю, что это послужит хорошей основой для дальнейших дискуссий. Господа, большое вам спасибо за эту помощь.

## ЕС и Россия Северное измерение



Второй день нашего совещания будет посвящен анализу того, как различные межправительственные организации (в которых участвуют и Комиссия ЕС, и отдельные страны-члены ЕС, и Россия) могут способствовать реализации «культурной» дорожной карты в северных регионах Европы. В настоящее время Европейский Союз и Россия пересматривают направления политики Северного измерения. В этом контексте отправной точкой в подготовительной работе будет реализация в регионе Северного измерения дорожных карт по четырем общим пространствам в соответствии с изложенной в них концепцией. Таким образом, «культурное северное измерение» отражает культурные аспекты четвертого общего пространства.

Мы также слушаем точку зрения Совета министров Северных стран, Совета Европы и Европейского Парламента относительно перспектив сотрудничества в области культуры.

Приглашая на наше совещание представителей региональных советов и других межправительственных организаций, мы хотели подчеркнуть, что в сотрудничестве ЕС-Россия уже сейчас участвует ряд структур. Подобным же образом, деятели куль-

туры и организации культуры в странах ЕС и России уже сейчас имеют совместные структуры, на основе которых может осуществляться сотрудничество. Я считаю, что основная задача нашего совещания заключается в том, чтобы проложить путь к улучшению предпосылок для развития этих структур. Возможно, никаких новых структур нам больше не понадобится. Следует эффективно задействовать уже имеющиеся механизмы в поддержку культурного сотрудничества – на основе программы сотрудничества, определенной в дорожной карте.

## Участники группы рапортеров

<b>Андрей Аветисян</b>	<i>Постоянное Представительство Российской Федерации при ЕС</i>
<b>Беттина Бейвл</b>	<i>Посольство Федеральной Республики Германии в Москве</i>
<b>Шон Каррол</b>	<i>Делегация Еврокомиссии в Москве</i>
<b>Кристине Фритц</b>	<i>Постоянное Представительство Германии при ЕС</i>
<b>Михаил Хорев</b>	<i>МИД Российской Федерации (в Каяни)</i>
<b>Кржистоф Кания</b>	<i>Европейская комиссия</i>
<b>Сергей Казанцев</b>	<i>Министерство культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ</i>
<b>Керстин Кронвалл</b>	<i>Посольство Финляндии в Москве</i>
<b>Танели Лахти</b>	<i>Заместитель первого администратора, RELEX, Европейская комиссия</i>
<b>Майя Лумменуро</b>	<i>Министерство образования Финляндии</i>
<b>Джон Пенни</b>	<i>Европейская комиссия</i>
<b>Гюнтер Рауэр</b>	<i>Постоянное Представительство Германии при ЕС</i>
<b>Ролф-Дитэр Шнэлле</b>	<i>Министр иностранных дел Германии (в Каяни)</i>
<b>Сергей Шевченко</b>	<i>Постоянное Представительство России при ЕС</i>
<b>Харри Сювясалми</b>	<i>Постоянное Представительство Финляндии при ЕС</i>
<b>Паула Туомикоски</b>	<i>Министерство образования Финляндии</i>

Заключение страны-председателя к настоящему совещанию было подготовлено рапортерами, которые представляют Директорат по внешним связям и Генеральный Директорат по образованию и культуре, а также нынешнего и следующего председателей ЕС (т. е. Финляндию и Германию) и соответствующие российские ведомства, отвечающие за внешние связи и культуру.

Выводы страны-председателя, подготовленные для вас рапортерами, являются базовым аналитическим документом, в котором представлена история вопроса, а также обозначены пункты, которые будут детально описаны после того, как Секретариат проанализирует все предложения по сотрудничеству, с которыми выступают участники совещания. По окончании нашего совещания эти материалы будут размещены на сайте Министерства образования Финляндии, и все участники смогут дополнить их своими замечаниями. Такой ресурс станет хорошим подспорьем в нашей дальнейшей работе.

Мы планируем, что страна-председатель подготовит общий документ по данному совещанию. В него войдут: (1) краткий обзор результатов совещания, подготовленный рапортерами, (2) мероприятия,

предложенные участниками, и (3) заключение страны-председателя. В базовом аналитическом документе, копию которого получил каждый из вас, последняя часть остается незаполненной – заключение страны-председателя будет оформлено по окончании второго дня совещания, исходя из всего комплекса высказанных мнений и суждений. На основе подготовительной работы, проведенной рапортерами, и экспертных оценок, представленных за два рабочих дня, это заключение будет содержать рекомендации относительно того, как будет претворяться в жизнь дорожная карта.

Собственно говоря, в дорожной карте уже говорится о том, как может проходить дальнейшая работа. В ней также учитывается возможность того, что будет разработана программа сотрудничества. На нашем совещании мы должны ответить на три вопроса: (1) Как должен быть разработан такой документ по сотрудничеству, кем он должен быть разработан и кем он будет утверждаться? (2) Какие направления сотрудничества и между какими сторонами должны стать приоритетными? и (3) Как должно быть организовано финансирование такого сотрудничества?



Наши рапортеры заранее постарались разобраться в том, какие могут быть практические варианты подготовки такого документа. Их мнение: это должен быть план действий по сотрудничеству. Что касается его содержательной стороны, то мы надеемся на ваши предложения, которые будут должным образом записаны и использованы в дальнейшей работе. Я также полагаю, что за эти два дня мы сможем определить свою позицию по следующим вопросам: какие межправительственные органы уже готовы подключиться к работе по развитию культурного сотрудничества и какие сетевые организации, работающие внутри ЕС в области культуры, были бы заинтересованы в развитии сотрудничества с партнерами в России.

Что касается финансирования, в дорожной карте указывается, что программы сотрудничества должны рассматриваться в рамках соответствующих механизмов, относящихся к сфере внешних связей. Очевидно, что речь в основном идет о программе «Европейское добрососедство и партнерство» (ENPI), которая сейчас разрабатывается и которая является одним из основных инструментов финансирования, наряду с несколькими другими. Вместе с тем, в поисках решения мы не можем ограничивать себя только источниками финансирования со стороны ЕС, поскольку существуют также механизмы финансирования на национальном уровне, и они тоже могут быть использованы для поддержки культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией. По поручению Министерства образования Институт российских и восточно-европейских исследований (Финляндия) обратился к каждой стране ЕС с вопросом: имеются ли в вашей стране финансовые механизмы, которые могли бы быть использованы для развития культурного сотрудничества между вашей страной и Россией? Да, такие механизмы есть, и о них мы поговорим чуть позднее.

Продолжая тему финансирования, я хочу вам напомнить, что финансирование культуры не всегда и не обязательно должно осуществляться за счет государственных ресурсов. Если говорить о рыночных механизмах и бизнесе, то они также имеют отношение к культуре, произведениям искусства и культурным ценностям, поэтому мы должны работать над

созданием таких условий, когда сотрудничество в сфере культуры было бы эффективным и с экономической точки зрения, что позволит нам серьезно диверсифицировать источники его финансирования.

Уважаемые дамы и господа! Ваши превосходительства! От имени Финляндии, председательствующей в настоящее время в Европейском Союзе, я поздравляю вас с открытием первого совместного совещания по культурному сотрудничеству между ЕС и Россией и хочу процитировать дорожную карту в той ее части, где говорится о целях сотрудничества в области культуры:

*Продвигать структурированный подход к культурному сотрудничеству между Россией и расширенным Евросоюзом, содействовать творчеству и мобильности деятелей культуры, повышению доступности культуры для населения, распространению искусства и культуры, межкультурному диалогу, углублению знания истории и культурного наследия народов Европы.*

*Укреплять и усиливать европейскую идентичность на основе общих ценностей, включая свободу выражения, демократическое функционирование СМИ, соблюдение прав человека, включая права лиц, принадлежащих к меньшинствам, и продвижение культурного и языкового многообразия как основы жизнеспособности гражданского общества в Европе без разделительных линий.*

*Развивать сотрудничество между сферами культуры России и ЕС в целях увеличения их культурного и экономического значения.*

Уважаемые участники экспертного совещания по вопросам культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией! Я очень рада, что мы смогли собраться сегодня в Каяни и надеюсь, что общими усилиями мы сможем превратить «культурную дорожную карту» в карту, ведущую наши страны к практическому сотрудничеству в области культуры.

## EU-Russia Road Map on the Common Space of Research and Education, including Cultural Aspects: Russia's View

*Mr Aleksandr Sokolov, Minister of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation*

Kajaani, Finland  
18 September 2006

Dear Minister Saarela, Dear Minister Lehtomäki, Dear Colleagues, Ladies and Gentlemen, Let me greet you all on behalf of the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation and the Russian delegation.

We came to Kajaani on the hospitable Finnish soil with a profound feeling of gratitude to the hosts and initiators of this forum, intended to lay down the groundwork for a multilateral partnership between the EU and Russia.

I would like to express my special gratitude to Finland for its presidency in the European Union, and to our Finnish hosts – for organising this meeting so well.

At this juncture, formation of a fourth common space in research, education and culture is very important for Russia, as this is where the intellectual capacity is built that will determine whether the nation will be able to compete successfully in a globalised international economy.

One of the immediate priorities Russia sees for itself is to tap its existing scientific, educational and cultural potential to the maximum in order to give an innovation impetus to its national economy. In this, Russia's strategic vision and goals have much in common with those of the EU.

The formation of a worldwide research, education, cultural and informational space in line with the Road Map will pool the resources that have remained isolated until now, and make them serve one of the foremost global causes – the cause of fostering a knowledge- and innovation-driven global economy that draws on achievements in culture and the arts.

## Background and key approaches

Looking back to the inception of an unusual international partnership programme such as the Road Map, we should single out two historic events. One was the May 2003 St. Petersburg Summit that sealed an understanding between the parties concerned as to the need to strengthen their partnership in nurturing a common space for research and education, including cultural aspects. The second milestone was passed on 10 May 2005 in Moscow, where the Road Map was approved by the President of Russia Vladimir Putin, Prime Minister of Luxembourg J.-C. Junker, Chairman of the European Commission J.M. Durao Barroso, and EU Foreign Policy Chief Javier Solana. Russia and the EU followed up with concerted action to promote a structured policy on cultural partnership between Russia and the larger EU along the lines of greater mobility for cultural figures and artists, making culture more accessible to citizens, fostering wider and more substantial dissemination of culture and the arts across the global environment, forging cross-cultural dialogue, and promoting deeper insight into the history and cultural heritage of European nations.

One of the positive achievements with serious worldwide political implications in the formative process of the partnership programme within the framework of the appropriate EU foreign policy instrument was the parties' concerted effort in strengthening and consolidating the definition of "European identity," based on common values such as freedom of expression, free media, respect for human rights, including the rights of minorities and ethnic groups, and conservation of cultural and linguistic diversity as a foundation for the continuity of civil society in Europe across borders.

Among the abovementioned aspects of partnership between Russia and the EU, I would like to note in particular those areas of cultural interaction that directly relate to the activity of the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of Russia, namely:



- promoting art and cultural projects in the European dimension: festivals, master classes, exhibitions, new artworks in different genres, excursions, translations of fiction, scientific and art history literature, conferences, etc.;
- promoting short- medium- and long-term programmes and projects involving direct partnership between museums as a way to strengthen cultural ties, conserve and study the common European heritage;
- promoting cultural and educational projects on the basis of broader partnership between art colleges and universities, focused on generating new cultural resources;
- professional training for audiovisual arts, promotion and dissemination and cinematographic works and audiovisual programmes, support for film festivals, film forums and other events promoting the art of cinematography;
- facilitating closer approximation to European broadcasting standards;
- mutual consultations and incentives for collaborative work at international forums in relevant fields, in order to advance common goals and conserve cultural diversity, in particular, by implementing the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

### Present status of collaboration

Reviewing the current state of the Russia-EU cultural partnership in light of common achievements in such fields as education and science, it should be noted that despite the late accession to Road Map, caused by a number of different reasons, by Russian institutions and authorities overseeing culture, certain positive outputs have nevertheless been achieved in a rather short time.

When the content of the Road Map was in the process of shaping up, the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of Russia proposed 42 events, among them 37 in the field of culture, and 5 in archival research.

All the events focus on conserving the cultural heritage, expanding professional networking and intensifying specialist exchange in art education.

The proposals also focused on the agenda pertaining to broader mutual information exchange relevant to the state and evolution of cinematography in Russia and EU members nations.

The proposed activities constantly involve a variety of international organisations that have, over the years, accumulated substantial hands-on experience in international partnership, and have their own interesting ideas and innovations to offer. The situation today appears to be highly conducive to developing workable mechanisms to power further progress in cultural cohesion between Russia and the EU as a single organism thriving on diverse cultural traditions and forms of expression.

Cultural exchanges between Russia and EU members are sometimes confined to individual projects, e.g. tours by selective groups of artists, but they also occur when Russia contributes to international cultural highlights in Europe, e.g. festivals, shows, exhibitions, etc.

Another partnership format is represented by events following up on intergovernmental or interdepartmental agreements, memoranda or programmes that envisage reciprocal national culture Years or Days, participation in international festivals or competitions, and other more specialised projects.

This partnership format was exemplified by the international Europalia Russia festival, the largest recent event of its kind having taken place in 2005 and 2006. The festival introduced European art lovers to the entire palette of modern Russian art, including performances by the Bolshoi and Mariinsky Theatres, Peter Fomenko's Studio, theatre companies from Ekaterinburg, Novosibirsk, Cheliabinsk and Khakassia; concerts by the Russian National Orchestra and Symphony Orchestra of the Moscow National Philharmonic, Soloists of Moscow chamber orchestra, and V. Popov's choir from Moscow, not to mention a poetry festival, a film festival showing 10 Russian films, and an animation retrospective.

Some other 2006 highlights bringing modern Russian art to the EU were the events in Strasbourg celebrating Russian representation in the Council of Europe, the New Russian Art in London festival,

the Russian Winter project in Trafalgar Square, a Russian art festival in Cannes, a series of concerts celebrating Russia Day in Germany, international events to celebrate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Dmitry Shostakovich, the Russian Season culture festival in the Czech Republic, a Russian culture festival in Macedonia, and events timed to coincide with the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of H. Ibsen.

Russian artists have successfully participated in some high-profile international projects in the EU in 2006, such as the Viennese Biennale, Avignon Festival, and Russian art festival in Marseilles.

Reciprocally, Russia has hosted many EU artists at its traditional, prestigious art festivals, to which EU artists have contributed a great number of exciting music and theatre projects that were very well received by Russian viewers and fans of modern Western art.

The 6<sup>th</sup> international Anton Chekhov Theatre Festival featured theatre companies from the UK, France and Switzerland. The Chekhov Festival, which has been successfully held for many years, always includes forums for Russian theatre professionals and their international colleagues, as well as roundtables for theatre critics and journalists.

Stars of the White Nights is another international music highlight worth a mention. The 14<sup>th</sup> international Stars of the White Nights festival, held from 10 May to 19 July 2006, brought together a constellation of eminent conductors, soloists and directors from the EU.

The Dmitry Shostakovich Symphonies programme featured Esa-Pekka Salonen (Finland), Anika Vavic (Germany), Paavo Järvi (Estonia), and Maris Jansons (Finland).

The Italian Opera Masterpieces programme listed such names as Elijah Moshinski (Germany), Gianandrea Noseda (Italy), Isabel Parcio-Pierre (France), Rene Pape (France, Germany), Alain Maratrat (France) and Ian Judge (UK).

The Philharmonic of the Nations Orchestra programme featured Justus Frantz (Germany) and Michael Hutler (Germany).

Moshe Leiser and Patrice Caurier (France) took part in the Russian Opera Masterpieces programme.

The picture would be incomplete without at least a brief mention of the Moscow International Modern Art Biennale, which attracts a lot of artistic talent from Europe. The first Moscow Modern Art Biennale, titled *Dialectics of Hope*, featuring numerous peripheral art exhibits, was held in January 2005, and was attended by artists from Austria, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Poland, Portugal, France and Sweden.

The Moscow Biennale showed how much the creative communities in Russia and the EU want to network, how much they want Russia and the EU to be partners, setting a good example of professional and human cohesion between visual artists representing many different ethnicities, schools and styles. At least as surprising – and highly commendable – was the fact that this time, EU officials were exceptionally unanimous in their support for the participants of the Moscow Biennale.

A project of such magnitude would not have been possible without grants from the Austrian Cultural Forum, the British Council (London-Moscow), Goethe Institute (Munich-Moscow), Manifesta (the European Biennial of Contemporary Art), the Institute of Foreign Affairs (IFA, Berlin), Pete Mondrian Fund (Amsterdam), European Cultural Foundation (ECF, Amsterdam), French Association for Art Projects (AFFA, Paris), and some other grantors.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> Moscow Modern Art Biennale, scheduled for February 2007, is expected to explore much broader cultural horizons. Its guests of honour will include some celebrated European masters of the stage from Switzerland, Austria, Germany, the UK and a few other EU nations.

Other 2006 events with EU participation include the 1<sup>st</sup> Presidential Music Festival, an international festival of symphony orchestras, an international festival of European national theatres in Moscow to celebrate the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary since Russia first devised a national policy on theatre arts, the Rose of Peace international youth festival, and Territoriya modern art festival.

I believe that the EU-Russia cultural partnership facts I have named convincingly prove that our partnership is real, viable, and has a lot of potential.

## Why do we need the Road Map?

Road Maps have worked really well in some other areas, where partnership mechanisms are in place, and experts meet on a regular basis.

At the same time, cultural ties between Russia and the EU are still not as strong as political ties and networking in other areas, due to a number of reasons.

First of all, cultural ties tend to be bilateral, so financing for cultural projects comes from mutual arrangements. The funding opportunities of multi-lateral, e.g. EU-wide, cultural partnership are rarely, if ever, invoked.

Secondly, information exchange between the Russian and European stakeholders is not yet adequate. More often than not, Russia has no match for non-government institutions and cooperation networks existing and operating in the EU. This could be the reason why both Russian and EU institutions sometimes fail to find the counterparts they need for partnership. Furthermore, cultural figures and artists in Russia and Europe are poorly aware of partnership opportunities.

Thirdly, for the same reason many Russian institutions are not members or participants of existing European partnership networks.

And finally, certain gaps in national legislation, specifically, in the area of copyright protection, preclude the parties from fully enjoying the available partnership opportunities.

All this goes to show that we need the Road Map today more than ever before.

As you probably know, we submitted Russia's implementation proposals for the 4<sup>th</sup> Road Map in culture to Jan Figel', EU Commissioner for Research, Education, Culture and Linguistic Support, last June. It is, therefore, very fortunate that we can discuss those proposals today and identify projects that will form the core of our action plan in implementing the Road Map.

I know that Finnish experts have already reviewed our proposals, and think highly of them.

On the other hand, we are yet to be presented with the ideas or proposals of our prospective networking partners, and, in this sense, the Kajaani meeting is special.

## What we expect from Kajaani

In our view, today's meeting could lay the foundation for multiparty networking in the field of culture.

We believe that to this end, we need to formulate an action plan and set up a workable partnership mechanism. This could be a Permanent Partnership Council (PPC) under whose auspices the ministers of culture of Russia and EU members could discuss joint programmes and projects.

It is clear that we cannot hope to go beyond very tentative cooperation outlines today. The task of filling the Road Map with solid content will be up to joint workgroups.

It is also imperative that we define funding sources for our joint programmes and projects, and compile an appropriate cache of information on the prospective stakeholders from the Russian and EU sides.

In this regard, I would like to stress that we are now closer than we have ever been to devising efficient joint funding solutions for our individual collaborative projects and whole programs.

## Conclusion

By way of conclusion, I would like once again to thank our Finnish colleagues and express the hope that the good start we have had thanks to Finland's presidency will be bolstered and further enhanced during Germany's presidency in 2007.

## **Дорожная карта ЕС – Россия по общему пространству в области науки и образования, включая культурные аспекты, с точки зрения России**

*Г-н Александр Сергеевич Соколов, Министр культуры и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации*

г.Каяни,  
18 сентября 2006 г.

Уважаемая Министр Саарела! Уважаемая Министр Лехтомяки! Уважаемые дамы и господа! Уважаемые коллеги!

Позвольте поприветствовать вас от имени Министерства культуры и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации и всей российской делегации.

Мы приехали в Каяни, на гостеприимную финскую землю с глубоким чувством благодарности организаторам и инициаторам этого мероприятия, ведь здесь, в эти дни будут закладываться основы многостороннего сотрудничества между Россией и ЕС.

Особую признательность хотел бы выразить финскому председательству в Евросоюзе и нашим финским коллегам, которые столь блестяще организовали нынешнюю встречу.

На современном этапе формирование четвертого общего пространства в области науки, образования и культуры имеет важное значение для России, так как именно в этой сфере сегодня происходит наращивание интеллектуального потенциала, определяющего уровень конкурентоспособности страны в условиях глобализации мировой экономики.

Одной из первоочередных задач, которые ставит в настоящее время перед собой Россия, является максимальное использование имеющегося научного, образовательного и культурного потенциала в интересах обеспечения инновационного развития национальной экономики. И здесь цели и стратегические задачи России в значительной степени совпадают с

целями и задачами стратегии Евросоюза.

Построение общемирового научно-образовательного и культурно-информационного пространства в рамках реализации «дорожной карты» позволит объединить разрозненный пока еще потенциал для реализации одной из наиболее важных для мирового сообщества целей – становления мировой экономики, базирующейся на знаниях и инновациях, включая достижения в области культуры и искусства.

### **Краткая история. Основные подходы**

Если вернуться к истокам создания столь неординарной программы международного сотрудничества, каковой является «дорожная карта», то здесь следует выделить два исторически значимых события. Это, во-первых, саммит в Санкт-Петербурге в мае 2003 года, на котором была достигнута договоренность об укреплении сотрудничества в целях создания пространства науки и образования, включая культурные аспекты. И, во-вторых, утверждение «дорожной карты» 10 мая 2005 года в Москве Президентом России В.В.Путиным, Премьер-министром Люксембурга Ж.-К.Юнкером, Председателем Комиссии Европейских сообществ Ж.М.Дурау-Баррозу и Верховным представителем ЕС по внешней политике и безопасности Х.Саланой.

Последующие совместные действия России и ЕС были направлены на продвижение структурированного подхода к культурному сотрудничеству между Россией и расширенным Евросоюзом в плане содействия творческой мобильности деятелей культуры и искусства, повышению доступности культуры для населения, более широкому и качественно обоснованному распространению искусства и культуры в мировом пространстве, налаживанию межкультурного диалога, углублению знания истории и культурного наследия народов Европы.

К числу позитивных моментов формирования программы сотрудничества в рамках соответствующего инструмента ЕС по внешним связям, имеющих серьезный политический резонанс в мире, следует, прежде всего, отнести общие усилия по укреплению и более четкому определению европейской идентичности на основе общих ценностей, включая свободу выражения, демократическое функционирование

СМИ, соблюдение прав человека, в том числе права лиц, принадлежащих к меньшинствам и этническим сообществам, сохранение культурного и языкового многообразия как основы жизнеспособности гражданского общества в Европе без разделительных линий.

В ряду вышеперечисленных аспектов взаимодействия России и ЕС, хотелось бы также назвать те направления культурного сотрудничества, которые имеют непосредственное отношение к деятельности Министерства культуры и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации:

- продвижение художественных и культурных проектов европейского измерения (фестивали, мастер-классы, выставки, создание новых произведений искусств в различных жанрах, экскурсии, переводы художественной, научной и справочно-искусствоведческой литературы, конференции);
- продвижение кратко-, средне- и долгосрочных программ и проектов прямого сотрудничества между музеями в целях укрепления культурных связей, сохранения и изучения общеевропейского наследия;
- продвижение культурно-образовательных проектов на базе расширения сотрудничества между художественными институтами и университетами для создания новых культурных ресурсов;
- подготовка профессиональных кадров в аудиовизуальной области, продвижение и распространение кинематографических произведений и аудиовизуальных программ, оказание поддержки проведению кинофестивалей, кинофорумов и иных мероприятий, пропагандирующих кинематографическое искусство;
- содействие сближению с европейскими стандартами вещания;
- проведение консультаций и развитие сотрудничества в рамках соответствующих международных форумов для защиты общих целей и сохранения культурного многообразия, в особенности путем реализации Конвенции ЮНЕСКО о защите разнообразия культурного содержания и форм художественного выражения.

## Общее состояние сотрудничества на современном этапе

Анализируя состояние культурного сотрудничества России и Евросоюза на данный период в контексте общих достижений в таких сферах, как образование и наука, следует особо подчеркнуть, что с учетом более позднего подключения - в силу самых разных обстоятельств - российских учреждений и ведомств, курирующих вопросы культуры, к работе над «дорожной картой», тем не менее, можно говорить об определенных положительных конкретных результатах, достигнутых за сравнительно небольшой отрезок.

Так, в процессе формирования содержательной части «дорожной карты» Министерством культуры и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации было предложено 42 перспективных мероприятия, из них 37 – в сфере культуры и 5 – по архивному делу.

Данные мероприятия нацелены на сохранение культурного наследия, расширение профессионального взаимодействия и активизацию обменов специалистами в сфере художественного образования. В число предложений также входит проблематика, связанная с расширением взаимного информационного обмена относительно состояния и развития кинематографии в России и странах Евросоюза.

В этих целях постоянно используются различные международные организации, накопившие за время своей деятельности значительный практический опыт межгосударственного сотрудничества, а также обладающие интересными собственными разработками и инновациями. Все это позволяет использовать сегодня уникальную возможность создания действенных механизмов, способствующих дальнейшему развитию культурного взаимодействия России со странами Евросоюза как единого организма с использованием разнообразных форм и культурных традиций.

Культурные обмены между Россией и странами-членами ЕС происходят как в рамках самостоятельных проектов (например, гастролей отдельных художественных коллективов), так и в ходе участия российской стороны в наиболее значимых международных проектах, реализуемых в странах Европы (фестивалях, выставках, смотрах и т.п.).



Другим видом взаимодействия являются мероприятия, проводимые в рамках подписанных межправительственных или межведомственных соглашений, протоколов, программ, предусматривающих проведение национальных обменных годов, дней культуры, участие в международных фестивалях и конкурсах, а также иных специальных проектах.

К такому виду мероприятий относится крупнейшая за последние годы акция – международный фестиваль «Европалия – Россия», проходивший в 2005-2006 годах. В рамках фестиваля европейскому зрителю был представлен весь спектр российского искусства. Показаны спектакли Большого и Мариинского театров, Мастерской Петра Фоменко, театров из Екатеринбурга, Новосибирска, Челябинска, Хакасии. Состоялись концерты Российского Национального оркестра и Симфонического оркестра Московской государственной филармонии, камерного оркестра «Солисты Москвы», Московского хора п/у В.Попова. Прошел также поэтический фестиваль. Состоялся показ 10 российских фильмов и ретроспективный показ анимационных фильмов.

К крупным знаковым проектам 2006 года, представляющим современное российское искусство в странах Евросоюза, следует отнести мероприятия в Страсбурге в рамках представительства России в Совете Европы, фестиваль «Новое русское искусство в Лондоне», проект «Русская зима» на Трафальгарской площади, фестиваль российского искусства в Каннах, концертная программа празднования Дня России в ФРГ, организация международных акций в рамках празднования 100-летия Д.Д.Шостаковича, фестиваль российской культуры в Чехии «Русский сезон», Фестиваль российской культуры в Македонии и мероприятия в рамках празднования 100-летия Г.Ибсена.

Успешно прошло участие российских коллективов и в наиболее значимых международных проектах, проводимых в странах Евросоюза в 2006 году, таких, как международная выставка «Венецианская биеннале», международный Авиньонский фестиваль, фестиваль русского искусства в Марселе.

Что же касается сотрудничества со странами ЕС в рамках наиболее престижных международных фестивалей искусства, традиционно проходящих

в России, то здесь можно обнаружить большое количество интересных театральных и музыкальных проектов из стран Европы, востребованных российскими зрителями и приверженцами современного западного искусства.

Так, в VI Международном театральном фестивале имени А.П.Чехова были представлены театральные постановки из Великобритании, Франции и Швейцарии. В рамках этого многолетнего весьма успешного театрального проекта постоянно организуются профессиональные встречи с российскими и зарубежными деятелями театра, а также круглые столы с участием театральных критиков и журналистов.

Заслуживает внимания и такой международный музыкальный проект, как фестиваль «Звезды белых ночей». Так, в рамках XIV Международного фестиваля «Звезды белых ночей», проходившего с 10 мая по 19 июля 2006 года, был представлен целый ряд блестящих дирижеров, солистов и постановщиков из стран ЕС.

В программе «Исполнение симфоний Д.Д.Шостаковича» с успехом выступили Эса Пека Салонен (Финляндия), Аника Вавич (Германия), Пааво Ярви (Эстония), Марис Янсонс (Финляндия).

В программе «Шедевры итальянской оперы» - Элайджа Мошински (Германия), Джанандреа Нозеда (Италия), Изабель Парсьо-Пьерри (Франция), Рене Папе (Франция-Германия), Ален Маратра (Франция), Иан Джадж (Великобритания).

В программе «Оркестр «Филармония наций» - Юстус Франтц (Германия), Михаэль Гютлер (Германия).

В программе «Шедевры русской оперы» - Моше Ляйзер, Патрис Корье (Франция).

Позволю себе также хотя бы вкратце охарактеризовать основные параметры Московской международной биеннале современного искусства, поскольку данный проект оказался довольно притягательным для художников из стран Европы. Первая московская биеннале современного искусства «Диалектика надежды», которая включала дополнительные многочисленные специальные выставочные проекты, состоялась в январе 2005 года, в ней приняли участие художники из Австрии, Великобритании, Германии, Голландии, Испании, Италии, Польши, Португалии, Франции и Швеции.

Именно реализация этого проекта продемонстрировала огромную заинтересованность представителей культуры в творческих контактах, в тесном сотрудничестве России и стран Европы, а также профессиональную и человеческую солидарность мастеров изобразительного искусства разных национальностей, разных школ и стилей. Не менее удивительно и одновременно похвально, что так называемое сословие европейских чиновников проявило потрясающее единодушие в оказании всяческой поддержки участникам Московской биеннале.

Реализация такого крупного проекта стала возможной благодаря грантам Австрийского Культурного Форума, Британского совета (Лондон-Москва), Гете-института (Мюнхен-Москва), Европейской биеннале современного искусства «Манифеста», Института международных отношений (IFA, Берлин), Фонда Пита Мондриана (Амстердам), European Cultural Foundation (ECF, Амстердам), Французской ассоциации художественных проектов (AFFA, Париж) и некоторых других.

Вторая Московская биеннале современного искусства, намеченная на февраль 2007 года, к слову, значительно расширяет свои культурные параметры и планирует пригласить в качестве специальных гостей крупнейших мастеров европейской сцены из Швейцарии, Австрии, Германии, Великобритании и ряда других стран.

Кроме того, в 2006 году успешно реализуются такие мероприятия с участием представителей стран Евросоюза, как Первый международный фестиваль симфонических оркестров «Президентский музыкальный фестиваль», Международный фестиваль национальных театров Европы в Москве в рамках празднования 250-летия начала государственной политики в области театрального искусства России, международный молодежный фестиваль «Роза мира», фестиваль современного искусства «Территория».

Таким образом, думаю, приведенные здесь, в моем выступлении, факты культурного сотрудничества России и стран-членов ЕС вполне убедительно свидетельствуют о реальности, жизнеспособности и перспективности нашего сотрудничества.

## Почему нам нужна «дорожная карта»?

Можно констатировать, что «дорожные карты» в других сферах деятельности достаточно успешно реализуются, созданы и функционируют механизмы сотрудничества, регулярно проводятся встречи экспертов.

Вместе с тем, следует отметить, что уровень культурного связей России и ЕС отстает от уровня развития политических контактов и взаимодействия в других областях сотрудничества. И это происходит по ряду причин.

Во-первых, как известно, культурные связи преимущественно развиваются на двусторонней основе. Соответственно, и финансирование культурных проектов реализуется на основе взаимных договоренностей. Здесь практически не задействуются механизмы финансирования многостороннего культурного сотрудничества, в том числе в рамках ЕС.

Во-вторых, между российскими и европейскими участниками отсутствует обмен информацией в должной степени. Надо признать, что в России зачастую нет аналогов тем общественным структурам и сетям сотрудничества, которые созданы и функционируют в Евросоюзе. Видимо, поэтому как российские, так и европейские учреждения и организации не всегда могут найти себе достойных партнеров. Следует признать, что деятели культуры как в России, так и в Европе слабо информированы о возможностях сотрудничества.

В-третьих, видимо, по этой же причине многие российские организации не являются членами или не входят в существующие европейские структуры сотрудничества.

В-четвертых, различия в законодательствах, особенно в части защиты интеллектуальной собственности, не позволяют в полной мере реализовать имеющиеся возможности сотрудничества.

Все это приводит нас к мысли о том, что «дорожная карта» нужна нам сегодня как никогда.

Многие из вас должно быть знают, что в июне этого года мы передали предложения Российской Федерации по реализации четвертой «дорожной карты» в сфере культуры Комиссару ЕС по науке, образованию, культуре и лингвистическому обеспечению Яну Фигелю. И я рад, что сегодня мы можем

обсудить их и наметить те проекты, которые лягут в основу «плана действий» по реализации «дорожной карты».

Я знаю, что финские эксперты уже изучили наши предложения и по достоинству их оценили.

Вместе с тем, мы пока еще не ознакомлены с возможными предложениями наших потенциальных партнеров по сотрудничеству. И этом смысле встреча в Кайяни имеет особое значение.

### Что мы ожидаем от встречи в Кайяни?

Нам представляется, что сегодняшняя встреча могла бы заложить основы многостороннего сотрудничества в сфере культуры.

Для этого, по нашему мнению, необходимо сформировать «план действий» и создать действенный механизм партнерства. Им мог бы стать Постоянный совет партнерства (ПСП), в рамках которого министры культуры России и стран-членов ЕС могли бы обсуждать совместные проекты и программы.

Понятно, что сегодня мы только наметим общие контуры сотрудничества. Дальнейшую работу по наполнению дорожной карты должны осуществить совместные рабочие группы.

Необходимо также определить источники финансирования совместных программ и проектов и создать соответствующий банк данных о возможных участниках со стороны России и стран-членов Евросоюза.

В этой связи хочу подчеркнуть, что сегодня мы как никогда прежде близки к тому, чтобы совместно финансировать отдельные проекты и программы в рамках нашего сотрудничества.

### Заключение

И в заключение позвольте еще раз поблагодарить финских коллег и выразить надежду, что хороший старт, состоявшийся благодаря финскому председательству, будет подхвачен и развит во время немецкого председательства в 2007 году.



## Culture and Economy, European Identity on Global markets

*Ms Paula Lehtomäki, Minister for Foreign Trade and Development, Finland*

Ladies and gentlemen, Minister Sokolov, it is my pleasure to address you at this conference. I am proud of this event, organised by Finnish Ministry of Education, to be part of the Finnish EU-Presidency. Promoting fresh, concrete steps on the dialogue between EU and Russia is an honour for Finland.

Culture is vital part of national policies and identities in every country. Despite the overwhelming nature of globalisation, local, regional and national special characteristics are still very strong. Economic globalisation has not demolished culture, but it has given also culture many opportunities.

The economic and industrial significance of creativity has been growing rapidly in recent years and the “creative industries” or the “creative economy” account for an ever-increasing proportion of the global economy. Ideas and knowledge are an important part of trade.

Many national economies have gradually become so efficient at producing physical goods that most of their workforce have been freed up to provide services or to produce abstract goods such as data, software, news, entertainment, design or advertising. Economic growth is less and less reliant on traditional factors of production.

This transformation has been supported by technological developments, digitalisation and deregulation which have both multiplied the distribution channels available for creative content, and boosted the demand for such content at a global level.

And the phenomenon is not limited to “creative industries” only. Creativity is increasingly being seen as the strategy that all businesses must adopt to take on the challenges of globalisation. It represents a key policy area because it is a process that is fundamental to knowledge-based societies. Therefore it is our common challenge to understand the word culture very broadly - even though the very first associations often refer to a pretty traditional concept.

From the perspective of global economic policy and the regulation of international trade, the increased relevance of the creative, “intangible” component in economic production has important consequences. The most obvious of these concerns is the international regulation of intellectual property. This means things like patents and trademarks.

The WTO’s TRIPS agreement (Agreement on the Trade-Related aspects of Intellectual Property rights), concluded in the mid 1990’s, can be seen as having marked the beginning of the true globalisation of intellectual property questions. By linking the regulation of intellectual property to the WTO, the TRIPS reaches all states that are members of the multilateral trading system. Currently many regional and bilateral trade agreements contain elements of IPR cooperation, too.

The importance of creative content in global production is also illustrated by the fact that many current and impending international trade disputes are directly related to IPR questions. In many cases disputes arise because of piracy, or the perceived incapacity of authorities to control this activity. Music recordings, movies and software are difficult to create -- but very easy to copy. This problem was much less significant in the pre-digital era. This one example shows, how new technology can bring new opportunities but also unwanted sides at the same time.

In addition to intellectual property questions, states are paying more and more attention to international cooperation that aims at generating favourable conditions for creativity and innovation. Indeed, innovation is a theme that tends to figure, in one way or another, on the agenda of most high-level meetings between economic policymakers these days. Innovation and creativity are so to say, on everybody’s lips today.

Ladies and gentlemen, as mentioned already at the beginning, globalisation has not narrowed the spectrum of culture. Globalisation has still challenged also the regulation of products of creative industries.

International regulation of abstract, intangible elements of production such as knowledge or intellectual property is more complex than the regula-

tion of concrete, traditional phenomena such as the cross-border movement of physical goods.

As a result, the role and influence of international institutions working in this area - such as the WTO - area are often misunderstood, unfortunately. It is argued, for example, that economic integration and the implementation of multilateral trade rules will destroy the distinctiveness of national cultures, or at least significantly limit the choices available to governments in protecting these local characteristics.

Viewed against our experience so far, this argument is mostly false. In many areas relating to foreign trade, the WTO agreements establish certain minimum standards for national regulatory regimes and try to ensure that these do not unnecessarily discriminate against foreign economic operators. Moderate regulatory convergence, however, does not necessarily mean cultural convergence, and multilateral trade cooperation is not synonymous to the homogenisation of local values, traditions and habits.

In fact, it is important not to lose sight of the benefits that international trade rules can provide to the cultural industries and to the creative economy as a whole. The liberalisation of international trade enhances competition, thus bolstering innovation and creativity within the sectors of economy subject to that liberalisation. Culture thrives in open, innovative societies – not in the ones artificially sheltered from foreign influence or competition.

Creative industries also stand to benefit from the international regulatory regime that promotes the implementation of intellectual property rights. Theft of intellectual property is often lethal to innovation, and detrimental to the long-term economic viability of the sectors plagued by it. Piracy also tends to diminish the diversity of cultural production by pushing small entrepreneurs out of business.

Russia has the largest pirate music market in the world after China and is the source of millions illegal discs that have been seized in almost 30 countries around the world. On a global scale we also know that piracy affects a growing number of economic sectors. In addition to recordings, movies, software and like, it extends to highly sophisticated consumer products, and the business is growing fast.

I am sure that the fight against piracy is in our common interest in all sectors including culture.

From a European perspective, the current transformations and structural changes in the global economy present particular challenges. The production practices of multinational companies have undergone a major change, and industrial production has increasingly shifted towards the emerging economies, particularly to Asia. At the same time, European leaders are faced with an ageing population and other structural problems.

In Russia the situation is not entirely different. Although the structures of European and Russian economies are currently quite divergent, they both function in a similar global setting and are obliged to adapt to the logic of globalised production.

In this situation, growth in economic productivity can no longer rest upon traditional industries or production only. Instead, we must increasingly build upon the creative skills of our individuals, networks and organisations. Creative industries are quickly becoming one of the key sectors for maintaining international competitiveness in the changing world. Also from this point of view I am sure, dialogue between EU and Russia, can help both of us.

Ladies and gentlemen, culture as such is of course valuable in itself. Culture can serve also economical and political aims. I am personally a living example, how culture can arouse interest towards a foreign culture, Russia in my case. Being born only some kilometres away from Russian border, I often visited Russian city called Kostamus with a child choir. These cultural activities among children and youth were crucial in creating my ambition to learn Russian language and to learn understanding Russian society. I wish you all most successful conference. May your stay in the Kainuu -region be full of fruitful discussions and also good pieces of Finnish culture. This area is known for its strong regional identity, so it should provide you a very good atmosphere to discuss cultural aspects of the EU-Russia -dialogue.

## Cultural Cooperation between EU and Russia

*Mr Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, Education and Culture Directorate General, European Commission*

Dear Minister, Honourable Minister of the Russian Federation, Ladies and Gentlemen, it's my great pleasure to be here and represent in this forum Commissioner Figel' and particularly Mrs Quintin, Director General of the DG Education and Culture, who planned even on Friday to come, but the latest development did not allow her to participate in this Meeting. Let me express deepest appreciation to the Finnish Presidency for organizing this particularly important and very interesting Meeting in this particular place with significance, as we just heard from Finnish minister here in Kainuu Province. I think it's a very significant place to discuss this intercultural cooperation between Russian Federation and European Union and European Communities.

I would like at the beginning to highlight and underline the work of Rapporteurs, because we are not at the very starting point at this stage. They are all officials, administrators at different levels from the Russian Federation, the German Presidency, the Finnish Presidency and the European Commission. They are working together to prepare the final document for the cooperation in this respect.

Let me now move to culture as such, as it was already mentioned by Minister Sokolov and Minister Lehtomäki. They presented different points of view on what culture is, and we always need to stress this dual character of culture. Culture is very local, very particular, very regional, very national, connected to national identity. But on the other side, culture goes beyond the borders, culture is uniting, culture is about values. And always when talking about culture we need to keep this in our minds. Culture can be misused, and it was misused couple of times for particular national or sometimes nationalistic aspects and targets. But what we are going to do here, and why we are meeting here in Kainuu under the Finnish Presidency, is to find common values which are

uniting us and which are going beyond individualistic approaches.

Let me highlight here at this moment this dualistic approach and mention, as it was mentioned by Minister Sokolov as well, the UNESCO Convention on Cultural Diversity. We still need to keep this in mind, and I think that the Convention is an excellent example of joint work of European Union, of individual Member States in European Communities, as well as with a great support from Russian Federation. This is a good example of joint common approach of European Union, hand in hand with other partners from most of the countries in the world. And of course the Russian Federation was and is still an important partner in this process. It was successfully completed, but it's not completed entirely. Still we have ratification process ahead of us. Let me express the wish of Commissioner and the European Commission for the ratification of the Unesco Convention as soon as possible. We would be very happy if Russian Federation along with European Union, European Communities, is amongst the first 30 countries ratifying and depositing instruments of ratification.

This intercultural diversity leads to intercultural dialogue, which is something extremely important. As the Finnish minister mentioned, we are facing globalization, and many aspects of globalization are leading to fear. I fully agree that it's not a threat, it's a challenge, but not always fully understood, so that we need to work on this in this direction. For this we need intercultural dialogue, frank and deep mutual understanding of our values, and the looking for a common space in that field.

That leads to an initiative of the European Union to establish year 2008 as the year of intercultural dialogue. The process of establishing it is not finished yet, but hopefully it will be completed within a couple of weeks. We are at the moment already working on it, and there's an online-consultation with stakeholders and institutions from European Union on the possible and most important initiatives. This is also a good opportunity to co-operate with Russian Federation and to find common and joint activities and actions with high visibility.

As it was mentioned a couple of times, we may feel that we are at the beginning of the process of establishing cooperation with Russian Federation and European Union. I think that from some point of view we are at the beginning, but at the same time it's not really just a starting point. As it was mentioned and highlighted by minister Sokolov, we have quite a lot of common activities which have already been organized in the past. I would like to bring your attention to an excellent initiative of the organizers of this Meeting to put together all information available to the brochure. I think that this brochure is giving very good examples of the diversity of cooperation, which is ongoing at different levels, at the European level, but also at the bilateral level between individual Member States and Russian Federation.

Let me highlight from the Commission's point of view a couple of initiatives which were co-financed and co-organized by the European Commission and the Russian Federation. A very good example is the European Union prize for cultural heritage, Europa Nostra award, which was awarded just couple of months ago to Russian Karelian village, Kanajärvi, for the preservation of cultural heritage. Also we can go back a couple of years to St. Petersburg event, which was a very good example, and I think that we can date to that event the beginning of a real cultural common space in common cooperation. I will come to some other examples at the presentation which I will have in the afternoon concerning the Culture programme 2000 and Culture programme 2007.

We are here to discuss the way forward. What we can do, what we should do, what our possibilities and challenges are. We have two days ahead of us, two days of discussions and exchange of views on different aspects. But at the same time the cooperation is reality. In two days I hope most of you will come over to St. Petersburg, which is not far from here, to open European Heritage Days. It's very significant that this opening is organized under the Russian presidency of the Council of Europe.

So then let's see this opportunity of having this Meeting as the challenge of drafting a real Road Map, a real Action Plan for further cooperation. I wish you all the success, and I wish us all the success in this work. Thank you very much.

## EU-Russia Road Map on the Common Space of Research and Education, including Cultural Aspects

*Mr John Penny, Principal Administrator,  
External Relations Directorate General, European  
Commission*

Minister Saarela, Minister Sokolov, ladies and gentlemen, colleagues, it is a great pleasure to be here today in Kajaani to take part in this important initiative by the Finnish Presidency of the EU. The European Commission very much welcomes the chance to take forward cooperation with Russia in the area of culture and sees the opportunity to significantly raise the level of cooperation to the mutual benefit of the people of the EU and of Russia. I want to say a few words about:

- Relations between the EU and Russia and where the Road Map on cultural cooperation fits in;
- What the Commission has done, is doing, and can do in the future; and
- How we see the way forward.

### 1. Relations between the EU and Russia and where the Road Map on cultural cooperation fits in.

The Roadmap was agreed in May 2005 with a view to the implementation of the Common Spaces agreed in 2003 at the St. Petersburg Summit. The Roadmap aims to: “reinforce cooperation with a view to creating a space of research and education, including cultural aspects. This should reinforce people-to-people contacts, promote common values and contribute to increase the competitiveness of the EU and Russian economies.”

#### The Objective was to:

-To capitalize on the strong EU and Russian intellectual heritage and knowledge capital and in the process promote economic growth involving civil society of the EU and Russia and strengthen the competitiveness of the Russian and the EU economies.

- To intensify links and exchanges in the fields of education, youth and culture and to promote the identification and adoption of best practices.
- To promote a structured approach to cultural cooperation between the enlarged EU and Russia,
- To foster the creativity and mobility of artists, public access to culture, the dissemination of art and culture, inter-cultural dialogue and knowledge of the history and cultural heritage of the peoples of Europe.

## 2. What the Commission has done, is doing, and can do in the future

The European Commission has been working with Russian partners on projects in the cultural field for a number of years, very often in close collaboration with the EU Member States. These projects have included art exhibitions, film weeks bringing the best of European film to Russian audiences, both in Moscow and in the regions including Kaliningrad., presentations, and a wide range of other events.

Two projects currently under way deserve mention: one in Kaliningrad aimed at capacity building for cultural institutions, and one at 'Yasnaya Polyana' the former home of Tolstoy, which aims to provide training for Russian teachers and experts in cultural tourism development.

In May 2006, 6000 visitors came to an EU 'fair' on Red Square to get to know the different Member States of the EU. This event was a partnership between the EU, the Moscow Students Centre and the city authorities including folk groups, national dance troupes, and round table discussions aimed at bringing the EU a little closer to the concerns and realities of the general public.

In the Spring and Summer of 2007 the European Commission and the EU Member States, in partnership with the National Tretyakov Gallery is staging a major exhibition of artwork from Russia and the EU celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Tretyakov.

More anniversaries are coming up in 2007: 10 years of the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and 50 years since the Treaty of Rome.

These occasions will also be marked by special events.

Several other projects will be announced shortly when the selection procedure from this year's **Institution Building Partnership Programme** (IBPP) call for proposals is completed.

This programme, managed by the Commission's Delegation in Moscow, includes the promotion of projects in the cultural field. The programme provides grants to NGOs (non governmental organisations) and local & regional authorities.

The **main objective is to stimulate citizens' initiative and to strengthen the capacity of eligible organizations.**

A basic prerequisite is the setting-up of an international partnership (between at least two organisations from at least one Tacis country and from at least one EU Member State).

In the spring of 2007 a specific call for proposals for cultural projects which are in line with the objectives of the Roadmap covering the Fourth Common Space will be launched for which a budget of 2 million euros is available. Grants are up to 400 000 Euros each. The objectives are:

- to promote a structured approach to cultural cooperation between the enlarged EU and Russia;
- to foster the creativity and mobility of artists;
- to improve public access to culture;
- to disseminate art and culture;
- to promote inter-cultural dialogue and knowledge of the history and cultural heritage of the peoples of Europe.

My colleague from our Moscow Delegation Juana Mera is here today and I am sure will be pleased to advise you further if you are interested.

In the future, financial cooperation with Russia will be through a new regulation (replacing the existing Tacis Programme). known as the **'European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument'**. This Instrument will make 15 million euros available for the Four Common Spaces with perhaps 2-3 million for Common Space 4.



### 3. So what is the way forward?

The wealth of both Russia and the EU in terms of cultural heritage is obviously enormous and the potential for exploiting this wealth in order to bring people closer together and promote better mutual understanding unquestionable.

The Commission is only one player. The Member States bilateral programmes are very important. Russia's own resources are significant. Civil society, voluntary organizations and the business community all have a vital role to play. **These actors must all be fully associated with moving cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia onto a higher level.**

Vice President of the European Commission Jacques Barrot, Commissioner for Transport, said two weeks ago in Finland at a meeting with his Russian counterpart that he observed a convergence of views between the EU and Russia in most areas of policy. This is certainly the case today with regard to cultural cooperation. We must use the opportunity we now have to make a difference.

#### In conclusion:

One of the means of following up the recommendations which I hope will come out of today's meeting is a **Permanent Partnership Council ( PPC ) meeting**. This is a high level meeting between the Minister of Culture of Russia, the EU Presidency, and the Commissioner responsible for cultural affairs in the European Commission. Such a PPC should be supported by a Working Group which should meet from time to time to pursue the implementation of a **Cooperation Action Plan**. We already have a list of proposals from the Russia Ministry of Culture which can be the basis for further discussion.

The momentum must be maintained and the opportunity grasped to do much more in the cultural field than we are doing at present.

The Commission will do everything it can to support this objective and I look forward to playing my own part in this process.

Thank you for your attention!

## 5.2. Other speeches from the Expert Meeting:

### Promotion of Artistic and Cultural Projects with an European Dimension

*Ms Riitta Kaivosoja, Director General,  
Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy,  
Ministry of Education, Finland*

EU-Russia Culture Expert Meeting  
Kajaani  
18.9.2006

Ladies and gentlemen, It is a great pleasure for me to share with you the experiences we have gained over the years from cultural cooperation with Russia. I have followed its development from its new beginning. By a new beginning I mean 1999 when the preparations for the Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum began. During the 1990s Russia underwent a major internal change, which also influenced her foreign relations, including cultural ones. After 1992, the structures of cultural cooperation between our countries had to be rebuilt. For various reasons, new doers were not found on either side of the border. After Finland joined the European Union in 1995, Finnish cultural actors were focusing on EU cooperation; interest in the eastern major power of culture waned for a while.

Like science and scholarship, culture is a self-correcting system. The cultural wealth of Russia, her creative and rapidly renewing art life began to interest Finns again. The problem was lack of cooperation structures and financing. It was to this end that we launched the Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum.

The rationale behind the Forum was two-fold:

1. The role of culture in the national economy is growing. This is why we thought that the cultural sector should be taken into account in the allocation of aid for the promotion of business and civil society from various sources. What we particularly had in mind were the EU structural funds, the Tacis programme

and its sub-programmes, Finland's own scheme for cooperation with adjacent regions, and the like.

2. For historical reasons, cultural cooperation between Finland and Russia had been faltering during the 20th century, whereas in the 19th century, Finnish culture had benefited from its proximity to St Petersburg. The route from this city to Europe went through Helsinki, and different continental ensembles often stopped in Helsinki on their way to St Petersburg. - Now we had to rebuild cooperation structures.

The focus of the Forum was grassroots level action. There was interest in cooperation in both countries, but how to find a partner interested in cooperation around the same theme? How to make sure that the partner is the right one?

What, then, is the Forum procedure?

### Finnish-Russian Cultural forums and project proposals

Forum	Year	Project proposals
Helsinki	2000	38
Novgorod	2001	91
Lappeenranta	2002	69
St. Petersburg	2003	106
Turku	2004	80
Vologda	2005	154
Kajaani	2006	102

The first Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum was arranged in Helsinki in 2000. The organisers received notification of some 50 different project concepts conceived by Finnish cultural actors looking for Russian partners. They could not, however, specify who, from what region would be the right partner for their project.

The Helsinki Forum was attended by a partner from North-West Russia for each Finnish project concept with a view to negotiations. The party offering a project concept and the prospective partner are called *a partner pair* in the Forum. Each pair had access to an interpreter and could thus explore the feasibility of the Finnish proposal for a project. In this way they found out if the project concept had support on both sides and could discuss ways to carry out the project.



The expectation in the Forum is not that each partner pair should actually come up with a concrete project. Finding out that a given project is not feasible is also considered a good result. This prevents money and effort to be squandered on an unfeasible undertaking.

The next Forum was held in the historic city of Veliky Novgorod in 2001. This Forum in turn discussed Russian proposals. Finland brought Finnish partners for the Russian organisations seeking partners. With the help of interpreters, these partner pairs discussed the feasibility of implementing the Russian project proposals.

And so the process went on. Cultural actors on both sides offered proposals for consideration in

their turn. In 2002 the Forum was held in Lappeenranta and in 2003 in St Petersburg, when the city celebrated its 300th anniversary. The fifth anniversary Forum was held in Turku, the sixth in Vologda. The project proposals at this seventh Forum here in Kajaani are put forward by the Finnish side.

We have been expecting a gradual decrease in the need for these Forums – that all prospective partners in Finland have found their Russian partners and *vice versa*, which would have meant that the Forum had fulfilled its purpose. This has not happened. Interest in cooperation seems to be growing.

What are the suggested projects like, then?

Field	Number of projects						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Management training	10	8	11	9	0	2	3
General exchange in the fields of education, culture and experiences (also student exchange and language training)				32	4		13
Art education				5	2		
Libraries/literature	4	6	12	9	10	20	11
Visual arts education	0	4	6		3	1	6
Visual arts	0	6	10	10	12	12	22
Tourism	4	8	6		10	16	6
Music/teaching, research	1	6	3	13	7	15	
Music/orchestras, sound art	4	18	5		9	14	13
Museums	1	6	7	8	2	8	6
Circus	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Industrial art/handicraft	3	5	4	6	3	8	5
Dance, theatre	3	4	4	9	5	12	3
Cinema, photography	2	7	0	4	5	1	
Folklore and general cultural exchange	5	12	0		8	22	3
War history						6	3
Cross-cultural projects						17	5
Virtual, internet and multimedia projects							1
Total	38	91	69	106	80	154	100

The project concepts cover the whole spectrum of culture: from pottery to opera; from student orchestras to symphony orchestras; from festivals to library cooperation. One important field of development has been cultural tourism. We have made an important observation concerning the art-specific and thematic partner projects. There can be several prospective partner pairs wishing to discuss cooperation relating to cultural heritage. So, we have started to arrange thematic discussions, where all the pairs interested in heritage cooperation present their ideas to each other.

This exchange has generated new partnerships and new projects, as well as enriched and expanded the original ideas.

The conclusion one could draw in terms of the EU-Russian cooperation programme is that it is important to offer an opportunity for those seriously looking for partners to meet and discuss in an organised setting, not cultural or art matters in general, but concrete projects.

But let's return to the Forum. How did we find out who wanted to cooperate? Who looked for and found partners in each country?

### Forum working groups

#### Russian working group

##### *Chairman*

**Aleksander Sergeevich Sokolov,**

*Minister for Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation*

##### *Vice-chairman*

**Yuri Aleksandrovich Shubin,**

*Director of Cultural Department, Ministry for Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation*

#### Finnish working group

##### *Chairman*

**Tanja Saarela,**

*Minister of Culture*

##### *Vice-chairman*

**Riitta Kaivosoja,**

*Director General, Department for Cultural, Sport and Youth Policy, Ministry of Education*

Both countries set up a working group responsible for steering matters relating to the Forum. At present the Russian working group is chaired by Minister Alexander Sergejevich Sokolov and the Finnish one by our Minister of Culture Tanja Saarela. The vice-chair of the Russian group is one of the Forum pioneers, Mr J.A. Shubin, former chair of the Novgorod Oblast cultural committee and of the umbrella organisation for the 12 regions in North-West Russia. Currently, Juri Aleksandrovich directs the Cultural Department of the Russian Federation Ministry of Culture and Mass Communication. I am the vice-chair of the Finnish working group.

## Russian working group

### Members

<b>Vladimir Borisovich Bogush,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Leningrad Oblast</i>
<b>Irina Viktorovna Gubina,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Arkhangelsk Oblast</i>
<b>Viktor Vladimirovich Ostrenko,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Pskov Oblast</i>
<b>Nadezhda Aleksandrovna Bobrova,</b>	<i>Minister of Culture of the Republic of Komi</i>
<b>Mihail Anatolevich Andreyev,</b>	<i>Head of the Cultural Department of the Kaliningrad Oblast</i>
<b>Galina Toivovna Brun,</b>	<i>Minister of Culture of the Republic of Karelia</i>
<b>Nikolai Mihailovich Volokitin,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural Committee of the Tver Oblast</i>
<b>Valentina Vasilyevna Ratsko,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural Department of the Vologda Oblast</i>
<b>Sergey Borisovich Yershov,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural and Arts Committee of the Murmansk Oblast</i>
<b>Natalya Vasilyevna Grigoryeva,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Committee of Culture, Cinema and Tourism of the Novgorod Oblast</i>
<b>Nikolai Vitalyevich Burov,</b>	<i>Chairman of the Cultural Committee of St. Petersburg</i>
<b>Marina Yurievna Smarovoz,</b>	<i>Head of the Cultural Administration of the Nenets National Territory</i>

The Russian working group is composed of the ministers of culture and chairpersons of the cultural committees in the 12 subjects in North-West Russia. It is currently chaired by Mr Vladimir Borisovich Bogush, who is the chair of the Leningrad Oblast cultural committee.

## Finnish working group

### Members

<b>Pirjo Ala-Kapee,</b>	<i>Governor of Eastern Finland</i>
<b>Anneli Taina,</b>	<i>Governor of Southern Finland</i>
<b>Hannele Pokka,</b>	<i>Governor of Lapland</i>
<b>Eino Siuruainen,</b>	<i>Governor of Oulu province</i>
<b>Rauno Saari,</b>	<i>Governor of Western Finland</i>
<b>Merja Hannus,</b>	<i>Secretary General of the Finland-Russia Friendship Society</i>
<b>Olli Saarela,</b>	<i>Director of Youth division, Department for Cultural, sport and Youth Policy, Ministry of Education</i>
<b>Maija Lummepero,</b>	<i>Counsellor for Cultural Affairs, Ministry of Education; Secretary of the Working group</i>
<b>Paula Tuomikoski,</b>	<i>Head of Cultural Export Division, Ministry of Education; Finnish main coordinator of the Cultural forum</i>

The Finnish working group is composed of five governors, some officials and the Secretary General of the Finland-Russia Friendship Society.

At first sight, this might look like really old-fashioned bureaucracy, but it is not. The role of these working groups has been to deliver political support and the necessary administrative and financial assistance in order to make the grassroots-level action possible.

The Forum has shown that the cultural field needs a politically approved concept of action which commits the authorities in both countries to giving their assistance and support to the grassroots level. I believe the same applies to cooperation between

cultural actors in other EU Member States and Russia. The Moscow Summit, which adopted the Road Maps, was such an expression of political will. It requires a cooperation action plan to translate the stated policy into concrete action and to specify the forms and structures of cooperation.

In Finland the governors and their staffs – with valuable help from regional art councils – have looked for Finns that have designed projects and are seeking Russian partners and for Russians seeking Finnish partners. On the other side of the border, the cultural authorities in North-West Russia have done the same.

### The organizers of the Cultural Forum

***Finland-Russia Friendship Society***

***Finnish Ministry of Education***

***Novgorod Oblast cultural committee***

***Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation***

***Finnish-Russian Joint Working Group***

*Finnish main organizer of the Cultural Forums since 2004*

*Steers and funds Cultural Forum activities in Finland*

*Russian main organizer of the Cultural Forums since 2000*

*Steers and funds Cultural Forum activities in Russia*

*Steers and coordinates activities relating to the Cultural Forum*

The quest for Forum partners is a year-long process led by two nerve centres. The Finnish one used to be at the Ministry of Education, but is now at the Finland-Russia Friendship Society. In North-West Russia, the body responsible for gathering partner pairs is the Novgorod Oblast cultural committee.

From the outset, the action has been very transparent. The names of prospective partners and the requests for partners are accessible on the web site. The Russian pages are maintained by a webmaster in Novgorod and the Finnish ones by the Finland-Russia Friendship Society

The ministries of culture in both countries, provide the financing for the general Forum framework. Each country finances year-round activities in its nerve centre. The cost of the Forum event mainly accrues from interpretation (equipment rental, technical staff and interpreters).

Translating the partner projects from one language to the other is a major undertaking. This year, for instance, one hundred project forms have already been translated. Interpretation in general and for the partner pairs in particular is a huge item of expenditure. This Kajaani Forum has a total of 26 Finnish-Russian interpreters.

In translation and the Forum arrangements, we have relied on the help of our universities. At the Ministry of Education and the Finland-Russia Friendship Society, we have annually three to six civil service trainees, who are higher education students doing three-month traineeships. The interpreters for the partner pairs are frequently trainees, more often than not native speakers of Russian who have been trained for the job by their university.

For some trainees, the traineeship has been a springboard to success. I have been happy to greet and welcome these fledglings, who have to tackle demanding matters straight away and who grow with their tasks. Some young people who worked for us during the first Forums are now employed by the foreign office.

What kind of experiences, then, the Forum gives for development of cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia.

As I noted earlier, for cooperation we need:

1. *Political will which obliges the administration to develop favourable conditions for cooperation.* — This will has been expressed by the EU and Russia in the Culture Road Map.
2. *A cooperation programme, as stated in the Road Map, a cooperation action plan as proposed by Rapporteurs* which specifies what kind of cooperation we want to promote. — According to the Road Map, the creation of such a document will be considered, and this expert meeting has been convened to explore this matter. How this cooperation document will be drawn up, and by whom, is a question waiting for an answer.
3. *Cooperation-promoting structures at the political-administrative level* like the Forum working groups in Finland and Russia. The potential EU-Russia cooperation body, the cultural partnership council provided for by the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement has not yet convened even once.
4. *Joint advisory structures, which would in practice promote cooperation.* In our Forum framework, these are the nerve centres in Helsinki and Veliky Novgorod. They provide technical assistance to partners for finding each other, that is, they channel the interest in cooperation. The rest is in the hands of cultural actors. But not quite. - Carrying out projects requires financing. The Finnish-Russian Forums do not directly finance projects. The project partners acquire their financing from different sources. But over these six-seven years it has become clear that they need advice in finding possible sources of financing. There are many sources, but those working with culture are not always able to make use of them. This is why we arrange financing clinics for them. This is something that has also been seen necessary in the Culture 2000 programme. Accordingly, there are Cultural Contact Points to help EU projects to find both partners and financing. I am sure that the same need exists in EU-Russia cooperation. We need similar advisory points of some kind.

5. In my fifth point, I want to return to a matter I have already mentioned: those cooperating in a given cultural sector must be given opportunities to meet. In the EU countries there are several field-specific networks. The members and the whole networks would no doubt be very interested in and capable of cooperating with corresponding cultural actors in Russia. We need to provide a framework for such cooperation. This kind of cooperation in a specific art form or cultural sector should be encouraged. We have learned that several European networks have offered cooperation to their Russian counterparts, but have found no takers. More active participation is a challenge for Russia as well.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I hope, that our Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum experience will be useful in developing cooperation structures and content between the EU and Russia. From our point of view, it really pays to promote cooperation.

It pays economically, because the role of culture in the national economies is constantly growing, as cultural consumption increases. It pays in cultural terms, because Russian culture and the cultures of the EU countries have the same cultural roots. Consolidating this common heritage will strengthen our identity, guarantee access to culture for citizens and consolidate civil society overall.

## The New Northern Dimension Policy: Regional Reflections of the Common Spaces

*Ms Maimo Henriksson, Head of Unit, Unit for the Northern Dimension, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland*

EU-Russia Culture Expert Meeting  
Kajaani  
19.9.2006

Honoured guests from the EU Member States and from the different EU institutions, Director General, Honoured guests from Russia, Mr Minister,

Thank you very much for the opportunity to give a speech here at this seminar, which is an important element of the whole EU-Russia agenda of the Finnish Presidency this autumn. Thank you also already at this stage to the organizers for the enormous job that you have done, both for compiling the substance of this seminar and for all the practical arrangements.

My theme today is the New Northern Dimension Policy. I would like to use my slot to first give you a view of what the Northern Dimension policy is today and then I would shortly like to, as examples, introduce the current two partnerships of the Northern Dimension. Then I will move over to the very topical issue of what we are doing right now, “we” meaning the EU, Russia, Norway and Iceland together, in renewing the Northern Dimension policy. We are aiming at some results in these very days and later on this autumn. Finally, I will reach out to the question: What could be offered in the field of culture concerning cooperation between the EU and Russia?

Let us first take the basic facts. The Northern Dimension in a nutshell, what is it? The history goes back to the 1990s, in fact to the time when Finland and Sweden prepared to join the European Union. Then for the first time the term Northern Dimension can be found in political speeches. But the initiative, as we have it today as a part of the EU external policies, was launched by then Prime Minister

Lipponen in 1997. The speech by Lipponen started a lobbying process. We got some results already in 1997-98. The final breakthrough was made in 1999 during the German and Finnish EU Presidencies. One can say that in December 1999 the Northern Dimension became a part of the EU external policy, as the Commission was given the task to work out the first action plan for this policy.

The Commission did the work it had been asked to do. Later on the first action plan was followed by the second action plan, which we have at the moment as it covers the years 2004-2006. In this second action plan there are five priority areas, and one of them is called Culture, Education and Health. So culture is already now one of the priorities of the Northern Dimension policy.

Then some more basic facts: who are those who act under the Northern Dimension policy? We have today as a kind of inner circle the EU Member States and the Commission, and then we have the partners, Russia, Norway and Iceland. This is in fact a point where we are achieving some changes in these very days. The role of Russia, Norway and Iceland will be changed, as they will become members of the inner circle: I will return to this later. And we have, and will have in the future, USA and Canada as observers, which form the transatlantic link.

The Northern Dimension meetings, though, are very special, and I would myself see that this is one of its strengths. When a Northern Dimension meeting takes place, whether it is on the civil servant level or on the ministers' level, we have at the table not only the EU Member States, the Commission, Russia, Norway and Iceland, but also international financing institutions, such as the European Investment Bank, the EBRD and the Nordic Investment Bank. We also have at the meeting table the northern regional councils, that is the Arctic Council, the Barents Euro-Arctic Council, the Council of the Baltic Sea States and the Nordic Council of Ministers. And we have some other EU institutions, as for instance the Parliament. So there are about 40 delegations at the table. This has been one means to see that everybody is informed about what each other is doing in Northern Europe.



Those were the basic facts. Now I would like to dwell a moment at the real essence of the Northern Dimension. What is it really about? Is it only political speeches or do we also have some concreteness? This question was posed quite often in the Finnish press a year or two ago, but not so often today anymore as we have tried to spread information also about the concrete achievements.

I now try to give you a definition of the Northern Dimension. We must look at it as something that exists on two levels: we have first of all the macro-level, which means that the Northern Dimension is a policy, a political concept, with the aim of getting the attention of the whole of the EU to Northern Europe, and also of getting the attention of the

whole of EU to the importance of cooperation between EU and Russia, and notably between EU and North-West Russia. That is the policy, which can be found in political speeches.

But the Northern Dimension is not only a policy; it also exists on the micro-level, on the concrete, practical level. What do we have there? We have, first of all, as core activities the established partnerships. As I mentioned, there are two of them: the environmental partnership and the partnership on health and social issues. Above that you can say that all project activities that take place in the Northern Dimension region can be called Northern Dimension activities.



Source: [http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external\\_relations/north\\_dim/](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/external_relations/north_dim/)



The Northern Dimension region covers North-West Russia, the whole Baltic Sea region and stretches far out into the arctic areas, to Greenland in the West and the Urals in the East. You can say that the Northern Dimension covers all the practical activities that take place in this region, which is of course a very broad definition. If you want to be precise, you can then add that, of course, many of the things that happen in this region would happen also without the existence of the Northern Dimension policy. But, on the other hand, many of the things that happen do result from it either directly or indirectly. So this is what I would consider to be an honest definition of the Northern Dimension: macro-level policy, micro-level partnerships and around it everything else that happens in this region.

Let us now have a short look at the partnerships in order to give you some ideas on how a partnership can be structured, keeping of course the cultural field in our minds. The first partnership is the partnership in environmental issues. It is the older one. It was established in 2001, and a support fund for it was created at the EBRD a year later. Several countries have joined the partnership. We now have as partners in this partnership a big number of EU Member States, the partner countries Russia and Norway and the observer country Canada. The main focus of this partnership is to tackle problems of waste water, solid waste, air pollution, energy efficiency and nuclear waste in a broad area that includes the whole of North-West Russia as well as Kaliningrad.

This partnership is built up on a seed-money thinking, which could also be called leverage-effect. Today we have as seed-money 225 million euros in the support fund that comes from the Commission and those countries that have joined the partnership. But this fund money is only a small share of the financing, it is the seed money for each project. In fact the main bulk of all projects is being financed by loans that mainly the Russian partners take up from the international financing institutions. The partner can be for instance the city of St. Petersburg or some corporation or enterprise consortium. So the small seed money comes from the partnership

fund, the main bulk of financing comes from Russia itself. This is something that I have noticed is not very well known because sometimes I'm asked why Russia itself doesn't put money into the projects, while in fact it puts in the main share of the money.

Today we have 16 projects in the pipeline, the first one being finished. This is the St. Petersburg waste-water treatment plant that was festively inaugurated last autumn in the presence of president Putin, president Halonen and Prime Minister Persson. Some of these 16 projects are in the construction process, and some are in the planning process. Six additional projects have been suggested and endorsed by the steering group, and five more project suggestions are in "the waiting room". This partnership has been organized so that there is a small steering group preparing the decisions and a contributors' assembly that makes the decisions on the projects. The 225 million of seed-money gives two billion of total financing because of the leverage-effect: small input, big output. At the moment we are thus fulfilling projects to the value of about two billion euros. These projects are enormously important both for the EU and for Russia.

What I have described above is one model of partnership, built up around a fund and its steering body and with big financial output. Under the Northern Dimension also another partnership has been established, the Partnership in Public Health and Social Well-being, which is quite different compared to the Environmental Partnership. Here we do not have such big financial inputs and outputs, but the sector focus is equally important. The partnership is aiming at tackling problems of communicable diseases, such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, and also at influencing lifestyle-related diseases. This partnership has from the beginning concentrated more on the need of transferring information and coordinating activities, but it also aims at having a project pipeline. In fact we have started a bit already with an HIV/AIDS-project within the Barents co-operation, which now has been taken over by this partnership and can thus be implemented in an area that is much bigger than the Barents area.

This partnership is organized around expert groups; for instance on HIV/AIDS there is one expert group. There is also a committee of senior representatives, a ministers' meeting which meets once a year and a small secretariat composed of 2-3 persons. Here we do not have a fund. Why? Because the financing institutions do not have an interest to finance this type of projects that do not pay back in financial terms. There will instead be a project-based financing.

So this is quite a different model of partnership. Both are partnerships under the Northern Dimension. One could be called a "hard" partnership, with big money involved, the other one is "soft", with not that big money, but equally important concerning the focus. I described the partnerships in detail in order to give you some idea of how we have organized things under the Northern Dimension policy.

Now I would like to move over to the third part of my presentation: What are we doing right now, renewing the Northern Dimension policy? The background is the following. In Finland we knew in autumn 2004 that the current second action plan would expire at the end of this year. We also knew that we would have the EU Presidency this autumn. So in fact we "had it on a tray" to decide what we shall do with the Northern Dimension policy in the future. We had a very thorough brainstorming process within our government, the achievements were analyzed. The government took the decision that it is in the interests not only of Finland but of the whole of the EU to continue the Northern Dimension policy. How could this be done? This could be done by strengthening the position of the main partner actors, Russia, Norway and Iceland. This was a key change that was in fact achieved already at the Foreign Ministers' meeting last November in Brussels. This meeting managed to agree on a guidelines paper, which set principles for the new Northern Dimension policy. The main result of this meeting was that EU, Russia, Norway and Iceland became equal partners under the Northern Dimension Policy.

Another important result of this ministerial meeting was to link the Northern Dimension to the EU-Russia Common Spaces, with the addition of specific questions of the North and with the addition of Norway and Iceland as participants. This means that the Common Space of Research, Education and Culture at the same time became substance of the future Northern Dimension Policy. So here we have the policy link between the Common Spaces and the new Northern Dimension policy.

What we are aiming at this autumn is to have decisions on a new Northern Dimension policy. The final deadline is a high level Northern Dimension meeting that is planned to take place back-to-back with the EU-Russia Summit in Helsinki on November 24. We hope that the result of this meeting will be an endorsed political declaration and a framework document on a new Northern Dimension policy to enter into force in the beginning of January 2007.

Finally, I promised an outlook concerning the field of culture. What can be the implications of the new Northern Dimension policy for the field of culture? First of all can be stated that the Northern Dimension offers an already existing tool for the implementation of the Common Spaces in the region of North-West Russia. We can start pilot activities in North-West Russia maybe quicker than in other parts of Russia. This is a possibility that should be used. All activities that are mentioned in the Road Map for the cultural cooperation are such that they can be done on the regional level. The activities are for instance exchanges between museums, universities, cultural projects, festivals, exchange of professionals and so on. All this can be done between the EU and North-West Russia.

There are of course many questions and challenges involved. How find the right track? How find the financing? What can the neighbourhood programmes offer? We have the partnership-model: Could culture be a field in which a cultural partnership of the Northern Dimension would be established? A Northern Dimension seminar was held in

Tallinn in June this year and Foreign Minister Erkki Tuomioja gave a speech there. In his speech he mentioned many of the immediate goals of Finland concerning the Northern Dimension policy, but he also had some visions reaching further into the future. One of those visions was that notably the field of culture could offer good opportunities for cooperation between the whole of EU and North-West Russia. Could the partnership-model be useful in this context? This question I leave to you to elaborate on and to discuss later on today and in the months to come. Thank you very much.

## Новая Политика «Северного Измерения»: Региональное Выражение Общих Пространств

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транскрипция выступления 19 сентября 2006 года

Уважаемые гости из стран ЕС и институтов Евросоюза, госпожа генеральный директор, уважаемые гости из России, господин министр!

Благодарю за возможность выступить на этом семинаре, который является важной составной частью повестки дня вопросов взаимоотношений ЕС-России во время председательства Финляндии в ЕС этой осенью. Хочу уже сейчас выразить признательность всем организаторам за их огромный труд, как по подготовке субстантивной части семинара, так и по его практической организации.

Моя тема сегодня – новая политика «Северного измерения». Предоставленное мне время я хотела бы использовать на то, чтобы рассказать, во-первых, что представляет собой политика «Северного измерения» сегодня, и, во-вторых, представить коротко в качестве примеров два действующих партнерства СИ. Потом я перейду к весьма актуальному вопросу о наших шагах в плане обновления политики «Северного измерения», подразумевая под словом «мы» – ЕС, Россию, Норвегию и Исландию. Определенных результатов мы стремимся достичь буквально в эти дни и позже – этой осенью. В заключение я затрону вопрос: что можно предложить в области культуры в контексте сотрудничества ЕС-Россия?

Давайте остановимся вначале на основных фактах. В чем, выражая в сжатом виде, заключается суть «Северного измерения»? Его история уходит корнями в 1990-е годы, фактически в те времена, когда Финляндия и Швеция готовились к вступлению в Европейский союз. Тогда термин «Северное измерение» стало появляться впервые в политических речах. Инициатива о том, что сейчас составляет часть политики внешних сношений ЕС, была выдвинута в 1997 году господином Пааво Липпоненом, в то вре-

мя премьер-министром Финляндии. С выступления Липпонена начался процесс лоббирования. Кое-какие результаты были получены уже в 1997-1998 гг., но окончательный прорыв был сделан в 1999 году во время периодов председательства в ЕС Германии и Финляндии. Можно сказать, что «Северное измерение» стало частью политики внешних сношений ЕС в декабре 1999 года, когда Еврокомиссии было поручено подготовить первый План действий по СИ.

Комиссия Евросоюза выполнила порученную ей задачу. Потом первый План действий сменился вторым, текущим, который охватывает период 2004-2006 гг. Во втором Плане действий предусмотрены пять приоритетных направлений, причем одно из них обозначено как «культура, образование и здоровье». Таким образом, культура входит уже сейчас в число приоритетов политики СИ.

Еще несколько базовых фактов: кто является участниками «Северного измерения»? В данный момент у нас существует некий внутренний круг в составе стран Евросоюза и Еврокомиссии, затем – страны-партнеры: Россия, Норвегия и Исландия. Именно здесь у нас будут определенные изменения буквально в ближайшие дни. Роль России, Норвегии и Исландии изменится, так как они войдут в состав внутреннего круга. Вернусь к этому позже. Как и сейчас, так и далее, в качестве наблюдателей будут задействованы США и Канада, формирующие трансатлантическое связующее звено.

Встречи «Северного измерения» имеют очень специфический характер, и я лично хотела бы видеть в этом одну из его сильных сторон. Дело в том, что на встречах «Северного измерения» – будь это на уровне должностных лиц или на уровне министров – за столом представлены не только государства-члены ЕС, Еврокомиссия, Россия, Норвегия и Исландия, но и международные финансовые структуры, такие как Европейский инвестиционный банк, Европейский банк реконструкции и развития и Северный инвестиционный банк. За столом сидят также представители северных региональных организаций: Арктического совета, Совета Баренцева/Евро-арктического региона, Совета государств региона Балтийского моря и Совета министров Северных стран. Там представлены и некоторые другие

институты ЕС, в том числе Европарламент. Так, в общей сложности за столом около 40 делегаций. Это один из способов заботы о том, чтобы все на Севере Европы знали о работе друг друга.

Вот это были основные факты. Теперь я хотела бы остановиться на минуту на вопросе о сути «Северного измерения». Что именно оно представляет собой? Это – только речи политиков, или же есть и какая-нибудь конкретика? Года два тому назад этот вопрос задавался финской прессой довольно часто, но теперь уже не так часто, так как мы попытались донести информацию о конкретных результатах.

Сейчас я постараюсь дать вам определение «Северного измерения». Мы должны видеть «Северное измерение» чем-то, что существует на двух уровнях. Есть, во-первых, макроуровень. Это значит, что «Северное измерение» является политикой или политической концепцией, нацеленной на привлечение внимания всей Европы к ее северной части и к важности сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией, в особенности между ЕС и Северо-западом России. Это то, что находит свое выражение в политических речах.

Но «Северное измерение» – это не только политика; оно существует и на микроуровне, на конкретном, практическом уровне. Что у нас здесь? Во-первых, как ядро деятельности – партнерства. Как я уже упомянула раньше, их два: природоохранное партнерство и партнерство в области здравоохранения и социального обеспечения. Можно добавить, что всю проектную деятельность, происходящую на территории СИ, можно называть деятельностью «Северного измерения».

Территория «Северного измерения» охватывает Северо-запад России и весь регион Балтийского моря, простираясь далеко в арктические области, до Гренландии на Западе и Урала на Востоке. Можно сказать, что «Северное измерение» охватывает все практические действия в этом регионе – что является, конечно, весьма грубым определением. Чтобы быть более точными можно добавить, что несомненно многое из того, что происходит в этом регионе, происходило бы и без политики СИ. Но, с другой стороны, многое из того, что происходит здесь, действительно является результатом этой политики либо непосредственно, либо косвенно. Так, честным

определением «Северного измерения» я бы считала следующее: это – политика макроуровня, партнерства микроуровня, и вокруг них все остальное, что происходит в этом регионе.

Давайте сейчас коротко остановимся на партнерствах, чтобы дать какое-то представление о том, каким образом партнерство может быть структурировано, имея в виду, конечно, область культуры. Первое и старшее из двух партнерств – природоохранное партнерство, которое было сформировано в 2001 году. Соответствующий Фонд поддержки при Европейском банке реконструкции и развития был создан один год спустя. К этому партнерству присоединилось много стран. В данный момент его участниками являются многие страны Евросоюза, страны-партнеры Россия и Норвегия, страна-наблюдатель Канада. Партнерство сфокусировано, в основном, на таких проблемах как очистка сточных вод и утилизация твердых отходов, загрязнение атмосферного воздуха, энергоэффективность, управление ядерными отходами на территории, охватывающей весь Северо-запад России и Калининград.

Природоохранное партнерство построено на принципе «посеянного финансирования», или, по-другому, «эффекта рычага». В данный момент в Фонд поддержки партнерства вложено Еврокомиссией и присоединившимися к Партнерству странами 225 млн. евро для использования в качестве «посеянных денег». Однако средства Фонда составляют лишь небольшую часть финансирования, а именно начальные инвестиции для отдельных проектов. Фактически главная часть всех проектов финансируется за счет кредитов, взятых, в основном, российскими партнерами в международных финансовых структурах. Партнерами могут быть, к примеру, город Санкт-Петербург, какая-либо корпорация или консорциум предприятий. Так, небольшие «посеянные деньги» выделяет Фонд партнерства, а основную часть финансирования – российская сторона. Я заметила, что об этом факте как-то не очень широко известно, так как иногда меня спрашивают, почему Россия сама не вкладывает средства в проекты – хотя она, в самом деле, предоставляет основную часть финансирования.

Сегодня в процессе реализации или разработки находится 16 проектов, причем первый из них уже завершен. Это – Юго-западные очистные сооружения в Санкт-Петербурге, торжественное открытие которых состоялось прошлой осенью в присутствии президентов Путина и Халонен и премьер-министра Персона. Одни из этих 16 проектов находятся на стадии строительства, а другие – в стадии проектирования. Дополнительно 6 проектов предложены и одобрены руководящей группой, а еще 5 проектных предложений находятся «в комнате ожидания». Что касается организационной структуры Партнерства, то подготовку решений выполняет небольшая руководящая группа, а сами решения о проектах принимает Ассамблея доноров. Благодаря эффекту рычага, «посеянные деньги» в объеме 225 млн. евро дают в конечном итоге общее финансирование в сумме 2 млрд. – то есть небольшой начальный вклад дает большую отдачу. Так, в настоящее время общая стоимость проектов приближается к 2 млн. евро. Они имеют огромное значение, как для ЕС, так и для России.

То, что я описала здесь – это одна из моделей партнерства, которое в данном случае создано на основе фонда с соответствующей руководящей группой и которое дает большую финансовую отдачу. В рамках «Северного измерения» действует и другое партнерство – Партнерство в обеспечении общественного здоровья и социального благополучия» – весьма сильно отличающееся от Природоохранного партнерства. В нем отсутствуют столь крупные финансовые вклады и отдачи, но сектор, на котором оно сфокусировано, имеет одинаково большое значение. Партнерство нацелено на борьбу с инфекционными заболеваниями, такими как ВИЧ/СПИД и туберкулез, а также заболеваниями, связанными с образом жизни. В рамках этого Партнерства внимание концентрируется с самого начала и прежде всего на передаче информации и координации действий, но одновременно оно нацелено и на разработку и реализацию проектов. Фактически уже начаты кое-какие работы по проекту ВИЧ/СПИД, запущенному в рамках сотрудничества Баренц-региона. Теперь этот проект перешел в рамки Партнерства и может,

таким образом, реализоваться на гораздо большей территории, чем Баренц-регион.

Партнерство в области здравоохранения и социальной защиты организовано на базе экспертных групп: к примеру, одна экспертная группа создана для решения проблем ВИЧ/СПИД. Существует также комитет старших должностных лиц и небольшой секретариат в составе 2-3 лиц. Конференции на уровне министров проходят один раз в год. Здесь нет фонда. Почему? Потому что финансовые институты не заинтересованы в финансировании такого типа проектов, которые не дают отдачи в финансовом плане. Финансирование будет организовано отдельно по конкретным проектам.

Значит, здесь речь идет о совершенно иной модели партнерства. Но и то и другое являются партнерствами СИ. Одно из них можно назвать «жестким» партнерством, с большими деньгами, в том время как другое из них – «мягкое», с не столь крупными деньгами, но с одинаково важным фокусом. Я рассказала об этих партнерствах в деталях для того, чтобы дать вам какое-то представление о том, как организована деятельность в рамках «Северного измерения».

Сейчас я хотела бы перейти к третьей части своей презентации: что мы делаем сейчас в плане обновления политики «Северного измерения»? История вопроса – следующая. Осенью 2004 года мы в Финляндии знали, что находящийся в силе второй План действий истечет в конце этого года. Было также известно, что этой осенью Финляндия председательствует в ЕС. Так что фактически задача о будущей политике «Северного измерения» была нам «подана на блюде». Совместно с Правительством мы провели «мозговую атаку», проанализировав то, что достигнуто. Правительство решило, что продолжение политики «Северного измерения» – в интересах не только Финляндии, но и ЕС в целом. А как это сделать? Это можно сделать, укрепляя позиции основных партнеров – России, Норвегии и Исландии. Это ключевое изменение, решение о котором было фактически достигнуто уже на министерской встрече в ноябре прошлого года в Брюсселе. На той встрече удалось согласовать руководящий документ,



определяющий принципы для новой политики «Северного измерения». Главным результатом встречи стало закрепление равноправного характера партнерства Евросоюза, России, Норвегии и Исландии в рамках политики «Северного измерения».

Вторым важным результатом министерской встречи было то, что «Северное измерение» привязали к общим пространствам ЕС-Россия, учитывая специфические вопросы Севера и участия Норвегии и Исландии. Это значит, что общее пространство исследований, образования и культуры стало субстантивной частью будущей политики СИ. Таким образом, здесь мы имеем взаимосвязь между общими пространствами и новой политикой СИ.

Мы стремимся к принятию решений по новой политике «Северного измерения» уже этой осенью. Предельным сроком является встреча на высоком уровне, приуроченная к саммиту ЕС-Россия 24 ноября с.г. Мы надеемся, что результатом этой встречи будут утвержденная политическая декларация и рамочный документ по новой политике «Северного измерения» со вступлением в силу в начале января 2007 года.

В заключение, я обещала изложить виды на будущее в отношении культуры. Каким может быть значение новой политики для культурного сектора? Во-первых, можно констатировать, что «Северное измерение» может служить существующим инструментом для реализации общих пространств на Северо-западе России. Там мы, может быть, способны начать пилотную работу быстрее, чем в других частях России. Этой возможностью надо воспользоваться. Все действия, упомянутые в дорожной карте для культурного сотрудничества, осуществимы на региональном уровне. Это, например, обмены между музеями и университетами, культурные проекты и фестивали, обмен профессионалами и т.д. Все это может быть сделано между ЕС и Северо-западом России.

Есть, конечно, много вопросов и вызовов. Как найти правильный курс? Как привлечь финансирование? Что могут дать программы соседства? Мы имеем модель сотрудничества в виде партнерств: может ли культура стать сектором, где можно сфор-

мировать культурное партнерство «Северного измерения»? В июне этого года в Таллинне прошел семинар по вопросам «Северного измерения», где выступил и Министр иностранных дел Финляндии Эрkki Туомиоя. В своем выступлении он назвал ряд непосредственных целей Финляндии в отношении политики «Северного измерения», но наряду с этим изложил и взгляды на дальнюю перспективу. Согласно одному из них, именно область культуры могла бы предоставить хорошие перспективы для сотрудничества между ЕС в целом и Северо-западом России. Может ли внедрение модели партнерства оказаться полезным в этом контексте? Этот вопрос я оставляю перед вами для обдумывания и обсуждения как сегодня, так и течение будущих месяцев. Благодарю за внимание.



## 6. Putting cultural cooperation into practice: Actors, Policies and Funding

The following section includes basic information on European Union programmes, various networks, regional organisations and other bodies that play an important role in cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia. The aim is to give an overview of the different actors on the field, to present the cooperation already being carried out and also to shed some light on the future perspectives and possibilities for further developing cultural cooperation with Russia.

The information presented here has been collected from the web sites of the various organisations and programmes as well as from the speeches made at the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting. The latter were an especially valuable source for presenting the views and future goals of the various actors concerning EU-Russia cultural cooperation. For this reason, a number of quotations from the speeches have been used in the text. The speakers and commentators have given permission for the publications of the speeches, which are available at the web site of the Expert Meeting.

The material for this section has been compiled and edited by Mikko Lipsanen for the Ministry of Education, Finland.

### 6.1. Actors and policies

#### 6.1.1. European Union programmes

##### Culture 2007 programme

Culture 2000 programme, EU's first framework programme for supporting culture, came to an end in 2006. It is followed by a new programme, Culture 2007, which covers the years 2007-2013. The European Commission's proposal regarding the culture 2007 has not yet (by December 2006) been formally adopted by the EU legislature. The programme is therefore presented here in its current form, which is still open to changes.

*"The general objective of the Programme is to help enhance the cultural area shared by Europeans, the foundations for which lie in their common cultural heritage, through the development of cultural cooperation between artists, stakeholders and cultural institutions in the countries taking part in the Programme, with a view to encouraging the emergence of European citizenship."* CULTURE PROGRAMME (2007-2013), Conditional call for proposals

More specific objectives of the Culture 2007 programme are to promote the transnational mobility of people working in the cultural sector, to encourage the transnational circulation of artistic and cultural works and products and to encourage intercultural dialogue.

The total budget of the programme for the period 2007-2013 is approximately 400 million euro. The programme has three funding strands. Support is given for cultural actions, for bodies active at European level in the field of culture (e.g. *European cultural networks*), for analyses and the collection and dissemination of information as well as for activities maximising the impact of projects in the field of European cultural cooperation and European cultural policy developments. The Culture 2007 programme, in contrast to Culture 2000, has no separate strands for different cultural sectors: projects can either focus on one cultural sector or be cross-sectoral.

The Culture 2007 programme is open for cultural operators from the EU Member States, the candidate countries and the EEA countries. Under certain conditions cultural actors from other third countries can also participate in the cooperation:

*“There is an Article 5.2, which is opening the possibility for third countries to participate in the programme. That means that couple of requirements must be fulfilled. First of all, it’s a partner agreement, and the cultural clauses must be existing and in force. There must be a legal base, and it’s not clear at the moment whether this is a memorandum of understanding, but most probably for the third countries not listed in the proposal itself it will be association agreement and all the process of adopting this document. Then there must be a calculation of the entry ticket and payment of a part of the total budget of the programme. Then the partner country can fully participate in the programme of the European Communities.”* Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, Education and Culture Directorate General, European Commission

In the case of Russia, the first condition is fulfilled. There is an existing partner agreement, the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA), which contains a cultural clause (Article 85). Russian participation in the Culture 2007 programme as a full partner would, however, also require the conclusion of a second international agreement or, which is less likely, a Memorandum of Understanding between European Communities and Russia. This would determine Russia’s financial contribution to this internal Community programme. According to Krzysztof Kania, Policy developer at the DG Education and Culture, this condition is outstanding as of now and its eventual legal nature will have to be determined at a certain point in time. There are, however, other possibilities enabling third countries to participate in the programme on non-funding or self-funding bases.

*“If there is no full partnership in the programme, there is no chance to get financing from the programme budget. But there are quite a lot of possibilities to look around and find some other sources for financing, and at the same time be a partner in the project and the project consortia.”* Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, Education and Culture Directorate General, European Commission

Cultural operators from Russia may participate in the programme as associated partners, without being eligible for Community financing (they may not be project leaders or co-organisers). This is already the case of some cultural operators from Russia and does not require the complicated procedure described above.

**Current stage of the programme:**

In order to enable potential beneficiaries of Community grants to prepare their proposals as soon as possible, the European Commission has decided to publish conditional call for proposals for the Culture 2007 programme. The deadline is set at February 2, 2007. Until the European Commission proposal relating to the Culture programme is formally adopted by the EU legislator, however, this call for proposals does not legally bind the European Commission.

Under the conditional call for proposals support can be granted to projects that fit in to the following categories:

**Multi-annual cooperation projects:** This support is intended to assist projects in their start-up and structuring phase or in their geographical extension phase. The aim is to encourage them to establish sustainable foundations and achieve financial autonomy.

Its purpose is to bring together a variety of operators (at least six operators from six different eligible countries) from one or more sectors for various multi-annual activities, which may be sectoral or cross-sectoral in nature but which must pursue a common objective.

Each cooperation project is intended to carry out a number of structured, multi-annual cultural activities. These activities are to be implemented throughout the duration of the project. Financial support from the EU shall be granted for a period of three to five years. It can not be more than 500 000 euro per year for all activities of the cooperation projects.

**Cooperation measures:** Support is given for sectoral or cross-sectoral cultural cooperation actions between European cultural operators. Priority is given to creativity and innovation, and projects which explore avenues for cooperation in order to develop them over the longer term are particularly encouraged.

Applicant project must bring together at least three cultural operators in three different participating countries. Support shall be granted for a maximum of 24 months, and it can not exceed 50% of the project budget. It may not be less than 50 000 euro nor more than 200 000 euro for the whole of the project. For more information about the Culture 2007 programme, please visit the official European Commission Culture 2007 website at <http://eacea.cec.eu.int/static/en/culture/call092006/index.htm>

## Media 2007 programme

The new MEDIA 2007 programme will replace the existing MEDIA PLUS and MEDIA TRAINING programmes for the period 2007-2013.

The programme's objectives are connected to the socio-cultural value and the economic potential of the audiovisual sector. The global objectives of the MEDIA 2007 programme are to preserve and enhance European cultural diversity and its cinematographic and audiovisual heritage, to increase the circulation of European audiovisual works inside and outside the EU, and to strengthen the competitiveness of the European audiovisual sector in the framework of an open and competitive market.

The programme supports audiovisual production in pre-production and post-production stages. Specific aim in the pre-production stage is to support the acquisition and refining of audiovisual skills as well as the development of production projects submitted by independent production companies. In post-production stage the programme focuses on supporting the distribution of audiovisual works, promoting their circulation and encouraging innovation by means of pilot projects.

*"I would like to underline the fact that we have proposed to open the participation in the MEDIA 2007 programme to a number of third countries fulfilling certain conditions."* Gianpaolo Scacco, International Relations Officer for Audiovisual and Media Policies, Directorate General for Information Society and Media, European Commission

This group of third countries includes first of all the EFTA countries which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA), the Accession Countries and the Western Balkan countries. In addition states which are signatories to the Council of Europe Convention on Transfrontier Television as well as other third countries which have concluded association and cooperation agreements with the EU incorporating clauses on the audiovisual sector are able to participate the programme.

*"In the same vein, we also encourage the adoption of the Council of Europe's (CoE) instruments regarding media, and notably the European Convention on Trans-frontier Television (which is the sister Convention to the EU Television Without Frontiers Directive), which we regard as essential steps towards the sharing of common views and values in the audiovisual policy area. This may actually represent an approximation step also in the sense of favouring, under certain conditions, a possible participation of the countries concerned in the EU support mechanisms for the audiovisual sector."* Gianpaolo Scacco, International Relations Officer for Audiovisual and Media Policies, Directorate General for Information Society and Media, European Commission

### Current stage of the programme:

On 15th of November the European Parliament and the Council adopted the MEDIA 2007 programme. The budget will be 755 million euro over the seven year programme period (2007-13). The first call for proposals for the new programme has already been organised by the Commission.

More information on the MEDIA 2007 programme is available at <http://europa.eu/scadplus/leg/en/lvb/l24224a.htm> and [http://ec.europa.eu/information\\_society/media/overview/2007/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/media/overview/2007/index_en.htm)

### Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:

Following a suggestion made by the Finnish Presidency at the fourth Meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, October 12, 2006), it was decided that the Education and Culture Directorate General will analyze the cultural programmes and negotiate with the Information Society and Media Directorate General on how the AV programmes could be analyzed from the point of view of EU-Russia cooperation.

## **The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008**

*“Inter-cultural dialogue is crucial in today’s world in developing understanding between people of different cultures, beliefs and backgrounds.”* Sir David Green, President of the European Union National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC), Director General of British Council

The growing global importance of intercultural dialogue led the European Commission in 2005 to propose that 2008 be declared the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue. The general aim of the project is to promote intercultural dialogue as an instrument to assist European citizens in dealing with the ever-increasing cultural diversity of our societies, as well as to raise their awareness of the importance of developing active European citizenship which is open to the world, respectful of cultural diversity and based on common values.

The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue has been allocated a budget of 10 million euro. This is to be used in funding an information campaign promoting the general objectives of the Year, supporting actions at Community level as well as co-financing actions at national level. The emphasis is placed on the fields of culture, education, youth, sport and citizenship.

*“What I need to emphasise is that what we are aiming at is not to have year 2008 as a one year event on multicultural dialogue, but to make it a basis for creating a real policy and emphasising best practices and building up for future in order to have long term objectives in this field. And of course if there is will and decision to establish a joint foundation, like is the case with Mediterranean cooperation, then DG Education and Culture will give political support for this kind of initiative.”* Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, Education and Culture directorate General, European Commission

The importance of intercultural dialogue was also recognised by the speakers of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting. The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue was seen as a good opportunity to cooperate with the Russian Federation in organising activities around this theme. It was also noted that intercultural dialogue could be one of the central themes in future EU-Russia cultural cooperation.

*“Mutual intercultural understanding is a problem and question not only for the European Union and its’ Member States, but it’s a global problem and I’m pretty sure that it’s a question that is quite important also for the Russian Federation. We are very open and we are now in the process of defining the key elements and key actions of this year. We may easily find cooperation on this field just to have as much synergy as possible in co-organising the events in EU and in Russia at the same time.”* Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, Education and Culture directorate General, European Commission

For more information about the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue, please see the Commission web site at [http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/year2008\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/dialogue/year2008_en.html)

### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

The Finnish Presidency proposed that DG Education and Culture of the European Commission could analyze the possible contribution of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 to the Cooperation Action Plan. At the fourth meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting it was decided to follow this proposal.

## Citizens for Europe programme

The new Citizens for Europe programme for the period 2007-2013 aims at bridging the gap between citizens and the European institutions. This is to be done by improving the citizens' participation in the construction of Europe and by encouraging co-operation between citizens and their organisations from different countries. Intercultural dialogue is also central to the Citizens for Europe programme which aims at increasing the Europeans' mutual understanding, solidarity and the feeling of belonging to Europe.

The programme comprises three different actions:

**Action 1**, "Active citizens for Europe", will focus on involving citizens directly, either through activities linked to town-twinning or through other kinds of citizens' projects.

**Action 2**, "Active civil society for Europe", is targeted to Europe-wide civil society organisations, which will receive either structural support on the basis of their work programme or support to transnational projects.

**Action 3**, "Together for Europe", will support high visibility events, studies and information tools, which will address the widest possible audience across frontiers and strive to make Europe more tangible for its citizens.

Further information on the Citizens for Europe programme is available at  
[http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education\\_culture/activecitizenship/new\\_programme\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/education_culture/activecitizenship/new_programme_en.htm)

## Erasmus Mundus - External Cooperation Window

The Erasmus Mundus External Cooperation Window, opened in autumn 2006, aims at promoting mutual enrichment and better understanding between the European Union and Third-Countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills at higher education level. It will be implemented complementary to and in synergy with the Erasmus Mundus Programme.

The mobility scheme finances both student and academic staff exchanges between European universities holding an Erasmus Charter and Third country universities. The European Commission will contribute to funding projects from mixed consortia of European and third-country universities (and associations and networks of universities) with a grant covering the costs of the organisation of mobility of higher education students and academic staff and the costs of the implementation of individual mobility. The grants awarded to individual projects will fall between 1 and 6 million euro.

Russia is among the 24 third-countries targeted by the 2006 call for proposals which covers mobility activities starting at the latest in April 2008. The deadline for applications is February 28, 2007.

More information on the Erasmus Mundus – External Cooperation Window is available at  
<http://eacea.cec.eu.int/static/en/mundus/extcoop/call/index.htm>

### Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:

The need to further promote student and teacher mobility between artistic universities in Russia and the EU countries was brought up at the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting. As a consequence, the Finnish Presidency proposed the participants of the fourth Meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, October 12, 2006) that the European Commission, the Russian Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications and the Federal Agency of Culture and Cinematography could define how student and teacher mobility could be increased in the framework of the EU Programmes and Russian national or other programmes.



### **Institution Building Partnership Programme (TACIS-IBPP), a specific call for proposals in spring 2007**

The Tacis Institution Building Partnership Programme is a European Commission programme that supports the development of non-profit organisations from civil society, local and regional authorities and public institutions in the New Independent States (NIS) and Mongolia. The programme covers altogether 13 countries, including the Russian Federation.

*“Civil society, voluntary organisations and the business community all have a vital role to play. These actors must all be fully associated with moving cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia onto a higher level.”*  
John Penny, Principal administrator, External Relations Directorate General, European Commission

In the framework of the Tacis-IBPP support is provided for partnerships between public institutions as well as between civil society organisations. “Support to Civil Society and Local Initiatives” is a programme which aims at supporting institution building process, the reinforcement of democracy and civil society and the establishment of the rule of law in the participating countries. This is done by setting up international partnerships between at least two organisations from at least one Tacis country and from at least one EU Member State.

The partnership can be formed either between non-governmental organisations, non-profit professional organisations or local and regional authorities. The main criteria for the applicant projects is that they should contain a mix of activities that together have a sustainable institution building effect. Taking this precondition into account, culture can also be one of the themes supported by the programme.

*“This programme, managed by the Commission’s Delegation in Moscow, includes the promotion of projects in the cultural field....In the spring of 2007 a specific call for proposals for cultural projects which are in line with the objectives of the Roadmap covering the Fourth Common Space will be launched for which a budget of 2 million euros is available. Grants are up to 400 000 Euros each.”* John Penny, Principal administrator, External Relations Directorate General, European Commission

More information on the Institution Building Partnership Programme is available at  
[http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/ibpp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/comm/europeaid/projects/ibpp/index_en.htm)

### **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**

The development of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) is closely connected to the EU’s enlargement in 2004. The policy aims at strengthening stability, security and well-being in the Union’s neighbour countries by offering them a privileged relationship. It is founded on a mutual commitment to common values, which include democracy and human rights, rule of law, good governance, market economy principles and sustainable development.

The ENP aims at promoting political and economic reforms in the participating countries with the help of bilateral Action Plans. They are individually drawn up with each country, defining an agenda of political and economic reforms by means of short and medium-term priorities. Although the EU’s relations with Russia are developed through a Strategic Partnership instead of the ENP, with the end of the TACIS programme the Strategic Partnership with Russia will also be funded from the ENP funding instrument (ENPI).

*“In the future, financial cooperation with Russia will be through a new regulation (replacing the existing Tacis Programme) known as the ‘European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument’. This Instrument will make 15 million euros available for the Four Common Spaces with perhaps 2-3 million for Common Space 4.”* John Penny, Principal administrator, External Relations Directorate General, European Commission

From 2007 onwards the geographically based MEDA and TACIS funding programmes will be replaced by a single financing instrument, the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI). The ENPI, then, supports priorities set in the ENP Action Plans as well as in the strategic Partnership with Russia, with a budget of approximately 12 billion euro for the period 2007-2013, an increase of 36% from the previous budgetary period. As John Penny pointed out at the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting, part of this money is also delegated for cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia.

For more information about the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), please visit the website for the European Neighbourhood Policy at [http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/world/enp/index_en.htm) and the homepage of the European Commission Delegation to Russia at <http://www.delrus.cec.eu.int/en/index.htm>

## 6.1.2. Regional councils

### Arctic Council

*“The Arctic Council is a unique forum that opens up possibilities for cooperation between the countries, peoples and cultures in the Arctic region.”* Mihail Horev, Deputy Director General, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

The Arctic Council was founded in Ottawa, Canada, in September 1996, as an intergovernmental forum for addressing the common concerns faced by the states in the Arctic Region. Its membership consists of the Arctic states; Canada, Denmark (including Greenland and the Faroe Islands), Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the United States. Many of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic region are also participating the work of Arctic Council through six organisations that have the status of Permanent Participants. The observers to the Arctic Council include European non-arctic countries, international organisations and NGOs.

The Council was established as a high-level international forum: there is a ministerial meeting every two years, and the Council has also established a Committee of Senior Arctic Officials that administers the operation of the Council between the ministerial meetings. The chairmanship of the Council and accompanying Secretariat rotates among member states. Norway is holding the chairmanship of the Arctic Council for the period 2006-2008.

From the beginning the activities of the Arctic Council have covered sustainable development in the Arctic region, environmental monitoring and assessment being key elements in its agenda. At the Arctic Council Ministerial Meeting in Barrow, Alaska in 2000, a strategy concerning sustainable development was drafted for the Arctic region and a conservation programme for the Arctic environment was adopted. Since then the Council has included in its definition also the economic, social and cultural aspects of sustainable development.

The priorities of the Council during the Russian Presidency were sustainable development in the Arctic region, cooperation within the region to prevent disasters, the development of indigenous peoples, environmental protection and culture.

*“I would also like to emphasise that we are doing our best to promote activities in the Arctic Region and we have prioritised culture. Thus for the first time culture is a priority in the Arctic Council. The Russian Federation emphasises that a focus on the cultural field will promote development in the whole region, and it is very important for us to support culture in developing economy.”* Mihail Horev, Deputy Director General, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

A meeting of the Ministers of Culture of the Arctic States was held in January 2006 in Hanti-Mansijsk, and the representatives of the Arctic Council States supported the Russian proposal for convening a regular summit of cultural ministers within the Council's framework. Thus the Arctic Council can have an important role in promoting cultural cooperation between EU and Russia in the Arctic region.

For more information about the Arctic Council, please visit the Council's official website at <http://www.arctic-council.org/>

### Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:

The regional organisations in the Nordic and Baltic Sea regions could have a significant role in preparing proposals for the Cooperation Action Plan and its implementation in the framework of the Northern Dimension. Therefore at the Fourth Rapporteurs' Meeting (Brussels, October 12, 2006) the Presidency proposed that the cultural organs of the Arctic Council, the Barents Euro Arctic Council, the Baltic Sea States' Council and the Nordic Council of Ministers could be invited to a meeting in Kajaani in 2007 to jointly propose action for the CAP.

## Council of the Baltic Sea States

### Ars Baltica

*“Ars Baltica network is a forum for multilateral political cooperation with an emphasis on common projects within the Baltic Sea region. The initiative’s intention is to enhance cultural identity in the Baltic Sea region and also to realise projects of European significance.”*

Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Chairperson of Ars Baltica Steering Committee, Baltic Sea States’ Council

Ars Baltica is a non-institutional network and a non-funding body as well. It has the form of a committee with representatives from each member state, with rotating secretariat and chairmanship. The members are Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russian Federation and Sweden.

The Ars Baltica network functions under the umbrella of the Conference of Culture Ministers of the Baltic Sea States, which takes place every second year. Its activities are coordinated by a secretariat that is moved by rotation from one member state to another for extendible three-year periods.

Ars Baltica does not have a budget which would allow it to participate in the financing of the projects. One of the tasks of the Ars Baltica Committee, however, is to give advice concerning financing and also to search for joint funding for the various projects that have been accepted to the network.

*“Being part of a network gives possibility to find right partners, to increase quality, to get publicity and to have an additional argument when applying for funding.”* Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Chairperson of Ars Baltica Steering Committee, Baltic Sea States’ Council

The network’s aim is to initiate and support multilateral cooperation especially between small and medium-sized projects in the Baltic Sea region and to help those projects to develop into permanent networks. One of the main goals of Ars Baltica is to include in the network events covering various fields of art. The promotion of cultural diversity as well as high artistic quality are among the criteria for Ars Baltica projects.

*“Today our goal is a new quality of Ars Baltica, which is created for artists, managers, cultural operators and for the communities of the countries around the Baltic Sea. It could be achieved by supporting good traditional ideas, inviting new partners and sharing our expertise of working together.”* Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Chairperson of Ars Baltica Steering Committee, Baltic Sea States’ Council

More than one hundred multilateral projects have already been implemented under the logo of the network. They have covered all the possible varieties of artistic projects with participants from all the member states, including Russia. At the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Chairperson of the Ars Baltica Steering Committee, praised the high artistic quality of many of the projects with Russian partners, but he also noted a certain lack of interest that has hindered cooperation.

*“I have to mention that unfortunately last few years there was some kind of lack of interest from our colleagues from Russian side to the activities of the Committee, but now we have assurance already from the Minister of Culture and Mass Communications of Russia about the appointment of representatives, and we are looking forward for future cooperation.”* Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Chairperson of Ars Baltica Steering Committee, Baltic Sea States’ Council

As a part of the future development of the network, Ars Baltica aims at further enhancing multilateral cooperation between various existing networks and funding bodies.

*"In 2008 Ars Baltica should prepare a report for the ministerial conference about future developments of the network. I think that we can benefit from this forum and discussion, creating a new path for multilateral cooperation in the Baltic Sea region."* Rolandas Kvietkauskas, Chairperson of Ars Baltica Steering Committee, Baltic Sea States' Council

More information on Ars Baltica is available at <http://www.ars-baltica.net/>

#### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

The Ars Baltica meeting on 27-28.11.2006 supported the idea of organising a common seminar for the regional councils and the Nordic Council of Ministers with the aim of discussing their contribution to the future EU-Russia Culture Cooperation Action Plan.

#### **Monitoring Group on Heritage Cooperation**

Cultural heritage cooperation in the Baltic Sea region was initiated by the Ministers of Culture of the Baltic Sea states in 1997. Ten countries participate in the activities of the Monitoring Group: Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway, Poland, Russia and Sweden. In the beginning of 2006 Iceland also joined the cooperation.

The main body of the Monitoring Group is a working group of senior heritage experts. It is composed of one or two representatives from each member state, coming mainly from national heritage boards and museums. The Monitoring Group meets three to four times a year, and the chairmanship rotates between the member states. It has no permanent secretariat nor a budget of its own. The Monitoring Group reports about the progress of its work to the Ministers of Culture at their common meetings.

*"The task of the Monitoring Group is to promote and further develop the cooperation. This is done by exchanging and spreading information on cultural heritage to the national bodies, by identifying fields where Baltic Sea cooperation is needed, by initiating and supporting networks, by organising seminars and writing reports and by providing information on cultural heritage cooperation on the web, as well as by cooperating with other Baltic Sea organisations, for example with Ars Baltica."* Helena Edgren, Chairperson of the Monitoring Group on Heritage Cooperation, Baltic Sea States' Council

To execute the work, the Monitoring Group has initiated four permanent Working Groups, which cover the fields of Underwater Heritage, Coastal Culture and Maritime Heritage, Building Preservation and Maintenance in Practice, and Sustainable Historic Towns. The four groups work rather independently under their own chairman, but report to the Monitoring Group at common meetings.

Since 2003 the Monitoring Group has also organised Cultural Heritage Forums on various acute issues in the heritage field. Some central themes in the on-going and future cooperation are cultural tourism, cultural heritage education, black archaeology and the preservation of historic parks and gardens.

*"The experiences of cultural heritage cooperation so far are extremely positive, and many of the topics taken up by the Monitoring Group seem to be of great interest even for Russia...We therefore sincerely believe that it would be a great benefit for all parties if Russian participation in the cultural heritage cooperation could be secured in the future."* Helena Edgren, Chairperson of the Monitoring Group on Heritage Cooperation, Baltic Sea States' Council

The Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage could function as an important forum of heritage cooperation between Russia and other Baltic Sea states. This, however, would require active Russian participation in the future.

For more information on Baltic Sea heritage cooperation, please see the website for Baltic Sea Heritage Cooperation at <http://balticheritage.raa.se/index.html>



### Committee on Culture of the Barents region

Cooperation in the Barents region was initiated in 1993, when the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Norway, Denmark, Iceland, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the representatives of the European Commission signed the Kirkenes Declaration, a cooperation agreement establishing the Barents Euro-Arctic Region (BEAR). The cooperation is coordinated by the Barents Council, a ministerial level body which assembles annually. Regional Council, on the other hand, brings together the representatives of 13 northern counties of Russia, Norway, Sweden and Finland. The working group of indigenous people consists of the representatives of the Saami, Nenets and Vepsian people and it has an advisory role in questions concerning the cooperation with indigenous people to both the Barents Council and the Regional Council.

The primary goal of BEAC is to promote sustainable economic and social development in the Barents Region. The priority fields set in 1993 were environment and public health, economy, education, transport, trade, science and culture. During the past few years culture has become a central field of cooperation in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region. This was reflected in the programme “Voices in the Barents Region”, an action plan on cultural cooperation in the Barents region for the period 2003-2006. Since 1993 cultural cooperation has been led by the Barents Cultural Committee comprising representatives from all the participating regions.

*“In the culture of the Barents region the objective is that the role of culture should be more comprehensive than it has been considered before. It also means that culture is not only for decoration, it must become a real factor in local and regional development.”* Kari Laine, Secretary General, Arts Council of Lapland

Cultural cooperation in the framework of the action plan aims at promoting both multilateral and bilateral projects as well as enhancing people-to-people contacts between different cultural actors in the region. One important achievement has been the establishment of the Barents Cultural Portal, which is integrated into the Barents Portal at [www.barentsinfo.org](http://www.barentsinfo.org). The portal provides extensive information about cultural activities in the region and information about multilateral and bilateral cooperation that takes place in the field of culture.

According to Sergey Yershov, the Chairperson of the Barents Euro-Arctic Region Cultural Committee, the cooperation in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region could be used as a model for building multilateral cultural cooperation between EU and Russia. He thinks, however, that cultural cooperation in the Barents Euro-Arctic region needs more attention and support from the European Union. One problem, as Kari Laine noted in his speech, is the lack of visibility (and knowledge) of Barents culture outside the region.

*“The Barents Euro-Arctic region is not a fenced area; it is open to all directions. There are, however, some difficulties to market Barents culture outside the region. It is known that many public maps of Europe in Central and South Europe, even in mass media, finish on the level of Stockholm or Helsinki. It means that so far Barents culture is coming ‘from nowhere’.”* Kari Laine, Secretary General, Arts Council of Lapland

For more information concerning cultural cooperation in the Barents Euro-Arctic Region, please see <http://www.beac.st/> (Barents Euro-Arctic Council), <http://www.barentsinfo.org/> (Barents Portal), <http://www.barentsculture.ru/> (Barents Culture Portal), <http://formin.finland.fi/public/default.aspx?nodeid=34708&contentlan=2&culture=en-US> (Finnish Chairmanship of the BEAC)



### The Nordic Council of Ministers

The Nordic Council of Ministers was founded in 1971 as a forum for Nordic governmental cooperation. It brings together ministers from Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden, as well as the autonomous territories of Greenland, the Faroe Islands and Åland Islands for joint actions.

The Nordic parliamentarians have their cooperation within the organisation called Nordic Council. One of the first initiatives of the parliamentarians was to establish the Nordic Culture Fund already in 1966. Culture has from the very beginning played an important role in the Nordic cooperation.

Each of the five Nordic countries holds the presidency in turn for a year. The overall budget for Nordic cooperation is approximately 125 million euro and approximately 20 million euro is used for cooperation in Russia and the Baltic Sea region.

*“The overall principle is that cooperation between the Nordic Council of Ministers and neighbouring countries is complementary to bilateral cooperation between individual Nordic Countries and their neighbours.”*  
Riitta Heinämaa, Senior Advisor, Nordic Council of Ministers

The geographical focus of Nordic cultural cooperation with Russia is in those parts of Northwest Russia which have a natural border with either a Nordic or Baltic country. These include Murmansk oblast, Republic of Karelia, Leningrad oblast, Arkhangelsk, St. Petersburg and Kaliningrad.

Among other things the cooperation aims at supporting mobility, building networks, facilitating dialogue and strengthening mutual understanding. These goals are put into practice through various channels.

*“The main strength of the future cooperation with Northwest Russia lies in the fact that Nordic Council of Ministers has enjoyed a presence in the area for the last decade”* Riitta Heinämaa, Senior Advisor, Nordic Council of Ministers

The Nordic Council of Ministers has had an office in St. Petersburg since 1995, and since then smaller information points have been opened in Archangel, Murmansk and Petrozavodsk. In 2006 an information office was opened also in Kaliningrad.

The offices have important role in the practical cooperation. Their tasks consist of, for example, identifying Russian partners for cooperation, building networks with national authorities, NGOs and other actors and increasing awareness about the possibilities of cultural cooperation with the Nordic countries.

Cultural cooperation between Russia and the Nordic countries has also been promoted through the Nordic Council of Ministers' exchange programmes which include cultural exchange for children and young people as well as exchange programmes for journalist, civil servants and practitioners in cultural management.

What comes to instruments for financing cooperation with Russia, the Nordic Culture Fund has awarded grants also for projects which involve the Nordic region and Northwest Russia. In addition the mobility of artists has been enhanced through the travel grant programme SLEIPNIR.

The Nordic Council of Ministers' cooperation with Russia is based on the Russia Programme covering the years 2006-2008. In the cultural field the cooperation will be developed further in 2007, when a concrete action plan for cultural cooperation with Russia will be implemented.

For more information on the Nordic Council of Ministers and its cooperation with Russia, please see the Council's website at <http://www.norden.org/web/NMR/sk/index.asp?lang=6>

### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

At a culture seminar organised by the Nordic Council of Ministers and the Norwegian Barents Secretariat in Kirkenes and Nikel on 15 and 16 November, the Finnish Presidency proposed that the Council's St Petersburg information office organise a meeting where the Nordic countries and Russia could together deliberate the content of the Cooperation Action Plan. The Committee of Senior Officials for Nordic Cultural Cooperation discussed the proposal at their meeting on 5 December 2006 and accepted it as the basis of further preparations.

### **6.1.3. Networks**

#### **European Union National Institutes for Culture - EUNIC**

*“The increasing inter-dependence of European countries and the shared challenges that we all face - both in Europe and globally - mean that the work we do to improve cross-cultural understanding is much better done in cooperation with each other, rather than alone.”* Sir David Green, President of the European Union National Institutes for Culture

This realisation of the advantages of cooperation led to the founding of the network of European Union national institutes for culture (EUNIC) in 2005. Its membership consists currently of 18 national institutes for culture which represent 19 of the 25 Member States. The participants are national bodies, engaged in activities beyond their national borders and have a degree of autonomy from government. The aim, as expressed by Sir David Green, is that eventually representatives of all the Member States would become members of EUNIC.

*“The purpose of EUNIC is to create effective partnerships and networks between the participating organisations, to improve and promote cultural diversity and understanding between European societies, and to strengthen international dialogue and cultural cooperation with countries outside Europe.”* Sir David Green, President of the European Union National Institutes for Culture

There are a number of ways to achieve this, notably discussing issues of common interest, contributing to the definition and implementation of European cultural policy and collaborating on joint projects. Many of the on-going projects deal with such issues as intercultural dialogue and multiculturalism, immigration and integration in the West Balkans, which are also prioritised by the European Commission.

*“We would like to engage with the cultural changes that are taking place in Russia and Europe today and make them the focus of our dialogue... We would like to set up mechanisms for transparent reporting of the mutual benefits of our work and the operating principles that might guide our work in developing cultural relations with Russia, with Russian institutions, and with Russian individuals.”* Sir David Green, President of the European Union National Institutes for Culture

The different national cultural institutes are already involved in various cultural cooperation projects in Russia. The role of EUNIC in the planning and implementation of the future Cooperation Action Plan is also being discussed. Besides European cultural institutes in Russia, also the existing and planned Russian cultural institutes in EU Member States could have an important role in the future EU-Russia cultural cooperation.

*“Our task is to provide the framework to facilitate cooperation between individuals and actors of civil society. This can mean in concrete terms, e.g. to facilitate the work of national cultural institutes and cooperation between them.”* Ambassador Rolf-Dieter Schnelle, Deputy Director General, Directorate-General for Cultural Relations and Education Policy, Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Germany

*“The European cultural institutes working in Russia are the main instrument that member states can use to deliver the cultural aspects of the Road Map.”* Sir David Green, President of the European Union National Institutes for Culture

### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

At the fourth Meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, October 12, 2006), the Finnish Presidency suggested that a joint seminar where the parties could discuss concrete cooperation paradigms, organised by the EUNIC Berlin unit, could be arranged during the German Presidency. However the Presidency was informed that the EUNIC Office in Berlin will not be able to arrange a meeting during the German Presidency and that Germany will find another solution. The representative of the Finnish Cultural and Academic Institutes' Society participated the EUNIC meeting in Lisbon on 2.-3.11.2006 and brought the issue up at the meeting. Following an invitation by the EUNIC meeting the Presidency has sent 15.12.2006 a formal request to EUNIC to organise a joint meeting that could deliberate the content of the Cooperation Action Plan and identify European cooperation networks and their possible partners in Russia that could be the actors implementing the Cooperation Action Plan.

### **Cultural Contact Points**

*“To reach the cultural operators in each country and to facilitate the participation in the EU culture programme there is a network of Cultural Contact Points, established with the start of the Culture 2000 programme.”* Outi Haapanen, Senior Programme Coordinator, Centre for International Mobility (CIMO)

There are currently 30 Cultural Contact Points across Europe, covering all the Member States, the Accession States, the Applicant State Croatia as well as Iceland and Norway.

The Cultural Contact Points act as links between the Commission's Culture programme and the operators in the field. The Contact Points promote the programme and advise the cultural organisations in each country on the application process and project planning in general when needed.

Apart from acting as links in the programme itself, the Cultural Contact Points, operating on the national level, ensure exchange of information with national cultural institutions. They advise applicants on possible sources of national funding for projects

and encourage them to develop local, regional and national collaboration for the benefit of their projects. Cultural operators are also encouraged to be more active in joining, and thereby benefiting from, the existing cultural networks on the European level and making use of other Community programmes in the field of culture.

*“We are heading to continue to develop our work in order to facilitate opportunities for cultural operators to participate in the new Culture programme – together with them, in each country and in joint effort on the European level.”* Outi Haapanen, Senior Programme Coordinator, Centre for International Mobility (CIMO)

The Cultural Contact Points are also potential actors in the EU-Russia cultural cooperation. In his final intervention in the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting, Director Vladimír Šucha from the European Commission's DG Education and Culture proposed that the Culture Contact points could open their network for Russian participants. The Contact Points are discussing this proposal as well as their role in the implementation of the future Cooperation Action Plan.

More information and a list of the Cultural Contact Points is available at [http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/culture2000/contacts/national\\_pts\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/culture/eac/culture2000/contacts/national_pts_en.html)

#### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

In the fourth Rapporteurs' Meeting it was decided that the Presidency would inquire the organisers of the informal CCP meeting (in Helsinki, November 30 - December 1, 2006) how Director Šucha's proposal could be implemented by the Cultural Contact Points. Consequently the Presidency proposed the organisers that the Helsinki meeting, which is also attended by Director Šucha, could discuss the role of the CCPs in the implementation of the Cooperation Action Plan.

## European Heritage Network (HEREIN)

The European Heritage Network is a permanent information system gathering governmental services in charge of heritage protection within the Council of Europe. The Network's focus is on cultural heritage, particularly on architectural and archaeological heritage.

*"... the Council of Europe's HEREIN project...has proven to be incredibly useful as an exercise to produce the information, as a network of individuals and agencies, and as an insight into the management of the cultural heritage by individual member states."* Alexandra Coxen, Senior International Policy Advisor, English Heritage

The Network's aim is to encourage and facilitate the starting of projects and partnerships. It is an international catalyst for initiatives and a meeting place for the heritage family and a number of professions and persons active in this sphere and awaiting ways of improving their cooperation.

*"The use of the HEREIN information system, which constitutes a strong potential for the work of decision-makers and professionals, in which the Russian Federation should be involved, could help provide indicators for the sustainable use of heritage topics and the exchange of good practice for innovative heritage strategies as part of comprehensive local development policies."* Daniel Thérond, Head of Department, Council of Europe

In the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting it was noted that the European Heritage Network could also be an important instrument in advancing EU-Russia cultural cooperation.

For more information, please see the homepage of HEREIN at <http://www.european-heritage.net/sdx/herein/>

## Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:

At the fifth meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, December 12, 2006) Russia was asked to give a review at the next meeting of how and when its accession to the European Heritage Network could be realised.

## Eurimages

Eurimages is the Council of Europe fund for the co-production, distribution and exhibition of European cinematographic works. It was founded in 1988 and has currently 32 member states.

Eurimages has two basic aims. The cultural objective is to support works which reflect the many facets of European society founded on common cultural roots. From an economic point of view, Eurimages invests in film industry that aims both to make financial profit and to defend the status of cinema as an art form.

The objectives are put into practice through three funding programmes: Assistance for co-production, Assistance for distribution and Assistance for cinema. Almost 90% of the Fund's resources are directed to the first programme: since 1989, Eurimages has supported the co-production of more than 900 full-length feature films and documentaries. Most of the Fund's resources come from member states' contributions.

*"I was happy to hear that there are discussions going on between Russia and Eurimages, because Eurimages represents one of the important practical forums of working together in European film."* Petri Kemppinen, Production consultant, Finnish Film Foundation

Many of the speakers and commentators in the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting considered Eurimages to be an important forum for cooperation in the field of cinematography, and it was hoped that in the future Russia could fully participate in its activities.

For more information on Eurimages, please see [http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural\\_Cooperation/Eurimages/](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Cultural_Cooperation/Eurimages/)

### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

As an initiative for developing EU-Russia cooperation in the audiovisual sector, the Finnish Film Foundation has expressed its willingness to convene the first meeting of the film institutes of the EU Member States and GosKino. The aim would be to explore the need for cooperation in the field of cinema and to put forward proposals for the Cooperation Action Plan. At the fourth Meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, October 12, 2006) it was noted that actions in the audiovisual sector require the backing of DG Information Society and Media. It was agreed that DG Education and Culture will send a proposal concerning the film institutes to the DG Information Society and Media.

#### **6.1.4. Other Actors**

##### **Council of Europe**

The Council of Europe is a pan-European organisation that focuses on defending human rights and promoting democracy and cohesion between States and between European citizens. Founded in 1946, the Council groups together 46 countries, the Russian Federation being a member since 1996.

The Council of Europe is, and has been, active in promoting cultural cooperation with Russia. It has for example initiated projects focusing on the training of cultural managers and cultural capacity building (The Pilot Project “bridges to new partnerships for culture” in 2003-2005), the setting up of local development agencies in the field of culture (the Pilot Project “Creating Cultural Capital (CCC)” in 2004-2006) and the promotion of cultural heritage management (The Pilot Project for the creation of a strategic implementation plan for the rehabilitation and the revitalisation of the city of Rostov Veliky).

During the 2006 Russian Presidency of the Council of Europe’s Committee of Ministers, two major events in the field of culture were organised in Russia: the international conference “Dialogue of Cultures and Inter-Faith Cooperation” (Volga Forum) which took place in Nizhnii Novgorod, and the launch of the European Heritage Days - a joint action between the Council of Europe and the European Commission - in St Petersburg.

*“...a discussion should be organised between the Russian authorities and our Secretariat to identify the priorities for a specific Action Plan of the Council of Europe for Russia. This should take into account new trends in the Russian Federation which have been introduced for instance by the Culture of Russia Plan 2006-2010 which explicitly target the preservation of the country’s multi-ethnic cultural heritage.”* Daniel Thérond, Head of Department, Council of Europe

In his speech at the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting, Daniel Thérond identified three sectors that could form the focus of the future cultural cooperation with Russia: intercultural dialogue, capacity building and specific cooperation projects. Mr Thérond also expressed the need for a Council of Europe Action Plan for Russia, which could take inspiration from other regional cooperation programmes prepared in the Council.

The Council of Europe’s goals concerning cultural cooperation with Russia are to a large extent in line with the aims set in the Road Map for the Fourth Common Space. Therefore dialogue and cooperation between the Council of Europe and the European Commission is important in planning and implementing future cultural cooperation projects with Russia.

*“I would like also to stress the keenness of the Council of Europe to work with key interests and players in the Russian Federation as a member state of our Organisation and our wish to continue discussions with the European Commission when it comes to the implementation of future initiatives.”* Daniel Thérond, Head of Department, Council of Europe

For more information, please see the Council of Europe homepage at <http://www.coe.int/>

### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

At the fourth Meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, October 12, 2006) it was decided that because of institutional reasons the cooperation won’t be expanded beyond the EU-Russia context at this stage.



## UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was founded in 1945. It aims at promoting international cooperation among its 191 Member States and six Associate Members in the fields of education, science, culture and communication.

*“UNESCO is working to create the conditions for genuine dialogue based upon respect for shared values and the dignity of each civilisation and culture.”*  
UNESCO homepage

In the field of culture UNESCO has three priority spheres: the promotion of cultural diversity, with special emphasis on the tangible and intangible heritage, cultural policies as well as intercultural and interfaith dialogue and understanding and cultural industries and artistic expressions. The importance of the promotion of cultural diversity in EU-Russia cultural cooperation was especially emphasised by the speakers of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting. A major initiative concerning cultural diversity has been the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

*“The Convention is actually a historic thing, because it is the first multilateral legal instrument in the field of cultural policy. Its main thrust is to reaffirm the right of the parties to the Convention for their cultural policy measures. That is a really significant step.”* Kimmo Aulake, Deputy Head of Division, Cultural Export Division, Ministry of Education, Finland

The Diversity Convention was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in October 2005. Its goals are to create conditions for cultures to flourish and to interact freely, to give recognition to the specificity of cultural goods and services as vehicles of identity, values and meaning and, importantly, to reaffirm the right of states to their cultural policies. The Convention also covers situations where cultural expressions may be under specific threat or

even under the threat of virtual extinction, providing for measures to be taken to ensure that cultural expressions will not die out.

*“As regards the promotion of cultural diversity, there are provisions saying that the governments should try to create conditions and an environment conducive to creativity and also information sharing, as well as number of provisions concerning cooperative actions by the parties. The most important is the Article concerning the establishment of an international fund for cultural diversity.”* Kimmo Aulake, Deputy Head of Division, Cultural Export Division, Ministry of Education, Finland

The Convention, however, has not yet (by December 2006) entered into force. This will happen only three months after the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession has been deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO. At the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting Russia was strongly encouraged to join the Convention and to participate, together with the EU Member states, in its implementation.

*“Let me express the wish of Commissioner and the European Commission for the ratification of the Unesco Convention as soon as possible. We would be very happy if Russian Federation along with European Union, European Communities, is amongst the first 30 countries ratifying and depositing instruments of ratification.”* Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, Education and Culture Directorate General, European Commission

For more information on UNESCO and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, please see UNESCO homepage at <http://www.unesco.org>

### **Progress made after the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting:**

At the fifth Meeting of the Rapporteurs of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting (Brussels, December 12, 2006) Russia was requested to give an update at the next meeting concerning the current state of the ratification of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

The Finnish Presidency also proposed that an expert meeting discussing the ways that the Cooperation Action Plan could promote the implementation of the Culture Convention could be organised between UNESCO, the European Commission and the Russian Federation.

## **6.2. Funding**

At the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting, several possible sources of funding for EU-Russia cultural cooperation were identified. The speakers and commentators also pointed out specific fields and projects that lack the necessary resources. The following is a collection of comments made at the Meeting specifically about the funding.

*"We should develop and take full advantage of all appropriate multilateral financing instruments in the EU and Russia."* Alexander Sokolov, Minister of Culture and Mass Communication of Russian Federation

*"...I think that now it's clear that if we really want to cooperate in this field we need to have clear actions with a clear timetable and possible sources of financing from the Member States, Russian Federation and, if possible, contribution of the Commission as well."* Vladimir Šucha, Director for Culture and Communication, DG education and Culture, European Commission

*"So exchange of information, communication and cooperation between existing networks, frameworks and funding bodies is a key way how to solve and enhance multilateral cooperation between EU countries and Russia as well."* Rolandas Kvietkauskas,

Chairperson of Ars Baltica steering Committee, Baltic Sea States' Council

*"This programme (Institution Building Partnership Programme (TACIS-IBPP)), managed by the Commission's Delegation in Moscow, includes the promotion of projects in the cultural field. The programme provides grants to NGOs (non governmental organisations) and local & regional authorities.... In the spring of 2007 a specific call for proposals for cultural projects which are in line with the objectives of the Roadmap covering the Fourth Common Space will be launched for which a budget of 2 million euros is available. Grants are up to 400 000 Euros each."*

*In the future, financial cooperation with Russia will be through a new regulation (replacing the existing Tacis Programme) known as the 'European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument'. This Instrument will make 15 million euros available for the Four Common Spaces with perhaps 2-3 million for Common Space 4."* John Penny, Principal Administrator, External Relations Directorate General, European Commission

*"The publication prepared by the Finnish Institute of Russian and East European Studies, "Cultural Cooperation between the European Union and the Russian Federation: Sources of Funding", has been made available online. The EU countries should supplement this information and Russia respectively should provide information on possible sources of funding."* Seppo Lallukka, Director, The Finnish Institute of Russian and East European Studies

*"I am aware that the funding of certain Member States is much more significant and that funding from private foundations and business sponsorship can also be very important."*

*The booklet prepared by the Finnish Institute on funding sources is very useful but will need to be updated regularly."*

*The planned preparation of an Action Plan by the Working Party can constitute a bid for resources and could aim to spell out how resources under the Commission's new Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument could be committed.*" John Penny, Principal administrator, External Relations Directorate General, European Commission

*"The overall budget for Nordic cooperation is approximately 125 mill. and approximately 20 mill. is used to cooperation in Russia and Baltic Sea region...In this expert meeting many of the speakers have addressed how important it is to have knowledge of funding possibilities. The Nordic Culture Fund has played a central role in cultural cooperation within the Nordic region. But recently projects involving the Nordic region and Northwest Russia - or other parts of Europe - have also been awarded grants."* Riitta Heinämaa, Senior Advisor, Nordic Council of Ministers

*"...as in most cases within the cultural heritage sector, resources, even for our core mandated functions, are limited. I was also encouraged in this area by the survey done on sources of funding that was just presented by Mr Lallukka. A lack of disposable resources is one of the principle reasons for not taking part in a collaborative project."* Alexandra Coxen, Senior International Policy Advisor, English Heritage

*"It seems that many art schools both in Europe and Russia are ready to cooperate with one another, but the major obstacle is the shortage of money. Europe has worked out its Lisbon strategy and found remarkable funds to develop the universities of sciences and technology. That is definitely a right thing to do. But it would not be fair to leave art education without support, when with relatively little sums of money great humane, social, economical and political results could be achieved. EU, its member states but also Russia should create special funds to support cooperation of art universities."* Jaak Kangilaski, Professor Emeritus, University of Tartu, Estonia

*"The idea is to have NGOs from EU and Russia to get together. We have had some kind of NGO meetings between EU and Russia, but basically we don't even know which NGOs in different EU countries deal with Russia... Naturally there is also a financial question involved. Many NGOs lack resources to work effectively or even to participate in this kind of forums. Basically I think that it helps if the bureaucracy provides some resources without putting any conditions on their use."* Heikki Talvitie, Chairman, The Finnish-Russian Society

### Quotations:

Unless otherwise stated, the quotations used in this section are taken from the keynote and comment speeches made at the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting on the Implementation of the Cultural Aspects of the Road Map for the Fourth Common Space (18 and 19 September in Kajaani, Finland). They are available online at the homepage of the Meeting at [http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tapahtumakalenteri/2006/09/EU-Russia\\_meeting\\_culture\\_roadmap.html](http://www.minedu.fi/OPM/Tapahtumakalenteri/2006/09/EU-Russia_meeting_culture_roadmap.html)

## **Appendix 1: Article 85 of the Partnership and Co-operation Agreement (PCA) between EU and Russia**

### **Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA, 1997)**

#### **Title IX - Cultural cooperation**

##### **Article 85.**

1. The Parties undertake to promote cultural cooperation with the aim of reinforcing the existing links between their peoples and to encourage the mutual knowledge of their respective languages and cultures while respecting creative freedom and reciprocal access to cultural values.
2. Cooperation shall cover in particular the following areas:
  - exchange of information and experience in the field of conservation and protection of monuments and sites (architectural heritage);
  - cultural exchanges between institutions, artists and other persons working in the area of culture;
  - translation of literary works.
3. The Cooperation Council may make recommendations for the implementation of this Article.

## Приложение 1: Соглашение о партнерстве и сотрудничестве, Статья 85

### Соглашение о партнерстве и сотрудничестве (СПС, 1997)

#### Раздел IX. Культурное сотрудничество

##### Статья 85

1. Стороны согласились содействовать развитию культурного сотрудничества с целью укрепления существующих связей между их народами и поощрять взаимное знание ими их соответствующих языков и культур на основе уважения свободы творчества и взаимного доступа к культурным ценностям.
2. Сотрудничество, в частности, охватывает следующие области:
  - обмен информацией и опытом в области сохранения и охраны памятников и исторических мест (архитектурное наследие);
  - культурный обмен между учреждениями, деятелями искусств и другими лицами, работающими в области культуры;
  - перевод литературных произведений.
3. Совет сотрудничества может давать рекомендации относительно применения настоящей статьи.

## Appendix 2: Road Map for the Common Space of Research and Education, Including Cultural Aspects

Road map, final 10.5.2005

The St. Petersburg Summit of May 2003 agreed to reinforce co-operation with a view to creating a space of research and education, including cultural aspects. This should reinforce people-to-people contacts, promote common values and contribute to increase the competitiveness of the EU and Russian economies.

The EU and Russia have fostered good co-operation on research, with the renewal of the Science and Technology co-operation agreement in 2003 and the adoption, in 2002, of the Action Plan to enhance Science and Technology co-operation between the European Commission and Russia. Opportunities for the participation of Russian scientists and researchers in EU-funded activities have been extended via the 6th R&D Framework Programme.

In the field of education Russia has already initiated the integration into European Higher Education Area via its recent accession to the Bologna process and participation in the EU Tempus Programme. The recent creation of the EU Erasmus Mundus Programme opens the way for increased cooperation. There are also Russian participants in the EU Youth programme promoting exchanges and intercultural dialogue between young people, youth leaders and youth organisations.

### Objective:

Capitalize on the strong EU and Russian intellectual heritage and knowledge capital to promote economic growth involving civil society of the EU and Russia and strengthening of competitiveness of economies in Russia and the EU.

Intensify links and exchanges in the fields of education, youth and culture and promote the identification and adoption of best practices.

## 3. Culture

### Objectives:

- To promote a structured approach to cultural cooperation between the enlarged EU and Russia, to foster the creativity and mobility of artists, public access to culture, the dissemination of art and culture, inter-cultural dialogue and knowledge of the history and cultural heritage of the peoples of Europe.
- To strengthen and enhance the European identity on the basis of common values, including freedom of expression, democratic functioning of the media, respect of human rights including the rights of persons belonging to minorities and promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity as a basis of vitality of civil society in Europe without dividing lines.
- To develop cooperation between the cultural industries of the EU and Russia in order to increase both their cultural and economic impact. In order to pursue this overall objective, the following activities are regarded as prospective:

Assessing the possibility of developing a cooperation programme within the framework of the relevant EU external relations instrument. This programme could include inter alia:

- the promotion of artistic and cultural projects with a European dimension (festivals, master classes, exhibitions, new productions, tours, translations and conferences); the promotion of short-, medium-, and long-term cooperation between museums to enhance cultural ties, conservation and research of common European heritage;
- the promotion of the links between artistic universities and institutions in order to create new cultural resources;
- the training of professionals in the audiovisual sector, promotion and distribution of cinematographic works and audiovisual programmes and support for film festivals

Fostering the convergence with European standards in the broadcasting field. Consultation and cooperation in relevant international fora, such as UNESCO, in order to defend common objectives and promote cultural diversity especially through the negotiation of an international convention on the protection of the diversity of cultural contents and artistic expressions.



## Приложение 2: «Дорожная карта» по общему пространству науки и образования, включая культурные аспекты

На саммите в Санкт-Петербурге в мае 2003 года была достигнута договоренность об укреплении сотрудничества в целях создания пространства науки и образования, включая культурные аспекты. Это должно способствовать развитию контактов между людьми, продвижению общих ценностей и внести вклад в повышение конкурентоспособности экономик России и ЕС.

Россия и ЕС содействовали развитию плодотворного сотрудничества в области научных исследований, возобновив в 2003г. Соглашение о сотрудничестве в области науки и технологий и приняв в 2002г. план действий по активизации сотрудничества России и Европейской комиссии в области науки и технологий. Для российских ученых и исследователей расширились возможности участвовать в финансируемых ЕС мероприятиях путем использования инструментов 6-й Рамочной программы по исследованиям и технологическому развитию.

В образовательной сфере Россия уже начала интегрироваться в Европейское пространство высшего образования, присоединившись недавно к Болонскому процессу и участвуя в реализации программы ЕС «Темпус». Сформированная недавно программа ЕС «Эразмус-Мундус» открывает путь к расширению сотрудничества. Российские участники также задействованы в Программе ЕС «Молодежь», которая содействует развитию обменов и межкультурному диалогу между молодыми людьми, молодежными лидерами и молодежными организациями.

### Цель:

Использовать богатое интеллектуальное наследие и накопленные знания России и ЕС в целях содействия экономическому росту с участием гражданского общества в России и ЕС и повышению уровня конкурентоспособности экономик России и Евросоюза.

Активизировать связи и обмены в сфере образования и культуры, среди молодежи, а также способствовать выявлению и применению наилучшей практики в этих областях.

## 3. Культура

### Цель:

- Продвигать структурированный подход к культурному сотрудничеству между Россией и расширенным Евросоюзом, содействовать творчеству и мобильности деятелей культуры, повышению доступности культуры для населения, распространению искусства и культуры, межкультурному диалогу, углублению знания истории и культурного наследия народов Европы.
- Укреплять и усиливать европейскую идентичность на основе общих ценностей, включая свободу выражения, демократическое функционирование СМИ, соблюдение прав человека, включая права лиц, принадлежащих к меньшинствам, и продвижение культурного и языкового многообразия как основы жизнеспособности гражданского общества в Европе без разделительных линий.
- Развивать сотрудничество между сферами культуры России и ЕС в целях увеличения их культурного и экономического значения.

Для реализации этой общей цели следующие мероприятия рассматриваются как перспективные:

Оценка возможности разработки программы сотрудничества в рамках соответствующего инструмента ЕС по внешним связям. Эта программа может включать, помимо прочего:

- продвижение художественных и культурных проектов европейского измерения (фестивали, мастер-классы, выставки, новые произведения искусства, экскурсии, переводы, конференции);
- продвижение кратко-, средне- и долгосрочного сотрудничества между музеями в целях укрепления культурных связей, сохранения и изучения общего наследия Европы;
- продвижение культурных связей между художественными университетами и институтами для создания новых культурных ресурсов;

- подготовка профессиональных кадров в аудио-визуальной области, продвижение и распространение кинематографических произведений и аудиовизуальных программ и оказание поддержки проведению фестивалей фильмов.
- содействие сближению с Европейскими стандартами вещания.

проведение консультаций и развитие сотрудничества в рамках соответствующих международных форумов, таких как ЮНЕСКО, для защиты общих целей и продвижения культурного многообразия, в особенности путем проведения переговоров по международной Конвенции о защите разнообразия культурного содержания и форм художественного выражения.

### Appendix 3: Possible Elements for inclusion in the Cooperation Action Plan

#### DEVELOPING THE KAJAANI PROCESS Creating the EU-Russia Cooperation Action Plan

	MEASURE	HOW	DECISION 12 Oct 2006 / 12 Dec. 2006	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting
<b>1. Continuation of the Kajaani process and preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan</b>					
1	During its Presidency in the second half of 2007, Portugal will seek to develop instruments of EU-Russia cultural cooperation based on the ideas put forward at the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting	As part of its Presidency programme, Portugal will start to draft the Cooperation Action Plan and prepare the meeting of the Permanent Partnership Council on Culture.			
2	The EU Member States, Russia, private foundations and business sponsorships provide important sources of funding for cultural cooperation. The Cooperation Action Plan should include a section on financing.	The work towards charting the various sources for funding EU-Russia cultural cooperation will continue with the Commission's support.			
3	The 10th anniversary of the EU-Russia Partnership and Cooperation Agreement and the 50th anniversary of the Treaty of Rome in 2007 should be taken into account in cultural cooperation between the EU and Russia.	The possible inclusion of these and similar events should be discussed. The Cooperation Action Plan should be structured as a plan that can be easily updated.			

2. Actors and policies					
2.1. EU					
4	Examining external relations programmes starting in 2007 and ascertaining how the EU countries can implement the Cooperation Action Plan with their help	DG External Relations (RELEX) will undertake the necessary analysis and draft the text of the Cooperation Action Plan.	It was decided, as proposed, that DG RELEX will inform the colleagues preparing the ENPI and the Head of the EU delegation in Moscow about the financing needs of EU-Russia cultural cooperation.		
5	Examining cultural and AV programmes starting in 2007 and ascertaining how the EU countries can implement the Cooperation Action Plan with their help	DG Education and Culture (EAC) and DG Information Society and Media (INFSO) will analyse the programmes and draft the relevant text for the Cooperation Action Plan.	It was decided that the EAC will analyse the cultural programmes and discuss with INFSO the applicability of the AV programmes to EU-Russia cooperation.		
6	European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008	The EAC could analyse the possible contribution of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 programme to Cooperation Action Plan.	It was decided that the EAC will analyse the possible contribution of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 programme.		
7	The COEST, the CAC and the Audiovisual Working Party will take up the EU-Russia CAP in culture at their meetings.	When the Rapporteurs have received the proposal concerning the Cooperation Action Plan, the matter will be discussed in the CAC, the COEST and the Audiovisual Working Party and in the organs of the Russian Federation.	In order to keep all the Member States up-to-date and thus facilitate their participation in the preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan, it was decided that they will be regularly informed about the Kajaani process.	The Presidency conclusions were discussed by the COEST on 21 Sep., by the CAC on 21 Sep. and by the Audiovisual Working Party on 17 Oct. The Presidency presented the Presidency Conclusions in the Education, Youth and Culture Council on 13 Nov.	
8	Advice for cultural actors in EU countries and in Russia	The Finnish Cultural Contact Point could be asked to convene the contact points to discuss their possible role in implementing the Cooperation Action Plan.	It was decided that the Presidency will inquire the organisers of the informal CCP meeting how Director Šucha's proposal could be implemented by the Cultural Contact Points.	The Presidency has proposed to the organisers that the issue be discussed at the unofficial CCP meeting on 30 Nov. and 1 Dec.	

	MEASURE	HOW	DECISION 12 Oct 2006 / 12 Dec. 2006	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting
<b>2.2. Russia</b>					
9	Accession to the European Heritage Network by the Russian Federation	Russia could give an overview at the next Joint Working Group meeting of how and when this accession can be realised.			
10	Accession to the Eurimages Agreement by the Russian Federation	Russia could give an overview at the next Joint Working Group meeting of how and when this accession can be realised.			
11	Ratification of the UNESCO Convention by the Russian Federation	Russia could give an update at the next Joint Working Group meeting concerning the current state of the ratification process.			
12	The Russian Federation could ratify the Valletta Convention on the protection of the archaeological heritage and sign the Faro Framework Convention on the value of cultural heritage for society.	Russia could give an update at the next Joint Working Group meeting concerning the current situation as regards these conventions.			
13	Russian participants have been involved in many Ars Baltica projects and Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications of the Russian Federation has promised to nominate a representative to the Ars Baltica organising committee. In future, Russian participation in the cooperation should be enhanced.	Russia could give an update at the next Joint Working Group meeting concerning the current situation as regards its participation.		At its meeting on 27-28 Nov., Ars Baltica supported the idea of a joint seminar of the regional councils and the Nordic Council of Ministers, where Ars Baltica will also be represented. Ars Baltica considers cooperation with Russia an important part of its activities.	

14	Although Russia is a member of the Council of the Baltic Sea States, so far it has not participated in the work of the Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage. It is suggested that Russia nominate its representative to the Monitoring Group and its permanent working groups.	Russia should be asked if it has nominated a representative to the Monitoring Group.			
15	The status of the European cultural institutes in Russia should be clarified in cooperation with Russian authorities.	Russia could give an update concerning the present status of the European cultural institutes in Russia.			
16	Minister Sokolov's document on cultural cooperation (submitted to Commissioner Figel' on 22 June 2006)	The Russian Ministry of Culture and Mass Communication will analyse the feedback of the Finnish experts on the proposals and suggest action to be included in the CAP.	It was agreed to follow the proposal.		



	MEASURE	HOW	DECISION 12 Oct 2006 / 12 Dec. 2006	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting
<b>2.3. Regional councils and the Northern Dimension</b>					
17	Russia programme of the Nordic Council of Ministers (NCM) and cultural partnership	Ms Paula Tuomikoski was invited to present the findings of the Kajaani Meeting to the NCM meeting in Kirkenäs. As agreed by the Rapporteurs, she was to propose to the NCM to convene a seminar (organised by the St Petersburg information office) where the Nordic countries and Russia could together deliberate the content of the Cooperation Action Plan.	The proposal was accepted.	At the Kirkenäs Meeting, it was proposed that the St Petersburg information office organise a seminar for the Nordic countries and Russia on the Cooperation Action Plan.	The proposal for a joint seminar was supported by the Kirkenäs meeting. A representative of the Norwegian Presidency of the NCM suggested that the issue be put on the agenda of the meeting of the Committee of Senior Officials for Nordic Cultural Cooperation on 5 Dec. The deputy director of the NCM Information Office in St. Petersburg supported the proposal. Possible time for the seminar is May (The White Nights Festival in St. Petersburg) or September (Nordic culinary event). The seminar will carry on the Kajaani Process by proposing ways in which the Nordic countries and their cooperation with Russia could be included in the Cooperation Action Plan.
18	Northern cultural partnership as part of the implementation of the Northern Dimension policy	The cultural organs of the Arctic Council, the Barents Euro Arctic Council, the Baltic Sea Council, the Nordic Council of Ministers could be convened in 2007 to jointly propose action for the CAP.	It was decided that the Presidency will inquire the organisers of the Northern Dimension Summit about the possibility to convene the cultural bodies of the regional councils within the framework of Northern Dimension to prepare proposals for the content and implementation of the Cooperation Action Plan.	At their meeting on 25 Oct., the Finnish organisers of the Northern Dimension Summit supported the idea and it was decided that the councils will be convened in Kajaani in 2007. The Kirkenäs meeting on 16 Nov. was informed about this. The ND meeting will also be discussed at the Ars Baltica Event on 27-28 Nov.	The proposal was supported at the Kirkenäs meeting. The NCM Committee of Senior Officials for Nordic Cultural Cooperation met on 5 Dec. 2006 to discuss the proposal. The proposed Kajaani meeting would carry on the Kajaani Process by proposing ways in which the regional councils in the Northern Dimension and their cooperation with Russia could be included in the Cooperation Action Plan.

19	Ars Baltica's participation in the preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan	Ars Baltica will be invited to the meeting of the regional councils to be held in autumn 2007.		The Ars Baltica meeting on 27-28 Nov. 2006 supported the idea of a common seminar for the regional councils and the NCM, where Ars Baltica will also be represented. Ars Baltica considers cooperation with Russia an important part of its activities.	
<b>2.4. Networks</b>					
20	Identifying European cooperation networks and their partners in Russia that are potential actors in the Cooperation Action Plan	A joint seminar could be arranged, possibly by the EUNIC Berlin Office, during the German Presidency to discuss concrete cooperation paradigms. The participants would primarily be networks in the EU countries supported by the Commission (EAC) and Russian networks, to be identified by the Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications.	It was noted that the next meeting of EUNIC will be in Lisbon on 2-3 Nov. 2006. The representatives of Germany (Ms Wolf) and Portugal (Ms Pincariho) will find out if this meeting could also discuss EU-Russia cooperation.	1. The Presidency was informed that the EUNIC Office will not be able to arrange a meeting during the German Presidency and that Germany will find another solution. 2. A representative of the association of Finnish cultural and scientific institutes abroad attended the EUNIC meeting in Lisbon and mentioned this issue at the meeting. 3. The Presidency is invited to send a formal request to EUNIC to organise a joint meeting on these issues.	Following an invitation by the EUNIC meeting the Presidency has sent 15.12.2006 a formal request to EUNIC to organise a joint meeting that could deliberate the content of the Cooperation Action Plan and identify European cooperation networks and their possible partners in Russia that could be the actors implementing the Cooperation Action Plan.
21	Projects which enable Russian organisations to participate in the European cultural networks should be an integral part of the future Cooperation Action Plan	The next Presidency should survey the existing cultural networks open to Russian participation.			
22	Links between art universities and institutions in the northern areas	The Finnish art academies that cooperate in arts management (Takis project, St. Petersburg) could be invited to assemble an innovation network of northern art academies. The work could start with a seminar, which could generate proposals for the Cooperation Action Plan.	The proposal was accepted.	Northern art academies will organise a seminar in January 2007.	

	MEASURE	HOW	DECISION 12 Oct 2006 / 12 Dec. 2006	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting
<b>2.5. NGOs</b>					
23	Possibilities of developing NGO cooperation in the field of culture	An online forum should be created to support NGOs in developing their projects and networks			
24	An NGO forum titled "Together for the future – Forum on civil society cooperation of European Union and Russia" was held in Lahti, Finland, 17-18 November 2006 as an opportunity for the NGOs to bring forward their views and create their own agenda of EU-Russia dialogue, to create mutual partnerships and networks, to generate ideas for future cooperation projects and to make recommendations to EU for developing cooperation between NGOs and contacts with citizens.	Follow-up to the forum is being planned; the Russian side has expressed its willingness to host the following forum, possibly in Moscow in 2008. The chairman of the Lahti forum also suggested a small-scale think-tank, to be organised in one of the EU countries during 2007.			
<b>2.6. Embassies</b>					
25	Cooperation between cultural officials in the embassies of the EU countries and the EU representation in Moscow	The cultural officials in EU countries' embassies will discuss the progress in the preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan and put forward proposals for its content.	The proposal was accepted. It was decided to invite the Russian Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications to participate in the work.	The cultural counsellors of the EU countries in Moscow were asked by the Presidency to make a short list of the key issues and problems they have experienced. At their meeting on 21 Nov. 06 the Counsellors decided make the list and deliver it to the EU-Russia Joint Working Group.	

26	Cooperation between cultural officials in the Russian Federation's embassies in the EU countries and its representation at the EU	Cultural experts in Russian embassies and in Russian cultural and scientific institutes abroad will convene to explore ways to implement the CAP and suggest content for it.	The Russian ambassadors to the EU Member States will convene in Brussels in December 2006. Minister Avetisyan will take up the issue in this context.		
<b>2.7. Other Actors</b>					
27	Council of Europe	The Joint Working Group could invite the Council of Europe to make proposals for the Cooperation Action Plan.	It was decided on institutional grounds that the cooperation will not be expanded beyond the EU-Russia context at this stage.		
28	When both the Russian Federation and the European Community and its Member States have joined the UNESCO Convention on cultural diversity and the Convention has entered into force, projects need to be formulated in the Cooperation Action Plan that will put the Convention into effect.	An expert meeting discussing how the Cooperation Action Plan could promote the implementation of the Cultural Diversity Convention should be organised between UNESCO, the European Commission and the Russian Federation.			
<b>3. Some existing models for cooperation</b>					
29	Experience gained within the Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum	Finland could convene representatives of interested EU countries to a special seminar to be held in connection with the next Finnish-Russian Cultural Forum in Tver on 27-29 Sep. 2007, where the Forum concept and the experience gained so far will be presented. After the seminar the participants can attend the Forum and see its work in action.	The proposal was accepted.	It has been agreed with the organisers of the Cultural Forum that there will be a seminar for the EU Member States at the Tver Forum in September 2007.	

	MEASURE	HOW	DECISION 12 Oct 2006 / 12 Dec. 2006	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting	ACTION TAKEN before the 1st EU-Russia Joint Working Group Meeting
30	There are many forms of bilateral and multilateral cultural cooperation (e.g. the national cultural seasons in France) which could be noted in the Cooperation Action Plan.	A seminar could be arranged to discuss the existing forms of artistic and cultural cooperation between EU countries and Russia and to explore how experiences gained in bilateral cooperation could be utilised in the EU-Russia context.			
31	During its EU Presidency in 2008, Slovenia intends to support the activities of the Forum of Slavic Cultures and promote the traditions of other Slavic countries in the EU and the New Neighbourhood.	Slovenia could be asked to suggest how the forum could be incorporated in the Cooperation Action Plan.			
<b>4. Key fields and forms of cooperation</b>					
32	Cultural tourism as possible component element in the Cooperation Action Plan	The Joint Working Group could find out if DG for Enterprise & Industry (DG ENT) thinks that cultural tourism should be included in the Cooperation Action Plan. DG ENT could also be asked how it could contribute to the drafting of the Cooperation Action Plan.			
33	Promotion of public-private projects should be one of the priorities in the Cooperation Action Plan.	The possibility for the EU and Russia to organise joint cultural export projects in different fields of culture could be discussed.			
34	Drawing up a plan for the management of historic cities in Russia could be one specific aim for cooperation on cultural heritage.	The heads of the heritage agencies in the EU countries could be asked to assess if they find this an interesting topic for project cooperation.			

35	Promotion of student and teacher mobility in art universities	The European Commission, the Russian Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications and the Federal Agency of Culture and Cinematography should determine how student and teacher mobility could be increased in the framework of the EU, Russian national and other programmes.			
36	In order to develop cooperation between art universities and institutes in EU countries and Russia, a programme on art and design and media education similar to Socrates/Erasmus/Leonardo is needed. Existing programmes open to limited Russian participation are not enough.	The Commission could be requested to determine how flexibly the EU's culture and education programmes can be used in the implementation of cross-sectoral projects.			
37	Development of cooperation in the audiovisual sector	The Finnish Film Foundation is prepared to invite, if seen necessary, the first meeting of the film institutes of the EU Member States and GosKino with a view to exploring the need for cooperation in the film field and putting forward proposals for the CAP content.	It was noted that actions in the AV sector require the backing of DG INFSO. It was agreed that the EAC will send a proposal concerning the film institutes to DG INFSO.		
38	In the planning of the Cooperation Action Plan special attention should be paid to the intellectual property rights in order to remove barriers for cooperation.	The meeting could identify the relevant authorities and networks in the EU and Russia.			
39	It is in the interests of all those concerned to fight against piracy in order to secure the financial basis of culture.	Cooperation with relevant bodies in the EU and Russia.			



40	Promotion of Russian language and culture in the EU	Russia could suggest how the promotion of Russian language and culture could be included in the Cooperation Action Plan			
41	Cooperation involving youth in the EU and Russia should be included in the Cooperation Action Plan.	The Commission could clarify what possibilities the EU programmes give for the implementation of projects involving young people and youth culture as part of the Cooperation Action Plan.			
42	"Southern dimension" in EU-Russia cooperation	Future Presidency Portugal is sounded out as to its interest in convening a meeting for the preparation of the Cooperation Action Plan.	The representative of Portugal stated that Portugal is preparing actions in a positive spirit and that it will present concrete proposals at the next joint working group meeting.		



### Приложение 3: Возможные элементы Плана действий по сотрудничеству

	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
<b>1. Продолжение процесса, начатого в г. Каяни, и подготовка Плана действий по сотрудничеству</b>					
1	В ходе своего председательства - во второй половине 2007 г. - Португалия займется выработкой механизмов сотрудничества ЕС-Россия в области культуры на основе предложений участников совещания экспертов в г. Каяни	В рамках своей программы председательства в ЕС Португалия должна приступить к выработке Плана действий по сотрудничеству и подготовке к проведению совещания Постоянного совета партнерства по культуре.			
2	Основными источниками финансирования сотрудничества в области культуры являются государства-члены, Россия, частные фонды и корпоративные спонсоры. План действий по сотрудничеству должен содержать специальный раздел, посвященный финансированию.	Работа по определению источников финансирования культурного сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией должна быть продолжена при содействии Комиссии.			

3	<p>В 2007 г. в ходе сотрудничества между ЕС и Россией в области культуры необходимо учесть наступающие в этом году юбилейные даты - 10-летие Договора о партнерстве и сотрудничестве между ЕС и Россией и 50-летие Римского соглашения.</p>	<p>Необходимо рассмотреть возможности включения этих и иных мероприятий в План действий по сотрудничеству. По своей структуре План действий по сотрудничеству может представлять собой своего рода скользящий график, в который будет легко вносить изменения.</p>			
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	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
<b>2. Участники и подходы</b>					
<b>2.1. ЕС</b>					
4	Провести анализ программ внешних связей, начинающихся в 2007 г., и наметить пути реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству странами ЕС с их помощью	Генеральный директорат ЕК по внешним связям (RELEX) проведет необходимый анализ и составит проект Плана действий по сотрудничеству	На основе поступившего предложения принято решение о том, что Генеральный директорат RELEX проинформирует коллег, занимающихся подготовкой Европейского инструмента соседства и партнерства (ENPI), а также главу Представительства ЕС в Москве о финансовых потребностях сотрудничества ЕС-Россия в области культуры.		
5	Провести анализ программ в области культуры и аудиовизуальных искусств, начинающихся в 2007 г., и наметить пути реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству странами ЕС с их помощью	Генеральный директорат ЕК по образованию и культуре (ЕАС) и Генеральный директорат ЕК по развитию информационного общества (INFSO) проведут анализ программ и подготовят необходимые материалы для включения в План действий по сотрудничеству.	Принято решение поручить ЕАС провести анализ культурных программ и согласовать с INFSO возможности анализа программ аудиовизуальных искусств с точки зрения сотрудничества ЕС-Россия.		

6	2008 г. - Европейский год межкультурного диалога	ЕАС может рассмотреть возможности интеграции мероприятий программы проведения Европейского года межкультурного диалога-2008 с мероприятиями сотрудничества ЕС-Россия в области культуры.	Принято решение поручить ЕАС изучить возможность использования мероприятий программы Европейского года межкультурного диалога-2008.		
7	Рабочая группа ЕС по Восточной Европе и Центральной Азии (COEST), САС и Рабочая группа по аудиовизуальным искусствам обсудят План мероприятий по культурному сотрудничеству между ЕС и Россией на своих совещаниях.	После того, как в распоряжение Рапортеров поступят предложения по проекту Плана действий по сотрудничеству (на данном или одном из последующих совещаний), вопрос будет рассматриваться САС, COEST, Рабочей группой А/В и соответствующими органами РФ.	С целью обеспечения постоянного информирования государств-членов и их действенного участия в подготовке Плана действий по сотрудничеству, принято решение о необходимости регулярного информирования указанных сторон о ходе "процесса Каяни".	Итоги председательства подводились на совещании COEST 21 сентября, на совещаниях САС 21 сентября и 17 октября, а также на совещании Рабочей группы А/В. Председательствующая страна представит итоги председательства на совещании Совета по образованию, молодежной политике и культуре 13 ноября.	

	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
8	Рекомендации для участников культурного процесса в странах ЕС и в РФ	Существует возможность поручить финляндскому Контактному пункту по культуре созвать совещание Контактных пунктов для обсуждения их возможной роли в реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	Принято решение поручить председательствующей стране обсудить с организаторами неформального совещания Контактных пунктов по культуре пути реализации Контактными пунктами предложения, представленного директором, г-ном Шухой.	Со стороны председательствующей страны в адрес ответственных за подготовку Плана действий по сотрудничеству поступило предложение обсудить данный вопрос в ходе неофициального совещания КПК 30 ноября и 1 декабря. Возможно также обсудить роль КПК в реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	
<b>2.2. Россия</b>					
9	Вхождение РФ в Сеть европейского наследия	На следующем совещании Россия может представить свои соображения относительно того, как и когда это вхождение может быть реализовано.			
10	Присоединение РФ к соглашению "Евроимидж"	На следующем совещании Россия может представить свои соображения относительно того, как и когда это присоединение может быть реализовано.			
11	Ратификация Россией Конвенции ЮНЕСКО	На следующем совещании Россия может предоставить информацию о ходе процесса ратификации.			



12	Возможна ратификация Россией Валлеттской конвенции об охране археологического наследия и подписание ею Рамочной конвенции Совета Европы о ценности культурного наследия для общества.	На следующем совещании Россия может предоставить информацию о ходе процесса присоединения к данным Конвенциям.			
13	Многие проекты "Арс Балтика" реализуются с участием России. Министерство культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ обязалось назначить своего представителя в Оргкомитет программы "Арс Балтика". В перспективе российское участие в сотрудничестве должно быть расширено.	На следующем совещании Россия может предоставить информацию об участии в сотрудничестве.		На собрании 27-28 ноября Арс Балтика поддержали идею совместного семинара региональных советов и Совета министров Серерных стран с участием представителей Арс Балтика. Арс Балтика оценивает высоко сотрудничество с Россией.	
14	Являясь членом Совета государств Балтийского моря, Россия, тем не менее, до сих пор не принимает участия в работе Мониторинговой группы по культурному наследию. России предлагается назначить своих представителей для участия в работе Мониторинговой группы и ее постоянных рабочих групп.	Необходимо выяснить, назначен ли российский представитель для участия в Мониторинговой группе.			

	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
15	Во взаимодействии с российскими органами власти необходимо прояснить статус европейских культурных институтов в РФ.	России предлагается предоставить информацию о нынешнем статусе европейских культурных институтов в РФ.			
16	Документ о сотрудничестве в области культуры, представленный Министром Соколовым Комиссару Фигелю 22 июня 2006 г.	Министерство культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ проанализирует отзывы финских экспертов о представленных российской стороной предложениях и предложит мероприятия для включения в План действий по сотрудничеству.	Принято решение принять данное предложение.		

### 2.3. Региональные советы и “Северное измерение”

17	“Российская” программа Совета министров Северных стран и их культурное партнерство с Россией	Пауле Туомикоски предложено представить в Киркенесе итоги совещания в Каяни. При согласии Рапортеров, Совету министров Северных стран может быть предложено через свое петербургское информационное представительство организовать семинар, на котором Северные страны и Россия могли бы совместно доработать содержание Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	Предложение было принято.	На совещании в г. Киркенес будет внесено предложение об организации Петербургским информационным представительством СМСС семинара или совещания, на котором Северные страны и Россия могли бы совместно доработать содержание Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	Паула Туомикоски представила данное предложение на совещании в Киркенесе, и оно получило поддержку. Представитель Норвегии, как страны, председательствующей в Совете министров Северных стран, предложил включить данный вопрос в повестку заседания Комитета старших должностных лиц по культурному сотрудничеству Северных стран 5 декабря. Заместитель директора информационного представительства Совета министров Северных стран в С.-Петербурге также поддержал предложение. Предположительно, семинар состоится в мае (фестиваль “Белые ночи” в С.-Петербурге), или в сентябре (фестиваль кулинарного искусства Северных стран). Петербургский семинар может стать продолжением “процесса Каяни”, если на нем будут сформулированы предложения об интеграции Северных стран и их сотрудничества с Россией в Плана действий по сотрудничеству.
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	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
18	Культурное партнерство Северных стран как часть реализации политики "Северного измерения"	В 2007 г. представители органов культуры соответствующих советов могут быть приглашены на совещание с целью совместной выработки мероприятий для включения в План действий по сотрудничеству. Речь идет об Арктическом совете, Совете Баренцева Евроарктического региона, Совете стран Балтийского моря и Совете министров Северных стран.	Принято решение предложить председательствующей стране выяснить у организаторов Саммита "Северного измерения" вопрос о возможности созыва совещания органов культуры указанных региональных организаций в рамках "Северного измерения" с целью выработки предложений по Плану действий по сотрудничеству и его реализации.	На совещании 25 октября организаторы Саммита "Северного измерения" с финляндской стороны поддержали эту идею, и было решено пригласить представителей вышеназванных региональных советов для участия в совещании в г. Каяни в 2007 г. Вопрос будет рассматриваться на совещании в г. Киркенес 16 ноября. Вопросы проведения указанного совещания, а также участия "Арс Балтика" в подготовке Плана действий по сотрудничеству также будут обсуждаться в ходе мероприятия "Арс Балтика" 27-28 ноября.	Предложение получило поддержку на совещании в г. Киркенес. На 5 декабря 2006 г. назначено проведение совещания Комитета старших должностных лиц СМСС по сотрудничеству Северных стран в области культуры, на котором будет определена позиция СМСС по данному вопросу. Планируемый семинар в г. Каяни продолжит "процесс Каяни" и выработает предложения о включении региональных советов региона "Северного измерения" и элементов их сотрудничества с Россией в Плане действий по сотрудничеству.
19	Участие "Арс Балтика" в подготовке Плана действий по сотрудничеству	Представители "Арс Балтика" будут приглашены для участия в совещании региональных советов, намеченном на осень 2007 г.		На своем совещании 27-28 ноября 2006 г. участники программы "Арс Балтика" поддержали идею проведения совместного семинара региональных советов и Совета министров Северных стран, для участия в котором "Арс Балтика" направит своих представителей. "Арс Балтика" рассматривает развитие сотрудничества с Россией как важный элемент своей деятельности.	

#### 2.4. Структуры

20	<p>Определение европейских структур сотрудничества и их возможных российских партнеров - потенциальных участников реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству.</p>	<p>В ходе председательства Германии возможно проведение совместного семинара, на котором стороны смогут обсудить конкретные формы сотрудничества. Организацию и проведение семинара можно поручить берлинскому отделению EUNIC (Европейский союз учреждений культуры). Основную часть участников могли бы составить представители поддерживаемых Комиссией (ЕАС) структур стран ЕС. Участников с российской стороны определит Министерство культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ.</p>	<p>Как было отмечено, очередное совещание EUNIC состоится 2-3 ноября 2006 г. в Лиссабоне. Представителям Германии (г-н Вольф) и Португалии (г-жа Пинкарильо) предложено выяснить возможность включения вопросов сотрудничества ЕС-Россия в повестку этого совещания.</p>	<p>1. Председательствующая страна проинформирована о том, что берлинское отделение EUNIC не сможет организовать встречу во время председательства Германии, но германская сторона найдет иную возможность. 2. Представитель Общества культурных и академических учреждений Финляндии, участвовавший в совещании EUNIC в Лиссабоне, поднимал данный вопрос на совещании. 3. Председательствующей стране предложено направить EUNIC официальное письмо с просьбой организовать совместное совещание для обсуждения данных вопросов.</p>	<p>Согласно предложению Председательствующая страна направила 15.12.2006 EUNIC официальное письмо с просьбой организовать совместное совещание для обсуждения содержания Плана действий по сотрудничеству и для идентификации европейских сетей сотрудничества и их возможных партнеров в России, которые могли бы принять участие в реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству.</p>
21	<p>Неотъемлемой частью будущего Плана действий по сотрудничеству должны стать проекты, создающие предпосылки для участия российских организаций в европейских сетях учреждений культуры.</p>	<p>Следующая председательствующая страна должна подготовить обзор существующих сетей культурной направленности, открытых для российского участия.</p>			

	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
22	Связи между вузами и учреждениями культуры северных регионов	Академиям искусств Финляндии, занимающимся сотрудничеством в области управления деятельностью в художественной сфере (проект Tacis в С.-Петербурге), можно, кроме всего прочего, поручить формирование сети академий северных регионов для инновационной деятельности. Эту работу можно начать с проведения семинара, в ходе которого возможна выработка предложений по содержанию Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	Предложение было принято.		
<b>2.5. НПО</b>					
23	Перспективы развития сотрудничества НПО в сфере культуры	Следует создать Интернет-форум с целью развития контактов между НПО и их проектами.			

24	<p>17-18 ноября 2006 г. в финском городе Лахти состоялся форум некоммерческих организаций под названием "Вместе в будущее - форум по проблемам сотрудничества институтов гражданского общества Евросоюза и России".</p> <p>Основными задачами форума было дать НПО возможность выразить свое мнение и определить приоритетные направления деятельности по различным вопросам диалога "ЕС-Россия," выработать механизмы партнерства и взаимодействия, создать наработки по новым, перспективным программам сотрудничества, а также выработать рекомендации для ЕС по развитию сотрудничества между НПО и взаимодействия на уровне граждан.</p>	<p>Предполагается, что практика проведения таких форумов будет продолжена. Российская сторона выразила готовность провести следующий форум у себя. Он может состояться в Москве в 2008 г. Председатель лахтинского форума предложил с этой целью сформировать в 2007 г. в одном из государств ЕС небольшую научно-исследовательскую рабочую группу.</p>			
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	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
<b>2.6. Посольства</b>					
25	Взаимодействие между атташе по культуре при посольствах стран ЕС и московском представительстве ЕС	Атташе по культуре при посольствах стран ЕС обсудят ход подготовки Плана действий по сотрудничеству и внесут предложения по его содержанию.	Предложение было принято. Также было принято решение предложить Министерству культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ принять участие в этой работе в приемлемой для себя форме.	Председательствующая страна обратилась к атташе по культуре стран ЕС в Москве с предложением составить список основных вопросов и трудностей, с которыми они сталкиваются в своей работе.	
26	Взаимодействие между атташе по культуре при посольствах РФ в странах ЕС и российском представительстве в ЕС	Эксперты по культуре при посольствах РФ и российских культурных и научных учреждениях за рубежом соберутся на совещание, чтобы совместно наметить пути реализации Плана действий по сотрудничеству и выработать предложения по его содержанию.	Было отмечено, что в декабре 2006 г. в Брюсселе пройдет совещание послов стран ЕС. Полномочный посланник Аветисян займется проработкой вопроса в данном контексте.		
<b>2.7. Прочие участники</b>					
27	Совет Европы	Совместная рабочая группа могла бы обратиться к Совету Европы с просьбой представить свои предложения по содержанию Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	Принято решение о том, что по институциональным причинам сотрудничество не должно выходить за рамки связей между ЕС и Россией.		

28	Когда и РФ, и страны Евросоюза присоединятся к Конвенции ЮНЕСКО о культурном разнообразии и Конвенция вступит в силу, необходимо будет сформулировать ряд проектов по реализации положений Конвенции и включить их в План действий по сотрудничеству.	ЮНЕСКО, Еврокомиссии и РФ следует организовать и провести совместное экспертное совещание на предмет того, каким образом реализация Плана действий по сотрудничеству может способствовать достижению целей Конвенции о культурном разнообразии.			
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### 3. Некоторые существующие модели сотрудничества

29	Опыт, накопленный в рамках Российско-финляндского культурного форума	Финляндия могла бы пригласить представителей стран ЕС, заинтересованных в участии в Российско-финляндском культурном форуме, на следующий форум, который состоится в Твери. В рамках форума состоится специальный семинар, на котором будет представлена концепция форума и накопленный опыт. После семинара участники могут посетить непосредственно сам форум и ознакомиться с его работой. Форум состоится 27-29 сентября 2007 г. в г. Тверь (РФ).	Предложение было принято.	От организаторов Форума получено согласие на проведение специального семинара для стран ЕС в рамках форума, который пройдет в Твери 27-29 сентября 2007 г.	
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	ЗАДАЧА	ПУТИ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ	РЕШЕНИЕ 12 октября 2006 г./ 12 декабря 2006 г.	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России	ПРИНЯТЫЕ МЕРЫ до 1-го заседания совместной группы экспертов ЕС-России
30	Многочисленные существующие формы двустороннего и многостороннего сотрудничества (например, "Сезоны национальных культур" во Франции) также могут найти отражение в Плане действий по сотрудничеству.	Можно организовать семинар по изучению существующих форм сотрудничества между странами ЕС и Россией в области культуры и искусств. В ходе семинара можно также обсудить пути использования накопленного опыта двустороннего сотрудничества в контексте ЕС-Россия.			
31	Во время своего председательства - в 2008 г. - Словения намерена оказывать поддержку деятельности Форума славянских культур и развивать традиции других славянских государств в рамках ЕС и "Нового соседства".	Можно предложить Словении подумать над тем, каким образом можно интегрировать Славянский форум в Плане действий по сотрудничеству.			

4. Основные сферы и формы сотрудничества					
32	Культурный туризм как возможная составляющая Плана действий по сотрудничеству	Совместной рабочей группе рекомендуется выяснить мнение DG ENT (Генеральный директорат ЕК по предпринимательской деятельности) относительно включения культурного туризма в Плане действий по сотрудничеству. Следует также поинтересоваться у DG ENT, каким образом этот орган мог бы содействовать в разработке Плана действий по сотрудничеству.			
33	Одним из приоритетных направлений Плана действий по сотрудничеству должна стать поддержка проектов, выполняемых в рамках государственно-частных партнерств.	Можно рассмотреть возможность реализации ЕС и Россией совместных проектов культурного экспорта в различных областях культуры.			
34	Одной из конкретных задач сотрудничества в области сохранения культурного наследия могла бы стать разработка плана управления российскими городами, представляющими историческую ценность	Можно обратиться с письменным запросом к главам органов по сохранению культурного наследия стран ЕС, предложив им оценить актуальность данного направления сотрудничества на уровне проектов.			

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35	Повышение мобильности студентов и преподавательского состава вузов сферы культуры	Еврокомиссии, Министерству культуры и массовых коммуникаций РФ и Федеральному агентству по культуре и кинематографии РФ следует определить пути повышения мобильности студенческого и преподавательского состава в рамках программ ЕС, национальных российских и иных программ.			
36	Для развития сотрудничества между вузами и учреждениями сферы культуры и искусств стран ЕС и РФ необходимо разработать программу по примеру программ "Сократ", "Эразм" и "Леонардо", где упор делался бы на обучение в сфере искусств, дизайна и СМИ. Существующих программ, допускающих ограниченное российское участие, не достаточно.	Комиссии необходимо прояснить, насколько гибко существующие в ЕС программы в сфере культуры и образования могут использоваться в реализации межсекторных проектов.			

37	Развитие сотрудничества в области аудиовизуальных искусств	Фонд кинематографии Финляндии готов, в случае необходимости, провести первую совместную встречу институтов кинематографии стран ЕС и Госкино с целью определения потребностей в сотрудничестве в сфере кинематографии и выработки предложений по содержанию Плана действий по сотрудничеству в данной сфере.	Было отмечено, что мероприятия в сфере аудиовизуальных искусств требуют поддержки ГД INFSO. Принято решение о том, что ЕАС направит ГД INFSO свое предложение по институтам кинематографии.		
38	При разработке Плана действий по сотрудничеству необходимо уделить первоочередное внимание вопросам защиты прав интеллектуальной собственности - это поможет преодолеть возможные барьеры для сотрудничества.	В ходе встречи можно будет определить круг соответствующих должностных лиц и сетевых организаций в ЕС и России.			
39	Борьба с пиратством отвечает нашим обоюдным интересам, ибо утверждает экономическую приоритетность культуры.	Сотрудничество между уместными организациями в ЕС и России.			

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40	Пропаганда русского языка и культуры в странах ЕС	Можно предложить России представить свои соображения о том, как можно наилучшим образом отразить задачи пропаганды русского языка и культуры в Плана действий по сотрудничеству.			
41	Одним из элементов Плана действий по сотрудничеству должно стать сотрудничество между ЕС и Россией с участием молодежи.	Комиссии необходимо прояснить, какие имеются возможности в программах ЕС для реализации проектов культурного сотрудничества с участием молодежи в рамках Плана действий по сотрудничеству.			
42	“Южное измерение” в сотрудничестве между ЕС и Россией	В настоящее время выясняется, насколько будущий председатель - Португалия - заинтересована в проведении встречи по подготовке Плана действий по сотрудничеству.	Как сообщила представитель Португалии Г-жа Пинкарильо, Португалия уже активно занимается подготовкой соответствующих мероприятий и представит конкретные предложения на следующем совещании.		



## Appendix 4:

### List of Participants and Guests of the EU-Russia Kajaani Expert Meeting

Aalto Sirpa	Ministry of Education	Finland
Ala-Kapee Pirjo	Finnish Working Group for Forum	Finland
Aulake Kimmo	Ministry of Education	Finland
Andreyev Mihail	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Athanassoulis Dimitrios	Ministry of Culture	Greece
Avetisyan Andrei	Russian Mission to the European Communities	Russia
Barinov Alexey	Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki	Russia
Beywl Bettina	Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Moscow	Germany
Bijlsma Alfred	Embassy of the Netherlands in Moscow	the Netherlands
Bobrova Nadezhda	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Bodea Dorina	Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs	Romania
Bogush Vladimir	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Brix Emil	Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Austria
Brun Galina	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Burin des Roziers Laurent	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	France
Cassiers Nathalie	Embassy of Belgium in Finland	Belgium
Carroll Sean Matthew	European Commission Delegation to Russia	
Coxen Alexandra	The English Heritage Head Office	the United Kingdom
Danailova Deiana	Ministry of Culture	Bulgaria
Dapšienė Daiva	Ministry of Culture	Lithuania
Dockendorf Guy	Ministry of Culture	Luxembourg
Doussineau Clara	Ministry of Culture	France
Dyer Anthony	Department for Culture, Media and Sport	the United Kingdom
Edgren Helena	Baltic Sea States' Council	
Ekqvist Pia	Ministry of Education	Finland
Gouveia Margarida	Embassy of Portugal in Moscow	Portugal
Grachev Andrey	Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki	Russia
Green David	European Union National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC)	
Gubina Irina	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Haapanen Outi	Centre for International Mobility (Cimo)	Finland
Hannus Merja	Finnish Working Group for Forum Finland	
Hanse Pascal	Embassy of France in Finland	France
Heino Timo	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
Heinämaa Riitta	Nordic Council of Ministers	
Henriksson Maimo	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
Hitka Branislav	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	the Slovak Republic
Horev Mihail	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Russia
Huovio Ilkka	University of Art and Design	Finland
Järv Madis	Ministry of Culture	Estonia
Kaikkonen Vesa	Town Council of Kajaani	Finland

Kaivosoja Riitta	Ministry of Education	Finland
Kangilaski Jaak	University of Tartu	Estonia
Kania Krzysztof	European Commission	
Kankala Erja	Ministry of Education	Finland
Kazantsev Sergey	Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications	Russia
Kemppainen Hannu S.	Town Government of Kajaani	Finland
Kemppinen Petri	Finnish Film Foundation	Finland
Kennedy James	British Council	the United Kingdom
Kezber Maira	Embassy of the Republic of Latvia in Moscow	Latvia
Kiss Ilona	Embassy of Hungary in Moscow	Hungary
Koivunen Hannele	Ministry of Education	Finland
Kopilevic Dina	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Lithuania
Krieger Carlo	Embassy of Luxembourg in Moscow	Luxembourg
Kronvall Kerstin	Embassy of Finland in Moscow	Finland
Kvietkauskas Rolandas	Baltic Sea States' Council	
Lahteinen Kristen	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Estonia
Laine Kari	Arts Council of Lapland	Finland
Lallukka Seppo	Finnish Institute of Russian and East European Studies	Finland
Lalu-Toivio Helena	Ministry of Education	Finland
Lazaruk Sergey	Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography	Russia
Lehtomäki Paula	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Finland
Leivo Kairi	Embassy of Estonia in Finland	Estonia
Lielpeters Uldis	Ministry of Culture	Latvia
Liimatainen Heikki	Ministry of Education	Finland
Lipsanen Mikko	Ministry of Education	Finland
Lummeperä Maija	Ministry of Education	Finland
Mayarovskaya Galina	Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography	Russia
Mera-Cabello Juana	European Commission Delegation to Russia	
Mizerová Jaromíra	Ministry of Culture	the Czech Republic
Mustakallio Emilia	Ministry of Education	Finland
Mzykova Alice	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	the Czech Republic
Mäki Anastasija	Ministry of Education	Finland
Ohnemüller Matthias	Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media	Germany
Ojakoski Markus	Ministry of Education	Finland
Ojala Anneli	Finnish Institute for Russian and East European Studies	Finland
Olendzki Krzysztof	Ministry of Culture	Poland
Pankratov Vasilij	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Pap Eva	Hungarian Culture and Scientific Center in Helsinki	Hungary
Pawlikowska Iwona	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	Poland
Pecan Tjasa	Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Moscow	Slovenia
Penny John	European Commission	
Petrichenko Konstantin	President Administration	Russia
Pokka Hannele	Finnish Working Group for Forum	Finland

Policar Joze	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Slovenia
Polyanskiy Dmitry	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Russia
Popp Adriana	Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs	Romania
PozdnyakovIvan		
Príhoda Zdenek	Ministry of Culture	the Czech Republic
Purhonen Paula	National Boards of Antiquities	Finland
Päkkilä Anne	Ministry of Education	Finland
Rajcoková Zuzana	Ministry of Culture	the Slovak Republic
Ratsko Valentina	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Rodriguez Martel Tenesor	Embassy of Spain in Moscow	Spain
Rohde Andrea	Permanent Secretariat of the Conference of Ministers of Cultural Affairs of German Federal States	Germany
Rumyantsev Aleksander	Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki	Russia
Saarela Olli	Finnish Working Group for Forum	Finland
Salmi Eija	University of Art and Design	Finland
Scacco Gianpaolo	European Commission	
Schnelle Rolf-Dieter	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Germany
Schultz Mikael	Ministry of Education	Sweden
Shubin Yuri	Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications	Russia
Simova Nina	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Bulgaria
Siuruainen Eino	Finnish Working Group for Forum	Finland
Sokolov Aleksandr	Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications	Russia
Stanina Svetlana	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Russia
Syväsalmi Harri	Finnish Permanent Representation to the EU	Finland
Šucha Vladimír	European Commission	
Taina Anneli	Finnish Working Group for Forum	Finland
Thérond Daniel	Council of Europe	
Tuomikoski Paula	Ministry of Education	Finland
Tzanakis Dimitris	Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Greece
Vanamo Michaël	Ministry of Education	Finland
Voetmann Per	Ministry of Culture	Denmark
Volokitin Nikolay	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Wessman Sari	Ministry of Education	Finland
Wölfer Klaus	Federal Chancellery	Austria
Yershov Sergey	Russian Working Group for Forum	Russia
Zavolokin Aleksandr	Federal Agency for Culture and Cinematography	Russia
Zeches Barbara	Ministry of Culture	Luxembourg

### Interpreters

Lammi Kirsi	Intertext	Finland
Mäntyranta Heli	Intertext	Finland
Sharoff Lena	Verbum-Rossica Oy	Finland
Tolonen Tarja	Intertext	Finland
Tupin Toivo		Finland

## Приложение 4: Список участников и гостей Совещания экспертов

Аалто Сирпа	Министерство образования	Финляндия
Аветисян Андрей	Представительство РФ при Европейских сообществах	Россия
Ала-Капее Пирьо	Финляндская рабочая группа Форума	Финляндия
Андреев Михаил	Российская рабочая группа Форума	Россия
Атанассоулис Димитриос	Министерство культуры	Греция
Аулаке Киммо	Министерство образования	Финляндия
Баринов Алексей	Посольство Российской Федерации в Хельсинки	Россия
Бейвл Беттина	Посольство Федеративной республики Германии в Москве	Германия
Бейлсма Альфред	Посольство Нидерландов в Москве	Нидерланды
Боброва Надежда	Российская рабочая группа Форума	Россия
Богуш Владимир	Российская рабочая группа Форума	Россия
Бодea Дорина	Министерство культуры и по делам религий	Румыния
Брикс Эмил	Федеральное министерство иностранных дел	Австрия
Брун Галина	Российская рабочая группа Форума	Россия
Бюрен де Розье Лоран	Министерство иностранных дел	Франция
Ванамо Микаэль	Министерство образования	Финляндия
Вессман Сари	Министерство образования	Финляндия
Волокитин Николай	Российская рабочая группа Форума	Россия
Вольфер Клаус	Федеральная канцелярия	Австрия
Возтманн Пер	Министерство культуры	Дания
Грачев Андрей	Посольство Российской Федерации в Хельсинки	Россия
Грин Дэвид	Европейский союз национальных учреждений культуры (EUNIC)	
Губина Ирина	Российская рабочая группа Форума	Россия
Гувейа Маргариды	Посольство Португалии в Москве	Португалия
Дайэр Энтони	Министерство культуры, СМИ и спорта	Великобритания
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Мянтюранта Хели	Компания «Intertext»
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

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ISBN 952-485-273-X (pbk.)

ISBN 952-485-274-8 (PDF)

ISSN 1458-8110

