

CULTURE REPORT

EUNIC YEARBOOK 2016

A Global Game — Sport, Culture, Development and Foreign Policy



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EUNIC YEARBOOK 2016



The integration of refugees, conflict resolution, human rights, emancipation and the fight against racism – these are just some of the areas where sport can have a positive role to play. To what extent can global sport act as a strategic instrument of cultural diplomacy and a role model for civil society? Can it help to achieve development policy goals? Does it still make any sense to use mega sports events for the purposes of nation branding? And what can we as normal citizens learn from an extreme mountaineer? These and other questions are addressed in the Culture Report and EUNIC Yearbook 2016 by authors as diverse as Umberto Eco, Reinhold Messner, Dave Eggers, Serhij Zhadan, Beqë Cufaj and Claus Leggewie.

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This edition features photographs of kids from all over the world playing football. They are from the NGO Streetfootballworld and other partner organisations around the globe. They are all committed to using football to create change, in the belief that: 'Football has the unique potential to make the world a better place. Our aim is to allow this potential to unfold.'

The rules of the global game When sport has been reduced to watching great guys doing great things on TV while we munch some goodies and have a beer, it is not only sport, but culture in its wider sense that has become a producer and consumer affair, rather than something that create ourselves. Meanwhile, the Olympics and MSN (Messi, Suarez, Neymar for the illiterate) will keep us busy on our couches. *By Ladislau Dowbor*



It is hard to refrain from thinking that we are living in a giant circus. As we sit on a couch after a bizarre day of working and hours of commuting, the surreal soap operas on TV bring us an overview of the global game: so many bombs over Syria, more refugees at the borders, the troubles with big finance, the latest goals from Lewandowski, the discussion over whether Russia should participate in the Olympics in Brazil, or whether Rio de Janeiro will get everything ready in time. Oh yes, and who, after Hungary, Greece, Poland and the UK is threatening to leave the EU, in the name of superior national ideals.

It sure is some game. Reports by Crédit Suisse and Oxfam show us the huge divide between the owners of the game and the spectators: 62 billionaires own more wealth

than the poorest 50 percent of the world's population. Did they produce all this? Evidently, it all depends on what part you play in the game. In São Paulo the very rich who crowd into the Alphaville condominium are fenced and guarded, while the poor residents of the neighbourhood call themselves Alphavella. Someone has to cut the grass and deliver the groceries.

According to the WWF's global report on wildlife destruction, 52% disappeared during the 40 years from 1970 to 2010. Many water sources are contaminated or are drying up. The oceans are crying for help, air-conditioning is booming. Forests are being cut down in Indonesia, which has taken over from the Amazon region as the world's number one region for deforestation. Europe has to have renewable energy, cheap meat and beautiful mahogany.

The Tax Justice Network has shown that some \$30 trillion are held in tax havens, compared to a global GDP of \$73 trillion in 2012. The Bank for International Settlements in Basel shows us that outstanding derivatives, the speculation system on basic commodities, reached \$630 trillion, generating the yo-yo effect in the prices of basic eco-

nomie staples. The biggest game on the planet involves grain, ferrous and non-ferrous minerals, and energy. These commodities are basically in the hands of 16 corporations, most of whom are formally headquartered in Geneva, as revealed by Jean Ziegler in 'La Suisse Lave Plus Blanc'. There is no referee in this game, we are in a guarded environment. The French have an excellent description of our times: on vit une époque formidable!

We did a thorough job in 2015: a global assessment on how to finance development goals for 2030 in New York, and the compact on climate change in Paris. The challenges, solutions and costs have been clearly set out. Our global equation is simple enough to formulate: the trillions in financial speculation have to be redirected to fund social inclusion, and to promote the technological paradigm change that will allow us to save the planet. And ourselves, of course.

But to stimulate the players, it is the wolves of Wall Street who have drawn up the moral code for this sport: Greed is Good!

Drowning in statistics

We are drowning in statistics. The World Bank suggests we should do something about the next four billion, meaning the number of human beings who have 'no access to the

benefits of globalisation', a quite tactful reference to the poor. We also have the billions who live on less than two dollars a day, and even the billion living on less than \$1.25 a day. FAO shows us in great detail where the world's 800 million hungry people are located, Unicef counts the roughly 5 million children who die each year because of insufficient access to food or clean water. That's about four New York towers a day, but they die in silence in poor places, and their parents are helpless.

Things are improving, certainly, but the trouble is we have 80 million more people every year – roughly the population of Egypt – and growing. A reminder will help, for no one really grasps what a billion is: when my father was born, in 1900, we were 1.5 billion, now we are 7.2 billion. I am not speaking of ancient history, this is my father. And since it is not in our everyday experience to grasp what a billionaire is, here's another image: if you invest a billion dollars in some fund that pays a paltry 5 percent interest, you earn \$137,000 dollars a day. There is no way you can spend that, so you feed more financial circuits, getting more fabulously rich and feeding more financial operators.

Investing in financial products pays more than investing in the production of goods and services – like the good old useful capitalists did – so there is no way that access to money will stabilise, much less trickle down. Money has a natural attraction to where it will best multiply, it is part of its nature, and of bankers' natures. Money in the hands of the bottom of the pyramid generates consumption, productive investment, products and jobs.

Money at the top generates fabulously rich degenerates who will buy football clubs, before finally thinking about the future in their old age and creating an NGO. Just in case.



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A global fix

Many people understand that the rules of the game are rigged. It is time for a global fix when these same fabulously rich people donate to politicians and promote legislation to suit their growing needs, making speculation, tax evasion and overall instability a structural and legal process. Lester Brown did his environmental sums and wrote 'Plan B', clearly showing that our present Plan A is dead. Gus Speth, Gar Alperovitz, Jeffrey Sachs and many others are working on 'The Next System', implying and showing the present system has gone beyond its own limits.

Joseph Stiglitz and a score of economists launched 'An Agenda for Shared Prosperity', rejecting 'the old economic models': according to their view, 'equality and economic performance constitute in reality complementary and not opposing forces'. France created its Alternatives Economiques movement; we have the New Economics Foundation in the UK; and students of traditional economics are boycotting their studies at Harvard and other top universities. Mehr licht!

And the poor, very clearly, are fed up with this game. There remain very few isolated and ignorant peasants ready to be satisfied with their lot, whatever that may be. Poor people around the world are increasingly aware that they could have a good school for their kids,

How can we expect to have peace across the lake we call the Mediterranean if 70% of the jobs are informal, and youth unemployment is over 40%? And on TV they are watching the leisure and prosperity just across the sea in Nice?

and a decent hospital for them to be born in. And besides, they see this can work on TV: in Brazil 97% of households have TV sets, even if they have no decent sanitation.

How can we expect to have peace across the lake we call the Mediterranean if 70% of the jobs are informal, and youth unemployment is over 40%? And on TV they are watching the leisure and prosperity just across the sea in Nice? We bombard them with ways of life that are out of their economic reach. None of this makes sense, and on a shrinking planet, it is explosive. We are condemned to live together, the world is flat, the challenges are for all of us, and the initiative must come from the better off. And, fortunately enough, the poor are not what they were any more.

Culture and conviviality

I have always taken a much wider view of culture than the 'Ach! said Bach!' tradition. I think it includes having fun with others, whether building or writing something, or just fooling around. Conviviality. I recently spent some time in Warsaw. Summer weekends, the parks and squares full of people, and cultural activities everywhere. In the

open air, with lots of people sitting on the ground or on simple plastic chairs, a theatre troupe was playing a parody of the way we treat old people. Little money, lots of fun. Just a little further on, in different parts of the Lazienki park, numerous groups were playing jazz or classical music, people were sitting on the grass or on improvised seats, and kids were running around.

In Brazil, with Gilberto Gil at the ministry of culture, a new Pontos de Cultura policy was created. This meant that any group of youngsters who wanted to form a band could ask for support, be given musical instruments or whatever they needed, and organise shows or produce online. Thousands of groups sprang up – stimulating creativity only requires a little scratch, it seems that the young have it under their skin.

The policy was strongly attacked by the music industry, saying we were taking the bread out of the mouths of professional artists. They don't want culture, they want an entertainment industry, and business. Fortunately, this is breaking down. Or at least, cultural life is springing back. Business has an impressive capacity for being a killjoy.

The carnival in São Paulo, in 2016, was incredible. Coming full circle, street carnival and improvised, unleashed creativity is now back on the streets, after having been

tamed and transformed into disciplined and expensive showbusiness by the Rede Globo communication mogul. People were out improvising hundreds of events throughout the city, once again it was a popular chaos, as it had never ceased to be in Salvador, Recife and other poorer regions of the country. The entertainment carnival is there, of course, and tourists pay to sit and watch the dazzling and rich show, but the real fun is elsewhere, where the right for everyone to dance and sing has been taken back.

A consumer affair

I used to play football pretty well, and I would go with my father to watch Corinthians play in the traditional Pacaembu stadium in São Paulo. Magic moments, life-long memories. But mostly we played among ourselves, wherever and whenever we could, with real or improvised balls. This is not nostalgia for the good old days, rather a confused feeling that when sport has been reduced to watching great guys doing great things on TV, while we munch some goodies and have a beer, it is not only sport, but culture in its wider sense that has become a producer and consumer affair, not something we create ourselves.

In Toronto, I was amazed to see lots of people playing in so many places, kids and old folks, because open public spaces can be found everywhere. Apparently, in sports anyway, they are surviving through having fun together. But this obviously is not the mainstream. The entertainment industry

The entertainment carnival is there, of course, and tourists pay to sit and watch the dazzling and rich show, but the real fun is elsewhere, where the right for everyone to dance and sing has been taken back.

has penetrated every home in the world, every computer, every cell phone, waiting rooms, buses. We are a terminal, a node in the extension of a kind of giant and strange global chatter. This global chatter, with evident exceptions, is funded by advertising.

The huge advertising industry is funded basically by a handful of corporate giants whose survival and expansion strategy is based on people becoming essentially consumers. The system works because we dutifully adopt obsessive consumer behaviours instead of playing music, painting a landscape, singing with a bunch of friends, playing football, or swimming in a public pool with our kids.

A bunch of consumer suckers

What a bunch of consumer suckers we are, with our two-or-three room apartment, sofa, TV, computer and cell phone, watching what other people do.

Who needs a family? In Brazil marriage lasts 14 years and going down, our average is 3.1 persons per household. Europe is ahead of us, 2.4 per household. In the US only 25% of households are made up of a couple with kids. Same in Sweden. Obesity is booming, thanks to the sofa, the fridge, the TV set and

the goodies. Also booming is child obesity surgery, a tribute to consumerism. And you can buy a wrist-watch that will tell you how fast your heart is beating after you have walked two blocks. And a message has already been sent to your doctor.

What is this all about? I see culture as the way we organise our lives. Family, work, sports, music, dancing, everything that tells me whether my life is worth living. I read books, and have a siesta after lunch as any civilised human being should. All mammals sleep after eating, we are the only ridiculous biped who rushes off to work. Well, of course, there is this bloody GDP business. All the really pleasant things I mentioned do not raise GDP, much less my siesta hammock. They only raise our quality of life. And GDP is so important that the UK has included estimates of prostitution and drug sales so as to improve the rate of growth figures. Considering the kind of life we are building, maybe they are right.

We need a reality check. The wretched of the earth will not disappear, building walls and fences will not solve anything, the climate disaster will not go away unless we face our technological and energy mix, money will not flow where it should unless we regulate, people will not create a political

The system works because we dutifully adopt obsessive consumer behaviours instead of playing music, painting a landscape, singing with a bunch of friends, playing football, or swimming in a public pool with our kids.

force strong enough to support the necessary changes unless they are effectively informed on our structural challenges. Meanwhile, the Olympics and MSN (Messi, Suarez, Neymar for the illiterate) will keep us busy on our couches. As it will, quite frankly, the author of these lines. Sursum corda.

Ladislau Dowbor is an economist. He teaches at the Catholic University of São Paulo, works with numerous government and non-profit institutions, and with different agencies of the United Nations. He is the author of more than 40 books and of a number of technical studies in the area of development planning. His publications are posted in full on the <http://dowbor.org> website, free for non-commercial use (Creative Commons). For those with a sense of humour, an updated and revised edition of the Ten Commandments can be read at <http://dowbor.org/2010/04/the-ten-commandments-apr.html/>

Who we are and what we do – An overview of EUNIC members

AUSTRIA



Name Cultural Policy Directorate-General
Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration
and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria

Founded 1973 (year of integration of the
International Cultural Policy Directorate-
General, Section V, in the MFA)

Head Ambassador Teresa Indjein (Head of the
Cultural Policy Directorate General, Section V)

Address Minoritenplatz 8, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Staff 171 in the Culture Department

Website <http://www.bmeia.gv.at/en/european-foreign-policy/international-cultural-policy/>

Mission/fields of activity

The international cultural policy pursued by the Federal Ministry for Europe, Integration and Foreign Affairs in collaboration with its embassies, consulates-general, Cultural Forums, Austria Libraries and Austria Institutes is based on clearly defined geographic and thematic priorities, which are as follows for the period from 2015 to 2018:

Geographic priorities

Austria's neighbouring states and the Western Balkan countries.

Thematic priorities

Film and the new media, architecture, dance, women in art and science and Austria as a centre for dialogue

Building on these priorities, the three primary objectives

of Austrian international cultural policy are as follows:

1. Presenting Austria on the international stage as an innovative and creative nation that is historically diverse and rich in culture and scientific know-how.
2. Contributing pro-actively to promoting the process of European integration ('unity in diversity').
3. Making a sustainable contribution to building trust and securing peace on a global level by launching initiatives in the field of intercultural and interreligious dialogue.

Measures designed to achieve the objectives of Austrian-international cultural policy:

1. Maintaining and developing efficient networks of Austrian cultural institutions abroad.
2. Implementing and/or supporting young, creative and innovative cultural and scientific projects from Austria abroad.
3. Implementing and supporting projects to promote intercultural and interreligious dialogue both at home and abroad, along with positioning Austria as a key player in this field and building confidence and peace at a global level.
4. Representing Austrian cultural interests in the decision-making processes of the EU and international organisations (particularly UNESCO), along with promoting cultural initiatives launched by the EU and international organisations (especially by UNESCO) in Austria.

Global Network/infrastructure

96 embassies and consulates
29 Austrian Cultural Forums

BELGIUM



Wallonie - Bruxelles
International.be

Name WBI-Wallonie Bruxelles International

Founded 2009 as WBI, 1993 as CGRI

Head Pascale Delcomminette

Address 2, place Sainctelette, 1080 Brussels, Belgium

Staff 376

Website <http://www.wbi.be/>

Mission/fields of activity

The WBI is a public body that is responsible for the international relations of Wallonia-Brussels. It is the instrument for implementing the international policy of the French Community of Belgium, the Walloon Region and the French Community Commission of the Brussels-Capital Region.

Bilateral relations

The WBI is responsible for implementing these international policies. Its activities are situated in the context of bilateral relations. The objectives of these bilateral relations are as follows:

- To support the creative resources (cultural and business) of Wallonia-Brussels and contribute to the development of our regions.
- To promote the constituent parts of Wallonia-Brussels as entities authorised to act in an international capacity.
- To defend the values and interests of each part and to promote their competencies by helping each other in a spirit of cooperation.

Sector activities also exist within the framework of development co-operation, human rights, health and social affairs, the environment, youth exchanges, education and training, higher education and scientific research, and culture.

Multilateral relations

The activities of WBI in the field of multilateral relations means the federated entities in question are represented in various bodies and they can participate in specific European, francophone or international projects and programmes.

These multilateral relations concern activities in the following 4 fields:

- European integration
- Cross-border and interregional aspects of Europe
- Francophonie
- Worldwide multilateral co-operation.

Global network/infrastructure

17 offices and 2 cultural centres (Paris and Kinshasa), but active in 70 countries through cooperation agreements and activities.



Flanders

State of the Art

Name Flanders Department of Foreign Affairs
Departement Internationaal Vlaanderen

Founded 2006

Head Koen Verlaeck, Secretary General

Address Boudewijnlaan 30, P.O. box 80, B-1000 Brussels

Staff 186

Website <http://www.vlaanderen.be/int>

Mission/fields of activity

The Flanders Department of Foreign Affairs prepares the international policy of the Government of Flanders. According to the Belgian constitution, Flanders exerts a broad range of policy competences both domestically and internationally (including culture, education and media policy). This provides Flanders with a unique position in the world, entitling it to its own diplomatic representation abroad and the power to conclude international treaties and cooperation agreements.

More specifically, the Department's activities focus on foreign policy, development cooperation (in southern Africa), international trade and tourism policy. Over recent years the Department has been paying more attention to economic, cultural and science diplomacy as powerful instruments for safeguarding and expanding our interests abroad and for our international branding as a state-of-the-art region in the heart of Europe.

Global network/infrastructure

The Department operates a network of 11 permanent diplomatic representations, based in The Hague, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Warsaw, Madrid, Pretoria, New York, Geneva and Brussels (EU). A 12th representation will open before 2019.

The Government of Flanders also funds cultural institutes in The Netherlands (De Brakke Grond, Amsterdam) and Japan (Flanders Center, Osaka).

BULGARIA



Name Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Bulgaria
Министерство на културата
на Република България

Bulgarian Cultural Institutes Abroad are state cultural institutes that are methodically and financially managed by the Ministry of Culture. They create and implement their activities on the basis of signed bilateral intergovernmental agreements that regulate their legal status and working conditions.

Founded 1954 (Ministry of Culture)

Head Minister Vezhdi Rashidov

Address 17, Al. Stamboliiski Blvd., Sofia, Bulgaria

Staff 150 employees in the Ministry of Culture
32 permanent employees total staff
in BCIs abroad
20-30 staff on temporary contracts

Website <http://mc.government.bg/page.php?p=285&s=317&sp=318&t=0&z=0>

Mission/fields of activity

Our aims are as follows:

- To represent the overall image of Bulgaria as a modern democratic state by providing extensive information about its culture, history, society and politics.
- To promote international cultural cooperation and intercultural dialogue.
- To expand the presence and influence of Bulgarian culture.
- To develop programmes and activities to promote an active European civil society.

General activities

- Building, developing and enhancing the activities of the Bulgarian Cultural Institute abroad.
- Conducting a comprehensive policy for the presentation of Bulgarian culture in accordance with the specificities of the host country and in accordance with the bilateral agreement regulating the activities and functions of the Bulgarian Cultural Institute.
- The presentation of Bulgarian artists, art collectives and cultural products.
- Facilitating the realisation of Bulgarian artists and cultural products on the international cultural market.

- Organising and running representative one-off events and series of events that represent contemporary Bulgarian culture: individually and in cooperation with host country institutions.
- Cooperating to realise other representative performances of Bulgarian culture abroad.
- Implementing an information policy to promote the achievements of Bulgarian culture and arts and Bulgaria as a whole.

Specific activities

- Programmes and events in the following areas:
- Culture – theatre and musical performances, exhibitions, film screenings, literary readings, workshops.
- Conferences and discussions – conferences, round tables, seminars, debates, artist talks.
- Education and culture – courses in Bulgarian language and folklore, information on student exchanges, training for children in the arts.
- Cultural tourism – organisation and participation in tourism fairs, distribution of promotion materials about cultural tourism in Bulgaria and the tourism sector in the country.
- Cooperation and participation in the Network of European Union National Institutes for Culture (EUNIC).
- Implementation of bilateral cultural cooperation programmes.
- Joint events with other countries that do not have cultural institutes in the respective country.
- Social media, information and promotion – maintaining the website of the institute, organisation of press conferences and briefings related to the activities of the institute, maintaining contacts with local electronic and print media.

Global network/infrastructure

11 offices in 11 countries

CROATIA



Name Fondation Croatia House
Hrvatska kuća

Founded 2014

Head Sandra Sekulic

Address Trg Nikole Šubića Zrinskoga 7–8
10 000 Zagreb, Croatia

Website <http://www.mvep.hr/hr/posebni-projekti/hrvatska-kuca/>
<http://www.min-kulture.hr/default.aspx?id=10864>

Mission/fields of activity

The Foundation Croatia House was established to promote Croatian culture, art, history, the Croatian language and cultural heritage abroad. It has been founded to coordinate all activities for the promotion of Croatian culture through diplomatic and consular offices and cultural centres. Since its establishment in 2014 the Foundation has carried out more than 200 projects in almost 50 countries. In order to achieve its aims, the Foundation funds a programmes and activities abroad to promote the wealth of Croatian culture, art and cultural heritage. The Foundation promotes the work of contemporary Croatian artists, contributes to learning about Croatia, promotes international cultural cooperation, and encourages the artistic creation and cultural activities of Croats outside Croatia. Beside its own programmes and activities, the Foundation cooperates at regional and international level and encourages other forms of action to achieve the aims of the Foundation.

Global network/infrastructure

1 office in Zagreb, Croatia (+ diplomatic and consular missions around the world)

CYPRUS



Name The Cultural Services of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Cyprus
Πολιτιστικές Υπηρεσίες του Υπουργείου Παιδείας
και Πολιτισμού της Κύπρου
Ministry of Education and Culture
of the Republic of Cyprus

Founded 1965

Head Head of EUNIC for Cyprus: Director of Cultural Services – Pavlos Paraskevas
The Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Cyprus is Costas Kadis

Address The Cultural Services
Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Cyprus
Ifigeneias 17, Nicosia 2007, Cyprus

Staff 2

Website <http://www.moec.gov.cy/>

Mission/fields of activity

Cultural Services is the main exponent of the cultural policy of the state with regard to contemporary culture. The Department plays a vital role in shaping the cultural image of the country by being responsible for the development of arts and letters in Cyprus, informing the public about cultural events and its participation in them, and promoting the achievements of our cultural activities abroad. Fields of activity include the following:

- Culture
- Letters
- European Affairs
- Council of Europe
- UNESCO
- Cinema
- Theatre
- Music
- Dance
- Visual Arts
- Popular Culture/Cultural Heritage

CZECH REPUBLIC



Name Czech Centres
Česká centra

Founded The Czechoslovak Cultural Institute was created shortly after WW II, in 1949 (first centres were founded in Warsaw and Sofia). After Czechoslovakia's split into the Czech Republic and Slovakia, Czech Centres were created in 1993 as a direct successor organisation, under the name 'Administration of cultural facilities abroad'. Since this name was not very appealing, the organisation was renamed the 'Administration of Czech Centres' in 1999. In 2004, a new name was introduced: 'Czech Centres'.

Head Zdeněk Lyčka

Address Václavské nám. 816/49
110 00 Prague 1, Czech Republic

Staff Permanent: 87
Temporary: 43

Website <http://www.czechcentres.cz/>

Mission/fields of activity

Czech Centres is an agency of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, established to promote the Czech Republic around the world. The network is an active public diplomacy instrument of the Czech Republic's foreign policy.

We believe that the best promotion is successful cooperation; therefore our activities are based on partnerships. We mostly work through bilateral and multilateral projects. We prefer multilateral international cooperation wherever possible, and we always work with local partners and with reference to local 'hot topics'.

Every year we organise, co-organise or participate in more than two thousand projects. Our key activities deal with all fields of culture (arts in all forms), science, innovation, tourism, business, and language (including language courses). We collaborate with leading Czech and foreign experts, curators, shows and competitions, arts and cultural organisations, universities, non-governmental and expatriate organisations, galleries, theatres, festivals, music clubs, museums, and the media.

A few examples of our activities

- Film festivals
- Urban and architecture festivals

- Debates on the arts in politics and politics in the arts
- Dance theatre showcased in festivals
- Literature/translation competitions
- Language courses
- Art exhibitions
- Design fairs

Global network/infrastructure
22 offices in 20 countries

DENMARK



Name The Danish Cultural Institute
Det Danske Kulturinstitut

Founded 1940

Head Michael Metz Mørch

Address Vartov, Farvergade 27 L, 2. SAL
DK-1463 København K, Denmark

Staff 45

Website <http://www.dankultur.dk>

Mission/fields of activity

The Danish Cultural Institute promotes dialogue and understanding across cultural differences and national borders. Our work is founded on a broad conceptual platform that embraces art, culture and society; areas that unite people across cultures, promote international understanding and facilitate intercultural communication.

We focus on:

- Co-creation and innovation
- Children & young people
- Sustainability and welfare

The Danish Cultural Institute facilitates networks and strengthens collaboration between Danish and international artists, cultural institutions, education, research and the business community. Using culture as a common starting point, we create platforms for knowledge-sharing, exchanging ideas and experiences and lasting cultural relations.

These activities are diverse – from concerts to exhibitions; workshops and conferences to field trips and study

tours; from performance to film and media ; from urban interventions and arts/culture education to other forms of crossover ; and in some countries, Danish courses. In this way culture plays an active role in daily life, providing personal experiences for one and all.

Global network/infrastructure

7 offices, including one centre, covering China, Russia, Brazil, Benelux/Germany, Poland, the Baltic States and other collaboration in Europe and the rest of the world. Offices covering Turkey and India are to be opened.

ESTONIA



Eesti Instituut

Name Estonian Institute
Eesti Instituut

Founded 1989

Head Karlo Funk

Address Estonian Institute, Suur-Karja 14
10140 Tallinn, Estonia

Staff 14

Website <http://www.estinst.ee/>

Mission/fields of activity

The Estonian Institute promotes Estonian culture, develops cultural relations and coordinates teaching of the Estonian language around the world.

Over the years the Institute has published dozens of information booklets and periodicals, established web platforms, organised festivals, exhibitions, conferences and seminars. With offices in Helsinki and Budapest, the Institute actively promotes cultural exchange in Europe. The Institute acts as a cultural gateway and cooperation partner in Estonia.

Global network/infrastructure

3 offices in 3 countries

FINLAND



Suomen kulttuuri- ja tiedeinstituutit ry
Finlands kultur- och vetenskapsinstitut rf
The Finnish Cultural and Academic Institutes

Name The Finnish Cultural and Academic Institutes
Suomen kulttuuri- ja tiedeinstituutit
Finlands kultur- och vetenskapsinstitut

Founded 1954

Head Tove Ekman

Address Suomen Kulttuuri- Ja Tiedeinstituutit Ry
Kallioliinantie 4 (1. KRS), 00140 Helsinki, Finland

Staff 132

Website <http://instituutit.fi/>

Mission/fields of activity

The Finnish cultural and academic institutes are :

- Non-governmental bodies promoting co-operation between Finnish and international cultural and academic organisations and professionals.
- Innovative and cost-effective expert organisations that boost Finland's global visibility.
- Independent non-profit organisations. maintained by a private foundation or fund

The mission of the institutes is to :

- Promote international mobility and co-operation in the arts, culture, science and research.
- Provide information on Finnish culture, arts, science and research.
- Organise seminars, exhibitions and other events.
- Run residency programmes for artists and researchers.
- Conduct academic research.
- Implement projects relating to cultural and education exports.
- Offer Finnish language courses.

Global network/infrastructure

17 offices in 16 countries

The institutes are independent non-profit organisations maintained by private foundations or funds. They receive basic funding from the Ministry of Education and Culture in Finland, each institute submitting their own application annually to the ministry. The institutes receive additional project funding from various sources such as private foundations and companies and from other Finnish and foreign partners.

FRANCE



Name Fondation Alliance française
Founded July 2007 in Paris
Head Jérôme Clément, President
Address 101 boulevard Raspail, 75006 Paris, France
Staff 14 people in the HQ
Website <http://www.fondation-alliancefr.org/>

Mission/fields of activity

The Fondation Alliance Française is the hub of the Alliances Françaises around the world and serves the entire network of Alliances Françaises.

Alliance Française is the largest cultural network in the world with more than 800 associations in 133 countries. Every year more than 500,000 people French at the Alliance Française and more than 6 million people participate in its cultural activities.

The mission of the Alliance Française is to encourage and develop knowledge of the French language and French and Francophone cultures, to enhance cultural diversity and to foster cultural, intellectual and artistic exchanges between the country where it is implemented and France and the French-speaking countries. Each Alliance Française is governed locally and operated as an independent, non-profit, non-political, non-discriminatory organisation.

Global network/infrastructure

800 associations in 133 countries.

INSTITUT FRANÇAIS

Name Institut Français
Founded 2010
Head Bruno Foucher, Executive Chairman
 Anne Tallineau, Chief Executive Officer
Address Institut français, 8 - 14 Rue du Capitaine Scott, 75015 Paris, France
Staff 140 people
Website www.institutfrancais.com

Mission/fields of activity

The Institut Français is the agency responsible for the conduct of France's external cultural action. Under the supervision of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its role is to help to promote French culture abroad through greater dialogue with foreign cultures, while responding to the needs of France via a policy of listening, partnership and openness to other cultures. The Institut Français replaces the Culturesfrance association, with the legal status of a 'public industrial and commercial undertaking'.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has transferred a number of new missions to the Institut Français in addition to those performed by Culturesfrance in the field of cultural exchanges and welcoming foreign cultures to France. Among these new activities are promoting the French language, thought and knowledge, as well as training the staff of the French cultural network. The Institut Français upholds freedom of expression and diversity in today's globalised world, while at the same time asserting its capabilities and expertise in the promotion of French culture worldwide. It is instrumental in projecting France's influence and cooperative activities, and as a centre of expertise and advice.

Furthermore, the Institut Français has a central role to play in addressing today's digital challenges. The Internet and social networks are transforming the way in which culture is disseminated. The Institut Français will be adopting these technologies to turn them into a channel for advancing French influence.

Global network/infrastructure

1 office in Paris



Name French Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
 Directorate-General for Global Affairs, Culture, Education and International Development
Head Anne-Marie DESCÔTES (Director-General:
 Directorate-General for Global Affairs, Culture, Education and International Development)
 Directorate for Culture, Education, Research and the Network
 Anne GRILLO (Director)
 Pierre LANAPATS (Deputy Director)

Address 27, rue de la Convention, CS 91533 – 75732 Paris cedex 15

Website <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr>

Mission/fields of activity

This department defines and implements the actions of France on global issues, sustainable development, international cooperation, political influence and major sectorial policies, particularly in the context of multilateral fora within its fields of competence. This activity is realised in conjunction with the relevant authorities and in partnership with all international organisations and stakeholders. Moreover, it contributes to the coordination by the Ministry of measures to enhance the international attractiveness of France. It promotes French expertise abroad on these issues.

Global network/infrastructure

161 services of cooperation and cultural action including 98 Instituts Français around the world.

GERMANY



Name Goethe-Institut
Founded 1951
Head Klaus-Dieter Lehmann (President)
 Johannes Ebert (Secretary General)
Address Dachauer Str. 122, 80637 München, Germany
Staff 3,500 worldwide (2014)
Website <https://www.goethe.de>

Mission/fields of activity

The Goethe-Institut is the cultural institute of the Federal Republic of Germany with a global reach. We promote knowledge of German abroad, encourage international cultural exchange and convey a comprehensive image of Germany.

For over sixty years we have provided access to the German language and culture and have worked towards mutual dialogue with the civil societies of our host countries, thus creating lasting trust in our nation. The work of

the Goethe-Institut is supported by Germany's Foreign Office and is carried out independently without any political party affiliations. The institute generates about one third of its budget on its own through language courses and examinations. At present, the Goethe-Institut operates 159 institutes in 98 countries, 12 of them in Germany. The Goethe-Institut's ties with partner institutions in many other places give it about 1,000 points of contact around the world.

Global network/infrastructure

159 institutes in 98 countries, 12 of them in Germany



Name ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen)
Founded 1917
Chair Ronald Grätz – Secretary General
 (Appointed by the Executive Committee)
Address ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen)
 Charlottenplatz 17, 70173 Stuttgart, Germany
Staff 123 permanent employees (plus freelance, temporary and project staff)
Website <http://www.ifa.de/>

Mission/fields of activity

ifa (Institut für Auslandsbeziehungen) is committed to promoting peace, cultural exchange and opportunities for encounter. Its programmes, exhibitions, publications and sponsorship help to shape Germany's foreign cultural policy.

ifa showcases and disseminates 20th and 21st-century German art, architecture and design with exhibitions around the world. It supports international exhibition projects and coordinates Germany's contribution to the Venice Biennale. The ifa Galleries in Stuttgart and Berlin display art and architecture from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Eastern Europe.

ifa supports intercultural learning and civil society structures with its funding, exchange and placement programmes, for example in predominantly Muslim countries in the Middle East and Central/East/South-East Europe. It supports peace projects in conflict-torn regions as part of its civil conflict resolution programme. ifa organises discussion events and research projects to accompany developments in international politics. The

Foreign Cultural and Educational Policy (FCEP) Library, KULTURAUSTAUSCH (the magazine for global perspectives), and the online portals are key forums for information on FCEP in Germany.

Current EUNIC activities

ifa is a member of EUNIC, and as part of its Culture and Foreign Policy research programme it organises an annual public conference for the network in Brussels. It publishes the Culture Report/EUNIC Yearbook in partnership with Steidl Verlag and is an active member of the EUNIC clusters in Stuttgart and Berlin.

Global network/infrastructure

ifa is based in Europe but is active around the world. It has a branch in Berlin (offices and ifa Gallery) and its headquarters are in Stuttgart (offices, German school, ifa Academy, ifa Gallery and ifa Library). It draws on a global network of experts, collaborators and alumni from politics, civil society, culture, the arts, media and academia. It focuses on developing countries and countries in transition, such as the Eastern Partnership countries, Muslim countries, Central Eastern Europe, South-East Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

GREECE



Name Hellenic Foundation for Culture
Ελληνικό Ίδρυμα Πολιτισμού
Founded 1992
Head Konstantinos Tsoukalas (President)
Address 50, Stratigou Kallari St., GR - 154 52 Athens, Greece
Staff Headquarters: 20
Branches (overall): 25
Website <http://hfc-worldwide.org/>

Mission/fields of activity

The aim of the Hellenic Foundation for Culture is to promote Hellenic culture and disseminate the Greek language all over the world, and also to encourage intercultural relations and bilateral cooperation in the field of culture. Since it was founded in 1992, the HFC has opened branches in Odessa, Alexandria and Berlin. It operates

offices with representatives in London, Vienna, Brussels and Washington. During the period 2007-2009, the HFC founded Centres of Hellenic Culture in Trieste, Belgrade, Bucharest, Tirana, and Sofia and in 2015 established another in Nicosia. The Foundation offers Greek language courses, organises cultural events and movie screenings, lectures, exhibitions and concerts, publishes books and operates lending libraries in its branches, which are open to the public.

Global network/infrastructure

12 offices and centres in 12 countries (including the headquarters in Greece)



Name Hellenic Republic Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ελληνική Δημοκρατία Υπουργείο Εξωτερικών
Founded 1863
Head Nikolaos Kotzias
Address 1, Vasilissis Sofias Ave. 106 71, Athens, Greece
Staff 1777 (2215 incl. local staff)
Website <http://www.mfa.gr/>

Mission/fields of activity

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) is in charge of diplomacy and foreign policy with respect to the country's bilateral relations, as well as its relations with the EU and international organisations. The MFA forges and supports a wide range of bilateral relations with neighbouring and distant countries alike, plays an active part in all negotiations and decisions concerning the policies of organisations such as the UN, UNESCO, and NATO, and is working towards the deepening and integration of the EU, participating actively in all of the Union's organs and institutions.

Cultural diplomacy

The MFA attaches particular importance to cultural diplomacy as a quintessential tool for approaching peoples and exercising foreign policy. The universality of Hellenic Culture is the connective tissue in the quest for common origins and historical ties with other countries, while intercultural dialogue contributes to international peace and cooperation. Agreements and bilateral educational and cultural programmes with third countries are a fundamental institutional tool. The various cultural

events organised by our embassies and consulates contribute to cultural exchanges and the promotion of all forms of classical and modern Greek culture. On a multi-lateral level, and particularly in the context of international organisations, Greek cultural diplomacy is aimed at highlighting, promoting and utilising a universal value system for interstate relations.

Educational diplomacy

The aim of Greek educational diplomacy is to create synergies between culture, education and economy, utilising the services of educational institutions abroad (e.g. Departments of Greek in various foreign universities), or the facilities of select Greek agencies located in areas of particular natural, historical and cultural value (e.g., the European Cultural Centre of Delphi, the International Olympic Academy). Educational/scientific attendees are hosted for specialist programmes in a variety of fields (e.g. architecture, classical studies, Olympism, medicine).

Global network/infrastructure

84 embassies
113 consulates
Permanent representations, liaison offices and trade offices

HUNGARY



Name Balassi Institute
Balassi Intézet
Founded 2007
Head Judit Hammerstein
Address Somlói út 51, 1016 Budapest, Hungary
Staff 170
Website <http://www.balassintezet.hu/en/>

Mission/fields of activity

The Institute plays a key role in developing and attaining Hungary's objectives in the area of cultural diplomacy. As an organisational hub, it coordinates and directs all activities provided by Hungarian institutes abroad and supports the worldwide community of Hungarian education.

The Institute not only spreads and promotes Hungari-

an culture abroad, it also introduces the traditions and cultures preserved by Hungarians from outside our borders to those living in Hungary today. The Institute's uniqueness therefore lies in the content and scope of its activities, as well as in the methodology used to reach its goals.

Global network/infrastructure

24 offices in 22 countries

IRELAND



Name Culture Ireland
Cultúr Éireann
Founded 2005
Head Christine Sisk
Address Culture Ireland, Third Floor, 23 Kildare Street, Dublin 2, D02 TD30, Ireland
Staff 7
Website <http://www.cultureireland.ie/>

Mission/fields of activity

Culture Ireland promotes Irish arts worldwide. It creates and supports opportunities for Irish artists and companies to present and promote their work at strategic international festivals and venues. Through showcases at key global arts events, including the Edinburgh Festivals and the Venice Biennales, Culture Ireland develops platforms to present Irish arts to international audiences. As part of its role in presenting special culture initiatives globally, Culture Ireland is presenting a year long international culture programme to commemorate the Easter Rising in 1916.

Global network/infrastructure

1 office in 1 country

ITALY



Name Società Dante Alighieri
Founded 1889
Head Andrea Riccardi
Address Piazza di Firenze, 27, 00186 Roma, Italy
Website <http://ladante.it/>

Mission/fields of activity

Società Dante Alighieri was founded in 1889; the mission of SDA is to promote the Italian language and culture in Italy and abroad. SDA has a global network; the local offices deliver Italian language courses and organise cultural events. PLIDA (Progetto Lingua Italiana Dante Alighieri), is one of the four Italian language certificates recognised by the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and assesses language competence across an ascending scale of difficulty of six levels, from A1 to C2 (corresponding to the levels of the Common European Framework). PLIDA B2 and PLIDA C1 are recognised by the Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research as valid qualifications for applying to Italian universities. SDA is part of CLIQ, (Certificazione Lingua Italiana di Qualità), the Italian association of language testers, which guarantees quality in the process of language testing and provides general guidelines for language test design. ADA is the curricular plan of the Italian language courses of the SDA where guidelines for organising and planning courses are offered along with reference levels for teachers and directors of studies. Every year SDA organises one-year training courses for Italian language teachers and training courses for PLIDA examiners.

Global network/infrastructure

423 offices in 60 countries



Name Istituto Italiani di Cultura of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)

Founded 1926

Head Vincenzo De Luca Director General DGSP
Address MAECI Piazzale della Farnesina, 1, 00194 Rome
Staff 1,374 in HQ and overseas including cultural officers, directors, locally hired employees, Italian language teachers.

Website http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/politica_estera/cultura/reteic.html

Mission/fields of activity

The mission of the 83 Italian Cultural Institutes (IIC) is to promote the Italian language and culture in foreign countries. They offer opportunities to meet and establish a dialogue with Italian intellectuals and artists. The Institutes' aim is to promote the image of Italy and its culture, both classic and contemporary. This is carried out through the following activities:

- Organising events with a focus on visual arts (painting, sculpture, photography, video art), music, cinema, literature, theatre, dance, fashion, design, and architecture.
- Organising courses in Italian language and culture in accordance with the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.
- Promoting Italian scientific culture.
- Managing an efficient network of libraries.
- Establishing contacts between Italian and foreign cultural institutions and individuals.
- Facilitating an intercultural dialogue founded on democratic principles.

Global network/infrastructure

83 offices in 59 countries

LATVIA



the Latvian Institute

Name Latvian Institute
Founded 1998
Head Aiva Rozenberga
Address Pils iela 21, Riga, LV-1050, Latvia
Staff 4
Website <http://www.latvia.eu/>

Mission/fields of activity

Promotion of Latvia's positive international recognition through:

- The creation and coordination of the identity policy of Latvia.
- Establishing and participating in local and international cooperation networks – governmental, private, non-governmental).
- Implementing activities abroad and at home to promote Latvia.

Global network/infrastructure 1 office in 1 country

LITHUANIA



Name Lithuanian Culture Institute
 Lietuvos kultūros institutas
Founded 2007
Head Aušrinė Žilinskienė
Address Z. Sierakausko g. 15, LT-03105 Vilnius, Lithuania
Staff 15
Website <http://lithuanianculture.lt/http://lithuanian-culture.lt/>

Mission/fields of activity

Our mission is to increase the international competitiveness of Lithuania's cultural and creative industries and contribute to the forming of a cultural climate by implementing cultural projects; and to represent Lithuanian professional art abroad effectively and constructively. Our activities are as follows:

- Organising and coordinating diverse representational Lithuanian cultural programmes abroad.
- Implementing cooperative bilateral and multilateral exchanges as well as cultural programmes in Lithuania and abroad.
- Working closely with and implementing projects of the cultural attaches of the Republic of Lithuania in foreign countries.
- Promoting Lithuanian literature abroad: consulting with and informing foreign publishers and translators

on issues concerning Lithuanian literature; organising seminars for translators and publishers; organising presentations and creative sessions of Lithuanian writers abroad; and administering a translation promotion programme.

- Organising and administering the cultural events programme at the annual Vilnius Book Fair.
- Coordinating Lithuania's participation in the Creative Europe and Citizens for Europe programmes of the European Union.
- Preparing and disseminating information about Lithuanian culture, artists and creative works.
- Producing informational publications to promote Lithuania's art and culture.

Our vision is to be an instrument for international cooperation, and an active catalyst for cultural and social initiatives in Lithuania and abroad.

Global network/infrastructure

1 office in 1 country

LUXEMBOURG



LE GOUVERNEMENT
 DU GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG
 Ministère des Affaires étrangères
 et européennes

Name Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg
 Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg

Founded 1936
Head Carlo Krieger (Director of Legal and Cultural Affairs)

Address 33, boulevard Roosevelt, L-2450 Luxembourg
Website <http://www.gouvernement.lu/maee>

Mission/fields of activity

The Department of Legal and Cultural works closely with the Ministry of Culture for the promotion of Luxembourg culture abroad by the diplomatic network of the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

Global network/infrastructure

31 embassies
 135 consulates

MALTA



Name Arts Council Malta
Founded Arts Council Malta was created on 29 May 2015 and replaced the Maltese Council of Culture and Arts, which was founded on 15 August 2002
Head Albert Marshall
Address Arts Council Malta, Casa Scaglia 16, Mikiel Anton Vassalli Street, Valletta VLT 1311
Staff 22 people in the HQ
Website <http://www.artscouncilmalta.org/>

Mission/fields of activity

Arts Council Malta (ACM) is Malta's national agency for development and investment in the cultural and creative sectors.

It operates through three specific directorates. The creation and development of strategies for the sector falls under the Strategy Directorate. The Directorate is built on five strategic focal points which include: internationalisation, business development, research, education and training, diversity and communities. These points run through the council's national strategy for the cultural and creative sectors and inform its funding programmes. Festivals fall under their own distinct directorate, whose role is to focus on the management and development of the diverse festivals portfolio of the Council. With a brief which ranges from ensuring that the development of festivals is built on solid ground to issues such as audience development and cultural participation, this directorate also aims to create a partnership with existing festivals, with a view to eventually increasing the number of festivals in the calendar.

The third directorate – Corporate Affairs – provides all the support services for the effective and efficient functioning of the other two directorates and the Public Cultural Organisations.

In recent years, the cultural and creative sectors in Malta have been going through an exciting period of growth and change which have brought about corresponding challenges for the sector. With events such as the IFACCA World Summit happening in Valletta in 2016, the Maltese

Presidency of the Council of the European Union in 2017 and Valletta as the European Capital of Culture in 2018, a reorganised and effective Arts Council Malta is poised to be a major player in what promises to be one of the most energetic and bristling sectors in Malta in the years to come.

Global network/infrastructure

2 offices: one in Valletta and one in New York.

THE NETHERLANDS

DutchCulture

centre for international cooperation

Name DutchCulture
Founded 2013 (as a merger of SICA, TransArtists and MEDIA Desk Netherlands)
Head Cees de Graaff
Address Herengracht 474, 1017 CA Amsterdam The Netherlands
Staff 34 (23 full-time employees)
Website www.dutchculture.nl

Mission/fields of activity

DutchCulture promotes international cultural cooperation. We advise, coordinate and produce programmes worldwide. With information and expertise DutchCulture supports international cooperation of the cultural sector and the Dutch diplomatic representations abroad. Every day we work to increase the visibility of the cultural capital of the Netherlands. The successful international cultural cooperation of our primary target groups and our partners is the critical success factor of DutchCulture.

DutchCulture is convinced that cultural cooperation will contribute to more equal and just international relations and, ultimately, a better world. In a complex world in which we are increasingly dependent on each other it is necessary to meet, share knowledge and collaborate with reciprocity as a starting point. Arts and culture can increase our curiosity about one another, inspire and challenge us to look across borders.

Artists and creatives know where to find each other worldwide. Yet successful international cultural cooperation is not always, nor everywhere, a given. DutchCulture

has specific knowledge about countries, regions, themes and skills to help professionals in the Dutch cultural and diplomatic field on their way to realising their international ambitions. We provide access to a large international network, reliable information and expertise on certain regions and knowledge of global trends.

As a platform for sharing information and knowledge, DutchCulture contributes to the high visibility of international activities to culture professionals, international networks and the wider audience in the Netherlands. In addition, DutchCulture helps international partners connect with the right organisations and interesting partners in the Netherlands, and in that way we provide opportunities for international activities.

Global network/infrastructure

1 office in the Netherlands. Cultural representation of the Netherlands mainly goes through the network of diplomatic representations.

POLAND



Name Polish Institutes
Instytut Polskie
Founded 1939
Address Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Department of Public and Cultural Diplomacy, al. J. Ch. Szucha 23 ; 00-580 Warsaw, Poland
Staff 6-8 people per Institute
Website http://www.msz.gov.pl/en/p/msz_en/foreign_policy/public_diplomacy/polish_institutes/polish_institutes

Mission/fields of activity

The Polish Institutes exist to ensure that Polish culture has a presence and is appreciated around the world. They achieve this through public cultural events, pinpointing the most effective spheres, formats and topics for promoting Poland, giving it international recognition and a competitive advantage. By making successful use of these opportunities, they enhance Poland's political, economic and cultural position, building a positive image of Poland worldwide through their day-to-day work.

The Polish Institutes are run by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their primary task is to promote Polish culture and foster better knowledge and understanding of Polish history and national heritage, as well as to support international cooperation in culture, education, science and social life. In many places, the Polish Institutes also act as the cultural and scientific affairs sections of Polish Embassies.

The Polish Institutes are centres for the advancement of knowledge about Poland through promotional and educational activities, ensuring the participation of Poland in local cultural life. The main task of the Polish Institutes is to introduce Polish culture to key actors in the countries in which they operate, ensure significant Polish involvement in international events, and establish long-lasting relations between Polish and foreign partners who are actively committed to international cultural exchange.

Global network/infrastructure

24 offices in 21 countries

PORTUGAL



Name Institute for Cooperation and Language, Camões, I.P.
Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, Camões, I.P.
Founded 1992
Head Ana Paula Laborinho
Address Avenida da Liberdade 270, 1250-149 Lisboa Portugal
Staff 550 (including 377 teachers - data2015)
Website <http://www.instituto-camoes.pt/>

Mission/fields of activity

The main mission of Camões – Institute for Cooperation and Language, I.P., in short Camões, I.P., is to coordinate with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to implement foreign policy mandates such as cooperation or humanitarian assistance, and the expansion and promotion of the Portuguese language and culture abroad. The mission of Camões, I.P. is to propose and implement

Portuguese cooperation policy, coordinate activities undertaken by other public entities involved in implementing that policy, propose and implement the educational policy, disseminate Portuguese language and culture in foreign universities, and to manage the foreign Portuguese teaching network at primary and secondary levels.

Global network/infrastructure

Camões, I.P. operates in 84 countries with 69 language centres and 19 cultural centres all around the world, although their presence is mainly concentrated in Europe and Africa. It works in partnership with over 300 universities, as well as with other international organisations. The main geographical priorities are Portuguese-speaking African Countries and East Timor, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Ibero-American states, the Maghreb and the Middle East region.

ROMANIA



Name Romanian Cultural Institute
Institutul Cultural Român

Founded 2003

Head Radu BOROIANU,
President since April 2015

Address 38 Alea Alexandru, sector 1, 011824,
Bucharest, Romania

Staff Around 184 in the headquarters, of which 6
are involved in EUNIC projects;
Around 122 in our 19 branches worldwide

Website <http://www.icr.ro>

Mission/fields of activity

The Romanian Cultural Institute's mission lies in representing, protecting and promoting national culture and civilisation in Romania and abroad, the major goal being to increase the visibility, prestige and knowledge of Romanian values in today's world by actively promoting openness to other cultures of the world. The Romanian Cultural Institute aims to facilitate dialogue and collaboration between Romanian cultural and scientific communities and worldwide partners. The RCI's main preoccupations are the promotion of

prospective artists, collaboration with influential cultural media in different countries, and ensuring Romania's participation in major international events (book fairs, festivals, conferences, etc). The Romanian Cultural Institute encourages innovative initiatives and original creations, and supports authors financially through open competitions, with independent panels of judges making their decisions based on the value of the projects submitted.

In order to allow the Romanian Cultural Institute to fulfil its role as a global player in increasing the visibility, prestige and knowledge of national culture and civilisation, we have created several subsidiaries in major cities around the world (Paris, New York, Vienna, London, etc.), leading to its gradual transformation into an international player.

Global network/ infrastructure

The Romanian Cultural Institutes have their headquarters in Bucharest and have another 19 branches worldwide (in 18 countries, including the United States and China). It is represented by its branches in 22 EUNIC clusters and by Ministry of Foreign Affairs diplomatic missions in another 16 EUNIC clusters.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC



Name Ministry of Foreign and European
Affairs of the Slovak Republic
Ministerstvo zahraničných vecí a európskych
záležitostí slovenský republiky

Founded 1993

Head Director, Department of Cultural Diplomacy

Address Hlboká cesta 2, 33 36 Bratislava

Website <https://www.mzv.sk>

Mission/fields of activity

The Department of Cultural Diplomacy is part of the Minister Section of the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs of the Slovak Republic. Slovakia emphasises the importance of cultural diplomacy as a tool for building international relations.

The Department of Cultural Diplomacy directs the me-

thodological aspects of the cultural activities of the Slovak Institutes abroad. The Slovak institutes represent the institutional basis for the presentation of Slovak art and culture in foreign countries. Their mission is to raise awareness of culture and the arts, education, science and tourism.

Another important role is to cooperate on a bilateral and multilateral basis with different platforms with a view to promoting Slovak culture abroad and building respectful recognition of national heritage and cultural diversity. One of the main goals is to establish partnerships among other nations, mainly with V4 countries, EUNIC, ASEF (Asia-Europe Foundation), PCCE (Platform Culture Central Europe member states), etc.

The Department of Cultural Diplomacy cooperates with the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sport of the Slovak Republic in the field of education and science. Cooperation is also created with the Ministry of Culture of the Slovak Republic to support the role of artists abroad. The Department of Cultural Diplomacy is also the coordinator for the intergovernmental bilateral agreements on cooperation in the field of culture, education, science, research and sport and the Joint Committees set up on this basis.

Global network/infrastructure

8 Slovak Institutes in 8 countries

SLOVENIA



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
MINISTRY OF CULTURE

Name Republika Slovenija Ministrstvo za Kulturo
Republic of Slovenia Ministry of Culture

Founded 1993

Head Katarina Culiberg (Head of the Office of
European Affairs and
International Cooperation)

Address Maistrova 10, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Website <http://www.arhiv.mk.gov.si/>

Mission/fields of activity

The Office for European Affairs and International Cooperation of the Ministry of Culture fosters and facilitates

international cooperation in the field of culture with the aim of promoting Slovene culture at bilateral, multilateral and regional levels.

The office cooperates in the preparation of international framework agreements and programmes, preparing inter-ministerial bilateral cooperation programmes and strategies and supervising and monitoring their execution. It directs Slovene international cooperation in multilateral international organisations, other multilateral connections (UNESCO) and regional initiatives.

The office advances and prepares promotional strategy for Slovene culture in cooperation with other ministries, diplomatic/consular representatives, cultural institutions and other organisations. It cooperates on a regular basis with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the SPIRIT Slovenia Public Agency on cultural tourism issues.

There are annual open calls for Slovenian artists, translators, critics, curators and researchers in the field of arts and culture to compete for a one-month residency in the New York, Berlin, London and Vienna apartments offered by the Ministry of Culture. A special committee of experts from various disciplines evaluates the applications and proposes the final selection to the Minister. The European Affairs and International Cooperation Service also monitors the programme of the Slovenian Culture and Information Centre, Vienna.

Since 2011 special funding can be acquired from the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for selected cultural events organised by the Slovene embassies and consulates around the world. The embassies propose the projects they would like to support, and the final selection is made by the Ministries Commission.

SPAIN



Name AECID-Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo
Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

Founded 1988

Head Jesús Manuel Gracia Aldaz, President

Address Avenida de los Reyes Católicos, 4
28040 Madrid, Spain

Staff 1,073

Website <http://www.aecid.es>

Mission/fields of activity

The mission of the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation is to foster, manage and implement Spain's development cooperation policies, aimed at the fight against poverty and sustainable development of developing countries. It also coordinates the promotion and development of Spain's cultural and scientific relations and cooperation.

Fields of activity

International Development Cooperation
Cultural and Scientific Relations
Cultural and Scientific Cooperation

Global network/infrastructure

32 Technical Cooperation Offices in 32 countries, 13 Cultural Centres and 6 Associate Cultural Centres in 16 countries
4 Training Centres in 4 countries



Name Instituto Cervantes

Founded 1991. Instituto Cervantes brought together a number of separate cultural networks that Spain had been operating since the 1940s.

Head Víctor García de la Concha, Director (President); Rafael Rodríguez-Ponga,

Secretary General (CEO)

Address Calle de Alcalá, 49, 28014 Madrid, Spain

Staff 1,000 on its payroll and as many contract workers.

Website <http://www.cervantes.es>

Mission/fields of activity

Spain's public institution for the international advancement, alongside all Spanish-speaking countries, of the language and culture they all share. It has a worldwide network of centres – self or jointly managed and collaborative – that allows it to effectively operate on all five continents. The Instituto Cervantes Institute also caters for the global community of professionals linked to Spain by means of an online resource centre, the Cervantes Virtual Centre.

In its efforts to promote international cultural relations, the Instituto Cervantes partners with countless public and private entities, both Spanish and foreign. Attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, the Instituto Cervantes is an instrument of cultural diplomacy. It contributes to building relations of trust and understanding with civil society in all the countries where it operates.

In pursuance of its main objectives, it performs a wide variety of activities: public events, seminars and international conferences that advocate for culture; participation in educational and cultural international networks; creation of both traditional and online libraries; and the definition and establishment of standards in all fields related to learning Spanish: curriculum, content, teacher training, certification of proficiency and quality control and accreditation of teaching entities, be they private or public, Spanish or foreign.

Global network/infrastructure

76 centres that Instituto Cervantes operates itself, 15 centres jointly managed with a partner organisation and 1000-odd collaborative centres.

SWEDEN



Name Swedish Institute
Svenska institutet

Founded 1945

Head Annika Rembe

Address Slottsbacken 10, Box 7434, 103 91 Stockholm

Staff 140

Website <https://si.se/>

Mission/fields of activity The Swedish Institute (SI) promotes interest and confidence in Sweden around the world. The SI seeks to establish cooperation and lasting relations with other countries through strategic communication and exchange in different fields. Our activities span fields such as culture, society, research, higher education, business, innovation, democracy and global development.

Our work with Sweden's image abroad and our activities in international development cooperation go hand in hand. The overarching objective is to create mutual relationships with other countries around the world. Our support for Swedish language instruction at foreign universities also fits into this common agenda.

Global network/infrastructure

3 offices in 2 countries

UNITED KINGDOM



Name British Council

Founded 1934

Head Sir Ciarán Devane

Address British Council
10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN, United Kingdom

Staff 8,500+

Website <https://www.britishcouncil.org/>

Mission/fields of activity

Founded in 1934 under the name 'British Committee for Relations with Other Countries', the British Council is now headed by Chief Executive Sir Ciarán Devane, appointed by the Board of Trustees with prior approval of the Foreign Secretary.

The founding purpose of the British Council was to create a friendly understanding and knowledge between the people of the UK and other countries; this remains its mission to this day.

Intercultural dialogue is embedded in the British Council's mandate. Through its work on English language teaching, Arts, and Education and Society, the British Council builds links between UK people and institutions and those around the world. It makes a positive contribution to the countries it works with and helps to create trust, foster social change, and lay foundations for prosperity and security around the world.

Global network/infrastructure

191 offices in 110 countries



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