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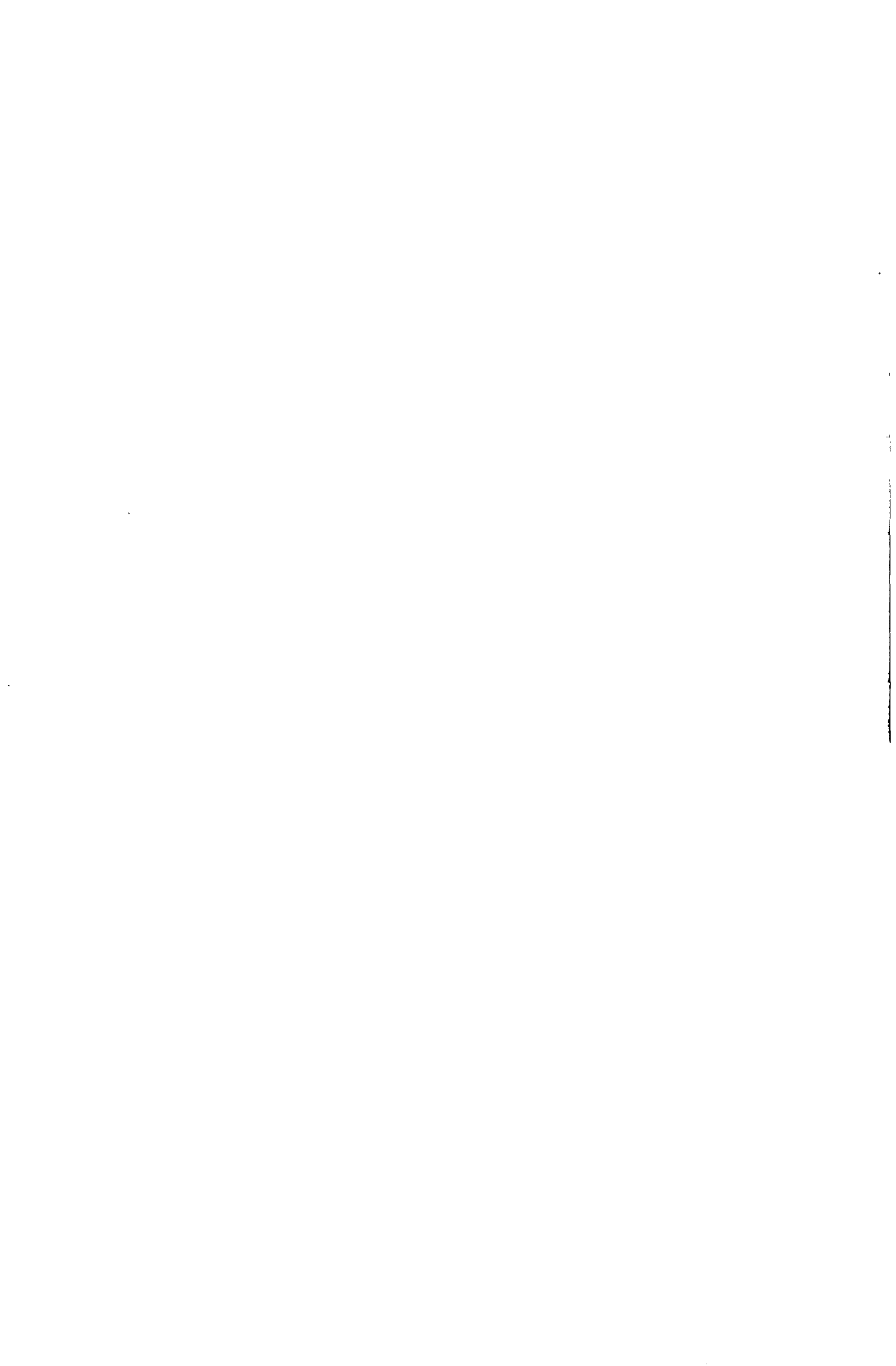
DOCUMENT 1-927/83

## Report

drawn up on behalf of the Committee on Youth, Culture,  
Education, Information and Sport

on stronger Community action in the cultural sector

Rapporteur: Mr G. FANTI



At its meeting of 3 December 1982, the enlarged Bureau authorized the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport to draw up an own-initiative report on stronger community action in the cultural sector, which was the subject of a communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(82) 590 final), on which the Committee on Budgets, the Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs and the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment were asked to deliver an opinion.

At its meeting of 20 January 1983, the Committee appointed Mr FANTI rapporteur.

The Committee decided to include in its report the following motions for resolutions referred to it as the committee responsible, pursuant to Rule 47, by the European Parliament in plenary sitting:

- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr PEDINI and others on cultural foundations (Doc. 1-775/81) (Date of referral: 19.11.1981);
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mr VAN MIERT on the promotion of relations between the peoples of the European Community (Doc. 1-1297/82) (Date of referral: 16.5.1983). (The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection has been asked for an opinion);
- motion for a resolution tabled by Mrs PRUVOT and Mr Von HABSBERG on the institution of a European prize for young craftsmen (Doc. 1-19/83) (Date of referral: 11.4.1983)

The committee considered this report at its meetings of 30 November and 1 December 1982, 26-27 January 1983, 26-27 May 1983, 29-30 September 1983 and 18 October 1983. At this last meeting it was adopted unanimously.

The following took part in the vote: Mr Beumer, chairman; Mr Hahn and Mr Schwencke, vice-chairmen; Mr Fanti, rapporteur; Mr Alexiadis; Mrs Gaiotti de Biase; Mr Gerokostopoulos, Mr Marck (deputizing for Mr Brok), Mr Papapietro (deputizing for Mr Bucchini), Mr Patterson (deputizing for Mr Cottrell), Mr Pedini, Mr Rolland, Mr Simmonds and Mr Vgenopoulos (deputizing for Mrs Pery).

The Committee on Economic and Monetary Affairs decided on 11 March 1983 not to deliver an opinion on Doc. 1-1297/82.

The Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Protection decided on 26 May 1983 not to deliver an opinion on Doc. 1-1297/82.

The opinion of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment is attached to the present report. The opinion of the Committee on Budgets will be published separately.

The report was tabled on 21 October 1983.

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The Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport hereby submits to the European Parliament the following motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

on stronger Community action in the cultural sector

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the communication from the Commission of the European Communities to the European Parliament and the Council of 12 October 1982 on stronger Community action in the cultural sector (COM(82) 590 final)
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution on cultural foundations (Doc. 1-775/81),
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution on the promotion of relations between the peoples of the European Community (Doc. 1-1297/82),
  - having regard to the motion for a resolution on the institution of a European prize for young craftsmen (Doc. 1-19/83),
  - having regard to the reports on culture previously adopted by the European Parliament,
  - having regard to the contribution of the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport to the European Declaration on cultural aims being drawn up by the Cultural Cooperation Council of the Council of Europe (PE 82.952),
  - having regard to the report of its Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport and the opinions of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment and the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 1-927/83),
- A. emphasizing the significant nature and rich implications in terms of ideals for our countries of the fact that the European Parliament, as the end of its first term of office approaches, is holding a general debate on Community action in the cultural sector, and on ways of strengthening and developing it in the future,

B. drawing attention to the solemn commitment made by the European Council in Stuttgart in June 1983 to 'promote closer cooperation on cultural matters, in order to affirm the awareness of a common cultural heritage as an element in the European identity'.

C. reaffirming that Community action in the cultural sector is, from the legal point of view, in conformity with the provisions of the EEC Treaty and that in particular, that the provisions that have a bearing on free trade, the improvement of living and working conditions, the approximation of laws and tax harmonization (in particular, Articles 30-36, 100, 101, 117, 118 and 128) must be used for the benefit of cultural assets, authors' and performers' rights, workers in the cultural sector and all taxation on cultural activities,

D. convinced that parliamentary debate on this report is providing additional food for thought and a practical contribution to the various national and Community authorities at a time when consideration is being given to the need to find points of reference and values that will enable the dynamic forces with a sincere commitment to Europe to move towards European Union in response to the expectations of the peoples of Europe and the demands of the present era,

E. appreciating, in this connection, the stimulating reflections and proposals provided by the Commission of the European Communities in its communication on stronger Community action in the cultural sector,

F. aware that those working in the cultural sector in the Member States have a right to invoke the Treaty of Rome and also to benefit from the process of European construction,

G. observing that no practical measures have so far been taken in this field by the Council of the Community,

H. aware that this report represents, as it were, the third and most significant stage in the process whereby the Institution representing the peoples of Europe is becoming aware of cultural problems and the logical consequence and conclusion of the work which began with Lady Elles' report in 1973<sup>1</sup> and was continued in the Amadei report<sup>2</sup> in 1979,

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<sup>1</sup> cf Report on measures to protect the European cultural heritage (Doc. 54/74) of 13 May 1974 - OJ C 62 of 30 May 1974.

<sup>2</sup> cf Report embodying the opinion of the European Parliament on the communication from the Commission to the Council concerning Community action from the cultural sector (Doc. 325/78) of 18 January 1979 - OJ C 39/50 of 12 February 1979

I. considering the need for adequate and increasing funds for Community action in the cultural sector to be entered on a progressive basis in forthcoming Community budgets, and recalling in this connection that the European Parliament, in its resolution on guidelines for the financial and budgetary policy of the European Communities for 1982<sup>1</sup>, has already recognized educational and cultural policy as one of the priority sectors to be included in the overall programme,

1. Declares that in taking common action in the cultural sector the Community's purpose is to act on behalf of culture rather than on culture and that consequently this action must fully respect the principles of freedom of expression, pluralism and national values which constitute an integral part of the cultural identity;

2. Stresses that the promotion of culture at Community level represents one of Europe's fundamental resources and one of the objectives of the revival of economic growth and the development of democracy in our societies and that it constitutes a factor which will prevent cultural decadence and a deterioration of Europe's backwardness in essential sectors, dangers which are in turn becoming one of the decisive reasons for the crisis which is emerging in the development of European society;

3. Emphasizes the fundamental contribution that a coherent, organic cultural policy can make to the growth of employment in general and in the intellectual field in particular, at a time when there may be an expansion in technological redevelopment without an increase in employment, in contrast to the steadily growing demand for cultural assets and services;

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<sup>1</sup> See Spinelli report of 12.3.1981 (Doc. 1-936/80)

4. Emphasizes that this action deserves to number among the policies of Community intervention and to be assigned the same importance as the others and it must therefore form a specific section in the revival of common policies proposed by the European Council in Athens. This common policy may also be achieved in conjunction with other organizations, the Council of Europe in particular. It must also make it possible to improve the dialogue between national cultural policies and to coordinate objectives and the resources allocated to them in the Member States;

5. Therefore invites the Council to make provision for annual meetings of the Ministers of Culture to promote the gradual creation of a Community policy in the cultural sector by establishing a programme for the development of cultural life and the organization of culture in Europe in which a leading part must be played by the cultural institutions and cultural workers and to which the European Parliament wishes to make a first contribution with its report;

6. Approves the communication from the Commission of the European Communities on stronger Community action in the cultural sector which it considers to be a preliminary overall programme and encourages the Commission to pursue and intensify the various activities undertaken in accordance with the guidelines expressed by the European Parliament in its resolution on the subject;

7. Stresses the need to allocate adequate financial resources to the Community's action in the cultural sector and therefore requests the Commission and the Council to carry out a verification of the financial instruments and resources available or which need to be proposed for this purpose;

8. Considers that the allocation to the cultural sector of 1% of the Community budget constitutes a realistic objective which it is necessary to attain within a reasonable period, and recommends that the Member States allocate the same percentage of their own budgets to it;



9. Takes the view that all Community intervention in cultural policy demands, as a priority measure, the development of knowledge and skills which meet the needs of a highly advanced democratic society, a policy involving the identification of expenditure on culture and an agreement between the Member States to define a cultural policy to finalize and strengthen cultural institutions and ways in which they might cooperate;

10. Points out that the improvement of the living and working conditions of cultural workers must constitute a priority sector of Community action;

11. Calls on the Commission, therefore, to prepare solutions to the fiscal problems of people working in the cultural sector and, as a first stage, to propose directives aimed firstly at increasing their social security protection and secondly at adjusting legislation on authors' and performers' rights to developments in the reproduction and transmission of sound, vision and the written word, so that the agents of cultural development do not become the victims of these trends but are associated with them in their employment and remuneration;

12. Requests that, in the context of regional economic development operations, the Social Fund and the Regional Fund should give financial support to the vocational training of cultural workers and to the creation of jobs in the cultural sector so as to combat unemployment in the cultural professions and at the same time promote regional culture and languages;

13. Stresses the fact that the improvement of cultural workers' living and working conditions requires a Community effort in the two following directions: firstly by increasing public access to fundamental cultural fields (books, the plastic arts, live performances, and films for public exhibition - the distribution of which urgently needs support); secondly, the coordination of measures to create European programmes capable of responding to the growing needs of the audio-visual media, which will themselves be providing a large number of jobs for cultural workers in a few years' time;

14. Emphasizes that the main aim of European Music Year, which following a parliamentary initiative will be celebrated in 1985, should be to give the public greater access to live performances of music (in addition to live theatre and dance) and to concentrate on promoting the work of contemporary composers and young performers;

15. Calls on the Commission to consider on what terms a European identity card might be introduced for cultural workers, which, coupled with certain economic and social benefits, would facilitate and alleviate travel by creative and performing artists and would thus help encourage cultural exchanges between Community countries;

16. Suggests that the other important point of the programme for intervention should be the conservation of cultural and environmental assets for which the following priority measures are necessary:

- (a) contributions to the optimum development of modern technical and scientific opportunities and methods and of Community research projects on restoration and conservation technology,
- (b) adaptation of the financial commitment of the EEC and the Member States to the importance of the cultural heritage and the environment to be protected by guaranteeing that priority would be given to the development of the most badly affected areas,
- (c) a fair redistribution of powers among the EEC, the states, the regions and the local authorities while supporting the states in their task of unifying their conservation policies by adopting suitable guidance, coordination, planning and, where necessary, substitution measures,
- (d) establishing a policy for contemporary art, while promoting and encouraging the creation at regional and local level of cultural institutions, thereby assisting the artists in their work,
- (e) the adoption of directives introducing legislation which, by making it easier for endowments to be made to the States, the regions, the local authorities or other public bodies (and for death duties to be paid by the donation of works of art), would serve to enrich our public collections,

(f) broadening, in theory and in practice, the concept of cultural heritage, with a view to protecting and increasing public awareness of our museums and our scientific, musical and ethno-anthropological heritage, which bear witness to our technical and industrial progress and the culture of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities,

(g) a planned policy of international cooperation not only with the most advanced countries but also with the developing countries, particularly those in the Mediterranean area;

17. Requests that the free movement of works of art be achieved in accordance with the provisions of the EEC Treaties by eliminating the national practices which obstruct it;

18. Suggests that the 1% of financing provided by the European Regional Development Fund should be set aside for the purchase, or ordering and conservation of works of art in the region in which the Fund gives assistance;

19. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to introduce a Community-wide legal framework governing works of art, their cataloguing and indexing, the compilation of a register of stolen works of art and legal definition of 'Community heritage';

20. Stresses the significant economic and social benefits that would arise from a Community plan to enhance cultural and environmental assets;

21. Expresses the desire that in future Community budgets the item relating to the European monuments and sites fund should be endowed with sufficient and increasing financial resources;

22. Believes that Community support for the 'research sector' of culture should be intensified, in particular the showing of films in cinemas, theatrical, musical and choreographic productions and the rediscovery of the historical heritage of the regions;

23. Requests the Member States, in laying down a scale of priorities in drawing up an overall policy for culture, to give priority to the involvement and leadership of young people, to regional cultures and to the growth of cultural associations;

24. Requests the Commission of the European Communities to embark upon a study of the legal and fiscal status of cultural foundations in the member countries of the Community and to frame a policy of support for the most eminent among them in order to promote their activities and their expansion, especially with Community and European interests in mind;

25. Instructs its President to forward this resolution and the report of its committee to the governments of the Member States, the Council and the Commission of the European Communities and the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1 - As the legislative period draws to a close, the fact that the first directly-elected European Parliament is being called upon to conduct a wide-ranging debate on Community action in the cultural sector and its strengthening, can be seen as a significant development rich in conceptual implications for our society, which is all too often confronted with problems of an economic nature or that have to do with the administration of a Community that is increasingly crisis-ridden.

2 - In drawing up this report, the Committee on Culture is convinced not only that it is fulfilling a duty inherent in its terms of reference but also that it is providing Parliament with food for thought and contributing useful ideas to the various national and Community bodies that are currently concerned by the need to find points of reference and values that will allow the dynamic forces with a real commitment to Europe to move towards European union in response to the expectations of the peoples of Europe and the demands of the present era.

3 - Action to promote cooperation between the Member States in the cultural sector - bearing in mind the social implications - is, in the opinion of the committee, a means of giving fresh impetus to the debate on the nature of our societies within the Community, taking as a basis and attributing new value to our very different and, at the same time, closely linked cultural heritages.

4 - In the final declarations that have emerged from the top-level meetings of our Member States, we see that at summits and meetings of the European Council cultural factors have often been taken as the points of reference for plans to give renewed momentum to the Community. This was the case at the summit of November 1959 in The Hague which set itself the three-fold objective of completion, enlargement and strengthening of the Community, and at the Copenhagen summit in 1979 which adopted the 'Declaration on European identity' in which culture is referred to specifically as one aspect of that identity. When the European Council meeting in Paris in 1972 set as its major target the transformation of all relations between the Member States within a European Union by the end of the present decade and with absolute respect for the Treaties, it can be assumed that the Heads of State and Government were inspired by Community cultural policy. Even the TINDEMANS report on European

Union refers to cultural values: 'The aim', wrote Mr TINDEMANS, 'is to give Europeans of tomorrow a personal and concrete impression of the European reality and a detailed knowledge of our languages and cultures since these constitute the common heritage which the European Union aims specifically to protect.'<sup>1</sup> The Solemn Declaration adopted by the last European Council in Stuttgart in June 1983 also refers to the need for cultural cooperation between the Member States of the Community.

5 - However, the fact remains that none of these solemn declarations of intent has yet been translated into practice in any way by the European Council. The committee hopes that the meeting of the Ministers of Culture to be held in Delphi on 28 November 1983 will take action to launch such action. As the committee has stressed<sup>2</sup>, action in the cultural sector should be carried out within a Community context and financed from the Community budget.

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<sup>1</sup> See Doc. 481/75 - Chapter 4B - paragraph 2, p. 42

<sup>2</sup> Opinion drawn up by Miss BROOKES on the report by Mr CROUX on the draft European Act submitted by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Republic (Doc. 1-1328/82/Ann.).

## II - PRECEDENTS IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

1. The resolution in which the European Parliament first dealt with cultural issues was that tabled by Lady ELLES, on behalf of the Committee on Cultural Affairs and Youth, on measures to protect the European cultural heritage (Doc. 54/74), adopted on 13 May 1974.

In this resolution, the European Parliament, referring to the 'Declaration on European identity' adopted at Copenhagen in December 1973 by the Heads of State or of Government of the countries of the Community, among other things:

- expressed the hope that:

'the problem of protecting the European cultural heritage and a number of other cultural problems, for which Community action is possible and desirable, will be included in the agenda for meetings of the Council of Ministers of the European Communities attended by members of the government responsible for cultural affairs in the various Member States' (paragraph 8),

- asked:

'the Commission to propose to the Council a series of concrete measures to be adopted in application of the provisions of the EEC Treaty, designed on the one hand to eliminate the administrative obstacles which still hamper the exchange of cultural works and, on the other, to eliminate the legal, administrative and social obstacles to the providing of services by cultural workers' (paragraph 9),

- requested:

'the Commission to propose to the Member States the setting up within the Community of a fund which would provide financial support for the most urgent work on the restoration of monuments and sites which could be partially financed by the yield of a loan floated contemporaneously in the nine States'. (paragraph 12).

2. Following the submission by the Commission of the European Communities of a working document on Community action in the cultural sector, the European Parliament adopted on 8 March 1976 a resolution in which it deplored the absence of a timetable for the introduction and implementation of the practical measures envisaged and expressed the view that practical proposals should soon be submitted on the measures to be given priority since they concerned the application of the EEC Treaty on the simplification of administrative formalities, the free movement of cultural workers, the removal of fiscal barriers and the approximation of laws.

3. In November 1977 the Commission submitted to the Council its communication on 'Community action in the cultural sector' (Doc. 477/77)<sup>1</sup> together with a draft resolution. This document set out in a systematic and comprehensive manner the areas in which the Treaty of Rome applied to the cultural sector and outlined a series of other programmes in which cooperation between the Member States was possible and desirable in the cultural field.

The European Parliament's opinion on this communication was delivered on 18 January 1979 in a resolution drawn up by Mr AMADEI on behalf of the Political Affairs Committee. In this resolution, the Assembly approved the guidelines for Community action in the cultural sector, which it regarded as an overall programme on which action should be taken without delay (paragraph 1).

It also emphasized the need to provide adequate funds to carry through this Community action and invited the Commission to accord priority to measures likely to promote, directly or indirectly, the greatest possible improvement in the social position of cultural workers (paragraphs 2 and 4).

It also advised that the audio-visual arts, particularly the cinema, should be considered within the framework of Community action, in particular in the light of the cultural and social objectives of that action (paragraph 5).

Moreover, the Assembly stressed the importance of protecting historic monuments and sites and called on the Commission to submit without delay formal proposals to the Council to enable the various Community action measures to be put into effect (paragraph 10).

Despite the requests made by the European Parliament in this resolution, the Council has never adopted the draft resolution proposed by the Commission which would have committed it to Community action in the cultural sector.

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<sup>1</sup>OJ No. C 34, 10.2.1978, p.2



Action by the Committee on Culture

1. With the directly elected Parliament and the setting up of a new committee responsible, cultural problems have acquired a major political significance and have been mentioned increasingly often during parliamentary sessions.

A list of the reports submitted by the Committee on Culture and adopted by the European Parliament appears below together with a list of the reports currently being drafted by the committee:

- Reports adopted by the European Parliament

- . Report by Mr HAHN on the possibility of designating 1985 European Music Year (Doc. 1-345/80) adopted on 18.11.1980
- . Report by Mr SCHWENCKE on the European University Institute in Florence (Doc. 1-148/81) adopted on 5.5.1981
- . Report by Mrs PRUVOT on the social situation of cultural workers (Doc. 1-558/80) adopted on 16.10.1981
- . Report by Mr ARFÉ on a Community charter of regional languages and cultures and a charter of rights of ethnic minorities (Doc. 1-965/80) adopted on 16.10.1981
- . Report by Mr SCHWENCKE on the opening of the Communities' historical archives to the public (Doc. 1-542/81) adopted on 19.11.1981
- . Report by Mr HAHN on radio and television broadcasting in the European Community (Doc. 1-1013/81) adopted on 12.3.1982
- . Report by Mr HAHN on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage of Europe (Doc. 1-206/82) adopted on 14.9.1982
- . Report by Mrs PRUVOT on the promotion of film-making in the Community countries (Doc. 1-504/83) adopted on 10.10.1983

- Reports in progress

- . Report by Mr SCHWENCKE on the European Foundation adopted in committee on 21.9.1983
- . Report by Mrs VIEHOFF on a Community policy on tourism adopted in committee on 29.9.1983
- . Report by Mr SCHWENCKE on the academic recognition of diplomas and periods of study

- . Report by Mr VAN AERSSEN on the foundation of a Euro-Arab University
- . Report by Mr SCHWENCKE on the creation of a Community Library
- . Report by Mr VANDEMEULEBROUCKE on the promotion of poetry adopted in committee on 22.9.1983
- . Report on the return of cultural treasures to their country of origin and in particular the return of fragments of the Parthenon to Greece
- . Report on the realities and tendencies in European television
- . Report on the video cassette market.

2. It should also be noted that the committee has drawn up other reports, more specifically in the fields of education and youth, whose cultural implications should be emphasized:

- . Report by Mrs PRUVOT on youth activities (Doc. 1-826/80) adopted by the European Parliament on 12.3.1981
- . Report by Mrs GAIOTTI DE BIASE on a Community programme in the education sector (Doc. 1-845/81) adopted on 11.3.1982
- . Report by Mrs VIEHOFF on measures to combat illiteracy (Doc. 1-88/82) adopted on 13.5.1982
- . Report by Mr ISRAEL on the teaching of human rights in the Community (Doc. 1-483/82/rev.) adopted on 29.10.1982
- . Report by Mr PAPAPIETRO on the European schools (Doc. 1-390/83) adopted on 7.7.1983
- . Report by Mr BOCKLET on a Community programme to promote youth exchanges adopted on 7.6.1983
- . Report by Mr HUTTON on a youth service scheme
- . Report by Mr HUTTON on the threat to diversity of opinion posed by the commercialization of new media
- . Report by Mrs PERY on higher education
- . Report by Mr MARCK on the international programme for communications development
- . Report by Mr BEYER DE RYKE on the use of European languages in the Community.

The committee has also made a contribution with regard to:

- . Cultural aspects of the enlargement of the Community to include Spain and Portugal
- . Cultural aspects of relations between the Community and the ACP States
- . Cultural relations between the Community and the countries of Latin America
- . Cultural aspects of the European Act submitted by the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Italian Republic
- . The Declaration on the cultural objectives of the Council of Europe
- . Cultural relations between the Community and Japan.

The House has also had the opportunity to discuss other cultural issues when oral questions with debate or motions for resolutions based on the latter have been tabled. Topics that have come up in this way include the European Foundation and the seminar of the Ministers of Culture in September 1982 in NAPLES.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE LEGAL BASIS UNDER THE TREATIES FOR COMMUNITY ACTION IN THE CULTURAL SECTOR

1. It has been alleged, sometimes even within Parliament itself, that action in the cultural sector would be a breach of the Treaty of Rome and would violate national sovereignty in a sector where there is no provision or consent for any transfer of responsibilities. While this standpoint may be adopted in good faith, it does not display a thorough or considered analysis of the situation. Although it is true that the Treaty of Rome makes no reference to 'culture' or to the 'cultural sector', it is quite obvious that the concept of culture is very much implicit in the Treaty. Moreover, from a legal point of view, the basic principles of the Treaty of Rome (such as free trade, freedom of movement, freedom of establishment or social progress) and some of the means of achieving them, such as tax harmonization or the approximation of laws, apply to the cultural sector in exactly the same way as to all the other sectors which are not mentioned specifically by the Treaty. For example, in the case of social progress the Treaty does not divide workers into two categories: those who produce agricultural or industrial goods and those who create or perform works of art. Therefore, in the unanimous opinion of legal experts, cultural workers no less than manual workers and people whose work is of an intellectual nature have every right to invoke Article 117 of the EEC Treaty.

Article 117 promises the entire working population of the Community 'improved working conditions and in improved standard of living so as to make possible their harmonization while the improvement is being maintained'. The Treaty even goes so far as to sketch the broad outline of how this should be achieved : the promised improvement will ensue, as stated in the second paragraph of Article 117, from 'the approximation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action' and, in the wording of Article 118, by 'close cooperation between Member States in the social field'.

2. In the case of the sectors in which Parliament has already had an opportunity to deliver an opinion in the report by Mr HAHN on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage of Europe, the legal basis for Community action is to be found in Article 130 of the Treaty, which sets out the tasks of the European Investment Bank. This article stipulates that the Bank shall grant loans which facilitate the financing of projects 'for developing less-developed regions' and projects on a larger scale which are of common interest to several Member States but are beyond their individual budgetary capacities.

3. A contribution by the Community to the development of cultural exchanges is therefore consistent with an accurate reading of the Treaty. There is no lack of evidence to this effect even if it has not, as yet, been emphasized or acknowledged. Only one piece of evidence will be quoted here: 'the first recital of the Preamble and the final objective of Article 2,' both of which witness the will to unite the peoples of Europe.

By widening our knowledge and lighting up the remaining dark corners, cultural exchanges can foster the conviction in people that a sense of common purpose is very much stronger than any pretexts for going separate ways. Consequently - to quote the words of President THORN himself in his speech to our committee - 'we can now quite properly take the view that culture both contributes to and benefits from the construction of the new Community'.

## CHAPTER V

### COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES ON STRONGER COMMUNITY ACTION IN THE CULTURAL SECTOR - OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

1. On 29 September 1982 the Commission of the European Communities adopted the Communication on stronger Community action in the cultural sector which not only updates its first communication of November 1977 but is, above all, a systematic exposition of the action that should be pursued and undertaken in the future at Community level in the cultural sector.

The communication takes especially into account the reports adopted by the European Parliament and, in particular, the report on the social situation of cultural workers and that on the protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage of Europe.

2. The report submitted to the European Parliament by the Committee on Culture on this important document can be said to represent the third, and perhaps the most significant, occasion on which the representative body of the peoples of Europe has taken stock of cultural problems. It is therefore the logical follow-up to and conclusion of an argumentation that began with the report by Lady ELLES in 1973 and was continued in the AMADEI report of 1979.

3. During this period of some 10 years, cultural problems have assumed a growing importance in European public opinion, in national organizations and within the Community institutions and - without being over-optimistic - cultural problems can be said to form the background to an awareness of values that are not merely or exclusively economic but are also ideals that form part of the creation and development of the Community.

4. In the opinion of our committee and in accordance with the objective set by the Commission of the European Communities, Community action in the cultural sector must follow the guiding principle of action for culture rather than on culture. As emphasized on numerous occasions in reports by our committee, it is the basic principles of freedom of expression, pluralism of ideas and respect for national values that constitute a common conscious heritage on which all Community action in this sector should be based.

5. When implementing the action programme in question, the Community and its Member States will have to take account of the need for a clear distinction to be made between EEC action and action undertaken by other international bodies (with which, however, cooperation will obviously have to be maintained), such as UNESCO and, in particular, the Council of Europe, whose specific task is to help shape national cultural policies by promoting a permanent exchange of information, experience and ideas. In its reports, our committee has more than once called attention to the benefits to be gained from cooperation with the Council of Europe in the cultural sector. The aim should be to pinpoint, in collaboration with the Council of Europe, those sectors in which there is scope for joint action, while bearing in mind the intergovernmental nature of the Council of Europe and the fact that more states belong to it, as well as the specific nature of the European Community and the kind of activities which it may pursue under the Treaties. It will also be necessary to avoid any kind of rivalry between the two European institutions, whether direct or indirect.

There are many sectors in which Community cultural activities could and should complement the activities of the Council of Europe. This does not, however, preclude the elaboration of a specific Community cultural policy which differs from that pursued by the Council of Europe.

6. In the opinion of your committee, Community measures should not be based on the kind of intergovernmental cooperation intimated in the 'Solemn Declaration' issued by the European Council in Stuttgart.

The correct approach is that set out in the resolution adopted by Parliament concerning the reform of the Treaties<sup>1</sup>:

- 'Cultural Policy

71. It shall be the Union's task to strengthen and develop Community action in the cultural sector with all due respect for freedom of expression, pluralism and national values.'

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<sup>1</sup> See the report by Mr SPINELLI on the substance of the preliminary draft Treaty establishing the European Union (Doc. 1-574/83/A, page 25), adopted by Parliament on 13 September 1983

7. It follows that we must first identify those areas in the cultural sector in which Community action can play a specific and necessary role without in the least detracting from the autonomy of individual national values. In other words, a Community cultural policy must be fashioned which is worthy of a place alongside all the other Community policies. That is the first essential requirement to which we must draw attention in this, the third report by Parliament on the cultural sector.
8. Secondly, we must bring coherence and consistency to current or planned projects which are still dispersed too widely in different sectors. A Community programme should be launched to enhance the quality of life and promote the organization of cultural events in Europe. In this venture, a leading part must be played by cultural workers and the various cultural institutions.
9. The third requirement is to make a thorough assessment of the financial instruments and resources available and of those whose introduction is desirable.
10. The question thus arises: are there areas in which the Community can play a specific, a legitimate and, indeed, a necessary role? The committee's answer is yes, unquestionably, in particular because Europe is today passing through a period of confrontation, which is characterized less by political tensions than by a conflict of ideas and cultures. In this confrontation we, as the democratically elected representatives of the political forces active in Europe today, inevitably play a central part, even though we may not fully realize it. And yet, when we reflect on our activities as Members of the European Parliament, and if we are not to be discouraged by the apparent futility of those activities given their minor impact on events, we realize that the contributions which each of us in his own way, with his own ideas and with his own cultural background makes to the work of the committees and of Parliament itself, throw up such an abundance of opinions, philosophies and cultural ideas that they are bound to help eliminate the threat at present facing Europe: unless it continues to forge ahead and consolidate the process of European economic and political integration, it will inevitably slide back into protectionism and hence the economic nationalism which is emerging on many sides and which, should it ever prevail, we know will not be confined to the economic sphere.

This is a crucial time for Europe, in that it must decide not only to defend the ground it has won in the process of integration, but also to take that process further, since it will not otherwise be able to overcome the crisis through which we are passing.



11. There are compelling reasons, both internal and external, for pressing ahead towards European Union and for firmly resisting any temptation to beat a retreat. On the domestic front, it is essential to work for the recovery and the further development of the Economic Community by seeking out new areas of growth, such as those in which the current technological revolution has had a particular impact, and using such growth and development as are achieved to enhance the quality of life. No country can alone and unaided find solutions to the prevailing crisis: for the most part, it can be resolved only through cooperation and integration at a higher level. Alongside these internal considerations, there are external factors to be taken into account which concern the role which Europe ought to play in East-West relations and North-South relations.

The explanatory statement of the report drawn up by Mr LINKOHR on behalf of the Committee on Energy and Research on 'the common research policy: problems and prospects', rightly points out that:

'We can only find a role in the world in interaction and solidarity with other cultures. Surely the European Community is the ideal institution to assist in this search for our cultural role in the world, to pose the questions and supply the answers. The Community should not simply become an instrument for industrial self-assertion, but should seize the initiative in tackling the greatest challenge to civilization in our history. Perhaps people in Europe are so unenthusiastic about the Community precisely because it has failed to act in the sphere of cultural policy. Anguished questions are being asked about the ethical integration of technology and no answers are being given.'<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See Doc. 1-654/82, page 13.

12. If this is true, we can only conclude that the spread of knowledge and the process of enlightenment, essential components of cultural development, are fundamental to the recovery of economic growth and the growth of democracy.

Although, as we know, the European Community has few natural resources of its own, it does at least have a precious cultural resource, as is evidenced by its history and its philosophical and cultural heritage. But we must also see that we are extremely slow to realize the significance of that resource and to exploit it to the full either at Community level or at national level. The paucity of the budget allocations to culture in every country is sufficient proof that this is so.

To date, the Community contribution has been derisory: 0.00749% of the EEC budget for 1983. The following table shows how appropriations for the cultural sector have evolved from the 1982 budget to the preliminary draft budget drawn up by the Commission for 1984.

( Article	:	:	BUDGET	:	BUDGET	:	DRAFT BUDGET	:	PERCENTAGE	)
( Item	:	HEADING	:	1982	:	1983	:	1984 <sup>1</sup>	:	DIFFERENCE
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( I 6700	:	Expenditure on cultural action	:	350,000	:	400,000	:	460,000 <sup>1</sup>	:	+ 15
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( I 6701	:	Financial contribution to cultural	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
(	:	events of Europ. importance	:	210,000	:	235,000	:	280,000 <sup>1</sup>	:	+ 19.2
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( I 6703	:	European Music Year 1985	:	26,500	:	30,000	:	60,000 <sup>1</sup>	:	+ 100
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( I 6704 <u>new</u>	:	European Historical Monuments and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
(	:	Sites Fund	:	-	:	120,000	:	400,000	:	+ 333
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( I 6706 <u>new</u>	:	Support for the restoration and	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
(	:	conservation work on the Parthenon	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
(	:	on the Athenian Acropolis	:	-	:	500,000	:	500,000 <sup>1</sup>	:	-
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( A 671	:	Promotion of the cultural sector	:	p.m.	:	300,000	:	340,000 <sup>1</sup>	:	+ 13.3
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)
( A 676	:	European Foundation	:	p.m.	:	200,000	:	100,000	:	- 50
(	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	)

\* Proposals by the Committee on Culture for the first reading

<sup>1</sup> Confirmation of appropriations in preliminary draft budget

COMPARISON OF ABSOLUTE AMOUNTS AND PERCENTAGES

	1982 budget	1983 budget	1984 preliminary
	Amount	Amount	draft budget*
CULTURE			
Lines 6700-6706			
671, 676	686,500	1,785,000	2,540,000

\* Drawn up by the Commission

The following figures enable a comparison to be made between Member States' expenditure on education and culture in 1970 and 1982:

	<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>CULTURE</u>
<u>BELGIUM</u>	1970 : 18.7% 1982 : 16.3%	1970 : 0.014% 1982 : 0.0069%
	(The amount in Bfrs. is not available)	
<u>DENMARK</u>	1970 : Dkr 4,649.66 million = 13.4% 1982 : Dkr 11,789.58 million = 9.8%	1970 : Dkr 404.84 million = 1.2% 1982 : Dkr 1,360.67 million = 1.1%
<u>FRANCE</u>	1970 : FF 26 106 259 186 = 16.9% 1982 : FF 124 908 648 000 = 15.8%	1970 : FF 586.7 million = 0.38% 1982 : FF 5,994.140 million = 0.75%
<u>GREECE</u>	1970 : Dr 6,024,000,000 = 9.1% 1982 : Dr 81,123,000,000 = 10.1%	1970 : No Ministry of Culture 1982 : Dr 1,544,000,000 = 0.2%
<u>IRELAND</u>	1970 : £IR 78.2 million = 17.1% 1982 : £IR 811.6 million = 15.7%	) Culture included ) in ) education
<u>ITALY</u>	1970 general budget : Lit 12 825 186 798 Culture + education : 15.2% 1982 general budget : Lit 235 366 241 966 000 Education : 7.9%                      Culture 0.2%	



13. The programme proposed by the Commission in the document under consideration is based on four objectives:

- I - freedom of trade in cultural goods;
- II - improving the living and working conditions of cultural workers;
- III - widening the audience; and
- IV - conserving the architectural heritage.

#### I CULTURAL WORKERS

These objectives are mutually consistent even though we would recommend that they be given a different order of priority. In accordance with the approach outlined above, we feel that consideration should be given to the problem of improving the living and working conditions of cultural workers before the substance of the Community aid programmes is discussed.

14. The increasing involvement of intellectual workers in the productive processes and in the organization of society; the increasing prominence that has been assumed and is still being assumed by science, technology, information and communications systems, the educational system and cultural and professional training and retraining schemes; the growing demand for, and consumption of, culture which, for the first time in our countries, caters for a wide cross-section of the community and not just for a small minority - all these factors have brought about a profound change, especially in recent years, in attitudes towards the problems associated with a policy for the advancement and dissemination of culture.

In parallel with this development, there has been an expansion of the facilities available to the intellectual worker in all societies with developed economies. In recent decades, there has been a substantial increase in the Member States in the numbers of teachers and of workers in the health services and the information sector and in related tertiary activities generally. Artists, however, are among the hardest hit by unemployment and, as pointed out by the International Labour Organization<sup>1</sup>, the average pay of workers in the cultural sector is frequently below even subsistence level. The number of cultural workers has halved over the last 25 years. This contrasts dramatically with the expansion of the tertiary sector in all the Member States and with our societies' growing demand for culture.

15. It should, however, be noted that these changes have been marked and continue to be marked by extremely serious contradictions and imbalances.

In the first place, in the last 10 years the contradiction between the potential for development afforded by scientific and technological progress and the achievement of higher levels of education and knowledge and the generally low level of exploitation of such potential in the productive sector and even more so in the organization

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<sup>1</sup> The status of the artist; outline of the problems relating to employment and living and working conditions (16.8.1977)

of the services, has become particularly acute. This contradiction is one of the main reasons for the rise in unemployment among intellectual workers. But there are even graver symptoms, such as the absence of a scientific and technological research policy worthy of the name, the failure of the States to put available capacity and knowledge to good use, and the totally inadequate protection of the basic resource constituted by our historical and natural heritage.

Secondly, the expansion of the facilities available to intellectual workers has on the whole not been accompanied by the necessary retraining schemes and reforms, with the result that low productivity, paralysis, inefficiency and disillusionment are now commonplace.

Thirdly, the growing demand for culture, not least among large sections of the population to which it has hitherto been inaccessible, has not been properly met by the cultural policies pursued by the States, in that both the structures and services provided and the quality of the facilities made available are far from adequate. Such action as has been taken by the States has been totally insufficient both in quantitative and in qualitative terms.

16. That being so, it is essential to open a genuine 'cultural dialogue' in a bid to overcome the inability of the States to exploit the development of culture as a resource and as an objective in itself. The view of culture that still prevails is that it is meant to cater for the needs of a particular section of society, or that it is simply an item of consumption (if not a luxury or, indeed, an extravagance); moreover, it is commonly believed that it cannot make any significant contribution to advancing or enhancing the life of the Community. Hence the absence of a policy for planning and reforming our cultural structures, for injecting new life into our cultural institutions, for determining the amount of expenditure to be earmarked for cultural activities, and for promoting the development of knowledge and skills suited to the needs of a highly advanced democratic society.

17. This failure to exploit culture as a resource and as an objective in its own right can, of course, also be explained by reference to other, objective, factors: the crisis in the main productive areas, the slowness of industrial recovery, the risk to nations of relegation to a subordinate and marginal role, in the context of the international division of labour and in relation to the most advanced industrialized countries, the heavy reliance on the key technological sectors, the inability to plan and to regulate growth, the lack of the determination and courage needed to tackle the problem of reforming our major institutions, from the social services to our educational establishments and our public administrations.

The amount of money we commit to research is equal to that committed by Japan (2% of GDP) and only slightly less than the amount committed by the United States (2.3% of GDP). Yet our achievements are far less impressive. The European computer industry's share of the world market is just 10% and its share of the European domestic

market barely 40%. Since 1951, 51% of the Nobel prizes for science have been awarded to American citizens. Furthermore, 50% of the world output of scientific literature is American and 80% of the research workers mentioned in the world's scientific literature are American citizens or Europeans working in American universities or research institutes.

Against this background, a major commitment to cultural, scientific and technical development is considered to be of secondary importance (if not largely superfluous). But the consequence of this attitude is that there is now a danger of a cultural decline in Europe and of Europe falling even further behind in various key sectors, which in turn is becoming one of the major causes of the crisis affecting the growth of European society.

That there is a real danger of cultural decline is clearly evident from the sheer inadequacy of the funds allocated to culture, the totally inadequate way in which they are used, the paralysis and inefficiency of the relevant institutions and the absence of an advanced policy for reform.

18. In this connection, we would agree in particular with the remarks and proposals made in the Commission's communication concerning employment, the protection of cultural workers, national aid, freedom of movement and the right of establishment, and cultural workers in the regions.

## II CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOODS

19. We would recommend, however, that the Community intervention programme should place greater emphasis on the 'conservation of cultural and environmental goods' (a term which is less restrictive than the Commission's 'conservation of the architectural heritage' and therefore to be preferred), and that it should accordingly take up and amplify the proposals contained in the report drawn up by Mr HAHN and adopted by Parliament on 14 September 1982 on the 'protection of the architectural and archaeological heritage', as well as those contained in the present communication.

20. The concept of cultural and environmental goods as a fundamental European resource has still to be accepted by the Member States as a valid concept within the framework of their cultural policies. Indeed, the importance of such goods is often overlooked or is so underrated that efforts are seldom made to evolve a coherent programme for their preservation and development. The consequences are not only extremely damaging and often irreversible in artistic or aesthetic terms, but also very harmful from a social and economic viewpoint, both because of the direct and indirect costs arising from the systematic neglect of the environment (destruction of the countryside, urban decay, loss of historical identity among many communities, land erosion, damage to coastlines, etc.) and because of the failure to exploit factors which are possibly decisive for the development of other activities, particularly tourism.



Our historical, environmental and cultural patrimony should be recognized for what it is: one of our richest national assets, providing the conditions under which Europe can play a key role in fostering cultural development throughout the world.

21. The fulfilment of this role could be of considerable benefit to the European economy since, with the accumulated knowledge and the exceptional skills at their disposal, our countries could well export the technological know-how and expertise which is so much needed for the restoration of monuments, works of art and other artistic treasures and, more generally, for the preservation and reconstruction of buildings and centres of historical interest. This would provide an opportunity for establishing important links with those countries of the Third World (in the first instance, with the Islamic countries or the large Asiatic countries) which are concerned to preserve and consolidate their historical and cultural identity.

22. In pursuing a policy for the conservation of cultural and environmental goods, the Community should give priority to:

- (a) optimizing the facilities made available to scientific and technical establishments engaged in highly skilled work (institutes for cataloguing and documentation, restoration, the preservation of valuable books, single library catalogues, etc.), while resisting the prevailing tendency in some countries to allow administrative and bureaucratic considerations to take precedence over technical and scientific requirements. In other words, the Community should consolidate the action already taken and extend its links with the States and the regions. This is also essential to encourage and enhance local, regional and minority cultures;
- (b) ensuring that the resources allocated from EEC and national funds are commensurate with the importance of the cultural and environmental heritage to be protected, and that priority is given - through specific aid programmes - to the preservation and reclamation of the most damaged or polluted areas;
- (c) reallocating in a balanced way the responsibilities shared between the Member States, the regions and the local authorities, helping the States to unify their conservation policies by adopting suitable guidance, coordination, planning and, where necessary, substitution measures, and unifying at regional and local level the administrative tasks relating to the classification, protection, understanding and exploitation of cultural goods, as well as activities involving the management, improvement and promotion of museums and art galleries;

- (d) establishing a policy (up to now completely lacking) for contemporary art, while promoting and encouraging the creation at regional and local level of cultural institutions to prepare documentation, organize exhibitions, assemble collections and promote the circulation and knowledge of modern works of art, thereby assisting the artists concerned. In this connection, support should be given to initiatives such as the exhibition of the work of 150 young Community painters;
- (e) securing the adoption of directives introducing measures which, by making it easier for endowments to be made to the States, the regions, the local authorities or other public bodies (and allowing works of art to be used for the payment of death duties), would serve to enrich our public collections;
- (f) broadening, in theory and in practice, the concept of cultural heritage, with a view to protecting, and increasing public awareness of, our museums, our major scientific and musical achievements, our ethno-anthropological heritage, inventions which bear witness to our technical and industrial progress, the culture of ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, etc.;
- (g) elaborating a coherent policy of international cooperation not just with the more advanced countries, but also, for the reasons outlined above, with the developing countries, particularly those of the Mediterranean area.

23. As far as the free movement of cultural goods is concerned, it is felt that, in the case of 'national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value' (Article 36 of the Treaty of Rome), the concept of 'national heritage' should be gradually replaced by the concept of 'Community heritage'. It will, however, be necessary to draw up a scale of values and agree on a series of conditions and guarantees which are commensurate with the antiquity, rarity and cultural significance of treasures which are moved from one Community country to another.

In the meantime, it ought to be possible to expedite the simplification of the formalities applicable to the movement from one country to another of stage and film sets, musical instruments and film and television cameras and related equipment, as well as to reduce the cost of such operations. At the same time, however, stringent measures must be introduced and implemented to prevent the theft and disappearance of works of art.

The Commission is to be commended for its proposal to introduce a system of 'record cards', to be made public in the event of the theft of privately owned works of art.

We nevertheless consider it urgent that the Commission should issue a directive establishing a general catalogue of publicly owned and ecclesiastical works of art for the benefit of Member States which are as yet without such means of protection, so that when a 'patrimony' of Community works of art is legally sanctioned, details of those works will also be entered in a general record.

The 'record cards' for privately owned works of art should also be incorporated into such a catalogue, notwithstanding the condition that they should not be made public for reasons of security.

It is, however, essential for a comprehensive Community regulation to be introduced as quickly as possible. Such a regulation should require private owners of works considered to be of particular artistic merit to adopt adequate security measures.

The proposal to compile a 'general register of thefts' is to be welcomed, but we would also recommend that the mass media should be involved in drawing attention to the theft of works of art (the showing of record cards on television and their publication in daily newspapers with a wide circulation), thereby ensuring that the common artistic heritage is subject to wide public surveillance.

### III WIDENING THE AUDIENCE

24. In the mass entertainment of today, the theatre, the cinema and the concert hall have assumed a prominent role since they adapt well to the broadcasting media. Such adaptability also explains the 'spectacularization', to coin a word, of material and events whose traditional purpose is to impart information (political debates, broadcasts by political leaders, television news programmes, film reports, live broadcasts, sports events, and so on).

Although there has been an enormous expansion of the distribution network (in Italy, for example, 2,000 feature films and television films are shown and thousands of hours of recorded music broadcast each day, primarily as a result of the boom in private broadcasting), the theatre, the cinema and the symphony orchestras now find themselves in a financial and production crisis. Financial difficulties are also affecting the state-run vocational training centres and schools (music conservatoires, academies, etc.), while research activities have been reduced to a minimum. In a word, we have been unprepared for the cultural adjustments and refinements required in a mass society.

In these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that our countries are steadily being overrun by what we may describe as the entertainment and electronic communications multinationals.

Attention is drawn in this connection to the PRUVOT report on 'the promotion of film-making in the Community countries'<sup>1</sup> and to the proposals for a new policy, at national and European level, designed to bring about a substantial increase and a qualitative improvement in the films and audio-visual material (medium-length films, television films, animated cartoons, 'non-commercial' short films) used by the public and private television networks. The aim must be to reduce drastically our present dependence on material supplied by the American corporations and eventually to break their monopolistic grip on the distribution networks.

25. The Commission should give more support to experimental cultural activities, particularly 'live' performances in the theatre and concert hall, and cinema showing of films - or to ensure that such activities are directed towards the rediscovery and re-evaluation of the historical patrimony of individual regions. It is also felt that the Commission should establish an order of priorities, with the emphasis on measures aimed at encouraging young people to take an active and, where possible, a prominent part in cultural activities, and at promoting regional cultures and the growth of cultural associations.

The decision to make 1985 European Music Year is a welcome development, and it is to be hoped that the objectives laid down, including the primary objectives of bringing music to a wider audience and increasing professional training facilities in the less favoured regions of the Community, increasing the public's knowledge and appreciation of contemporary music, creating favourable conditions for young composers, decentralizing cultural activities, concluding exchange agreements with other continents and with Third World countries and creating more favourable conditions for young instrumentalists at the start of their career, will be vigorously pursued.

26. These proposals and those put forward by the Commission and in the above-mentioned reports adopted by Parliament together set out in detail the guidelines of a Community programme for promoting cultural activities and their organization in Europe. Through a process of debate and constructive argument, these guidelines must now be transformed into relevant and specific targets. The cultural sector is one of the few sectors which readily lend themselves to expansion, and cultural workers are the agents of that expansion.

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<sup>1</sup> See Doc. 1-504/83 adopted on 10.10.1983

The Commission is therefore right to help them, in the words of President THORN, 'through a particularly difficult period so that they may be finally assured of a promising future'.

Without such help, the Community countries will find themselves with too few sufficiently qualified cultural workers when their services are found to be indispensable. Assisting cultural workers is not a salvage operation: it is a way of preparing for the challenges of the years ahead.

27. Certain specific proposals deserve mention:

- Whenever the ERDF contributes to an industrial or infrastructure investment project in a given region, it should require that 1% of its contribution be set aside for purchasing or commissioning works of art: paintings, sculptures, tapestries, ceramics, etc.
- With a view to increasing cultural exchanges, the Commission should introduce a 'European cultural worker's passport' which would entitle holders to cheaper fares and accommodation and access to museums and cultural events at reduced cost in all the Community countries. As in the case of societies of authors, this passport should be issued by the Ministry of Culture of each country on the recommendation of the trade union and professional organizations representing cultural workers. The passport would make it far easier for cultural workers to travel widely outside their country of origin and hence increase cultural exchanges within the Community.
- Thought should be given to the most appropriate way of according special recognition, at Community level, to institutes and foundations which carry out important work in the cultural sector. The Commission should establish suitable procedures for assisting the most deserving foundations - the Cultural Foundation in Amsterdam, for instance - while ensuring that they undertake research into the problems of the Community and of the associated developing countries.
- The Community should undertake a study of the legal status and fiscal advantages enjoyed by the various foundations in the Member States. In the light of that study, and on the basis of suitable recommendations or, where appropriate, ad hoc directives, measures could subsequently be adopted to promote their development and activities, again with Community and European interests in mind.

A comprehensive action programme of the kind envisaged in the cultural sector must, of course, involve the University Institute in Florence and the European Foundation. In this regard, attention is drawn to the conclusions of the report drawn up by Mr SCHWENCKE.

#### IV BUDGETARY PROBLEMS

28. Finally, it is essential that we face up resolutely to the budget problem. It is distinctly possible that a decisive stage has now been reached, since the amount earmarked for the cultural sector in the 1983 Community budget is more than double the amount allocated in 1982: 1,585,000 ECU as opposed to 706,500 ECU. This represents a significant improvement, for which Parliament must take all the credit. But it is essential that we do better still. The 1983 endowment represents only 0.00749% of the Community general budget.

In our view, however, the cultural sector endowment should represent 1% of the Community budget. It cannot reasonably be raised to this level in the 1984 budget because of the major financial difficulties facing the Community and of the still unresolved debate on the increase in own resources. The 1% objective should nevertheless be maintained to ensure that it is achieved as soon as possible. Moreover, the various cultural organizations in the Member States have for years been demanding that 1% of the national budget should be allocated to culture. In no country has this demand yet been met. That is why the Community must set an example; and with 1.1% of the Community budget, we would at last have an opportunity to improve substantially the social status of cultural workers and to alter radically the cultural life of all our countries.

17 November 1981

DOCUMENT 1-775/81

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mr PEDINI, Mr HAHN,  
Mr's CASSANMAGNAGO CERRETTI, Mr GHERGO, Mr DEL DUCA,  
Mr PULETTI, Mr BROK, Mr WEDEKIND, Mr COSTANZO,  
Mr NARDUCCI and Mr FILIPPI

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure  
on cultural foundations

The European Parliament,

- whereas cultural foundations (whether of a scientific, historical, literary or artistic nature) which are usually created as an act of private generosity, also contribute to important research which stimulates students or men of culture to develop new individual or group studies and research,
  - whereas these foundations often also cooperate usefully with universities, finance research and also help to develop international cooperation in specific areas of study,
  - whereas foundations almost always originate from acts of generosity by individual benefactors, bodies, companies or social groups,
1. Requests the Commission
    - (a) to establish a policy of support for the most deserving foundations, in particular by commissioning them to perform studies and research into questions concerning the Community and developing countries associated with it,
    - (b) to report to the European Parliament on the legal and fiscal status of these foundations in the various countries of the Community,
    - (c) to encourage with recommendations or if appropriate with ad hoc directives measures to support their activities and development - in particular for Community and European purposes.
  2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and Council.

21 February 1983

DOCUMENT 1-1297/82

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mr VAN MIERT

for entry in the register  
pursuant to Rule 49 of the Rules of Procedure

on the promotion of relations between the peoples  
of the European Community

The European Parliament,

- A - having regard to Article 2 of the EEC Treaty, which calls on the European Community to promote closer relations between the States belonging to it,
- B - considering that all appropriate means must be employed to further European integration, including greater use of existing provisions,
- C - having regard to the wealth of precious works of art and the historical and architectural heritage of which the citizens of Europe are insufficiently aware,
- D - whereas it should be brought home to the citizens of Europe that the cultural divergencies within their shared civilization constitute the European peoples' greatest asset,
- E - whereas a number of European cities are the custodians of extremely precious historical, cultural and artistic riches and, by their nature, can play a guiding role in endeavours to achieve greater European integration by promoting knowledge about and contact with this rich heritage,
- F - believing that these centres have performed (and must continue to perform) truly exemplary work in conserving and ascribing the highest value to our historical, cultural and artistic heritage,
- G - believing also that these centres have made innovatory efforts in the field of environmental protection and, more generally, in aiming at the highest quality of life in the urban environment, and must continue to do so,



H - convinced that a number of cities throughout Europe must be considered to meet the conditions described above,

I - stressing that a rota system is the best means of ensuring that the various cultures receive their fair share of attention,

1. Calls on the European Commission, conceivably in conjunction with the Council of Europe, to draw up as soon as possible a proposal whereby each year one city of artistic and historical distinction is proclaimed European Cultural Centre;
2. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Commission and the Council.

15 March 1983

DOCUMENT 1-19/83

## MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

tabled by Mrs PRUVOT and Mr HABSBERG

pursuant to Rule 47 of the Rules of Procedure  
on the institution of a European prize for  
young craftsmen.

The European Parliament,

- A. drawing attention to its resolutions on the European Foundation (Doc. 575/77 and Doc. 1-216/82),
  - B. having regard to the agreement setting up the European Foundation, which makes provision, inter alia, for:
    - a study of the means by which the Community countries may preserve and develop their cultural heritage, and,
    - the preparation and promotion of programmes that satisfy the interests and requirements of young people,
  - C. conscious of the trend, in several Community countries, towards the disappearance of craftsmanship, which for centuries have been - and in fact still are - among the most interesting expressions of European popular art,
  - D. conscious that the survival of these forms of artistic expression is linked to the interest that young artists may discover in these arts,
1. Calls upon the Executive Committee of the European Foundation to include in the foundation's first action programme an annual competition for young craftsmen making provision for prizes and training grants and designed to stimulate young people's interest in forms of craftsmanship that are in danger of dying out;
  2. Instructs the relevant committee to draw up a more detailed report on the subject.

O P I N I O N

(Rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure)

of the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment

Draftsman: Miss S DE VALERA

On 18 January 1983, the Committee on Social Affairs and Employment agreed to the appointment of Miss S DE VALERA as draftsman of the opinion on increased action in the cultural sector.

It considered the draft opinion at its meeting of 25 May 1983 and, at the same meeting, adopted it unanimously.

The following took part in the vote: Mr Papaefstratiou, chairman; Mr Frischmann, vice-chairman; Miss de Valera, draftsman; Mr Alexiadis (substitute Member); Mr Dalsass (deputizing for Mrs Cassanmagnago-Cerretti); Mr Lezzi (deputizing for Mr Dido); Mrs Maij-Weggen; Mr Patterson; Mr Tuckman.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Commission's communication on stepping up action in the cultural sector must be seen against the background of an ever-worsening unemployment situation, the temptations of a retreat into protectionism and a climate of growing discontent, unrest and - particularly amongst the young - general disillusionment which is undermining the foundations of the European Community.

Consequently, the Commission's tentative proposals - which clearly recognise that increased action in the cultural sector is not a luxury but a vital necessity if the Community is to survive as both a reality and an ideal - have not come a moment too soon. In particular, the Commission's communication throws into relief the importance of the cultural sector as a multi-faceted growth area offering scope not only for maintaining and consolidating existing jobs, in the short term, but also, in the immediate and long term, for reviving traditional skills, motivating the young, and creating a wide range of new employment opportunities, ensuring, in particular, the survival of decaying or threatened communities and regions. It is essential that the European Community and the Member States recognise the importance of sustained and concerted measures in this field and ensure that the fullest advantage is taken of the opportunities for effective action open to them.

## II. CONCLUSIONS

The Social Affairs Committee invites the Committee on Youth, Culture, Education, Information and Sport to take the following points into account in its draft report:

### The Committee on Social Affairs and Employment:

- a. Welcomes wholeheartedly the tentative proposals outlined in the Commission's communication on stronger Community action in the cultural sector, not only in view of the particularly precarious position of cultural workers in the present situation of mass unemployment, but also because of the significant growth potential of the cultural sector - notably as regards new employment opportunities - in contrast to other sectors where structural unemployment has entailed permanent job losses;

- b. Endorses the emphasis placed by the European Parliament, in its resolution of 28 April 1983 on the problem of unemployment among young people, on the need to prepare people to use leisure time constructively, and draws attention to the importance of increasing leisure time as a source for the creation, and stimulus to the development, of new and fulfilling jobs and activities in several sectors, and particularly in arts and crafts, tourism, recreation, education and the related services sector; supports furthermore the view that efforts in this connection should be focused both on major urban areas and, particularly, on small towns and rural areas;
- c. Shares, therefore, the belief expressed in the same motion for a resolution that "schemes to benefit young people should include both training and employment measures, particularly in areas where real and lasting employment opportunities lie, as for example in small and medium-sized enterprises, craft enterprises, co-operatives and the vital new technologies sector;
- d. Recognises, however, that, although the new technologies are opening up new and often challenging prospects, which are particularly attractive to many of the young, the employment opportunities in this rapidly expanding sector cannot possibly keep pace with the drastic reduction in traditional employment engendered by these very technologies; attaches key importance, therefore, to the promotion of :
- a "parallel industry", i.e. a range of activities based on craftsmanship which would both revive traditional skills and provide creative employment, and
  - new activities based on the new technologies in the creative and leisure fields (e.g. through the use of micro-computers, new techniques of restoration, etc.)
- e. Is convinced that the linking and upgrading of training and skills to real employment prospects in this sector would go a long way towards answering the all-too-often justified complaint of the young that existing

training schemes are no more than stop-gaps or acts of 'charity' which do not do justice to their potential or their expectations;

- f. Believes that the educational systems in the different Member States are in large measure to blame for imparting to the young a set of values that places academic accomplishment far above manual skills, and believes that more attention should be paid to adapting existing educational curricula to take account of progressively evolving opportunities in new areas of employment;
- g. Believes that new technologies and management techniques should occupy an important place in training schemes to prepare for these new employment opportunities in the cultural sector;
- h. Believes that viable training schemes could be launched by encouraging local authorities and other bodies to make derelict buildings, including those of architectural and/or historical interest, available for restoration and conversion by young people, under the supervision of skilled workers and craftsmen - including those without employment or nearing retirement age - with a view to setting up workshops and craft centres run by the young people themselves under a form of cooperative ownership, thereby restoring their self-respect and offering the prospect of satisfying and useful careers;
- i. Is aware that the crafts sector should be regarded as a genuine growth industry, that this sector produces high quality products and that, therefore, the Community should seek to provide an environment capable of permitting the crafts sector to prosper, by promoting craft development, ensuring the economic well-being of craftworkers and the consistently improving standards of design and workmanship;
- j. Believes that such ventures could act as a catalyst by generating employment in a wide range of inter-related activities: the restoration of buildings of historical interest coupled with the revival and/or development of crafts and skills should attract sufficient interest to warrant the setting up of comprehensive local and regional tourist infrastructures (accommodation, catering, souvenir shops, transport facilities, etc.), thus

providing important sales outlets for the goods produced individually under the very eyes of the visitors;

- k. Is convinced that such developments would boost cultural activity and provide both the incentive and the setting for a wide range of cultural events (concerts, music and drama festivals, traditional music, song and dance, art exhibitions, writers' workshops, film/television workshops, etc.), providing the opportunity for young painters, sculptors, actors, musicians, dancers, writers and film producers to make themselves known, and giving citizens of either sex and any age or level of education the chance to contribute to the cultural choices affecting them;
- l. Stresses the fact, therefore, that effective action in the cultural sector presupposes a clear and comprehensive strategy providing for close coordination, not only within the cultural sector itself, but also with other relevant policy areas, notably tourism, and welcomes the Commission's explicit recognition of this vital link both in its communication on 'Stronger Community action in the cultural sector'<sup>(1)</sup> and in its separate communication on 'Initial guidelines for a Community policy on Tourism'<sup>(2)</sup>;
- m. Urges the Commission to ensure that the fullest possible use is made in this connection of the possibilities for action offered by the European Social Fund and the other relevant budgetary lines within the social sector and that, in accordance with the objectives outlined in its Opinion on the Review of the European Social Fund<sup>(3)</sup>, it does everything in its power to ensure i) greater consistency between the Fund's interventions and the economic, industrial, and sectoral policies pursued by the Community, and ii) more effective coordination between the Fund and the Community's other financial instruments;
- n. Reminds the Commission, the Council and the Member States of their shared responsibility for vigorous and concerted action in this key area and asks the Commission to come forward at the earliest possible opportunity with specific proposals which take due account of the points set out in this opinion.

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(1) COM(82) 590 final, 16.10.1982

(2) COM(82) 385 final, 01.07.1982

(3) COM(82) 485 final, 08.10.1982

