

## COUNTRY PROFILES

### United Kingdom

The research into literature on the United Kingdom's approach to international cultural policy suggests a very positive attitude to cooperation with other European countries vis-à-vis the rest of the world. The United Kingdom is in fact very strong in international cultural relations and very active particularly in European relations throughout the world.

**F o r e i g n   a n d   C o m m o n w e a l t h   O f f i c e**  
The website of the 'Foreign and Commonwealth Office' of the UK has a whole section on Britain and the EU: Relations by World Regions. They highlight all areas of EU work and how Britain is involved in them. There is however a seeming reluctance to say "we" – meaning "Europe". In most references it is "Britain and Europe".

A more significant player in international cultural cooperation is the British Council, which is part-funded by the Foreign & Commonwealth Office. It is possibly the most important flagship for cultural exchanges between Britain and abroad. The British Council's focus has increasingly shifted towards cultural dialogue as its Strategy for 2010 amply demonstrates:

"We'll be a world authority in cultural relations, English language teaching and the international dimensions of education and the arts." (British Council website accessed June 2005).

The British Council stresses continuously 'relations' which is a very different concept from 'cultural diplomacy'. 'Relations' is also the concept of the Goethe Institute. Interestingly, these two European foreign institutes recently signed an agreement of cooperation in London.

### **D e p a r t m e n t   f o r   C u l t u r e ,   M e d i a a n d   S p o r t**

There are some significant signs that attitudes are changing towards Europe, for example, the statement on the role of the International Unit of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport of the UK government:

"The International Unit was established to address the need to take a broader, cross-sector view of the Department's work and to provide a more integrated approach to policy development on the European Union and international fronts. Its establishment is also a response to the Prime Minister's call to Ministers and officials to improve working relations with counterparts abroad, especially European Union partners. The aim is to make DCMS more effective and efficient in dealing with international issues".

International collaboration is also engaged in by semi-independent organisations such as Visiting Arts, which also receives funding from the Foreign Office. However this organisation's role is restricted to inviting visiting artists from abroad to perform or exhibit in the UK.

### **A r t s   C o u n c i l s**

The Arts Councils' of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland each principally work nationally however all provide support for arts exchanges. In Wales, a small specialist unit, Wales Arts International was set up to support mainly bilateral arts exchanges.

### **C o m m o n w e a l t h**

The role of culture is not a specific area of work of the Commonwealth, which is an association of fifty-three countries, comprising of about 30% of the world's population of "all faiths, races, cultures and traditions"<sup>29</sup>.

#### P o l i c y   f o c u s

The main purposes of foreign policy, as expressed in the British Council's strategy paper are: 1. Improved perceptions of the UK in other countries; 2. Greater mutual understanding between the UK and other countries; 3. Stronger ties between the UK and other countries.

The UK currently places a strong emphasis on two-way benefits to communication and cooperation. There are also many references to economic advantages of inter-cultural activity particularly in areas such as broadcasting and audiovisual production and distribution.

On the other hand, the Foreign Policy Centre of the UK argues, under the subtitle "new priorities"<sup>30</sup> that "at present the British government public diplomacy is organised to compete with other Western countries in almost 200 countries, when Britain has unique national interests...in just 50". This statement should be further explored.

#### G e o g r a p h i c a l   f o c u s

The United Kingdom is a very strong cultural international player, operating worldwide. At present the British Council alone operates in 227 cities, in 109 countries around the world.

In the EU, the British Council is represented in all EU Member States, with the exception of Luxembourg. And, offices have been opened in virtually all neighbouring European states<sup>31</sup>, both East and South.

However, the UK is not only thinking and acting in terms of a "wider Europe" but on a global scale. It has longstanding and increased interests in Asian<sup>32</sup> and African<sup>33</sup> countries. The UK also maintains strong cultural ties with the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. It is also the only EU member state to maintain ties with all Arabian Emirates. With lesser force, ties are also held in Latin America<sup>34</sup>.

#### H i g h l y   r e c o m m e n d e d   r e a d i n g

Barbier Frinault et Associates and Ernst & Young France Consultancy, Study of the External Cooperation of the European Union and its Member States in culture and audiovisual sectors. Summary,

E-Doc Link: [http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/stat/2002/5770\\_barbier/58-02-summary\\_en.pdf](http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/avpolicy/stat/2002/5770_barbier/58-02-summary_en.pdf)

The study presents and analyses external cooperation in the culture and audiovisual sectors of a number of states (including the United Kingdom) and the European institutions with third countries. New Member States and candidate countries for European Union membership are excluded from the category of "third" countries.

Department of Culture, Media and Sport, (2005) International policy: international unit of the DCMS,

E-Doc Link: [http://www.culture.gov.uk/about\\_dcms/local\\_regional\\_and\\_international\\_policy/International.htm](http://www.culture.gov.uk/about_dcms/local_regional_and_international_policy/International.htm)

The International Unit was established to address the need to take a broader, cross-sector view of the Department's work and to provide a more integrated approach to policy development on the European Union and international fronts. This document briefly explains the brief of the international unit of DCMS.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU: relations with the rest of the World,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392376>

The European Union actively pursues international and bilateral agreements with other regions of the world - both commercial and aid-based. This website gives further information on trade and development policies of Britain and the EU. IT also lists information by world region.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU - relations by region : The Mediterranean,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392412>

The Barcelona Conference of EU and Mediterranean Foreign Ministers in 1995 marked the start of a new partnership phase of the relationship between the EU and the Mediterranean including bilateral and regional cooperation and is known as the Barcelona Process or EuroMed Partnership. Members of EuroMed Partnership include Algeria; Cyprus; Egypt; Israel; Jordan; Lebanon; Malta; Morocco; Palestinian Authority; Syria; Tunisia and Turkey. The EuroMed Partnership provides for cooperation in three chapters: Political and Security, Economic and Financial, and Social, Cultural and Human Affairs. The Partnership is accompanied by a development programme; MEDA.

□ British Council, (2005) Our vision for the future : strategy paper 2010,

E-Doc Link: <http://www.britishcouncil.org/strategy-2010.pdf>

High-level targets outcomes: 1. Improved perceptions of the UK in other countries, 2. Greater mutual understanding between the UK and other countries and 3. Stronger ties between the UK and other countries. The strategy paper states that: "we will be a world authority on cultural relations, English language teaching, and the international dimensions of education and the arts.

Baker, R., (2003) Foreign Cultural Policy in Europe: The United Kingdom-Foreign Cultural Policy,

E-Doc Link: [http://www.ifa.de/europa-akp/konferenz/download/eu\\_baker.pdf](http://www.ifa.de/europa-akp/konferenz/download/eu_baker.pdf)

British contribution to the conference "Europe-a Union of Culture?" of the German Institut fuer Auslandbeziehungen, Berlin, October 2003. Includes abstract.

(2005) The Commonwealth yearbook 2005, Commonwealth Secretariat, ISBN: 0-9549629-0-7, United Kingdom

The Commonwealth Yearbook is the essential annual guide to the Commonwealth, its members and organisations. The 2004 edition has been fully updated and includes: The evolution, role and operations of association; full text of essential declarations, review of principal programmes and initiatives; comprehensive profiles of Member States and dependencies; directory of some 100 Commonwealth organisations, with full profiles of the leading intergovernmental bodies; extensive reference section, with statistics, websites and publications. Nexus Strategic Partnerships publishes the Commonwealth Yearbook on behalf of the Commonwealth Secretariat

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (2003) UK international priorities : a strategy for the FCO,

E-Doc Link: <http://www.fco.gov.uk/Files/kfile/FCOStrategyFullFinal,0.pdf>

In the introduction to the Strategy, the Foreign Secretary Jack Straw writes: 'The purpose of this Strategy is to clarify our priorities, so that we can concentrate the efforts of the FCO where they are most needed, build flexibility and capacity to respond to the unexpected, and so best serve the UK and its citizens.'

Frayling, Christopher Sir, (2005) What might a foreign policy for culture look like? Why and how?,

E-Doc Link: available on request

Sir Christopher Frayling, Chairman of the Arts Council of England presents in four pages, the reasons why the UK and England in particular, need a cultural foreign policy.

□ Leonard, Mark, (2005) British public diplomacy 'in the age of Schisms',

E-Doc Link: <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/407.pdf>

The war in Iraq has had a seismic impact on international perceptions of Britain and British foreign policy, yet there is a big contrast between the cacophony of debate in the United States on the political and diplomatic fall-out of Iraq for US grand strategy, and the relative lack of public and political debate about how UK public diplomacy needs to change to reflect

these new realities. The last two years have also made manifest the fracturing of the old blocs that shaped the cold War world into a new set of schisms: the fragmentation of the West; 'New' and 'Old' Europe; the bitter conflicts between moderates and extremists in the Arab and Muslim worlds; and the major power transition entailed by the rise of new global powers from the east and South. These changes have taken place in a new diplomatic environment where the force of global public opinion, the revolution in information and communications technology, and the growing need to establish multilateral coalitions, place relationships with international publics at the heart of any foreign policy strategy.

Hill, J., M. McLoone and P. Hainsworth (eds.) (1994) *Border crossing: film in Ireland, Britain and Europe.*, Belfast, Institute of Irish studies, the Queen's University of Belfast in assoc. with the University of Ulster and the British Film Institute., ISBN: 0-85-170-4891, 0-85-389-504-X, United Kingdom

Collection of essays on the economic and cultural significance of Europe for British and Irish filmmakers. Topics are among others the economic and cultural value of European cooperation, feature film production in a small country and, national cinema and cultural identity

Foreign & Commonwealth Office, (2005) Policy statement: a strong Britain in a strong Europe,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029391620>

Membership of the EU is good for Britain. Good for business, good for the environment, good for our people and good for the country. It is a fact that increasing numbers of people work for companies that rely on the trade and investment that the single market brings. Many people also benefit from EU funded education, training and environmental projects.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU - relations by region: South Eastern Europe,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392430>

The EU's key policy framework for the region is known as the Stabilisation and Association process (SAP). This offers the perspective of EU membership providing countries meet tough conditions on human rights, democracy, regional cooperation and economic reform. This contract with the region was launched at the Zagreb summit in November 2000. Dimensions of Relations between the EU and the region: The EU is playing a lead role building stability in the Western Balkans. Stabilisation and Association Agreements (SAAs) offer each country in the region a road map towards eventual EU Membership. These agreements cover political dialogue, support for political and economic reform, aid and trade relations. Countries must meet basic criteria for eligibility. These include democracy, electoral reform, media freedom, and respect for human and minority rights. Through its Common Foreign and Security Policy, the EU is working closely with NATO to resolve regional conflicts, notably in Macedonia. The UK supports the EU's increased involvement in security in the region; it is symbolic of the region's European future. The region provides a successful model of how the EU can work successfully with valued partners such as the US and NATO.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU - relations by regions : Russia, Eastern Europe, Transcaucasus & Central Asia,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392439>

The UK has close bilateral links with Russia, Eastern Europe, Transcaucasus and Central Asia, but there are areas where it makes sense for the UK to cooperate with our EU partners in developing a multilateral EU/third country relationship. The EU has signed Partnership and Cooperation Agreements with Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. These are the basis for wide-ranging cooperation, including political dialogue, trade, legislative approximation, human rights and good governance. The PCAs with Russia, Ukraine and Moldova entered into force on 1 December 1997, 1 March 1998 and 1 July 1998 respectively. The PCAs with Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan entered into force on 1 July 1999.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU - relations by region: Latin America,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392394>

An increasingly important part of Britain's relations with Latin America is taking place through the European Union. This is strongest in the field of trade, as would be expected of a customs union, but over recent years, this has also deepened into a political relationship. This was celebrated in May 2004 at the EU-Latin America and Caribbean Summit in Guadalajara, Mexico where Deputy Prime Minister John Prescott and FCO Minister Bill Rammell joined other EU, Latin American and Caribbean Heads of State and Government to discuss areas of common interest. Cultural relations are thus far confined to University exchanges funded by the EU.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU - relations by region: Caribbean,

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392403>

The Cotonou Agreement is the successor to the Lomé Conventions, and is the Partnership Agreement between the EU and 77 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries regulating trade, aid and development

## G e n e r a l / b a c k g r o u n d r e a d i n g

Department for Culture, Media and Sport, (2005) Annual report,

E-Doc Link: <http://www.culture.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/4260F578-4465-4B83-811F-DC7C50FDBA4E/0/DCMSAR2005fullreport.pdf>

One page of this 100-page report is dedicated to the DCMS' international role. It states that its 'purpose is to identify a common agenda around which UK bodies engaged in public diplomacy and can focus their individual and collective efforts.' The report mentions that they (DCMS) 'take a leading role in developing EU new cultural programmes, and in other areas such as broadcasting and audiovisual issues.' The UK Presidency of the EU in the second half of 2005 is mentioned, as is, the European capital of Culture for 2008 (Liverpool).

Osman, Amina, Brenda Leibowitz (2004) A framework for heritage, multi-culturalism and citizenship education, Commonwealth Secretariat, ISBN: 0-85092-755-2, United Kingdom Link

Following the 14th Conference of Commonwealth Education Ministers held in Halifax, Canada, in November 2000, the Commonwealth Secretariat organised a seminar with the theme 'A Commonwealth Framework for Heritage, Multiculturalism and Citizenship Education' in Johannesburg, South Africa, in April 2002. This publication was compiled from the papers and proceedings of the seminar. It is a result of collaborative work undertaken by educationalists, curriculum developers and leading experts to develop a framework for an innovative approach to citizenship education, to strengthen a culture of fairness, equity, tolerance and respect. This ground-breaking approach involves the key elements of heritage, multiculturalism and citizenship. The framework, easily adapted to individual countries, serves as a basis for organising curriculum and for teaching and learning resources.

Fisher, Rod, (2005) 2.4 International cultural cooperation, in the Compendium: cultural policies in Europe,

E-Doc Link: <http://www.culturalpolicies.net/unitedkingdom.htm>

"A considerable amount of international cultural cooperation is undertaken by individuals and organisations through networks, exchanges and personal contact. This is an integral dimension of the work of many organisations and individuals as well as the cultural and creative industries, which do much business overseas..."

Vickers, Rhiannon, (2004) 'The new public diplomacy: Britain and Canada compared' IN: The British Journal of Politics and International Relations, vol. 6(2), DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-856X.2004.00133.x, United Kingdom

This article examines the ways in which diplomacy is adapting in the information age, to the increased pressures and opportunities that changes in information and communication technologies and capabilities provide. The interaction of technological, economic, political

and social changes, such as globalisation, the development and rapid expansion of information and communication technologies, the increasing ability of citizens and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to access and use these technologies, and the rise of trans-national and cooperative security issues, are affecting the ways in which governments conduct their diplomacy. These changes are giving rise to what might be termed a 'new public diplomacy'. This can be characterised by a blurring of traditional distinctions between international and domestic information activities, between public and traditional diplomacy and between cultural diplomacy, marketing and news management. The article focuses on a comparison of Britain and Canada. It argues that, in Britain, the new public diplomacy features diplomacy to project a particular image to an overseas audience, which is largely treated as a passive recipient of diplomacy. However, in Canada, the new public diplomacy is characterised by a more inclusive approach to diplomacy, enabling citizen groups and NGOs to play a greater role in international affairs.

Austin, Dr. Greg, (2004) Political change in Russia: implications for Britain,  
E-Doc Link: <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/329.pdf>

Written by FPC Research Director, Dr Greg Austin, with a foreword by Robin Cook MP, this pamphlet argues that a worrying shift towards authoritarianism has occurred in Russia in recent years. Britain and the EU must use their leverage to reverse the attacks made on hard-won democratic freedoms and renew the democratic dialogue with Russia.

EFAH, Interarts (2003) Study on cultural cooperation in Europe: Annex 1 - National reports - Great Britain,

E-Doc Link: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/sources\\_info/pdf-word/annex1national\\_reports3.pdf](http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/sources_info/pdf-word/annex1national_reports3.pdf)

This report outlines the main structures for cultural cooperation operating in the UK. It confines itself to looking mainly at cultural cooperation inside the EU.

Foreign & Commonwealth Office, (2005) Britain and the EU : EU policy for Britain's Overseas Countries and territories (OCTs),

E-Doc Link:

<http://www.fco.gov.uk/servlet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029392475>

The OCT Decision, agreed in 2001, replaces the previous, ten year OCT Decision of 1991. It sets out sets out the framework for the EU's cooperation with the Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) of the Member States.

Eleven of the UK's Overseas Territories are included in the Decision: Anguilla, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, the British Virgin Islands, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Montserrat, Pitcairn, St. Helena and Dependencies, South Georgia and the Sandwich Islands, and Turks and Caicos Islands. Bermuda is not included at its own request.

The framework, set out in The OCT Decision of 1991, conforms to the EU's aspirations of a new, more just and balanced international economic order. The aim of The OCT Decision is to promote and accelerate economic, cultural and social development and to strengthen the economic structures of the OCT.<sup>35</sup>

#### Notes

- 1 The Belgian governance structure is actually more complex; here it has been simplified for clarity's sake. For a detailed and clear description of the structure of governance as it relates to cultural policy see: Timmermans, 2003.
- 2 Source: Elena Theodoulou-Charalambous, Cultural Officer-Music Cultural Policy Adviser, email communication 4th July 2005
- 3 Website of the Ministry of Culture, accessed 2005
- 4 Weidebaum, 2003
- 5 Weidebaum, 2003
- 6 Ernst & Young report, 2004
- 7 Website of the MFA's Department of Communication and Culture, accessed 2005
- 8 Website of the MFA's Department of Communication and Culture, accessed 2005
- 9 Ministry of Education, 2003

- 10 Alliances Françaises are housed in Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Czech Republic, United Kingdom, Bulgaria, Georgia, Israel and notably 4 offices in Russia. Instituts Français are housed in Denmark, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Bulgaria, Croatia, Romania (with 2 antennae cultural services), Morocco, the Ukraine and Syria. Also an Institut d'études françaises exist in Turkey. Centres culturels Français are housed in Germany, Italy, Estonia, Algeria, Georgia and Macedonia. Centres de coopération culturelle linguistique are housed in Estonia, Finland, Norway and Egypt. Services de coopération et d'action culturelle are housed in Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, United Kingdom and the Czech Republic, Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Macedonia, Norway, Romania, Russia, the Vatican City, Turkey and the Ukraine. A Mission culturelle française au Liban exists in Lebanon.
- 11 Alliances Françaises are housed in Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Gambia, South Africa, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Instituts Français are housed in Kenya and South Africa. Centres Culturels Français are housed in Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria. Centres français de culture et de coopération are housed in Mozambique, Namibia Niger and Rwanda. Kenya also houses a Maison française. Instituts français de recherche en Afrique (antenne) in Nigeria Services de coopération et d'action culturelle exist in Berundi, Cameroon, Djibouti, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Namibia, Niger, 2 in Nigeria, Uganda, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- 12 In Asia, Alliances Françaises are housed in Bahrain, Brunei, India, Japan, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand, Taiwan-China and the United Arab Emirates. Instituts Français are housed in India, Taiwan and an Institut Français d'Etudes sur l'Asie Centrale (IFEAC) in Uzbekistan. Furthermore there are 4 Instituts franco-japonais in Japan; Centres culturels français in Afganistan, Cambodia, Qatar; a Centre de documentation universitaire, scientifique et technique in India; a Centre culturel et de coopération linguistique and an Institut Français du Proche-Orient in Jordan; a Centre culturel et de coopération linguistique in Laos; a Centre culturel et de cooperation and an antenna office in Vietnam and; a Centre culturel et de coopération linguistique in Yemen; Offices of the Service de coopération et d'action culturelle exist in Afganhistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Laos, Nepal, Oman, Uzbekistan, Pakistan, Qatar, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam and Yemen.
- 13 In Latin and Caribbean countries (LAC) there are Alliances Françaises in Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Granada, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, St Kitts-Nevis and St Lucia, Trinidad-Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela. A Maison de France and Centre de documentation technique in Brazil ;an Institut franco-chilien in Chile and Haiti ; an Institut français d'études andines (IFEA) in Peru and a Centre culturel et de coopération - Institut français d'Amérique Latine (CCC-IFAL) in Mexico ; Venezuela houses a Centre de documentation universitaire, scientifique et technique and there are Services de coopération et d'action culturelle in Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, St Lucia, Uruguay and Venezuela.
- 14 Germany houses 64 Goethe Institute's within the European Union including: The Netherlands (2), Denmark, Greece (4), Spain (3), Germany (17), France (7), Slovakia, Belgium, Hungary, Ireland, Italy (8), United Kingdom (3), Finland (2), Poland (2), Portugal (2), Slovenia, Luxembourg, Czech Republic (2), Latvia, Lithuania, Sweden, Estonia. In addition Germany houses 28 Goethe Institute's in neighbouring non- EU countries including: Belarus, Turkey (3), Jordan, Israel (2), Lebanon, Palestine Serbia and Montenegro, Croatia, Romania (2), Egypt (2), Algeria, Ukraine, Russia (2), Morocco (3), Tunisia, Georgia, Norway, Iceland, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria. It is interesting to note that 12 new Goethe-Institutes have been established in the Soviet succession states including also Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, plus 32 reading rooms, apart from other local contact points and the subsidies for the 3 Goethe Institutes in the possible EU accession state Turkey, have hardly been cut

contrary to those of many Goethe Institutes` in other parts of the world (i.e. certain parts of Asia excluded).

- 15 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (2005) Italian Euro-Mediterranean initiatives, E-Doc Link: [http://www.esteri.it/eng/4\\_27\\_58\\_52.asp](http://www.esteri.it/eng/4_27_58_52.asp) Italy  
The birth of the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures, the evolution of the Euro-Mediterranean Investment Facility and Partnership (FEMIP) and the inclusion, with consultative functions, of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly in the Barcelona Process, are some of the more significant results achieved on the occasion of the 6th Euro-Mediterranean Conference held in Naples on 2 and 3 December 2003. The Naples Conference, whose participants included the Foreign Ministers of the enlarged EU and the Foreign Ministers of Third Mediterranean Countries in the Barcelona Process (Israel, PNA, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, Jordan, Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey) contributed to re-launching the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership launched in Barcelona in 1995 with the 1st Euro-Mediterranean Conference.
- 16 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (2005) USA-Italy: An Alliance that Bridges the Atlantic, E-Doc Link: [http://www.esteri.it/eng/4\\_27\\_56\\_40.asp](http://www.esteri.it/eng/4_27_56_40.asp)  
“...From the United States’ point of view, our country has been an important ally and “global partner”, particularly given our capacity for dialogue and mediation with the various components of the international community. During the Cold War, with its territory stretching toward the Balkans and the East, Italy provided the US with a geopolitical capital of the utmost importance. With the end of the confrontation between the two blocs, this aspect has been somewhat diminished in significance, and the strategic importance of the former is highlighted in conjunction with Italy’s role as a cultural force....”
- 17 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (2005) General principles of Italian policy in Asia, E-Doc Link: [http://www.esteri.it/eng/4\\_27\\_54\\_24.asp](http://www.esteri.it/eng/4_27_54_24.asp)  
On the Indian sub-continent, together with its EU partners, Italian diplomacy has been working for some time to give the European Union a more active role in a region of growing political and economic interest. It is committed to making all possible efforts for peace and stability in the area (normalisation of Indian-Pakistani relations, the peace process in Sri Lanka). Italy was directly involved in the events leading to the independence of East Timor, participating in the multinational force and helping build the new State’s institutions. Special attention is paid to the situation on the Korean peninsula. In all venues, the EU in particular, Italy supports the need to encourage the process of inter-Korean reconciliation, a building block of regional and global stability and security. On the rest of the Asian continent, our country has contributed with its observers and numerous missions for electoral monitoring.
- 18 Italy has an Istituto Italiano in China (Beijing), Afghanistan (Kabul), South Korea (Seoul), Japan (Tokyo and Kyoto), India (New Delhi), Singapore and Indonesia (Jakarta).
- 19 In Africa, there are offices of the Istituto Italiano housed in Ethiopia (Addis Abeba - an former colony), Kenya (Nairobi) and South Africa (Pretoria).
- 20 Italy has a number of offices of the Istituto Italiano in Latin America including Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paolo), Chile (Santiago de Chile), Colombia (Bogota), Guatemala, Mexico (Mexico City), Peru (Lima), Uruguay (Montevideo) and Venezuela (Caracas).
- 21 Ilczuk, Dorota Compendium of cultural policies [www.culturalpolicies.net](http://www.culturalpolicies.net)
- 22 In Africa, cultural agreements have been signed with Angola, Benin, Cape Verde, Congo, Guinea Bissau, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles Islands, and Zambia.
- 23 Furthermore there is an Instituto Camões in Brazil and cultural agreements have been signed with Argentina, Brazil, Columbia, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.
- 24 Institutos Cervantes are housed in: Portugal (Lisbon), France (Bordeaux, Lyon, Paris, Toulouse), Italy (Milan, Naples, Rome), Germany (Munich, Bremen, Berlin) the United Kingdom (London , Manchester), Ireland (Dublin), The Netherlands (Utrecht), Hungary (Budapest), Poland (Warsaw), Czech Republic (Prague), Austria (Vienna), Greece (Athens) and Sweden (Stockholm). In addition, specific cultural cooperation agreements through the Ministry for Foreign affairs have been signed with 18 EU member countries including Germany, Austria, Slovakia, Finland, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Poland, Belgium, Slovenia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta and the Czech Republic.
- 25 Institutos Cervantes are housed in 14 neighbouring countries including: Turkey (Istanbul), Romania (Bucharest), Bulgaria (Sofia), Serbia (Belgrade), Croatia (Zagreb), Russia (Moscow), Morocco (Rabat, Casablanca, Fez, Tanger), Algeria (Algiers), Tunisia (Tunis), Egypt (Cairo), Jordan (Amman), Lebanon (Beirut), Syria (Damascus) and Israel (Tel Aviv). In addition, specific cultural cooperation agreements have been signed through the Ministry for

- Foreign affairs with Georgia, Romania, Andorra, Morocco, Bulgaria, Croatia, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russia, Switzerland, Israel, Syria and the Ukraine.
- 26 Institutos Cervantes are housed in the Philippines (Manila); the USA (New York, Chicago and Albuquerque), Brazil (Sao Paolo and Rio de Janeiro) and Tahiti (Tetua). Furthermore Spain has signed specific cultural cooperation agreements through the Ministry for Foreign affairs with Korea, India, Brazil, Mexico and Japan.
  - 27 E.g. "Human Rights in Swedish Foreign Policy," "Democracy and Human Rights," and "Rights of the Poor."
  - 28 Apart from the Institut Néerlandais in Paris and the Erasmus House in Jakarta, the Netherlands does not maintain a network of cultural institutes. However its embassies are partly responsible for the implementation of international cultural policy.
  - 29 Commonwealth secretariat website, accessed June 2005
  - 30 Leonard, Mark, (2005) British public diplomacy 'in the age of Schisms', Page 38  
E-Doc Link: <http://fpc.org.uk/fsblob/407.pdf>  
The war in Iraq has had a seismic impact on international perceptions of Britain and British foreign policy, yet there is a big contrast between the cacophony of debate in the United States on the political and diplomatic fall-out of Iraq for US grand strategy, and the relative lack of public and political debate about how UK public diplomacy needs to change to reflect these new realities.
  - 31 Including: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Russia, Norway, Kosovo, Republic of Macedonia, Morocco, Palestine, Romania, Russia, Serbia and Montenegro, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey and the Ukraine.
  - 32 The British Council maintains offices in: Afghanistan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Brunai, Burma, China, Hong Kong (China), India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. The British Council is represented in all the Arabian small emirates.
  - 33 The British Council maintains offices in: Botswana, Cameroon, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe and South Africa.
  - 34 The British Council is represented in 10 Latin American countries : Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru, Trinidad and Venezuela.