

**PARTENARIAT EUROMED**

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**VADE-MECUM OF THE INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE SINCE THE
BARCELONA CONFERENCE****Introduction**

This note intends to provide a background for the intercultural cooperation in the framework of the Barcelona Process; it aims at giving an overall picture of the acquis with a view to facilitate deliberations of the Euromed Committee and enhance its coordinating and monitoring role in this regard.

The Barcelona Process has recognised from the outset the dialogue between cultures as an essential component which has given an extraordinary breadth and quality in the development of relations between the EU and its Mediterranean partners ; equally, the fulfilment of common aims by working together in areas as diverse as trade, transport, migrations etc. characteristic of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership's comprehensive approach , give added value, promote reciprocal knowledge and understanding and improve the perception of each other. The political decisions, workshops, regional programmes and national initiatives address the need to bring closer the people of the region; it should also be noted that governmental action has been significantly complemented by important contributions by other actors such as the Civil Forum, the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly or the Anna Lindh Foundation.

Given the breadth of the subject the compilation contained in the annexes , is intended as a rolling document to be completed by additional initiatives in this field.

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SUMMARY OF THE MAIN EUROMED MINISTERIAL CONCLUSIONS

1. **The First Euro-Mediterranean Conference held in Barcelona, in November 1995**, adopted the **Barcelona Declaration** which provided the basis for the development of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in the political, economic and cultural fields; thus for the first time special emphasis was given to the “better understanding and the mutual respect between cultures and civilisations”. A variety of regional activities would aim at improving educational and training systems, control demographic growth, reduce migratory pressures and fight racism, xenophobia and intolerance. Specific areas related to cultural heritage, audio-visual cooperation, youth, media and the role of women.
2. **The First Conference of the Ministers of Culture in Bologna** on 22-23 April 1996, produced broad guidelines underlining the need to conserve and enhance the cultural heritage based on the highlighting of the heritage, exchanging experience in the areas of institutional support, legislation and the protection and movement of cultural assets, promoting knowledge of the heritage through the dissemination of information, the use of multimedia techniques and training in related skills and professions. The Euromed Heritage Regional Programme was launched following those guidelines.
3. **The Second Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Malta** in April 1997 acknowledged the need to pursue the dialogue between cultures and civilisations and widen the scope of cultural cooperation in order to achieve the objectives of the Barcelona Declaration; special emphasis was given to the audio-visual field
4. **The Ad Hoc Ministerial Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held, in Palermo**, on 3-4 June 1998 welcomed the five- point programme labelled “The Stockholm Conclusions” (cooperation in education and youth, media cooperation, cooperation at civil society and government levels on the human dimension, develop cultural exchanges) and recognised the need to pursue a dialogue between cultures and civilisations, widen the scope of cultural cooperation give emphasis to the audio-visual area, increase visibility and awareness of the partnership and to consolidate cultural cooperation, in larger framework programmes.
5. **The Second Conference of the Ministers of Culture, held in Rhodes** on 25-26 September 1998, represented an enhancement and a continuation of the Bologna Conference by acknowledging the contribution of the Thessaloniki Conference on 15 November 1997, which focussed on the development of the audiovisual sector and endorsed the five point programme agreed upon during the “Stockholm Workshop on Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations” (23-24 April 1998). During that Conference Euromed Partners presented a first series of ideas and initiatives in this field. They welcomed the relaunch of the decentralised cooperation programme (Med Campus, Med Media, Med Urbs)
6. **The Euromed Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Valencia**, on 22-23 April 2002, took note of the principle of creating a Euro-Mediterranean Foundation to promote a dialogue between cultures and civilisations and to increase the visibility of the Barcelona Process through intellectual, cultural and civil society exchanges; it also adopted an Action Programme for the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations

focussing in particular on youth, education and the media which contained several concrete activities proposed by both EU and Mediterranean partners. It proposed, inter alia, to extend the higher education programme Tempus, to the non-candidate Mediterranean Partners.

7. **The Mid-term Euromed Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Crete, on 26-27 May 2003**, adopted the Guiding Principles for the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations which recognised inter alia the decisive role in this context of the Euromed Foundation for dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations ; it explicitly supported cooperation, inter alia, in the fields of Youth, Education and the Media.
8. **The Euromed Ministerial Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Naples (Barcelona VI) on 2-3 December 2003**, decided to strengthen the existing instrument (Euromed Heritage entering its phase III in 2003), launched the Euromed Youth Platform and agreed on the modalities for launching the Euromed Foundation; they also noted the report of President's Prodi High Level Group, presented in October 2003, in Alexandria. defining the main principles that should guide the dialogue of peoples and cultures in the region and that should guide the functioning of the Foundation; efforts in education would increase through the extension to Mediterranean partners of the Tempus Meda programme; it acknowledged the contributions of Netd@ays and eSchola programmes, aiming at the use of new technologies in primary and secondary education.
9. **The Mid-term Ministerial meeting held in Dublin on 5-6 May 2004** reached agreement on the 'Foundation to be known as "The Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures"' and accepted the offer of Egypt and Sweden that it should have its headquarters in Alexandria Library, in Egyptian tandem with the Swedish Institute in Alexandria. They also agreed following offers by Cyprus, Italy and Malta that in its activities with the network of networks, the Foundation would be particularly attentive to supporting events in those countries and welcomed the readiness of Italy and Malta to provide special assistance to the Foundation at its starting phase. They noted the preparation of phase II of Euromed Audio-visual and the successful implementation of Euromed Heritage phase III; they confirmed their willingness to create a Euro-Mediterranean area of Higher Education based on the EULAC Common Space for Higher Education and on the Tempus Meda programme.
10. **The Euro-Mediterranean Meeting of Foreign Affairs held in the Hague, on 29-30 November 2004**, welcomed the formal adoption of the Statute of the Foundation and the first constituent meeting of the representatives of the national networks held in Brussels. They underlined the need to fight against extremism, radicalisation, incitement, racism, discrimination and xenophobia ; the work of the Youth Platform was acknowledged and the promotion of mobility and exchanges was underlined as a means for the youth to discover the diversity of cultures.
11. **The VIIth Euro-Mediterranean Conference Of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, held in Luxembourg on 30-31 May 2005**, recognised the role of the Anna Lindh Foundation, inaugurated in Alexandria on 20 April 2005 in the field of culture, to contribute in increasing the visibility of the Barcelona Process through intellectual and cultural exchanges by acting as network of networks of the thirty five partners, and reinforcing the role of civil society; it underlined the importance of the Euromed Heritage and Youth Regional Programmes. The Euromed Civil Forum held in

Luxembourg on 1-3 April 2005 was the first one to be prepared and organised by the Euromed Non governmental platform.

12. **The 10th Anniversary Euro-Mediterranean Summit that was held in Barcelona on 27-28 November 2005**, recognised the crucial role of education for political, social and economic development ; in the Five Year Work Programme undertook to improve equitable access to quality education through a set of ambitious targets and measures which include inter alia the significant increase in funding devoted to education in the Mediterranean region, the increase of school enrolment rates, improve education opportunities for girls and women as a basic right, strengthen the quality of education and its relevance to the labour market, enhance the networking with and between universities in the region, increase involvement of civil society, launch scholarship schemes for university students and increase mobility for Higher Education staff, strengthen youth dialogue through the Euromed Youth Platform, cooperate for combating discrimination racism and xenophobia, increasing tolerance, understanding and respect of all religions and cultures, enhance the role of the media for the development of intercultural dialogue. Through the adoption of a Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, it also confirmed that it would reject any attempt to associate terrorism with any nation, culture or religion.

1. A REVIEW OF THE MAIN EUROMED ACTIVITIES AND PROGRAMMES

Euromed HERITAGE Regional Programme for Euro-Mediterranean Cultural Heritage		
Type of Action: MEDA funded Regional Programme		
BUDGET: € 17.2 million (phase I) € 30 million (phase II) € 10 million (phase III)	START DATE: 1997 (phase I) 2001 (phase II) 2003 (phase III)	DURATION: 6 years (phase I) 7 years (phase II) 5 years (phase III)

During the Ministerial Conference held in Bologna on Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage, the Ministers considered cultural heritage as a high priority field of action, due to the richness and needs of this domain, its visibility for a broad public and its effects on cultural tourism and creation of employment.

OBJECTIVES

The Euromed Heritage programme has been launched, aiming at the preservation and development of the Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage.

DESCRIPTION

The Programme covers 4 areas:

- Highlighting heritage by establishing an inventory and promoting networking of historical sites and cultural institutions, and by promoting high-quality cultural tourism.
- Heritage policy support (institutional support and legislation) through exchange of experiences, and transfers of know-how and technical assistance.
- Knowledge of heritage through the dissemination of information, the use of multimedia techniques, awareness programmes with the public and decision-makers, as well as making an inventory of Mediterranean heritage, know-how, methodology and techniques.
- Training in skills related to heritage and cultural activities.

After the first call for proposals, 16 projects were launched, concerning both material and non-material cultural heritage. Five new contracts were signed in December 2002 for a duration of maximum 18 months. All projects are now completed and a final evaluation has been carried out.

The Euromed Heritage programme was reinforced at the end of 2000 by adding € 30 million for its second phase and in 2003 by adding € 10 million to fund four projects from the reserve list of the Euromed Heritage II call for proposals.

As a result, eleven Euromed Heritage II projects started their activities in 2002, and four Euromed Heritage III projects started in 2004 mostly for a period of three years, covering three areas of intervention:

- Knowledge: development of research, communication and inventories of material and immaterial heritage.
- Human resources: development of innovative training systems, circulation of know-how.

- Development: integrated management of heritage development, awareness of heritage in related economic sectors, public and private investment.

Euromed Heritage I Projects

Title	Co-ordinator	Countries	Budget (€)	Objective
CORPUS http://www.meda-corpus.net	Ecole d'Avignon (France)	Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey, Belgium, Spain, Finland, Greece, Portugal	1,041,050	Conservation of traditional Mediterranean architecture
SALAMBO	FEMP Council of Europe (Int./France)	Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Italy, Portugal, Greece	272,812	Professional qualification for architectural heritage arts
IPAMED	Institut National du Patrimoine (Tunisia)	France, Algeria, Palestinian Authority, France, Italy	1,120,050	Computerised cartography of the historical heritage
RIAS	Ministerio de Education Generaldes bellas Artes y Bienes Culturales (Spain)	Portugal, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal	285,379	Organisation of a Euro-Mediterranean Forum for Underwater Archaeological Heritage (F.E.M.A.M)
MAGHREB HERITAGE TRAINING	ICCROM (Int. /Italy)	Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Belgium, Spain, France, Italy	2,622,635	Conservation and restoration of the Maghreb cultural heritage. Post-graduate training course in Algiers, Rabat and Tunis
UNIMED HERIT	UNIMED (Italy)	Italy, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Germany, Spain, Greece, Portugal	404,565	Post-graduate training course in cultural heritage and heritage management
PISA http://www.pisanet.org	IMED (Italy)	Italy, Algeria, Israel, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Germany, France, Greece	3,210,037	Integrated programming of archaeological sites
UNIMED SYMPOSIUM	UNIMED (Italy)	Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey, Germany, Spain, France, Greece, Italy, Portugal	114,440	Conference on intangible culture
MUSEUM WITH NO FRONTIERS http://www.mwnf.org	OING MSF (Austria)	Austria, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey, Spain, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden	1,604,460	Exhibition trail on Islamic art and civilisation in the Mediterranean
UNIMED AUDIT	UNIMED (Italy)	Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Syria, Italy, Portugal	324,130	Comparison intervention policies for cultural heritage
LES FETES DU SOLEIL	Municipality of Siena (Italy)	Italy, Israel, Jordan, Malta, Tunisia, France, Portugal	646,272	Knowledge and dissemination of cultural intangible heritage: the traditional and popular festivities
EXPO 2000	City of Hildesheim (Germany)	Germany, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Spain, Greece, France, Italy, Portugal	58,840 + 400,000	Exhibition on Euromed cultural heritage in connection with EXPO 2000 in Hanover
EURO-MEDITERRANEAN HERITAGE DAYS	Fondation Roi Baudouin (Belgium)	Belgium, Cyprus, Jordan, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Spain, France, Italy, Greece	146,625	Feasibility study for extending the European Heritage Days to non-European Mediterranean countries
MANUMED	Centre de Conservation du Livre (France)	France, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Spain, Greece, Sweden	1,540,381	Safeguard and development of the heritage of libraries in the Near East
MUSEO-MED	ICOM (Greece)	Greece, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Malta, Cyprus	97,089	Technical assistance in museology and in museography
SAVING	City of Hildesheim	Germany, Algeria, Cyprus,	210,000	"Saving Cultural Heritage"

CULTURAL HERITAGE EXHIBITION	(Germany)	Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, Spain, Greece, France, Italy, Portugal		Exhibition
CORPUS LEVANT	Ecole D'Avignon (France)	Lebanon, Syria, Spain, France	334,000	Traditional architecture in Syria and Lebanon
ENCYCLOPEDIE DE LA MEDITERRANEE	SECUM – Sciences, Education et Cultures en Méditerranée (Italie)	Spain, Malta, Morocco, Algeria, Italy	227,000	Research and editing
COURS DU PATRIMOINE DU MAGHREB II	Ecole Nationale d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (Tunisie)	Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Italy, France, Spain	282,450	Scholarships for professionals from Maghreb
ISLAMIC ART IN THE MEDITERRANEAN II	Musée Sans Frontières (Belgique)	Tunisia, Palestinian Authority, Morocco, United Kingdom	133,765	Palestinian Exhibition : « Pilgrimage, Science and Sufism – Islamic Art in the West Bank and Gaza »
VOIR & SEE MANUMED	Centre de Conservation du Livre (France)	Algeria, Jordan, Morocco, Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Lebanon, Greece, Spain, Sweden	85,000	Visibility of Manumed

Euromed Heritage II Projects:

Title	Co-ordinator	Other countries	EC contribution (€)
DELTA : développement de Systèmes Culturels Territoriaux www.imednet.it/delta/	Instituto per il Mediterraneo (Italy)	Italy, France, Greece, Spain, Algeria, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority	2,915,896
PRODECOM : Produits, Développement, Communication www.chbeauxarts-prodecom.org	Chambre des beaux arts de la Méditerranée (France)	France, Greece, Algeria, Morocco, Turkey	643,637
Filières innovantes, savoir-faire locaux et partenariat euro-méditerranéen www.savoirs.polimi.it	Politecnico de Milano (Italy)	Italy, France, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey, Morocco, Syria	3,000,000
La navigation du savoir www.navigationsavoir.net	Université de Malte	Malta, France, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Cyprus, Tunisia	3,000,000
The Mediterranean Voices and Cultural Practice in Mediterranean Cities www.med-voices.org	University of North London	UK, France, Italy, Spain, Egypt, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Turkey	2,879,771
MEDIMUSES www.medimuses.gr	En Chordais (Greece)	Ireland, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, UK, Jordan, Cyprus, Lebanon	2,998,192
TEMPER Training, Education, Management and Prehistory in the Mediterranean www.temper-euromed.org	Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Cambridge (UK)	UK, Greece, Israel, Malta, Turkey	1,113,902
Patrimoines partagés www.patrimoinespartages.org	CNRS Délégation DR 8 (France)	France, Greece, Italy, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia	2,604,424
IKONOS Creation of new	Malta	Malta, Greece, UK, Algeria, Cyprus, Jordan,	2,535,092

cultural heritage horizons through distance learning nodes in the Mediterranean www.ikonosheritage.org	Center for Restoration	Morocco	
Unimed Cultural Heritage II www.heritage.uni-med.net	Università del Mediterraneo (Italy)	Italy, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey	1,516,890
Defence Systems in Mediterranean Coasts www.medanet.info/	Centro de Investigación para el Desarrollo (Spain)	Spain, Egypt, Greece, Portugal, Syria, Italy	2,343,093

Euromed Heritage III Projects:

Discover Islamic Art	Musée Sans Frontières (int)	Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	2.676.241
REHABIMED	Collegi d'Aparelladors i Arquitectes Tècnics de Barcelona, Barcelona (Spain)	Spain, France, Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia	2.743.501
QANTARA	Institut du Monde Arabe (France)	France, Spain, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Jordania, Lebanon	2.934.811
Byzantium Early Islam	Elliniki Etairia (Greece)	Greece, Italy, Cyprus, Palestinian Authority, Israël	990.175

Other initiative financed under Euromed HERITAGE:

Regional Management and Support Unit (RMSU)	ICCD (Italy)	Regional	3.500.000
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More Information:

<http://www.euromedheritage.net>

http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/euromedheritage-proj_en.pdf

Brochures: EUROMED HERITAGE "creating a future that cares for the past" (English and French), Euromed Heritage II – III : projects and partners/projets et partenaires

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Euromed Audiovisual Regional Programme for Euro-Mediterranean Audiovisual Co-operation		
Type of Action: MEDA funded Regional Programme		
BUDGET: € 20 million (phase I) € 15 million (phase II)	START DATE: 2000 (phase I) 2005 (phase II)	DURATION: 4 years (phase I) 3 years (phase II)

In April 1997 the second Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Foreign Ministers in Malta chose the audio-visual sector as one of the priority areas for the social, cultural and human Chapter of the Barcelona Process. Government experts of the Euro-Mediterranean partners then defined the major axes of audio-visual co-operation at the Thessaloniki Conference in November 1997. Much has been achieved since then in the way of audio-visual co-operation between the two sides of the Mediterranean within the Euromed Audiovisual Regional Programme.

OBJECTIVES

The Euromed Audiovisual I Programme giving substance to the Thessaloniki conclusions aims at new forms of co-operation between European and South Mediterranean operators in the audio-visual sector. The programme supports regional multi-annual projects in the fields of television and cinema, particularly in the following areas: preservation of archives; creation, production and co-production; broadcasting, distribution and circulation of audio-visual products. Its specific objectives are:

- to develop the audio-visual sector in the Southern Mediterranean region via co-operation between operators;
- to promote the transfer of technology and know-how;
- to promote vocational training;
- to encourage co-operation between producers and distributors at Euro-Mediterranean level;
- to enhance the region's audiovisual and film heritage;
- to encourage the promotion and distribution of films from the EU and the Mediterranean Partners.

Euromed Audiovisual aims to contribute to mutual understanding between the peoples of Europe and the South Mediterranean region, by emphasising their common values and the richness of the region's cultural diversity. Promoting Euro-Mediterranean dialogue between cultures and civilisations, the programme thus fulfils one of the major objectives of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

DESCRIPTION

The Euromed-Audiovisual Programme is a key instrument for inter-cultural dialogue between the Mediterranean Partners and the European Union. All sensitive issues of audio-visual policy are addressed, like for instance the identification of structuring themes, the creation of an area of co-operation for the economic and cultural development of audio-visual media or direct support to the sector. Pictures and media techniques are overwhelmingly and increasingly present in the dissemination and acquisition of knowledge, and in the assertion of cultural diversity. This is why the Programme has a very special place at the heart of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. The social, cultural and human partnership facilitates understanding between cultures, and exchanges between civil society players

Following these objectives, the European Commission launched a Call for proposals for the first Euromed Audiovisual Programme in August 1998 that resulted in six projects being implemented since February/March 2000. In less than four years, the MEDA funded Euromed Audiovisual Regional Programme has achieved significant results in fields as diverse as the circulation of films

between the two shores of the Mediterranean, the preservation of the South Mediterranean's audio-visual heritage, the training of professionals, and the production of cartoons and documentaries. In broader terms, the Programme has enabled audio-visual professionals from the 27 countries and territories (now 35) to get closer together within the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership, and so to lay the first milestones on the way to a common audio-visual area.

The programme's second phase, Euromed Audiovisual II (€ 15 million for 2005-2007) will aim to develop training and provide technical assistance for drawing up new legislation, and to re-focus grants towards distributing, disseminating and screening Mediterranean films for cinema and television.

In addition, while the Euromed Audiovisual I Programme has been more specifically geared towards supporting production so as to bring about the emergence of a Mediterranean film market, the priorities announced for Phase II should rather lead to co-ordination among the most efficient distributors in order to ensure that European and Mediterranean films will be simultaneously released in cinemas in 2004-2007. Another objective will be to facilitate the establishment of a coherent production-distribution-screening process.

On the basis of consultations with every Ministry and administration, and industry organisations, and to respond to the problems raised in every trade and country, support will be provided by either sending experts or encouraging institutional twinning operations. As regards protecting films against piracy, technical assistance will be provided for raising awareness among the Partners' public administrations. In addition, support will be provided for 4 priority activities under the new Programme:

- Development, distribution, promotion and exploitation of audiovisual projects;
- Archive conservation;
- Raising awareness among Mediterranean Partners of the regulation related protection of audio-visual projects;
- Support to vocational training.

The establishment by national authorities of some regulation for the trade in order to provide a more secure basis for its development will be supported. Technical assistance will also be offered for harmonising legislation among Mediterranean Partners, based on EU existing instruments such as the "Television without frontiers" and the copyright directives.

A 'Vocational Training' strand will be developed with support from the MEDIA-Training Programme. Mediterranean audio-visual professionals will be offered a choice of training courses that will cover technical domains such as scriptwriting and learning to use digital equipment, as well as legal and financial aspects like financial engineering, production and co-production management, and marketing.

Archive conservation has been mentioned as such by national authorities from many Mediterranean Partners as concerning conservation and restoration of audio-visual works (television, cinema and radio).



More Information:		
Euromed Special Feature on Euro-Mediterranean audiovisual co-operation, July 2001		
http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/publication/special_feature24_en.pdf		
http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/projects/med/regional/audiovisual_en.htm		
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Projects of the Euromed Audiovisual I programme

Title	Co-ordinator	Co-ordinates	Countries involved	EU Grant (€)	Objective
EUROPA CINEMAS (cinema – support fund to distributors and exhibitors)	Claude-Eric Poiroux Director General Europa Cinémas (France)	54 rue Beaubourg 75003 Paris – France	15 countries of the EU and all the Mediterranean partners countries: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Syria, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey, Cyprus	4,530,000	Support fund for the distribution and exploitation of European and South Mediterranean films in the Mediterranean Partners. Support to exhibitors for programming South Mediterranean films in the EU countries.
		tel: +33-1-42715370 fax: +33-1-42714755			
		E-mail: europacinema@magic.fr http://www.europa-cinemas.org			
MEDEA (cinema / television – support fund for development of audiovisual works)	Alicia Gallardo Empresa Pública de Gestión de Programas Culturales (Spain)	C/ Santa Teresa nº8 41004 Seville – Spain	Belgium, France, Netherlands, Spain, Israel, Malta, Morocco, Turkey (final beneficiaries come from all Mediterranean Partners and many EU countries)	4,000,000	Support mechanism for the development (pre-production) phase of 87 co-productions (documentaries and fiction films) and implementation of 11 training modules for producers.
		tel: +34-95-5037250 fax: +34-95-5037265			
		E-mail: programamedea.epgpc@juntadeandalucia.es http://www.programamedea.com			
CINEMA MED (cinema – travelling festival + training + film restoration)	Michele Capasso, President Fondazione Laboratorio Mediterraneo (Italy)	Via Depretis, 130 80 133 Napoli – Italy	France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia	1,160,000	1) Promotion of Mediterranean Partners' films through the organisation of a travelling festival devoted to Arab cinematography of the Mediterranean region. 2) Organisation of training modules on the theoretical and practical aspects of script writing. 3) Film restoration and organisation of a retrospective devoted to Salah Abu Seif, an Egyptian filmmaker.
		Tel: +39-81-5523033 Fax: +39-81-4203273			
		E-mail: mediterraneo@mbx.idn.it http://www.cinemamed.org http://medlab.org			
CAPMED (television – audiovisual archives)	Nancy Angel Institut National de l'Audiovisuel (France)	Rue de la Charité, 2 13002 Marseille – France	France, Greece, Italy, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, Turkey	3,825,000	Preservation and restoration of TV archives in the Mediterranean Partners and the creation of a reference database of these archives linked to the Internet.
		tel: +33-4-91143340 fax: +33-4-91143345			
		E-mail: nangel@ina.fr http://www.cap-med.net			
ELLES... AUX ABORDS DE L'AN 2000 (television – documentary)	Marianne Khoury MISR International Films (Egypt)	35 Champollion street 11511 Cairo – Egypt	Denmark, France Algeria, Egypt, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia (film directors from other Mediterranean Partners could join)	1,200,000	Co-production of a TV series of 12 episodes about at least 24 prominent Mediterranean Arab women distinguished by their leading roles in their societies due to their artistic or literary talent, or to their feminist political commitment
		tel: +20-2-5788124 fax: +20-2-5788033			
		E-mail: mifl@starnet.com.eg			
EUROMEDIA-TOON - VIVA CARTHAGO (television - co-production)	Ahmed B. E. Attia, Director CinéTéléfilms (Tunisia)	16 rue Ali Bach Hamba 1000 Tunis – Tunisia	Belgium, France, Italy Algeria, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	3,988,000	Co-production of a series of 26 cartoon episodes each about the legendary characters who have made the history of the Mediterranean since the foundation of Carthage in the 10th century before Christ until the 7th century AD
		tel: +216-71-343684 fax: +216-71-351688			
		E-mail: attiactf@gnet.tn			

**Participation of the 27 Euro-Mediterranean countries and territories
in the projects of the Euromed Audiovisual I programme**

Project	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5	6
Partner	Sum	Europa Cinémas	Elles...	MEDEA*	Euromédiatoon - Viva Carthago	CapMed	Cinema Med
Algeria							
Cyprus							
Egypt							
Israel							
Jordan							
Lebanon							
Malta							
Morocco							
Palest. Authority							
Syria							
Tunisia							
Turkey							
Austria							
Belgium							
Denmark							
Finland							
France							
Greece							
Luxembourg							
Germany							
Ireland							
Italy							
Netherlands							
Portugal							
United Kingdom							
Spain							
Sweden							

Legend: Project coordinator 
 Project partner 

Footnote:

* MEDA project: the direct beneficiaries (film production companies receiving aid) come from all Mediterranean Partners and many EU States. These beneficiaries are not considered project partners.

Euromed Youth The Euro-Mediterranean Youth Action Programme		
Type of Action: Regional Programme		
BUDGET: € 6 million (MEDA) (phase I) € 10 million (MEDA) (phase II)	START DATE: 1999 (phase I) 2002 (phase II)	DURATION: 4 years (phase I) 3 years (phase II)

The Barcelona Declaration stressed that "youth exchanges should be the means to prepare future generations for a closer co-operation among the Euro-Mediterranean partners. A Euro-Mediterranean youth exchange programme should therefore be established based on experience acquired in Europe and taking account of the partners' needs". The second Euro-Mediterranean Conference held in Malta in April 1997 reiterated that a programme of activities for youth should be put forward shortly. At the end of 1998, a Euro-Mediterranean Youth Action Programme was adopted.

OBJECTIVES

The programme's goals are to facilitate the integration of young people into social and professional life and stimulate the democratisation of civil society in the Mediterranean Partners. Its more specific aims are to improve mutual comprehension and cohesion between young people across the Mediterranean basin, based on and committed to mutual respect, tolerance and dialogue between the various cultures. Furthermore, it aims at increasing the importance of youth organisations, developing active citizenship of young people and especially young women and promoting the exchange of information, experience and expertise between youth organisations.

DESCRIPTION

To achieve its aims, the programme is supporting the establishment and activities of the Euro-Mediterranean platform of youth organisations of the partners, which was founded with the technical support of the European Union Youth Forum. This platform is representing youth movements and is acting as the interface with authorities responsible for youth matters, giving young people the floor in decisions which concern them, in particular the setting up and development of democratic youth policies.

The Programme is implemented locally by a national co-ordinator, designated by the national authority. These co-ordinators will ensure, in close co-operation with the respective Delegations of the European Commission, the promotion and management of the programme and they will join the existing network of national co-ordination structures (National Agencies) in the EU countries.

These activities will be complemented by preparatory and accompanying measures such as training courses, dissemination of information material as well as study visits. The programme emphasises mainly young people's or youth associations' initiatives compared with top-down activities organised traditionally by adults for young people, like summer youth camps.

More than 15,000 young people have participated in the projects until 2004.

In the framework of the second phase, three Calls for Proposals are launched each year in areas such as the fight against racism and xenophobia, cross border co-operation and the inclusion of young people with fewer opportunities into the programme. Over 250 projects have been selected for funding, covering activities such as youth exchanges, training and information, and voluntary service.

More Information: http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/youth/priorities/euomed.html http://europa.eu.int/comm/education/youth/youthprogram.html		
Euomed Special Feature on the Euomed Youth Action Programme, October 2001 http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euomed/publication/special_feature25_en.pdf		
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EUMEDIS The Euro-Mediterranean Information Society Initiative		
Type of Action: MEDA funded Regional Programme		
BUDGET: € 65 million (MEDA)	START DATE: 1999	DURATION: 8 years

The Barcelona Euro-Mediterranean Conference of 1995 stressed in its economic chapter that the support for the development of the Mediterranean scientific and technological community, together with the upgrading and modernisation of local telecommunications infrastructure, are two pivotal elements for the success of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

OBJECTIVES

In February 1999, the European Commission approved a comprehensive regional MEDA initiative for the development of the Euro-Mediterranean Information Society specifically designed to reduce the region's informational and technological gap vis-à-vis the neighbouring countries. EUMEDIS aims at developing regional applications with user communities in the largest number of Mediterranean Partners. The programme is also complementary to a regional telecommunications regulatory framework project "New Approaches to Telecom Policy" launched at the beginning of this year (see p.92).

DESCRIPTION

EUMEDIS activities are divided in 2 strands:

EUMEDIS strand one covers the provision of basic resources for the development of the information society. It will fund:

the creation of a network of Mediterranean Information Society Focal Points;
 EUMEDCONNECT, an Internet-based interconnection between the European research networks (NRENs) and the Mediterranean research networks.

In the second strand of the initiative, EUMEDIS Pilot Projects, regional pilot experiences applying the information and communication technologies are funded in five sectors, namely: education, electronic commerce and economic co-operation, healthcare networks, multimedia access to cultural heritage and tourism and industry and innovation.

The implementation of EUMEDIS is taking place in consultation with the Euro-Mediterranean Information Society Forum, which provides for an assessment of experience in the region and the feedback of the civil society on the effects of the programme.

Following a successful Call for Proposals published in March 2000, 20 projects started in 2002.

EUMEDIS projects that have already started at the beginning of 2002

EUMEDIS TITLE	Project Leader	Leader Country	Partner Countries	Budget (€)
EMPHIS: East Mediterranean Public Health Information System	Fondation Mérieux	F	France, Greece, Italy, UK, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia	3,349,292
BURNET	Mediterranean Council for Burns and Fire Disasters	IT	Italy, France, Greece, Spain, Algeria, Egypt, Israel	2,062,500
EMISPHER: Euro-Mediterranean Internet Satellite Platform for Health, Media Education and Research	Robert Roessle Clinic, CHARITE Berlin	D	Germany, Belgium, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Italy, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey	2,350,101
PARADIGMA: Participative Approach to Disease Global Management	Ospedale Maggiore di Milano	IT	Austria, Egypt, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Netherlands, Portugal, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	2,311,785
EUMED CANCER GEMED NETWORK	European Genetics Foundation	IT	Italy, France, Germany, Greece, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Tunisia	1,300,000
EMED-TDS.COM	Ass. 'Euro Mediterranean Trade Distribution and Services' Initiative	IT	Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Portugal, Spain, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	2,249,314
MEDCHARTNET	IMO-International Maritime Academy	IT	Italy, Greece, Spain, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey	8,395,361
Tourist itineraries following the ancient trade Routes of the Mediterranean: trade and culture a bridge between civilisations	Ass. TECLA	IT	Italy, Greece, Egypt, Malta, Morocco, Turkey	1,339,532
DAEDALUS: Delivery of Mediterranean Destination links in Unified Environment	ITIM-CNR	IT	Italy, Greece, Spain, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Tunisia and Turkey	2,510,368
MEDINA: Mediterranean by Internet Access, an Access Gate for sustainable Development of Cultural Tourism in the Mediterranean	IMED Istituto per il Mediterraneo	IT	Italy, Greece, Austria, Belgium, France, Algeria, Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria	2,898,862
STRABON: Système d'Information Multilingue pour le Patrimoine culturel euro-méditerranéen	Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme	F	France, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia	3,705,000
ICT SOLUTIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SMES	Fundacion CIREM, Fundacio Centre d'iniciatives i Recerques Europees a la Mediterrania	E	Spain, Denmark, Algeria, Cyprus, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Syria, Turkey	2,374,912
MED PRIDE: Mediterranean Project for Innovation Development	Sviluppo Italia S.p.A.	IT	Cyprus, Egypt, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Tunisia, United Kingdom	2,281,837
EMED TEX NET: Cluster for the Development of a Euro-Mediterranean Network in the Textile Clothing Sector	Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Paris	F	France, Germany, Greece, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia	1,549,521

SMITE: Improving Competitiveness of SME's Through IT based Environmental Business Planning	National Technical University of Athens, chemical Engineering Department, Laboratory of Industrial & Energy Economics	GR	Greece, Denmark, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia and Turkey	1,622,997
Mouvement Euromed pour le Management et la qualité des petites entreprises et entreprises artisanales	APCM	F	France, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	2,099,865
Med Net'U: Mediterranean Network for Unified Distance Learning	CONSORZIO NETTUNO	IT	Italy, France, Greece, Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	5,137,515
AVICENNA VIRTUAL CAMPUS	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation	F	France, Italy, Spain, UK, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	4,621,522
MEDFORIST	Groupe ESC Grenoble-Centre TIME (ESCG)	F	France, Finland, Greece, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, Palestinian Authority, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey	2,812,044
ODISEAME	Centro para el Desarrollo de las Telecomunicaciones de Castilla y León	E	Spain, German, Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, Palestinian Authority	2,724,743
EUMEDCONNECT Phase I	DANTE (Delivery of Advance Network Technology to Europe Limited)	UK	UK, Italy, France, Greece, Spain and the 12 Mediterranean Partners	195,040
EUMEDCONNECT Phase II	DANTE (Delivery of Advance Network Technology to Europe Limited)	UK	UK, Italy, France, Greece, Spain and the 12 Mediterranean Partners	9,804,965

More Information:

http://europa.eu.int/information_society/international/mediterranean/index_en.htm
<http://www.eumedis.net>

Regional Information and Communication Programme

Type of Action: **MEDA funded Regional Programme**

BUDGET: € 10 million (MEDA)	START DATE: 2003	DURATION: 2 years
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Improving mutual understanding and eliminating misconceptions within the Euro-Mediterranean region are among the goals of the Barcelona Process. Those concerns lie at the heart of the Regional Information and Communication Programme, also known as Euro-Med Dialogue, whose activities will mainly unfold during 2005, the Year of the Mediterranean and 10th Anniversary of the Barcelona Process.

OBJECTIVES

After years of work and many results achieved, the need to increase the visibility of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and related activities is becoming more and more pressing. It is clear that efforts should be devoted to publicise not only the objectives and the advantages but more importantly perhaps the concrete achievements of the Partnership.

The programme aims to strengthen the visibility of the Barcelona Process and its perception by the general public and opinion leaders (media, political, institutions, business world and industry, civil society) in the whole area covered by the Partnership, with a strong emphasis on the Mediterranean Partners. It is essentially a dialogue whose objectives are to:

- Maximise awareness and understanding of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership by promoting debate, dialogue and interaction;
- Create a sense of shared vision;
- Increase a sense of local ownership;
- Put the subject of Euro-Med relations on the media agenda and the public horizon;
- Engage young people of the Region in the discussion about their future;
- Use dialogue and debate to strengthen independent opinion formation;
- Support and strengthen the emerging civil society.

DESCRIPTION

The activities of the programme focus on the region's media, (with an emphasis on the broadcast media), youth and civil society sectors. The general public will be reached through extensive media activities planned. The dialogue will be based on an interactive rather than passive communication model and will focus on news rather than information. Television will be a central focus and the use of new communications technologies will be maximised.

The wider target audience of this programme will be all the citizens of the Mediterranean Partners reached through specific target audiences that will be the multipliers that will allow the programme to reach individual citizens:

media (TV, radio, written press),
journalists,
political bodies (national, regional and local governments),
civil society,
business community,
academic community,
youth.

The programme has been devolved to European Commission Delegations in the Mediterranean Partners, and Commission Headquarters are responsible for ensuring coherence, co-ordination and political steering of the programme.

Within the Regional Programme a number of activities have already been planned. Additional ones will continue to be developed throughout the year.

1. Regional & Local television programmes

There will be at least 2 regional TV projects: one Arabic language and the other, a French language project.

The main TV projects have built-in options to re-broadcast the programmes in other countries, and where appropriate, to re-develop the productions in other (EU) languages.

The largest of the regional TV projects is an Arabic language project, involving a number of different TV productions, to be produced and broadcast by one of the major Arabic satellite TV channels. This project will produce up to 100 hours of programmes, composed of debates, talk-shows, and magazine programmes on Euro-Med relevant subjects. They will be seen mainly across the South Mediterranean region, where there is substantial viewing of this channel, but also across the EU and beyond. The potential audience for these programmes is 20 million viewers across the region.

The second project is designed essentially for audiences in the Maghreb countries, and additionally French-speaking EU countries. There will be a series of TV-magazine programmes on a main trans-national French language TV channel.

In addition, there will be TV programmes and series commissioned and broadcast on local (national) TV channels in Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon. These will be a combination of new programmes with well-known local producers and presenters, and adaptations of existing programmes with existing loyal audiences. All programmes will be broadcast on the main national channels at prime time.

2. “May 9” and Tenth Anniversary celebrations – Live TV events

Included in and linked to these TV activities – are at least two live events, on the occasion of the 9 May (which may mark the launch of these Euro-Mediterranean communications activities) and the November “Tenth Anniversary of Barcelona” celebrations.

3. Newspaper supplements across the region

A series of newspaper supplements will be commissioned, with one of the major national newspapers in many of the Mediterranean Partners.

4. Radio series on main Arabic & French international stations

A series of 80 programmes will be broadcast in both Arabic and French language on mainstream international French and Arabic language radio stations. The programmes will deal mainly with the themes in the 3rd chapter of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership (Social, cultural & human) and will involve many civil society players.

5. Euro-Med Senior Journalists network & conference

A network of high level journalists will be meeting in Jordan, selected from among the senior ranks of the broadcast and written media from both sides of the Mediterranean, for the first Euro-Med Journalists Conference.

6. Journalists’ on-the-job training

Journalists (broadcast and print media) from all the Mediterranean Partners will be invited to take part in the ‘On the job training programme’. This will give them day-to-day experience of covering EU and Euro-Med activities, learning about the EU and the Institutions, and the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership. Up to 10 journalists per country may be able to participate in this programme.

7. Youth projects

Several projects aiming at and involving young people across the region have been prepared and researched. Among those so far proposed are youth competitions, a ‘Youth TV magazine programme’, and artistic competitions. All of these activities will deal with Euro-Mediterranean subjects relevant to the youth of Europe and the Mediterranean presented in an entertaining and informative fashion.

A series of youth competitions will take place at school or university level, in many of the Mediterranean Partners (and possibly EU countries) with quarter/semi- and final rounds taking place at international level. The final rounds may be televised.

8. Civil society activities

Euro-Mediterranean Partnership awareness raising activities are also expected to take place among the civil society sector. These activities will be defined by the main civil society organisations active in the region, but are likely to take the form of a network of online and face-to-face discussion groups and information sessions, with some training aspects.

9. Supporting the communications activities

In support to all of the above activities, the programme will produce the necessary supporting information material in print, electronic and audio-visual form. These may be made available for use in activities other than those planned within this programme.

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The Euro-Mediterranean Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures		
Type of Action: Regional Instrument		
BUDGET: € 5 million (MEDA)	START DATE: 2005	DURATION: on-going

The Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures was launched in the Naples Foreign Ministers' meeting in December 2003, which also agreed on the modalities of setting it up. During the Mid-term Ministerial Conference in Dublin in May 2004, Ministers accepted the offer of Egypt and Sweden that the Foundation should have its headquarters in Alexandria Library in tandem with the Swedish Institute in Alexandria.

OBJECTIVES

The Foundation will promote the dialogue between cultures and contribute to the visibility of the Barcelona Process through intellectual, cultural and civil society exchanges. In particular, the Foundation will

- promote knowledge, recognition and mutual respect between the cultures, traditions and values which prevail in the partners.
- to identify, develop and promote areas of cultural convergence between the Euro-Mediterranean countries and peoples, with the aim in particular of promoting tolerance, cultural understanding and avoiding stereotypes, xenophobia and racism,
- encourage initiatives which aim at promoting a dialogue between religions in the Euro-Mediterranean region.
- promote the human dimension of the partnership as well as the consolidation of the rule of law and of basic freedoms in accordance with the guidelines of the regional cooperation programme which was also adopted in this field by the Valencia Conference (April 2002).
- underline the vital importance of ensuring that all partners encourage the development and deepening of the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in all its aspects and its various components at bilateral or multilateral level.

DESCRIPTION

The Foundation will perform the following tasks within its areas of activity:

- establish and coordinate, in consultation and in cooperation with the competent authorities and organisations of the members of the Euro Mediterranean partnership, a network of national networks in order to act as a catalyst to develop the activities of the networks and provide an inventory of co-operation between them. The Foundation will be organised, at least in the initial stage as a network of networks. Therefore each euro-Mediterranean partner identified appropriate institutions and organisations that at national level are working to develop a dialogue between cultures and civilisations within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean societies and selected the institution/organisation that should play the role of head of the national network. The Foundation will assist members of the networks in securing access to funding, bringing people and organisations together, spreading knowledge and sharing best practice with the aim of furthering the dialogue between cultures.
- promote intellectual, cultural and civil society exchanges,
- promote a continuous debate using in particular multi-media techniques (television, radio, periodical magazine, Internet) in co-operation with existing media and with the participation of people from both shores including journalists and young people ,
- give patronage to important events which promote mutual understanding, co-financed by large media groups and/or festivals and institutions already active in these areas,
- promote the activities of the Barcelona Process including by means of the Foundation itself (periodical magazine, web site).

The European Commission is providing funding of € 5 million from MEDA, managed by EuropeAid Co-operation Office, and the Euro-Mediterranean partners have announced commitments with a total figure superior to that amount. An Executive Director has been appointed in the person of Mr Traugott Schöfthaler. The Statute of the Foundation has been approved and the Foundation should be officially opened in the first half of 2005.

An Advisory Committee consisting of 12 members has been established of individuals chosen for their background in the field of intercultural dialogue and their independence to support the work of the Foundation. The members of the Advisory Committee have been selected amongst Euro-Mediterranean partners, taking into consideration the partners' geographical diversity, 6 from EU countries and 6 from Mediterranean Partners, appointed for three years, non-renewable. In addition, the Euro-Mediterranean Committee of the Barcelona Process acts as Board of Governors of the Foundation.

More Information: http://europa.eu.int/comm/external_relations/euromed/euromed_foundation/index.htm		
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2. ACCOUNT OF IDEAS AND INITIATIVES PRESENTED DURING THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCES

A. Ideas and initiatives presented during the Second Euro-Mediterranean Conference of the Ministers of Culture (Rhodes, 25-26 September 1998)

AUSTRIA

1. Annual Film Festival of the Euromed Television Companies

An annual film festival of important cultural TV productions shall foster the presentation and exchange of exemplary cultural programmes between Euromed Broadcasting Stations.

2. Global Summit on « Culture and Development » 2001 or 2002 in Vienna

A Global Summit on Culture and Development such as suggested by the Perez de Cuellar-Commission within the framework of UNESCO should foster the role of culture in the social transformation process in order to counterbalance the negative globalisation effects. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership could be strengthened by such a development, at the same time the Euro-Mediterranean dimension would be a great importance for a positive outcome of this summit.

CYPRUS

Establishment of an East-Mediterranean Youth Orchestra, which will take part in the celebrations of the year 2000.

EGYPT

Implementation of the project of translating one thousand books in the framework of Euromed cultural co-operation.

FINLAND

- Possible new initiatives in the context of its Presidency of the European Union during the second semester of 1999.
- Promotion of production, co-production and distribution of television documentaries on Mediterranean themes (history, culture, daily life, lifestyles, politics, social aspects, etc)
- Promotion of production, co-production and distribution of digital content about the themes mentioned above, including educational materials, using new information technology (CD-ROMs, network-base multimedia).

GERMANY

House of World Cultures (Berlin, August-October 2000)

« The Shared Garden », a project of the House of World Cultures (Berlin, August – October 2000) in co-operation with cultural institutions both from the Mediterranean and northern

Europe. The project will include workshops of artists and a festival to rediscover common spiritual traditions (Music, Film, Theatre, Literature, Exhibitions, Debates).

GREECE

CULTURAL OLYMPIAD

The Athens 2004 Olympics will be organised in such a manner that it will incorporate the cultural dimension. The Cultural Olympiad, a permanent important new institution – approved by UNESCO and with

the President of the International Olympic Committee and the Director General of UNESCO as founding members – is envisaged to comprise a range of cultural events of cultural importance during the period of the four years between two successive Olympic games. These events will focus on themes reflecting concerns of contemporary society such as: The culture of peace, coexistence and reconciliation, of social cohesion, of information society, and culture as the area in which tradition and innovation can be creatively combined. In this framework the Euro-Mediterranean dimension is expected to have a valuable contribution because the Mediterranean basin is a great womb of cultures from which many religious dogmas with the common features of monotheism and many cultural creations have sprung.

MEDITERRANEAN CULTURE HERITAGE INSTITUTE

Establishment of an Institute for the Mediterranean Culture Heritage in Crete, a centre for the study of issues related to the preservation of the Mediterranean cultural landscape with special emphasis to the archaeological and architectural heritage of the area.

ISRAEL

1. On the preservation of the heritage.
 - A. Adopting a standard terminology in the presentation of historical sites
 - B. The computerisation of Semitic languages
 - C. The protection of coastal zones: the creation of teams of experts from several maritime fields – like history, archaeology, geology, the environment, etc.
2. Promoting an improved perception of the evolving Euro-Med societies
 - D. The creation of a common curriculum for youngsters of the schoolage and the examination of school manuals
 - E. A Euro-Mediterranean Forum for the exchange of educational programs on societies in conflict
 - F. A Mediterranean Liturgical Music Festival in the Holy Land for the Year 2000 – including the participation of religious leaders.
3. Chamber dance Ping-Pong – a proposal somewhat similar to the idea behind the Ping-Pong matches that brought about the beginning of a dialogue between China and the Western world
4. Ultra-Marine – an artistic project set to bring together creative young artists in the fields of fine Arts, Theatre and Dance – the youth from 6 countries in Europe and the Mediterranean will take part in art workshops held in a different country each time.

Each meeting focus on one particular field of art that will be chosen by the host country. Six meetings will be held, two meetings a year for three years.

ITALY

1. As to Euro-Mediterranean Heritage II Program, the following projects are suggested:
 - 1.1 Creation of a high-level Centre for training in the fields of preservation, restoration and management of cultural heritage
 - 1.2. Realisation of a comprehensive risk – evaluation survey of the most important historical sites. This initiative was suggested by Italy during the Euro-Mediterranean Seminar Culture and Civilisations (Stockholm, April 23/24, 1998) see annex 5 to the conclusions.
 - 1.3 Creation of a data-bank collecting information on management policy existing in each Euro-Mediterranean Country.
2. With reference to « cultural exchanges », Italy suggests that the Med-Film Festival Workshop (presented in the Stockholm Seminar) becomes an Euro-Mediterranean event taking place regularly every year.

3. As to the ideas for the new Millennium's celebrations (in the year 2000), special attention should be reserved by Euro-Mediterranean partners to initiatives concerning liturgical music, poetry, literature, theatre, performing arts and other projects focusing on the social impact of the intercultural dialogue.

JORDAN

A common Action Plan for the convening in Amman in the year 2000 of a Seminar on the implementation of the Stockholm Recommendation n°1 concerning cultural policy being an essential component of cultural development.

LUXEMBOURG

Le Luxembourg accueille depuis mai 1997 l'Institut européen des itinéraires culturels du Conseil de l'Europe qui offre toute aide logistique et de documentation, de transmission d'informations et de bonnes pratiques sur les circuits culturels déjà existants et à créer.

Exemples de partenariat

- L'héritage AL ANDALUZ (Portugal, Espagne, Maroc) ;
- Festivals sur le baroque sur les deux rives de la Méditerranée ;
- Fêtes et rites populaires (Grèce).

Projet LE FROMENT EN MEDITERRANEE

MALTA

Development of a set of legal instruments by which the Mediterranean countries would collectively agree to protect the underwater archaeological heritage of the Mediterranean sea as an area of common concern;

Development of interdisciplinary Mediterranean regional studies within the framework of the co-operation between universities and research institutes throughout participating countries of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.

PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

The Bethlehem 2000 project constitutes an important tool to revive the basic elements upon which the cultural heritage of Europe and the Mediterranean region is based.

This project, co-ordinated by the Palestinian Authority, includes religious and cultural events and celebrations extending between December 1999 and Easter 2001 with the aim of transforming the city of Bethlehem where peace was born to an eternal international capital of peace.

PORTUGAL

Joint Celebration of the Year 2000 in the Mediterranean

Within the scope of the Joint Celebration of the Year 2000 in Mediterranean, cyberspace should and will play a very important role. To foster the Euro-Mediterranean Intercultural

Dialogue on the Verge of the New Millennium, a project for collaboration among and between artists, cultural agents and many other people is proposed, in which the use of Internet and ICT (Information and Communication Technologies) will be of major importance.

After the definition of the subjects to be treated, artists from different countries will develop projects at national and international levels, with the aim of creating sites on the Internet, which will be linked between them and connected to a major one, which will collect and manage all the information and creative work concerning this project for the Joint Celebration of the Year 2000 in Mediterranean. In these shared virtual places, artists will be able to work, alone or in collaboration with colleagues from the same country or from different nations, exchanging ideas and experiences, creating and innovating, promoting the Euro-Mediterranean culture and tolerance among different cultural identities.

SPAIN

The UNIVERSAL FORUM OF CULTURES, BARCELONA 2004, adopted by UNESCO as principal partner during its 29th Conference in 1997.

SWEDEN

The establishment by the Swedish government of an Institute in Alexandria, Egypt, with the task of e.g. functioning as a meeting place for further dialogue within the Euro-Mediterranean framework, also in the cultural and audio-visual fields.

TUNISIA

1. Dans le cadre de la revitalisation du patrimoine culturel méditerranéen et l'exploitation et la mise en valeur des sites historiques, la Tunisie propose le projet de Festival du Théâtre Classique Méditerranéen dans le site de Carthage dans le cadre des festivités de l'an 2000.
2. Afin de rapprocher et de favoriser la compréhension mutuelle et en vue de créer une dynamique d'enracinement dans les habitudes et réflexes culturels, de l'appréciation et de l'acceptation de l'autre, la Tunisie propose l'organisation d'une exposition des Grands Maîtres de la peinture Euro-méditerranéenne.

TURKEY

- Cupertino in cultural relations, especially within the framework of a draft program, relating to the return of the stolen or illegally exported cultural or natural property from their origin countries by incorporating, without delay, the Resolution n°3911/92 and 752/93 of the EEC, as well as article 6 of the UNESCO convention of 1970.
- Widespread adoption of the use of « EXPORT PERMITS » granted by the countries of origin for the transportation of cultural objects
- A draft project to prevent the illicit traffic of cultural properties and introduce a standard inventory system for them.

B. Action Programme for the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations

(List of new and existing activities proposed by the EU and Mediterranean Partners as part of the Action Programme adopted by the Valencia Ministerial Conference, Valencia 22-23 April 2002)

I.- In the 1995 Barcelona Declaration, all 27 Euro-Mediterranean Partners agreed that the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations is an essential factor in bringing their peoples closer, promoting understanding between them and improving their perception of each other.

II.- This operative Action Programme for the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations is urgent and should be drawn up in close co-operation between all 27 Euro-Mediterranean Partners in a joint effort towards common goals.

III.- The Action Program focuses on three themes, youth, education and media, since

- today's youth are the decision-makers of tomorrow;

- education is a powerful instrument in fighting ignorance, which is a breeding-ground for intolerance, racism and xenophobia, and
- media are an effective means to reach out to the general public in all countries.

IV.- The Action Programme contains concrete and feasible activities, proposed by both the EU and its Mediterranean Partners. The purpose of this Program is not to list only new initiatives, but to focus on all those activities that can contribute most effectively to the realisation of the objectives of the Dialogue. Consequently, some of the listed activities are new, while others have already proven their value in practical application. By listing both new and existing activities, the Action Programme offers a general overview of the present situation and gives an opportunity to all interested parties to concentrate their efforts to those areas that are considered most important. A basic principle of the Action Programme is that dialogue must be pursued in respect of pluralism and diversity and on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

V.- Although the major part of these activities are financed by the EU, through the European Commission, contributions from Mediterranean Partners and from individual EU Member States will underline the reciprocal nature of the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations. Consequently, the Action Programme should list contributions both from the European Union and from individual Mediterranean Partners, EU Member States and other sources.

VI.- The Foreign Ministers, at their meeting in Palermo in June 1998, and the Ministers of Culture at their meeting at Rhodes in September 1998, endorsed the "Stockholm Conclusions", which had been adopted at a meeting in Stockholm in April the same year and which provide general guide-lines and principles for the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations. The Stockholm Conclusions provide useful inspiration for the future work with the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations in the Barcelona Process.

VII.- In order to develop the Action Programme, the Euro-Mediterranean Committee is invited to ask the members of the Partnership to continue submitting their contributions, and to evaluate on-going activities in relation to the objectives of the Dialogue and to report regularly to the Foreign Ministers on the implementation of the Action Program. This Action Programme will be up-dated regularly.

VIII.- This Action Programme takes note of the principle of creating a Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue of Cultures *with the same main objectives as those envisaged in the general lines in this Action Programme and with the aim of contributing to the Dialogue in the future.*

A. YOUTH

EU contributions

Commission:

1. Launching of the second stage of the Euro-Med Youth Programme, whose goals are: the development of intercultural dialogue among the 27 Euro-Mediterranean partners, the promotion of a better and mutual knowledge and understanding, and the integration of young people in social and professional life. The Programme is scheduled for three years (2002-2004) and 14 Million Euros will be allocated to it.
2. Enlarging the [NETD@YS](#) and eSchola Programmes to Mediterranean partners. These two initiatives are aimed at encouraging and favouring the use of new technologies to promote activities such as school-twinning, joint projects and exchange of teachers.

National contributions¹

B. EDUCATION

EU contributions

Commission:

1. Enlargement of the TEMPUS Programme to Mediterranean partners. It aims at enhancing co-operation among the Universities of both shores of the Mediterranean, improve the management of Universities and assist them in updating their syllabuses and promote the training and exchange of teachers. The Programme will have a budget of 43 Million Euros.
- 2.- Regional Programme on teaching and training for employment. Its goals are the setting up of a network of Euro-Mediterranean observatories of institutions involved in the training and employment policies, establish a regional system for the mutual validation of certificates and set up programmes for the reform of the educational system, employment and training, with a view to improving the efficiency of the strategies designed to fight unemployment. Its launching is envisaged for 2004.

National contributions²

Spain

- 1.- Setting up of the Euro-Arab Network for the exchange of executives. The Euro-Arab business school in Grenade offers a young executives exchange Programme including multicultural professional training for young executives of Arab and European companies.

Sweden:

- 1.- Student exchanges with Mediterranean Partners through the Linnaeus-Palme programme for teachers and students at undergraduate and master's level of higher education, which aims at strengthening co-operation between institutions of higher education in Sweden and developing countries and thereby increasing global contacts in the world of higher education.

C. MEDIA

EU contributions

Commission:

- 1.- Euro-Med Audio-visual Programme. Its goal is to promote co-operation among European and Mediterranean operators in the audio-visual sectors and foster regional projects in the fields of radio, cinema and television. Currently, there are already five projects under way, amounting to a total of 18 Million Euros. The second stage will be launched in 2004.
- 2.- Regional Programme on information and communication. Its goal will be to improve the visibility of the Barcelona Process and its perception by the general public and opinion makers (media, political

¹ Contributing countries to be listed in alphabetic order.

² idem.

institutions, businessmen and civil society). The Programme will be launched this year and will be allocated a budget of 10 Million Euros.

National contributions³

Austria:

1.- Expert Seminar on the Role of the Media. Vienna. 3rd June. Media business representatives, journalists, writers, and academics will discuss how to raise the awareness of the significance of the images about different cultures and civilisations produced and transported by the media. They will elaborate ways on how the media may include a wider public in the dialogue, and analyse and promote the possibilities of the media in the Euro-Mediterranean countries concerning the dialogue between cultures.

Sweden:

1.- A new regional culture co-operation programme focusing on media/journalists to be launched. Programmes for training of journalists in Turkey and Gaza/The West Bank. International courses on media for participants from Mediterranean Partner Countries.

D. DIALOGUE OF CULTURES

EU contributions

Commission

1. Meeting on "Intercultural Dialogue". Brussels, March 20th. Organised by the European Commission, the "Inter-cultural Dialogue" initiative gathered in Brussels experts in several fields and of different nationalities to hold a discussion focused on the dialogue of cultures. The works around this inter-cultural dialogue have echoed the importance of education, of inter-religious dialogue and the exceptional representative value of the Mediterranean. Its conclusions will be submitted in the Valencia Summit.

National contributions⁴

Denmark

2. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs currently supports a project name "Forum for Dialogue Between Civilisations", which focuses on the dialogue between the various cultures of the Middle East and Europe.

The daily operation of the project is carried out by the University of Southern Denmark, and its main activities include seminars and conferences with participation of scholars, journalists, civil servants and politicians from the Middle East, Gulf region and Europe. Furthermore, the writing of a book with chapters by different authors from the regions is envisaged.

The hope is that the continued dialogue and exchange of views can diminish misunderstanding between the various cultures, and enhance scientific and political cooperation.

Morocco

3. Conference on inter-religious and inter-cultural dialogue. This Conference will be held on the second half of 2002 and its goal is to draft a Chart of Ethics among monotheistic religions.

³ idem.

⁴ idem.

Spain

4. International meeting on Dialogue among Cultures. The Foundation of the Three Cultures of the Mediterranean, sponsored by the Autonomous Government of Andalusia and the Kingdom of Morocco, will organise this meeting next June in Seville. Politicians and intellectuals will analyse the role played by cultural dialogue and multi-culturalism in the present day process of globalisation.

C. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE DIALOGUE BETWEEN CULTURES AND CIVILISATIONS⁵

The Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership countries, met in Crete, on 26th and 27th May 2003,

1. recalling the very significant contribution which, throughout history, peoples of the Mediterranean basin have made to the mutual enrichment of cultures and civilisations.
2. underlining the importance of the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations, as well as its role as an instrument to achieve mutual understanding, bring peoples closer, remove the threats to peace and strengthen exchanges among civilisations.
3. underlining their willingness to deepen the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations and convinced that the forthcoming enlargement of the European Union shall enrich this Dialogue.
4. reiterating their commitment to the main principles established by the Barcelona Declaration and in particular, those regarding the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean process which constitute a condition for an authentic and balanced partnership, as was underlined by the Conferences of the Ministers of Culture of Bologna (April 1996) and of Rhodes (September 1998) and by the Stockholm Workshop (April 1998) including the need for a better understanding and for mutual respect between cultures and civilisations.
5. reaffirming the importance stressed by the Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Valencia of promoting dialogue and cooperation between cultures and civilisations among all members of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership considering that the Mediterranean region is the birth place of several great civilisations of the history of the world in which originated the three monotheistic religions.
6. considering that the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership provides for an essential dialogue, comprising all the major challenges, of a political, economic, social, cultural and human nature, which affect the destiny of the peoples of the region.
7. reaffirming the principles that should govern the dialogue as announced in the Action Programme for the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations, adopted in Valencia:
 - respect for pluralism, diversity and cultural specificities
 - equality and mutual respect
 - avoidance and reduction of prejudices and stereotypes
 - the Dialogue should aim to achieve, not only a better understanding of "the other", but also solutions for persistent problems.

⁵ Partenariat Euromed DS 13/03 REV3

- the ultimate goal of Dialogue, should not be to change "the other" but, rather, to live peacefully with "the other and to enrich each other".
8. considering that each people has its own values, customs, languages and beliefs that make it unique.
 9. stressing that the plurality of cultures is one of the most precious assets of the Mediterranean region to be safeguarded and preserved, as well as all those that constitute the common heritage of humanity.
 10. conscious that the values of dialogue, tolerance and respect of the Other, which are common to all religions, constitute an important factor in bringing closer together cultures and civilisations
 11. taking into consideration and acting at all times in accordance with:
 - the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which are, inter alia, to settle disputes by peaceful means and to develop friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
 - the UN resolution entitled "United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilisations", and the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (November 2001) as well as the guidelines on the cultural and historical heritage as defined by the Bologna conference in April 1996.
 - the conclusions of the Second Euro-Mediterranean Conference of the Ministers of Culture, held in Rhodes on 25-26 September 1998, which endorsed the conclusions of the 1998 Stockholm workshop, providing general guidelines and principles for the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations.
 12. underlining that also regional and local authorities, as well as other relevant national institutions, can make valuable contributions to the dialogue between cultures and civilisations through decentralised cooperation and twinning and need to be closely involved in this work, which is an essential part of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership.
 13. acknowledging the contribution of the regional programmes (Euro-med Heritage, Euro-med Audio-visual, Euro-med Youth, Euro-med Tempus) to the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations.
 14. sharing the Olympic ideal of building a peaceful and better world by educating the youth of the world, through sport, which requires mutual understanding, promoted by friendship, solidarity and fair play, and re-affirming the idea of the Olympic Truce.

declare that

15. the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations is an appropriate instrument to achieve constructive interaction and effective cooperation among nations; it contributes to mutual understanding; it enriches our common values; it is an efficient means of conflict prevention and requires the active participation of civil society, both by institutions and individuals distinguished in the fields of thought, culture and society.
16. this Dialogue is part of our daily lives and should become an important instrument to fight fanaticism, extremism, racism and xenophobia.
17. the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations promotes understanding of other models of society, of ways of thinking and ways of acting and to co-exist, and favour interaction in a harmonious framework.

18. the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations is a basis for understanding our common history and opening current avenues of cooperation, so that freedom, peace and justice may prevail.
19. it is for our states and peoples to engage themselves in an authentic dialogue between cultures and civilisations that will foster mutual respect, understanding and trust; efforts to ensure a rapid economic development of the region should be pursued.

agree

20. to promote knowledge, recognition and mutual respect between the cultures, traditions and values which prevail in the partners.
21. to help create, in their respective countries, the respect for each other in a world based on tolerance and acceptance of differences.
22. to encourage, in their respective countries, all relevant institutions to contribute to the Dialogue between cultures and civilisations and in particular to support cooperation, inter alia, in the field of Youth, Education and the Media.
23. to encourage initiatives which aim at promoting dialogue between religions in the Euro-Mediterranean region.
24. to promote at the same time the human dimension of the partnership as well as the consolidation of the rule of law and of basic freedoms in accordance with the guidelines of the regional cooperation programme which was also adopted in this field by the Valencia Conference (April 2002).
25. to underline the decisive role in the implementation of the above mentioned actions of the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue of Cultures and Civilisations, the principle of which was agreed in Valencia and whose goals, objectives, and fields of activity were discussed in Crete, while the modalities of its establishment will be submitted at the next Euro-Mediterranean Conference in Naples in December 2003 (Barcelona VI). They also underline the vital importance of ensuring that all partners encourage the development and deepening of the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership in all its aspects and its various components at bilateral or multilateral level.

3. OTHER PROPOSALS

A. Conclusions from a Euro-Mediterranean Workshop held in Stockholm on 23-24 April 1998

Conclusions from "Dialogue between Cultures and Civilizations" a Euro-Mediterranean Workshop in Stockholm, 23-24 April 1998

Introduction

Representatives of the Euro-Mediterranean Partners including the European Commission met in Stockholm 23 and 24 April 1998 for the Euro-Mediterranean Workshop on Dialogue between Cultures and Civilizations. Representatives from the Council of Europe and UNESCO participated as observers.

The workshop was held in the framework of the Barcelona Declaration and in particular in the recognition that "traditions of cultures and civilization throughout the Mediterranean region and dialogue between these cultures and exchanges at human, scientific and technological level are essential factors in bringing these peoples closer, promoting understanding between them and improving the perception of the other". It presented a valuable opportunity for a comprehensive review of these issues.

What has been achieved

Participants welcome the wide range of activities undertaken since the Barcelona Conference in 1995 as part of the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilisations, as well as the existence of major programmes in this field. The participants invite Ministers to acknowledge the sheer volume and diversity of these programmes and projects. These illustrate the wealth of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation and the interest and dynamism of those involved in the Euro-Mediterranean cultural dialogue, both from government and from civil society.

Guidelines and priorities

Participants underline the importance of the dialogue and cultural exchanges for the whole of the Barcelona Process. They believe that these are a vital factor in generating confidence and promoting a shared understanding of issues confronting societies in the EuroMed region.

Participants agree that activities pertaining to the Dialogue between Cultures and Civilizations should be made more visible to the general public. Activities should be targeted and streamlined, by establishing a framework for action and identifying a small number of key programmes. Participants stress the need to give more attention to the functional relationship between bilateral and multilateral activities.

The participants agree on a set of priorities for future action in selected fields and invite ministers to confirm the suggested interrelated priorities for future action, to be treated on an equal footing, in the five areas where participants see a particular need to continue work.

- disseminating knowledge about common ground and interaction between cultures and civilizations and promoting the recognition and mutual respect of diverse traditions and value systems through joint research and study (e.g. history, literature, religions), networking and ongoing and regular dialogue;
- encouraging mutual understanding through cooperation in the fields of education and youth. This should involve exchange of information, comparative studies, exchange and training programmes as well as cooperation concerning educational reforms on the basis of the recommendations of the Luxembourg Conference on The Perception of the Other in the Field of Education;
- developing media cooperation in audiovisual, broadcasting and publishing fields, particularly to counter prejudice and negative perceptions and to stimulate public debate. This should include activities in the field of exchanges, training and joint productions i.a. on the basis of the conclusions of

the Thessaloniki Conference on Audiovisual Cooperation. In this context they stress the importance of the Med Media programme for training and Euromed Audiovisual programme;

- fostering cooperation at civil society and government levels on the human dimension, e.g. democracy, the rule of law, human rights, gender, youth and parliamentary cooperation, including pursuance of programmes such as Meda Democracy, meetings of parliamentarians, judicial cooperation and training and human rights conferences and workshops such as that to be held at Wilton Park 10-12 May, 1998;
- developing cultural exchanges and cooperation to benefit the largest possible audience including programmes and initiatives in the fields of cultural and historical heritage, literature and translations, audiovisual (cinema, photography, multimedia), music and performing arts. In this context particular significance is attached to Euro Med Heritage whose guidelines were agreed by Ministers of Culture at the meeting in Bologna, 22-23 April 1996.

B. Final Report of the Euromed Civil Forum (Valencia, 12-14 April 2002)

HUMAN EXCHANGE AND CULTURE

“First, the youth representatives would like to express their appreciation for the renewal of the Euro-Mediterranean Youth Action programme. It was felt that we need to increase the quality and quantity of youth exchanges in order to stimulate better understanding, respect and long term co-operation thereby making a bridge between the different cultures that exist in the Euro-Mediterranean region. Exchanges lead to knowledge about each other’s realities; this knowledge then leads to better communication which in turn serves as a crucial element for a better future. In order to improve the projects taking place under the above mentioned programme, more training opportunities should be designed and offered to Youth organisations working in the region. Youth organisations should emphasise the need and importance of non-formal education for improving the living standards of young people.”

C. Declaration on the Dialogue of Cultures adopted by the Chania Civil Forum (Chania, 1-4 May 2003)⁶

DECLARATION ON THE DIALOGUE OF CULTURES ADOPTED BY THE CIVIL FORUM AT CHANIA (1-4 MAY 2003)

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FINAL RESOLUTION

We, members and representatives of the civil society of the Euromediterranean countries are assembled today in Crete discussing the dialogue between cultures in our region.

Crete is the largest island of Greece and after Sicily, Sardinia, Cyprus and Corsica, the largest in the Mediterranean. Its cultural development during the Aegean Bronze Age is comparable in artistic and material achievement with the contemporary civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt.

⁶ Partenariat Euromed 28/03

Here is the origin of the Mycenaean art. Nowadays one can find in Crete the influence of every part of the Mediterranean culture.

As the meeting-point between Asia, Africa and Europe, the Mediterranean has a unique history stretching back ten thousand years. No other region has seen so many different successive civilizations in such a relatively small area. As birthplace of religions, it was for a long time the centre of the known world.

The Mediterranean has acted as a crucible for fundamental philosophical and scientific discoveries. The strong sense of identity characterizing the peoples living around it have often sparked off wars, but the conflicts it has always experienced have never permanently prevented people from travelling or ideas from spreading.

Among the main principles established by the Barcelona Declaration, those regarding the cultural and human dimension of the Euro-Mediterranean process constitute a condition for an authentic and balanced partnership, as was underlined by the conferences of the ministers of culture of Bologna (April 1996) and of Rhodes (September 1998) and by the Stockholm workshop (April 1998) including the need for a better understanding and for mutual respect between cultures.

We, unions and formations of the civil society, believe that the general objective is to turn the Mediterranean basin into an area of dialogue, exchange and cooperation guaranteeing peace, stability and prosperity and to strengthen justice, participatory democracy and the respect for human rights and the rights of peoples, a balanced economic and social development, measures to combat poverty and to protect the environment.

Nobody is obliged to belong to a religion or to declare one's religious affiliation or belief.

We believe in the strengthening of the participation of civil society in the decision-making process of the EMP (particularly the civil society in the south and the new member states), providing it with the necessary legal and practical means to act.

We believe that the plurality of cultures is one of the most precious assets of the Euromediterranean region to be safeguarded and preserved, as well as those assets that constitute the common heritage of humanity.

We firmly believe in the objectives and principles of the charter of the United Nations, the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (Nov 2001) and the Olympic ideal of building a peaceful and better future by educating youth.

We agree that the dialogue between cultures and civilizations is an appropriate instrument to achieve constructive interaction and effective cooperation among nations and to fight fanaticism, intolerance, xenophobia and discrimination based on race, religion, ethnicity, language, gender, age and sexual orientation.

We agree to promote knowledge and mutual respect between the cultures, traditions and values, which exist in the partner countries.

We would like to see substantial efforts towards the identification and removal of the odds interfering with the process of a sincere intercultural dialogue and the existence and function ability of intercultural education and awareness.

We agree to support a free circulation of ideas and opinions in this dialogue. The freedom of expression of intellectuals and artists is inseparable and indivisible part of the rights of the human person; it should be guaranteed by the Signatory States of the Partnership, as it is a prerequisite for the realization of the dialogue.

We encourage the circulation of the actors of dialogue among cultures knowing that there is no true cultural partnership without human contact and direct exchange of people.

We consider the human sciences, arts, cultures and trade as sources of understanding societies and fields that facilitate cooperation.

We believe in the value and significance of the existing independent and non-governmental networks and organizations, active in different sectors of our societies that we call the civil society. We believe it is very important to give credence to these institutions of the Euromediterranean society.

We believe that a Euromed Civil Forum defines a policy agenda by discussing issues of common concern and advocates for its adoption by the EMP governments.

We stress that our efforts and interventions concerning the exercise of intercultural dialogue focus on the following:

- The adoption of cultural policies in consultation with the cultural actors of the civil society.
- The promotion of education and the communication of cultures and know-how.
- The provision of the means for young people to strengthen their participation in the intercultural dialogue.
- The abolition of state or private monopoly and of any other form of censorship.

These conditions should be implemented by the relevant actors of the Partnership, be included in the agenda of the European Commission or be defined as relevant to the state responsibility.

We would like to see the cultural programmes of MEDA transparent and reinforced.

We insist on the protection, the preservation, the dissemination and the restitution, whenever harmed, of the cultural heritage and the traditions of the Euromediterranean countries, as well as the orientation of the education of young people towards the above aims, as means to avoid the repetition of vandalisms of the global cultural treasures, like those occurred during the bombings and occupation of Iraq and by the Taliban in Afghanistan.

We are in particular committed to see the precious and common for the entire Mediterranean archaeological and architectural heritage protected, preserved, revived and made functional creatively. This architecture based on stone and wood, the principle of recycling and soft forms of energy constitutes a significant element of the way of life of the area and of its sustainability.

We believe that work should be done towards raising awareness of the whole society of the Euromediterranean countries -through educational and exchange programs or the role of the mass media- on the serious problems confronted by our region, such as the immigration, the condition of refugees, women, children, vulnerable social groups, the political instability and corruption, poverty, as well as the environmental degradation. Moreover all countries of the region should immediately adhere to certain relevant regional agreements, conventions and programs, so that the sustainable development of the Euromediterranean region is achieved.

We highlight the importance of the role of women who should be empowered and trained following the 1325 Resolution and the Resolution of the 5th Ministerial Meeting in Skopje earlier this year. Women not only as victims but also as participants in peace building and as instruments of change should be empowered and introduced into positions where negotiations at the higher level take place.

We underline the important role that youth NGOs can play in order to contribute in the multicultural dialogue and in the peaceful coexistence in the area. We urge the relevant institutions to assume the responsibility to reinforce and support in a stronger way the youth programmes of cultural exchanges, the youth conferences on conflict management and international affairs.

We stress the need for a participatory process in the preparation of the Civil Forum and we are very much concerned about the lack of continuity in the process as well as the recommendations regarding critical issues not being considered by the member states.

The Working Group on the Dialogue of Cultures additionally suggests that the exchanges and the cultural dialogue can be created in a concrete and positive manner based on projects like the ones presented by the participating organizations: the elaboration of common social norms inside the activities of the trade unions, the Thessaloniki Festival of Women Creators from the two Coasts of the Mediterranean and Black Sea, of the creation of music festivals, the Academy of Tastes of the Mediterranean, etc. We call on the EU to ensure that new measures are developed in support of such cultural co-operation and participation throughout the whole of the Mediterranean.

The Working Group on Dialogue of Religions further underscores that interfaith dialogue at all levels, democratic management of religious pluralism and justice in international relations should be strengthened and intensified, in order to promote the mutual understanding necessary to sustain peaceful co-existence. It also stresses that all forms of violence in the name of religion are condemned; that all religions are called to fulfil their practices with respect to human rights; that all religious institutions and interfaith organizations are called to strengthen their cooperation and promote respect of shared public space; that schools (curricula, books, educators) should provide adequate and reliable information about religions and encourage a spirit of mutual respect; that the religious heritage throughout the region should be preserved and strengthened.

The Working Group on Intercultural Education moreover highlights the absolute need of the establishment of a Monitor that will deal with matters of education and culture.

The Working Group on Peaceful Solutions, Intercultural Dialogue and Coexistence in Conflict Areas heard direct reports from peace workers in Cyprus of the momentous movement across the Green Line of people, following the easing of restrictions, revisiting villages they had known many years ago in their youth. We were pleased with measures from both sides that have created a very positive climate of reconciliation among the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. We call upon the leaders to resume negotiations and arrive at a political settlement that will support the change already happening at the grass root level.

These changes gave heart to all peacemaking NGO's at the workshop who continue to play an important civil society role, even at the darkest moments in conflict situations, to maintain hope and build capacity for peace. Participants heard each other's stories of what it is like to work with the tears and pain of groups, villages and ethnic communities when they connect people across the conflict divide in Cyprus, the Middle East, the Balkans, Northern Ireland and the Basque region. We are redoubling our efforts to encourage our agencies to deepen the dialogue and put in place concrete projects that engage people from all sides. Many of these need not be controversial and include business, environmental, artistic and sporting activities. Other cross-community projects

will remain difficult because of the political imbalance of power and will require external assistance from NGO's to bring parties together in dialogue.

We call on the EU and our national governments to support this emerging conflict prevention work by civil society agencies and deepen the penetration of the peace process on the ground. Special efforts must continue to empower women and youth in these processes because too often they are invisible and we need to put the spotlight on their contributions. There is also a need for skills training and education to strengthen civil society and build capacity in the new countries entering the EU, the Turkish Cypriots and the special situation of Iraq.

We ask the EuroMed ministerial conference to be held in Crete on the 26-27th May and the national governments for stronger efforts to achieve just and comprehensive peace and security in the region.

We denounce Bush's hegemonic policies that are leading to increasing confrontation the world over, particularly in our Mediterranean area.

We confirm our commitment for the peaceful resolution of the conflict between Israel and Palestine.

We ask for the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian, Syrian and Lebanese territories and the application of the relevant UN resolutions and the respect of the right of all peoples in the region to peace, security and democracy.

We firmly believe that the war against and the occupation of Iraq, where thousands of tons of mass destruction bombs were dropped was illegal and illegitimate since it was launched in breach of the UN rules and International law and was overwhelmingly condemned.

We ask for the immediate withdrawal of the occupying Anglo-American forces from Iraq, and their non-interference in the country's internal affairs.

The UN must play the central role in the process of transition towards a democratic, sovereign and pluralistic Iraq and also in its reconstruction, which requires the full participation of all the Iraqi people including civil society organizations.

NOTE: The Mediation Centre Northern Ireland despite its participation to the Forum, abstains from the ratification of the above resolution.

D. Graz Declaration: Conference “Heads of Islamic Centres and Imams in Europe” (Graz, 15 June 2003)⁷

**GRAZ DECLARATION: Conference “Heads of Islamic Centres and Imams in Europe”
(Graz, 15 June 2003)**

“The Conference "Heads of Islamic Centres and Imams in Europe" wishes to thank all institutions involved for contributing towards the realisation of this fruitful exchange of ideas. Agreement in the evaluation of the challenge of modern times in Europe has become tangible. Unanimity was also demonstrated in the theological choice of means to achieve a constructive approach. Thus a significant basis for future activities could be created.

⁷ Partenariat Euromed DS 56/03

More than 10% of the present population in Europe are Muslims. They all share the same religion, even if showing a wide variety of cultural and traditional diversities. This variety is a reality within Islam always considered a blessing. Variety in terms of ample options for solutions to new problems offers a unique chance. Awareness of this multi-faceted pattern of reflections in respect of a religion is a novelty. A spontaneous, direct exchange of opinions has been manifesting itself in Europe: it could, if promoted and institutionalised, send useful impulses to the Islamic world. The participants at the conference emphasised the theological instruments such as *ijtihad*⁸, the principle of a free formation of opinion within the framework of Islam, the freedom to apply the vast store of knowledge of the different schools of law creatively and in dialogues, and, in general, the central role of intellect. The core message of Islam advocates enlightenment, open-mindedness vis-à-vis the sciences, and makes education imperative.

The conference participants strictly opined that just as there is no African, Arab, or whatever other ethnic Islam, a "European" Islam is also non-existent. Only the term "Islam in Europe" offers an adequate definition for the development of an Islam of European style on the basis of the dynamic image of one all-encompassing Islamic belief. To accompany and enhance this process with theological expertise is seen as the task and duty of imams and heads of Islamic centres.

Muslims share common standards and values with other religious communities and philosophies. The position of related monotheistic religions is specially emphasised. SUra 3, verse 285 of the Qur'An⁹ reads: *"The messenger has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, and (so have) the believers. All of them have believed in Allah and His angels and His books and his Messengers, (saying), "We make no distinction between any of his messengers." And they say, "We hear and we obey. (We seek) Your forgiveness, our Lord, and to You is the (final) destination.""*

Islam is historically and culturally associated with the history of Europe, constitutes an inseparable part of it. Recalling this and entering into, or also intensifying, a constructive dialogue will be an asset and a highly promising necessity. SUra 16, verse 125 of the Qur'An reads: *"Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and good instruction, and argue with them in a way that is best. ..."*

For pluralism to contribute towards maintaining social peace and social justice and towards bringing people closer to one another, verse 13 of sUra 49 serves as orientation: *"O mankind, indeed we have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted."*

In order to meet its responsibility vis-à-vis society the Conference adopts the following statements grouped under three interrelated headings:

I. Islamic identity in Europe

- * European Muslims are equally aware of their religious identity as Muslims as they are of their social identity as Europeans. Their naturalisation in no way entails a theological contradiction.
- * The Islamic message is oriented at moderation, the logical consequence of which is the explicit rejection of all forms of fanaticism, extremism and fatalism.
- * The medieval distinction between *dar al-Islam* (house of Islam) and *dar al-harb* (house of war) as contradictory worlds is to be rejected. It is not based on the Qur'An nor on the Sunna, represents an obsolete phenomenon and is in no way relevant today.

⁸ All Arabic terms are given in the transcription as used in: Hans Wehr, A Dictionary of modern written Arabic, Wiesbaden 1979

⁹ this and the following quotations are taken from: "The Qu'ān, Arabic Text with Corresponding English Meanings, Revised and Edited by SaHeeH International, RIYADH (ABULQASIM publishing HOUSE) 1997

- * Human rights are an essential component of Islam. Safeguarding the dignity of the human being as a being created by the Lord from the same substance, and actively advocating human rights is the self-evident duty of every Muslim, male or female.
- * Man and woman are equal partners in Islam. In addition, they bear a mutual responsibility. Women enjoy essential rights on principle, securing their status. Women's rights should therefore not remain a theory, they must be activated in all aspects concerned. The participation of Muslim women in the various fields of social life is an essential criterion. All Conference participants acknowledge the theological co-operation of Muslim men and women, promote and encourage it.
- * Muslims must demonstrate loyalty to law and constitutional principles also as regards the secular structure involved.
- * Pluralism is considered divine will in Islam. Its implementation is not only defined in terms of competing with good deeds and dialoguing, but formulated as a mandate for Muslims. The concept of democracy as the guiding principle of the "*shurA*", i.e. mutual consultation, is anchored in the Qur'an.
- * Participation in all areas represents an essentially Islamic principle, furthering the harmonious and mutually enriching living together in an ever more pluralistic world.

II. Requests submitted to the European States

The participants vehemently voiced a number of requests to be addressed to the European States. Against a background still insufficiently recognised by the public at large that Islam represents a significant part of the cultural history of Europe, this Islam must also be rendered visible as a component of European society by making the broad public realise that social integration cannot be tantamount to assimilation. Mutual recognition and respect will pave the way towards the integration of Muslims as Muslims.

- * The status of recognition that has existed in Austria for a long time, guarantees a legally defined relationship, promoting the integration of Muslims as part of society. This includes the right to free and public worship, and the right to internal autonomy, permitting in turn the preservation of independence as claimed by the Islamic principle of a dynamic consideration of specific situations against the background of time, location, and acting persons. The status of recognition of Muslims should be adapted to this model in the individual European states. The Conference appeals to the competent authorities to take the necessary steps therefor.
- * The erection of mosques, the construction of Islamic cemeteries, the right of women to take up a job dressed according to Islamic conventions, and the right to slaughter animals according to Islamic rites are implicit requirements of the Muslim community. Infrastructural expansion will strengthen social peace and create transparency.

III. Education and upbringing

Imams and Muslim theologians essentially contribute towards education and upbringing and towards the creation of an Islamic infrastructure. A number of tasks take priority in this respect. Prejudices, clichés, stereotypes, and hostile images can only be approached by means of an education offensive which should reflect a co-ordinated strategy. Teaching peace should now become a common task for all those involved.

- * Educating and guiding young people is a priority concern of Muslims. The integration of Islamic religious instruction into school curricula has proved helpful. Teaching Islamic principles contributes towards showing the differences between tradition and Islamic

doctrines and overcoming these. It stimulates the intra-Islamic integration of most diverse pupils living their religion, and thus creates a simultaneous identity of Muslims and Europeans. A qualified, institutionalised Islamic education will be a guarantor for avoiding narrow-mindedness, fanaticism, and fatalism. This includes the foundation of faculties for the training of native European Muslims to become experts in Islamic law.

- * Faculties of Islamic Sciences should promote the creation of a new legal system in matching harmony with European society.
- * Learning the local language should become obligatory. Only a person familiar with the language of the country he or she lives in will feel an integral part of it.
- * Educated Muslims can build bridges on the basis of their acquired knowledge, and this not only in the intellectual sphere of universities in order to promote interdisciplinary co-operation. Muslims who combine sound knowledge of their cultural background with practical experience of the European situation will be pillars for the establishment of social institutions such as meditation centres or crisis consultation facilities. They have become welcome applicants for jobs on the services sector too.
- * The image of Islam is still to a great extent determined by the mass media and partly faulty information based on knowledge gaps dating back to lack of instruction at school. Existing initiatives should be institutionalised, having until now largely been confined to private engagement as regards studies or programmes for bringing pupils together during lessons.
- * Muslims are exhorted to understand their obligation to da'wA in the sense of being requested to give information and live according to the ethic principles inherited in the context of Islam.

Recommendations of the Conference

1. The Conference recommends the setting up of an expert commission for the formulation of Islamic requests in Europe for presentation at the European Convent so that these requests can be duly considered in the final formulation of the constitution of the European Union. The commission should furthermore hand over this document to the president of the convent in Thessaloniki/Greece.
 1. The Conference recommends the setting up of an Islamic liaison office in Brussels to deal with all matters of importance and interest to Muslims in Europe vis-à-vis the organs of the European Union.
 2. The Conference has resolved to found a permanent council of imams and Islamic spiritual advisers. The European Islamic Conference (EIC) should arrange for the administrative steps necessary to realise this project.
 3. The Conference recommends the creation of a fact-finding commission composed of a limited number of experts in Islamic jurisprudence in Europe in order to visit Nigeria so as to ascertain the circumstances of the conviction of Amina Lawal in situ. It is furthermore recommended that the competent Nigerian judicial authorities be contacted in order to discuss this matter.
 4. The Conference recommends the foundation of an Islamic Centre in Graz in order to render possible adequate religious services for the Muslim population in this town. In this context the Conference appeals to the Austrian corporations under public law of the municipality of Graz, of the federal province of Styria, and of the federal government, to permit effective assistance in respect of the realisation of this project.

5. The Conference asks Professor Anas Schakfeh, the president of the Islamic Community in Austria, to forward letters on behalf of the Conference to all Austrian and Islamic institutions, thanking them for their co-operation in, and participation at, this conference.”

E. Declaration of the Euromed Civil Forum: “Building bridges, not walls” (Naples, 28-30 November 2003)¹⁰

“We discussed the cultural aspects of the Partnership and agreed that the priority task of the EMP should be to contribute to creating necessary conditions for cultural exchange on an equal basis. We insist that, to be credible, the Foundation must benefit from an independent juridical status and receive significant funding. We call upon the Foundation for dialogue between cultures to support and promote the contemporary dimension of cultures, the mobility of all cultural actors and their independence from political and religious powers and to base its activities upon the reality of those who act on the ground.”

F. Proposals by the High Level Advisory Group (“Prodi group”)¹¹

LIST OF PROPOSALS FOR ACTION (2 December 2003)

Subject to an inventory of current projects and planned initiatives, and in particular to enhance the effectiveness or supplement some of them, the High-Level Advisory Group has selected twenty proposals which flesh out the three operational guidelines below.

The future *Euro-Mediterranean Foundation* must be guaranteed unrestricted independence, and must have the capacity to express the diversity of the cultures of the region in order to ensure that all these projects, targeting and involving civil society, are prepared and then implemented in a coherent fashion.

Make education a vehicle for learning about diversity and transmitting knowledge of the Other

- Learning about diversity and knowledge of the Other, from primary school onwards, should be supported by a series of specific measures for:
 - 1. Learning the languages of the Mediterranean region.
 - 2. Reworking syllabuses to provide comparative teaching of religions and cultures.
 - 3. Mobility for children (trips, twinning arrangements, school exchanges).
 - 4. Sharing of teaching modules on cultures, history and religions, with a view to creating programmes of shared knowledge.
- Measures that will have an impact in the longer term but which also have to be launched now:
 - 5. Redefining the foundations of the human sciences and the way they are taught, as regards the anthropological, legal, cultural, religious, economic and social dimensions of the history of the Mediterranean region. (i.e. develop elements of common knowledge).

This should be followed up by specific practical measures in the following areas:

¹⁰ Partenariat Euromed DS 100/03 of 1-12-03

¹¹ Partenariat Euromed DS 101/03

6. Teacher training and revision of school and university textbooks.
 7. Translation of classic works and reference books.
 8. Support for the branch(es) of publishing involved in the two preceding measures.
 9. Establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean Academy to give a scientific basis to the four measures listed above (with the support of the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation).
- Creation of networks of mutual knowledge and learning:
10. Increasing the number of Euro-Mediterranean Study Centres in the Mediterranean region.
 11. Setting up a "Braudel-Ibn Khaldoun network" of university chairs, to link up with the Jean Monnet network.

Promote mobility, exchanges and the exploitation of expertise, skills and best practice

12. Encouraging the establishment or development of networks of civic meeting places (to facilitate contact between social groups and foster dialogue between the generations).
13. Encouraging local associations to play a greater role, particularly in the humanitarian field.
14. Networking between these local associations (see proposal 13 above) to encourage best practice in matters of social integration and thus draw on the skills of non-European cultures, particularly in the area of public health (care for the elderly, for example) and different forms of cultural expression.
15. Encouraging young people on all shores of the Mediterranean to make a common commitment to voluntary service in the Euro-Mediterranean region (called the "Euro-Mediterranean Young People's Voluntary Service").
16. Confirming the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation's watchdog function by creating a task force charged with surveying "best practice" in social matters and intercultural dialogue with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of their extension on a larger scale. This task force will also have the task of gathering new ideas and suggestions in order to contribute to the drawing-up of practical proposals for the Foundation.

Make the media a vital instrument of equality and mutual knowledge

17. Promoting the development of courses on cultural diversity in schools of journalism, film academies and colleges providing training in publishing.
18. Organising and educating the general public/viewing public, by a range of specific targeted measures:
 - setting up tele-clubs;
 - involving young people in programme design, drawing on experience in popularising science (to be included in the terms of the franchises of television stations so that the programmes are attractive and achieve the desired effect).
19. Encouraging the production of specific programmes on mainstream channels for the purposes of the above-mentioned popularisation and the production and distribution of films from and about the Mediterranean.

20. Drawing on the Euromed Audiovisual Programme to:

Promote channels and local distribution relays in the countries of the South and encourage the introduction of "proximity channels" to link immigrant populations with the countries of the South in which they originate, while being careful to avoid particularism.

Provide EU part-funding to support the installation of one or more multilingual unencrypted television channels on existing Mediterranean satellites.

Promote the establishment of a media observatory, attached to the Euro-Mediterranean Foundation, which would, like it, enjoy complete independence.

* * * *

G. EMPA: Resolution of the Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture, adopted on 15 March 2005¹²

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE,
EXCHANGES BETWEEN CIVIL SOCIETIES AND CULTURE, APPROVED BY
CONSENSUS AT THE EMPA MEETING OF 15 MARCH

'on the subject of strengthening the dialogue between Euro-Mediterranean cultures and civilizations

7) Expresses the wish that, in promoting dialogue between cultures and civilizations, the need to identify and maintain a common basis of shared values, indivisible and universal, will be taken into account, while fully respecting each State's national identity as well as cultural diversities, which are always to be seen as a potential value added and an enriching element for the whole area;

8) Believes that the programmes and projects included in the third basket of the Euromed partnership should focus on highly significant topics, including the protection and support of cultural and historic-artistic heritage, as well as cultural diversity; the dialogue and understanding between religions and different philosophical beliefs; the promotion of youth exchanges; a new impulse to intercultural dialogue, also in those EU countries where the phenomenon of immigration has a greater impact; the promotion of the culture of human rights; the promotion of the gender balance principle; a privileged role for the projects addressing the weaker sections of society and promoting literacy programmes and higher schooling rates; the promotion of environment awareness campaigns; stronger involvement of national media in disseminating and advertising the results of Euro-Mediterranean partnership and in granting an objective knowledge of mutual civilizations; a fight against the spreading of wrong perceptions and stereotypes about people on the two shores of the Mediterranean in media and literature;

9) Underlines the central importance of university-level cooperation in the context of the third partnership area; to this end, it calls for intensified exchanges between faculty and students and stresses that the creation of a Mediterranean University might favour a more effective coordination among the various cooperation actors;

¹² Partenariat Euromed DS 44/05

10) Reiterates the fundamental need for a debate on the status of women within society and at work leading to the identification of common areas and objectives. In this connection, it invites the Bureau of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly to examine the necessary forms of coordination with the Euro-Mediterranean Forum of Women Parliamentarians, with a view to undertaking a common action vis-à-vis the governments of the partner States of the Barcelona Process;

11) Welcomes the three-year Programme of the Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for Dialogue between Cultures and Civilizations, and invites the Foundation to provide information on a regular basis with regard to the implementation of the Programme. It also stresses that, in order to be fully efficient, the Foundation will need a constant and concerted commitment from all national networks.

12) Expresses its satisfaction for the solution to the problem of the Foundation's financing, which currently counts on €11 million from voluntary contributions from all partner States. It hopes that in the future the Foundation will be able to count on a stable funding system, open to contributions from new donors, e.g. local and regional authorities, NGOs and private organisations;

13) Expresses the hope that full synergy may be established between the Foundation and the Parliamentary Assembly, whose members, as they directly represent the peoples of partner States, will be able to give further impulse to cultural cooperation activities. To this end, it deems appropriate for the Bureau to consider involving a representation of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly in the work of the Foundation's steering bodies."

H. Final Declaration of the Luxembourg Civil Forum (Luxembourg, 1-3 April 2005)¹³

FINAL DECLARATION & RESOLUTIONS FROM THE 2005 CIVIL FORUM (LUXEMBOURG, 1-3 APRIL 2005)

6. Culture and the Anna Lindh Foundation

6a. Call upon the European Commission to adapt the procedures on access to the EU programmes to local political conditions within each partner countries and simplify those procedures in order to make the programmes more accessible to small operators;

6b. Support the convening of a meeting of the Culture ministers of the EMP (the last one took place in 1998) that would be preceded by a civil forum on culture and that would make proposals to upgrade the cultural instruments of the Partnership. It has been proposed to set up a follow-up group on cultural issues within the framework of the consultation mechanism put forth by the civil forum;

6c. Urge the establishment of a monitoring mechanism that would address the uncontrolled commercialisation of public cultural property affecting in particular the man-made heritage and favour an increase in grants to promote South-South exchanges involving artists and cultural operators, as well as the strengthening of regional training programmes in cultural management;

¹³ Partenariat Euromed DS 39/05

6d. Insist on the disclosure of transparent information on the financing and operation mechanisms of the Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures and insist that the Euro-Mediterranean Non-Governmental Platform be represented in the same way as the national networks of the Foundation or within them.

7. Youth

7a. Insist on the reinforcement of the role and place of youth in the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership by mainstreaming youth as a priority and cross-cutting issue

7b. Urges strong support for the emergence of youth representation independent of governments and representatives of civil society in all countries as an integral part of reinforcing democratic processes, and insist on the creation of a representation of youth at the EuroMed level

7c. Urge the inclusion of youth structures of civil society in the South Mediterranean countries in the decision-making on the identification, implementation and evaluation of the EMP youth programmes.”

I. Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures: Three years programme 1.8.2005-31.7.2008¹⁴

Programme and Budget 2006

(approved 27 September 2005 by the Board of Governors)

based on the Barcelona Declaration 1995, the Valencia Action Plan and subsequent decisions by the EuroMed Committee and Foreign Ministers Conferences as well as on the recommendations by the High Level Advisory Group (Prodi "Groupe des Sages"). Programme and Budget 2006 as well as the amendments to the previous Three Years Programme were drafted in conformity with the co-financing contract signed with the European Commission on 3 August 2005 and the light of the "Work Programme to meet the Challenges of the next Five Years" presented by the European Commission on 12 April to the EuroMed Committee, the specific recommendations addressed to the Foundation in the EuroMeSCo Report "Barcelona +10" and the outcomes of meetings of the Heads of the 35 national networks (Alexandria, 18-19 April) and of the Advisory Committee (Alexandria, 19 April and 8-9 September 2005).

Activities initiated and planned directly by national networks will be incorporated into the detailed work plan 2006 to be developed after the meeting of Heads of national networks in Barcelona on 27 November 2005.

1. Mission Statement

The Anna Lindh Euro-Mediterranean Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures *registered in Alexandria, Egypt*, as an International Civil Society Organization having an intergovernmental Board of Governors,

established under its statute and approved by the EuroMed Conference of Foreign Affairs Ministers during on the 30th of November 2004 in The Hague, as a major common instrument of the Barcelona Process (since 1995),

for developing partnership in social, cultural and human affairs, in particular for developing human resources, promoting understanding between cultures and exchanges between civil societies,

¹⁴ Partenariat Euromed 124/05

acts as network of the 35 networks established by the Euro-Mediterranean partners,

promotes a dynamic concept of the dialogue between cultures and civilizations, fostering multilateral co-operation between civil society partners in education, culture, science and communication,

fosters intellectual co-operation and capacity-building in multidisciplinary fields such as human rights, democratic citizenship, sustainable development, learning, knowledge and information society, gender and youth,

contributes to shaping the Euro-Mediterranean space as an area of co-operation, exchange, mobility, understanding and peace.

2. Strategy

The Foundation

Assumes a catalytical function in networking, facilitating participation of civil society actors in the existing Euro-Mediterranean civil society networks, platforms and fora, and promoting links between networks associated to relevant programmes of EU and international as well as regional intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations active in the EuroMed region,

Connects with existing relevant bilateral co-operation through elaborating proposals for involving partners from other countries, and with relevant EU programmes through elaborating proposals for inter-programme linkages for the benefit of the EuroMed region,

Builds on the emerging international consensus on cultural diversity being as essential for humankind as is bio-diversity for nature,

Develops proposals for Euro-Mediterranean co-operation, based on respect for diversity and pluralism and on tolerance between different groups in society,

Adopts the principles of connectivity, context-mapping and subsidiarity,

Enhances the visibility of the Barcelona process as an essential factor of bringing the peoples closer, promoting mutual respect, interest and understanding and improving mutual perception and co-operation,

Gives priority to adding value to existing activities rather than creating new programmes and structures, thus maximizing efficiency of its action and effective use of its resources.

3. Programming principles

(i) Network of networks function requires avoiding duplication of efforts and striving for synergies with and adding value to existing activities;

(ii) Euro-Mediterranean regional cooperation requires all activities to involve at least two EU and two EuroMed partner countries; preferably more;

(iii) Subsidiarity applies to all existing relevant programmes of EU or other inter-governmental organizations and includes elaboration of relevant proposals to establish links among them and to involve third partners to existing bilateral co-operation;

(iv) Dynamic concept of dialogue between cultures implies going beyond intellectual exchanges towards co-operation, culture being understood in its broader sense;

(v) *Fields of action* include education, culture, science and communication as well as transverse themes such as human rights, sustainable development, gender and youth;

(vi) *Multidisciplinarity* should be the rule rather than the exception, with a view to take full benefit from comparative advantages of the broad mandate;

(vii) *Education and use of IT* and other media are the two most important modalities for reaching out to civil societies at large;

(viii) *Youth* is the priority target group;

(ix) In line with EuroMed Committee and Foreign Ministers decisions, the Foundation works with the *Bibliotheca Alexandrina* in tandem with the *Swedish Institute in Alexandria*; in recognition of the offers made by Cyprus, Italy and Malta in its activities with the network of networks, the Foundation would be particularly attentive to supporting events in those countries,

(x) *The activities of the Foundation result of combined efforts* of its 35 national networks and the Secretariat at the Foundation's Headquarters in Alexandria.

4. Major Modalities of Action

In addition to managerial and technical work, establishment and updating of a database on national networks, regional organizations and international organizations in the field of culture, website and other visibility actions:

- 1) Direct organization of events, which implies initiatives that are directly organized and managed by the Foundation.
- 2) Co-organization of initiatives with identified external partners and network members.
- 3) Calls for Proposals (in the initial three years period, it is envisaged to restrict the calls to national networks and their members, thus supporting the development of the network of networks and bringing the networks as close to the implementation of the programme as possible; the existing modality of open calls can be used, as necessary, but would require a heavier administrative structure)

The following action of the 2005 Programme will be continued: "Identification and development of advisory and support services concerning funding of Euro-Mediterranean projects for national networks, with particular attention to developing such services for the Palestinian network and those of other MED partner countries."

5. Programmes and Projects 2005-2008 (Programme 2006 in boxes)

Flagship Projects are I.1, II.1, III.1, IV.1, V.1 and VI; the other projects rely on synergy actions and added value. The Programme is implemented by the 35 national networks and the Foundation's Secretariat in conjunction with various partners, including the EuroMed networks.

I. Our Common Future

The Programme "Our Common Future" aims at reaching out to the largest possible number of young people, inviting them to share experiences and work together without frontiers. The programme is designed as a synergy mechanism, adding value to existing programmes and structures involving youth in the Euro-Mediterranean space such as EuroMed Youth, international school networks and Internet fora.

I.1 Euro-Mediterranean Popular Music Project

Collection of popular music selected - through national networks - by youth/ based on national survey or workshops, as appropriate, including acquisition of rights for dissemination via Internet/MP3 and CD/tape.

- Dissemination of recordings from EuroMed World Music Festival Alexandria (20 April) and, subject to acquisition of rights, of MUSIMED (Barcelona 26 November 2005)
- EuroMed sampler: Collection of proposals from 35 networks
- Call for proposals: Several EuroMed music workshops organized by national networks
- Subject to acquisition of sponsors: preparation of 2nd EuroMed World Music Festival

I.2 Euro-Mediterranean schools programme (as a regional virtual network linking existing international school networks such as UNESCO Associated Schools, Globe Schools, Global Environmental Youth Initiative, and others, and projects such as Medies, Mondialogo, Join Multimedia, [NetD@ys](#), e-schola invited to participate). Projects include a **Euro-Mediterranean school magazines project**, produced through twinning of schools having school magazines or yearbooks, co-production of articles on selected themes such as sustainable development and cultural diversity/heritage, capacity-building for secondary school student journalists and teachers.

- The EuroMed Schools Programme, launched September 2005, will be developed into a virtual schools network and linked to Project II.1 (Education Server). Thematic focus is on education for cultural diversity and heritage, sustainable development, human rights and democracy. This activity is directly organized by the Foundation in cooperation with the Partners of the Rabat Commitment and existing EuroMed and EU schools networks and programmes.
- Specific objective is providing skills for participation of young people in the dialogue between cultures.
- By means of a call for proposals, 2+2 school-to-school cooperation in the development of learning resources is encouraged, results made available through Internet.
- The call for proposals covers also the EuroMed School magazine; additional element will be input from media partners and the Mediterranean Programme of the International Federation of Journalists.
- Interactive online materials will make the virtual network more attractive.

I.3 Euro-Mediterranean Teacher-Training Programme (arrangements prepared within the new co-operation scheme between the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization ALECSO and the Council of Europe); focus of this programme is capacity-building for teachers in support of Euro-Mediterranean co-operative Youth arrangements.

Four training seminars on cultural heritage, qualifications for intercultural dialogue, human rights and citizenship, religious and cultural diversity will be co-organized with the Council of Europe and in cooperation with ALECSO.

II. Avenues of Multiperspectivity

The Multiperspectivity Programme provides educational contents inviting the young generation to learning together throughout life. Focus is on translating universal values such as non-discrimination, justice and tolerance (as they are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) into attractive learning and teaching resources.

The programme is designed as synergy mechanism, adding value to existing programmes and structures offering learning opportunities for youth in the Euro-Mediterranean space.

II.1 Multilingual Education Server for cultural diversity and heritage, human rights, democratic citizenship and sustainable development (English, French, Arabic) under supervision of the Euro-

Mediterranean Human Rights Network and competent environmental NGO networks such as Medies, Friends of the Earth in the Middle East, and in co-operation with existing projects.

Specific objective is providing learning resources for participation of young people in the dialogue between cultures.

- Production of educational materials making accessible results of EuroMed Heritage programme to formal and out-of school education (with EuroMed partners).
- Dialogue between Cultures in the Classroom: Preparation of educational tools on contemporary Euro-Mediterranean dialogue fora and on international and regional normative instruments on cultural diversity (with Partners of the Rabat Commitment).
- Sustainable Development: Basic materials for understanding ecosystems, man-nature and bio- and cultural diversity relations; links to new resources developed for World Decade on Education for sustainable development (main partners include: Medies, WWF).
- Human Rights and Democracy: Basic materials, links to selected further learning resources (partners include EuroMed Human Rights Network, Council of Europe, UNESCO Education Server project)
- Results of EuroMed Schools Programme (I.2) are fed into the Education Server.

II.2 Euro-Mediterranean programme for comparative research on school textbooks and curricula (with workshops, and aiming at elaboration of proposals for educational planners, teachers and textbook authors as well as a compilation of good practice teaching and learning materials), including a **Culture of Religions project**: survey of existing curricula and textbooks on education about religious pluralism and ecumenical dialogue, and publication of a good practice manual; pilot projects started in religious (Christian, Islamic and Jewish) and secular schools willing to co-operate.

- The Foundation will co-organize, with other partners of the Rabat Commitment, a conference aiming at reviewing the various existing activities and projects in the field of comparative research on school textbooks and curricula (including follow-up to the international textbooks review meeting at the Arab League Headquarters, Cairo, December 2004).
- Organization of an expert meeting for bringing together good practice examples of information on religious diversity in the school curriculum (linked to the teacher-training seminar); preparation of pilot projects with religious and other schools interested in teaching about religious pluralism and ecumenical dialogue.

III. Our Creative Diversity

Inspired by the Report of the World Commission on Culture and Development chaired by former UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar (1995) and the UNDP 2004 Human Development Report, the Diversity Programme translates benefits from the emerging international consensus on the concept of cultural diversity into proposals for Euro-Mediterranean co-operation.

III.1 Contemporary Creation

Introducing a Euro-Mediterranean component in selected workshops on cultural/artistic creation in fields such as theatre, music, modern dance and arts; identification of mobility schemes and travel grants for young performing artists and creators.

- Artists in residence programme, encouraging exchange and cooperation across frontiers through inviting young artists to spend one month in another EuroMed country and work together with local partners.
- linkage with programme I.1 (music workshops).
- Visibility action: Euro-Mediterranean Arts and Music Festival Copenhagen (Summer 2006), with Anna Lindh Foundation label.

- Preparation of the Biennale des jeunes créateurs euro- méditerranéens Alexandria 2007
- This Programme will mainly be implemented by national networks through Calls for Proposals and co-organization of events.

III.2 EuroMed Heritage for Young People: *(learning resources under II.1 Education Server)*

- The Foundation joins the EuroMed regional partnership and cultural heritage cooperation initiated by the EuroMed Regional Management Support Unit (RMSU);
- Contribution of the Foundation: teaching and learning resources (also for the Education Server) and educational components to “Young Museum with No Frontiers” (MWNF).
- Landscape, natural and urban heritage: pilot project on the culture of water and its social, environmental and artistic aspects (with partners such as WWF and Eurocities).
- intangible heritage/everyday culture: pilot project on Euro-Mediterranean cuisine.
- This project will be implemented both through call for proposals and co-organization of events.

III.3 Good Practice in Appreciating Cultural Diversity

In line with Recommendation 16 of the Prodi High Level Group (“monitoring best practice in intercultural dialogue”), recommendations by EuroMeSCo (the Foundation is expected to address the issue of “ensuring cultural and religious diversity”), and the relevant expected part of the Declaration of the Barcelona+10 Summit on joint action against racism, xenophobia, intolerance, and promoting common understanding): Collection and dissemination of good practices (“Observatory”), with partners such as the Council of Europe (“Kompendium of Cultural Policies”).

- Collection of good practices from national Anna Lindh networks and national cultural diversity networks;
- Awarding the Foundation’s label to selected good practices;
- Expert meeting on data base solutions (with studying the possibility of extending the existing data base on European cultural policies/section cultural diversity to MED partners).

IV. Science without Frontiers: Fernand Braudel-Ibn Khaldoun Programme

The Science without Frontiers Programme is designed as synergy mechanism promoting the Euro-Med higher education and science space. Particular attention is given to fostering capacity-building concerning use of existing digital opportunities such as the enlargement of the GEANT broadband communication network to Mediterranean partners (EUMEDIS/EumedConnect).

IV.1 Virtual EuroMed University Network

linking the various existing university networks in the Euro-Mediterranean region (based on a feasibility study and in the light of the expected relevant decision by the Barcelona+10 Summit).

- The Foundation joins the organizing committee of the Euro-Mediterranean Universities Conference/Jean Monnet Programme (Malta, June 2006), with co-organizing roundtables/expert groups on student mobility and improvement of relevant advisory services (commemoration Ibn Khaldoun 600th anniversary 2006).
- Feasibility study will focus on linking existing university networks (Medea, Ramses 2, follow-up to Tarragona Declaration 2005, and others) and on promoting, through such networks, the establishment of young trans-border research teams (IV.2).

IV.2 Establishment of EuroMed trans-border research groups:

- 2+2 research groups of post-graduates will be established by interested universities and research institutions, supported by a call for proposals in fields such as arts history, political science, and interdisciplinary ecosystem research.
- Co-organization of initiatives with regional and national networks for facilitating participation of young social scientists in EuroMed research and study groups.
- Young researchers are expected to qualify for participation in projects submitted by applicants to calls under the 7th Framework Programme of the European Commission.
- Training seminars with relevant member institutions (universities, research institutes) of national networks, especially of MED developing countries, support this leverage function of the project. This activity will be implemented by the Foundation in cooperation with experienced partners, in particular from EuroMed university networks.

V. Euro-Mediterranean Information Society

V.1 Learning, Knowledge and Information Society

As follow-up to the Civil Society Forum at the World Summit on Information Society (WSIS, Tunis 16-18.11.2005), interdisciplinary workshops on civil society participation in the modernization of educational, cultural, science and information policies will be co-organized or granted the label of the Foundation. Focus is on the interrelationship between emerging learning, knowledge and information structures, particular attention will be paid to libraries, promotion of books and reading, translations, women and youth, in line with the findings of the annual UNDP international and regional Human Development Reports.

- Youth: Workshop on ICT and Youth (with EuroMed Youth and WSIS Youth Caucus)
- Women: Workshops on ICT needs of girls (content development against social stereotyping)
- Libraries: joint projects with IFLA, Bibliotheca Alexandrina, International Youth Library and other libraries: training of librarians specialized in children's and youth literature; promotion of books and reading;
- Establishment of a list of recommended books on EuroMed cultural diversity (with public lectures of writers and, through calls for proposals, translation grants)
- These activities will be partly carried out directly by the Foundation with partners, partly through calls for proposals.

V.2 Educational and Cultural Journalism

The Programme focuses on the Anna Lindh Foundation Journalistic Award for Dialogue between Cultures, launched in November 2005, the development of a EuroMed journalists network, including a link with the EuroMed school magazine project (I.2).

- EuroMed Journalists Network: The Foundation will participate in the follow-up to the three EuroMed journalists seminars organized by the European Commission and partners in 2005.
- First Anna Lindh Foundation Journalistic Awards for the Dialogue between Cultures will be granted (with training, seminars, exchange elements).

V.3: EuroMed University Quiz:

Dissemination of knowledge about the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership among university students in cooperation with national TV Channels. Co-organization of initiatives.

Pilot project in 2006 with media partners. The project will be a co-organized initiative.

VI. Empowerment of Women

In co-operation with international women networks and women universities or relevant university programmes existing in the Euro-Mediterranean area, at least ten national and bilateral training programmes for women are opened to participants from other EuroMed countries; travel grant programmes will be negotiated with donor agencies; particular attention to gender issues will be mainstreamed across the whole programme of the Foundation.

- Cooperation with women's associations for promoting books and reading among children;
- Development of contents against social stereotyping;
- Exchanges highlighting the role of women at policy-making level and at the level of civil society organizations.
- These activities will be carried out both directly by the Foundation and through call for proposals.

6. Context Map

Strategy and programme of the Foundation need to be elaborated in the context of the many actors already active in its fields of competence in the Euro-Mediterranean space. Major objectives of drawing up a context map are avoiding duplication of efforts, creating synergies, identification of partners for the Foundation and the 35 national networks, enhancing efficiency of activities and effectiveness of resource allocation.

The following partners have been identified and approached in 2005:

6.1 European Commission

MEDA/including EUMEDIS, EuroMed Heritage, MEDSTAT, Youth, and Middle East Peace Process MEPP; and NGO co-financing, Socrates/TEMPUS, Framework Programme/ Science and Information Society).

6.2 Regional networks/programmes/projects, institutions and organizations

EuroMeSCo, FEMISE; Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly (EMPA); Standing Committee for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership of the Local and Regional Authorities – COPPEM; Programme Transmed of the North South Centre of the Council of Europe; Permanent Conference of the Audiovisual Mediterranean Operators – COPEAM; Euro-Mediterranean Youth Platform; Euromed Heritage - Regional Management Support Unit; Mediterranean Programme, International Federation of Journalists; Euro-Med NG Platform; EUROCITIES (Euromed, European Neighbourhood Policy and Governance Working Groups); WWF Mediterranean Programme; Avicenna Virtual Campus Project (UNESCO/EUMEDIS); Euro-Med Human Rights Network; Museum With No Frontiers (MWNF); Forum euroméditerranéen des cultures – FEMEC; Dante - EUMEDCONNECT II.

6.3 Partner Organizations of the Rabat Commitment on Concrete and Sustainable Steps towards Dialogue between Cultures (June 2005)

Council of Europe; UNESCO; Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO); Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) and its Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ISESCO); Danish Centre for Culture and Development (DCCD)

6.4 United Nations

Ongoing and forthcoming UN Decades on human rights education, culture of peace and non-violence for the children of the world, education for sustainable development, water for life.

Regional Economic Commissions for Europe and the Arab States (sustainable development)

UNDP (Human Development Reports and Arab and other regional HDR)

6.5 Civil Society/Professional Organizations (other than those under 6.2)

International NGOs and their regional structures and national committees/members such as Education International, ICOM, ICOMOS, ITI, PEN Club, ICSU, ISSC.

6.6 Bilateral cultural co-operation (cultural and scientific co-operation agreements, cultural institutes).

Anna Lindh Foundation 2006 Budget

(established in the contract with the EC and approved by the Board of Governors)

BUGET LINE ITEM DESCRIPTION	Forecasted expenditures
<i>1. Human Resources</i>	<i>1,205,060</i>
<i>2. Travel</i>	<i>140,300</i>
<i>3. Other costs, services (procurement rules to be followed)</i>	
3.1 Publications	50,000
3.2 Direct organization of events	270,000
3.3 Co-organization of initiatives	250,000
3.4 Evaluation costs	
3.5 Translation, interpreters	30,000
<i>Subtotal Other costs, services</i>	<i>600,000</i>
<i>4. ALF activities</i>	
4.1 Calls for proposal	1,200,000
4.2 Auditing costs	15,000
<i>Subtotal Other</i>	<i>1,215,000</i>
5. Subtotal direct costs of the Action (1-6)	3,160,360
6. Administrative costs (approx. 6% total direct eligible costs of the Action)	189,496
7. Total eligible costs of the Action (7+ 8)	3,349,857

**Summary of themes for the first round of calls for proposal
(1,5 million EUR), November 2005 – December 2006**

1. EuroMed music (workshops and compilation of samplers) and cultural/artistic creation;
2. EuroMed schools magazine and schools programme;
3. EuroMed teams of young researchers;
4. Summer schools/exchange programmes (artists in residence);
5. Libraries, promotion of books and reading, translation.
6. Intercultural exchanges for women in civil society organizations.

The Calls to be launched between November 2005 and December 2006 with an amount of 1,500,000 EUR include provision of 300.000 EUR from the 2005 Budget. For the second round, an amount of 1.8 million EUR is forecasted.

Inputs from the Foundation's networks will allow the development of a more detailed plan especially for calls for proposals for which specific guidelines for applicants have to be prepared before launching the calls. Capacity-building for national networks is an accompanying measure.

J. EMPA: Resolution of the Committee on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture, adopted on 21 November 2005, in Rabat¹⁵

**RESOLUTION of the Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Assembly
on Improving Quality of Life, Exchanges between Civil Societies and Culture
adopted on 21 November 2005, in Rabat (Morocco)**

“On the subject of policies aimed at strengthening the dialogue between cultures and civilisations, the Committee:

1. Welcomes the European Commission's commitment to increase resources by at least 50% as early as 2007, and stresses that such an increase should be accompanied by a strengthened dialogue between partner countries in the Barcelona Process, in order for financial resources and programmes to be channelled into long-term, sustainable reform processes, and to be aimed, more specifically, to encourage the right to study of disadvantaged segments of society, and to contribute effectively to the fight against illiteracy;
2. Supports the initiatives adopted by the UN and other international organisations aimed at promoting a better understanding between civilisations;
3. Welcomes the commitment to extend the Erasmus Mundus and the Tempus Programmes to Southern Mediterranean countries; invites the European Commission to provide the necessary instruments in order to increase knowledge and awareness of the purposes, means and possibilities of such programmes; stresses also that cooperation among universities could thoroughly benefit from a revitalised process leading to the creation of a true Mediterranean University, and that cultural exchange policies ought to extend from universities to all research centres, possibly through the creation of a Euro-Mediterranean Fund for scientific research;

¹⁵ Partenariat Euormed DS 151/05

4. Stresses again the brain drain problem in Mediterranean partner States, as part of a migration process often involving the most educated sectors of the societies of origin, and the need to adopt an integrated and complementary approach, synergetically aimed at dealing with higher learning, university cooperation, research and training, including modern tools and instruments of education, i.e. eLearning;
5. Calls for more effective coordination amongst all international, bilateral and regional initiatives aimed at strengthening the dialogue between cultures and civilisations; believes, in this field, that a fundamental impulse ought to be provided by the “Anna Lindh” Euro-Mediterranean Foundation, through the contribution of its national networks;
6. Calls for a greater commitment of all the institutions of the Barcelona Process to disseminating results and perspectives of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership through publications, events, digital instruments and the involvement of media from both sides of the Mediterranean.”

K. Draft Strategy and action plan for re-launching the Dialogue between Cultures in the Euro-Mediterranean Region¹⁶

Background: Participation of Executive Director ALF and Head of the Danish ALF Network (Olaf Gerlach-Hansen, Director-General Danish Centre for Culture and Development) in the ISESCO Symposium on “Dialogue between Cultures and Civilizations: From Dialogue to Alliance” (Tunis, 30 Jan to 1 Feb 2006) coincided with outbreak of mass protests in Arab countries against a widely perceived lack of respect of Islamic values in Western countries. On the basis of the ALF contribution to the Symposium, focusing on a key element of the Barcelona +10 Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, (see attachment) a draft strategy for re-launching the Dialogue was developed, having the following elements:

- 1) Identification of key arguments to be communicated;
- 2) Media campaign;
- 3) Identification of relevant priorities within ALF Programme;
- 4) Involvement of all 35 ALF national networks.

1) Identification of key arguments to be communicated

- 1.1 Traditional modalities of Dialogue between Cultures, developed over the past Decade, have largely failed because of their focus on what cultures and religions have in common. The present crisis calls for dialogue on differences and diversity, based on the common value of non-discrimination.
- 1.2 The lack of mutual knowledge about sensitive issues linked to religions and any other belief is obvious. This gap needs to be filled as a matter of urgency.
- 1.3 Too often, dialogue events stressed collective identities (national, ethnic, religious) rather than identities of individuals or social groups. Dialogue fora composed of “representatives” of religious or ethnic groups are counter-productive and contribute to the clash of civilizations scenario rather than preventing it.
- 1.4 There is urgent need for strengthening the human rights based dimension of Dialogue: Rather than seeking values common to all religions and cultures, the core values of the Universal

¹⁶ Partenariat Euromed 22/06.

Declaration of Human Rights need to be stressed: No discrimination along origin, race, colour, gender, language, region or any other belief has been agreed upon by the international community 60 years ago. In line with recent UN terminology, all cultures must be considered having equal dignity without, however, allowing this to be used as an argument for limiting the obligations linked to universal human rights instruments.

- 1.5 Active tolerance, involving mutual respect, needs to be promoted rather than mere acceptance of diversity. This requires provision of new and better learning resources and interactive educational methods (education understood in the broader sense of organization of learning processes, “interactive” understood as learning through empathy and role-taking).
- 1.6 Boycott is never a solution; it is an alarm signal. The present crisis calls for significantly more mutual interest being expressed: Europeans can contribute to calming the situation in expressing interest in the cultural and religious life within Mediterranean Partner countries, and vice versa. Stereotypes existing on both sides (such as: Europeans having lost moral values and ethical standards, Arabs or Muslims being potential supporters of terrorism) can only be overcome through sincere dialogue about diversity between and within countries.

Conclusion for the organization of dialogue events:

No more “representative” events. Events should be:

- a) inter-institutional, with the objective of creating synergies and common platforms of action (follow-up to the Rabat Commitment on concrete and sustainable steps for dialogue, concluded in June 2005 between ALECSO, ISESCO, OIC, UNESCO, Council of Europe, DCCD, and the Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF), or:
- b) all participants talking in a personal capacity: or:
- c) workshops/ seminars/ good practice events: or:
- d) reach out events.

2) Media campaign

In order to play a pro-active role, ALF conducted a media campaign with daily presence from 6 through 13 February in audiovisual media in the Arab world, with the objective of reaching different target groups. These media include:

- Orbit channels 1 and 2 (Talk show ”Al Kahera Al Yom”, with intellectual target audience in all Arab countries; Talk Sow “Alaa Al Hawaa”, with phone interaction within the Arab region, and Director of Danish Cultural Centre Cairo live and Head of the Danish network joining by phone);
- Egyptian TV Channel 1: “Good morning Egypt”; and News; Egyptian TV channel 2, very popular Show “El Bait Beitak”(My House is Your House”);
- Nile TV: “Cairo Watch” (General audience Middle East)
- Arab regional TV: LBC (Beirut) and Al Jazeera (Doha)

TV campaign will be followed by print media.

3) **Relevant priorities within ALF Programme and new initiatives:**

- Youth: Anna Lindh EuroMed Youth “Dialogue 21 on Mutual Respect” launched on 15 February (with announcement on TV and in the Arab press). Campaign scheduled until 31 August 2006, with following elements: 18 to 25 years old young women and men matched for relevant questions and answers; proposals collected and developed in a Youth Workshop; best 100 participants awarded “messengers for dialogue”; best proposals presented to EuroMed Committee.
- Algiers 24-26 February: North-South Mediterranean Dialogue Congress (European Movement, BA, ALF and ten ALF national networks, Algerian organizing committees)
- Joint teacher training seminars for teachers from EU and Med partner countries (with Council of Europe, ALECSO) on themes such as cultural and religious diversity (4 events starting in May 2006)
- Multilingual education server (learning resources)
- Culture of religions: synthesis of good practices of providing knowledge about religious pluralism in educational institutions
- Further developing a two-way approach of overcoming stereotypes (such as: April 2006 Tanger: Second ALF EuroMed youth workshop with Moroccan and Spanish network: April 2006 Rabat: ISESCO/DCCD (Danish network) seminar on overcoming of mutual stereotypes; July/August: Council of Europe, ALECSO, ALF et al conference bringing together North-South initiatives for revision of school textbooks with Egyptian network and study group established by Ministry of Higher Education Egypt, Swedish Institute and other partners)
- Curriculum development and training seminars for librarians specialized in children and youth collections (with Bibliotheca Alexandrina, Suzanne Mubarak Movement Women for Peace, national networks and libraries from several ALF networks, SIDA Sweden)
- March to December 2006: Preparation for 2007 Alexandria Biennale of Young Creators from Europe and the Mediterranean (“Culture in Everyday Life”)
- February to November 2006: “the role of culture and the media in changing mentalities”: preparation of session document for EuroMed Women Ministerial Conference and its two preparatory meetings; linkage between gender and cultural stereotypes.
- Co-organization of events with EuroMed partners such as EuroMeSCo, EuroMed NG Platform, EuroMed Heritage/Museum without Frontiers
- Preparation of monitoring conference for the Rabat commitment on concrete and sustainable steps for the dialogue between cultures and civilizations, signed 15 June 2005 with Arab League and its Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization ALECSO, Organization of the Islamic Conferences Educational, cultural and Scientific Organization ISESCO, Council of Europe, UNESCO, Danish Centre for Culture and Development;
- Expert meeting on the identification of shortcomings and new avenues in the dialogue between cultures and religions.

4) **Involvement of all 35 ALF national networks**

Follow-up to December 2005 training seminar for Egyptian and Palestinian networks: Mission of ALF Head of Media and Communication Dept to Jerusalem and Ramallah (12-16 Feb)
Meeting German, Hungarian, French networks (ALF Director, Feb 2006)

Invitation to active participation in the communication strategy and in the Youth Dialogue on Mutual Respect; collection of:

- good practices in intercultural dialogue
- recommended books on cultural diversity
- proposals for ALF2006 Journalistic Award on cultural diversity (young journalists)

Monitoring relevant activities and initiatives of national networks.

L. Working document: A Decalogue of Commission ideas to bring into play Euromed networks to strengthen intercultural dialogue¹⁷

The situation created after the publication of the Danish cartoons on Prophet Mohammed has allowed misinformation to fester and other agendas to be exploited throughout Europe and the Arab/Muslim world. This situation has been used by radicals to favour Islamophobia in EU countries and anti-western sentiments in the Arab/Muslim world.

The Commission proposes a strong and comprehensive approach: we should seize this opportunity to counterbalance these tendencies and to strengthen our partnership through a broad use of our networks with the common objective of improving the dialogue of cultures and civilisations.

Beyond a first, rapid reaction, with the media underlining the role of intercultural dialogue (as has been done *in extenso* by the Anna Lindh Foundation's executive director) we could identify other types of actions using existing networks/instruments: A series of concrete and visible activities, both in the EU and in the partner countries, should be developed using Euromed networks, both the official and the civil society ones.

The Euromed Committee in its capacity of general coordinator of the Barcelona process should follow these matters closely. The Euromed Committee and Senior Officials meeting on 22.02.2006 is a good opportunity to discuss various proposals and take decisions on the initiatives to be implemented.

The following are some ideas on actions that are under way or could be launched in the framework of the existing Euromed structures:

The Anna Lindh Foundation (ALF)

The "first institution" of the Euromed partnership should be the first to play an important role. The strategy presented by the ALF Director is a comprehensive way to start and should be the subject of early examination and decision by the Euromed Committee/Board of Governors.

Concerning media comprehensive work has been done by the Headquarters in Alexandria, Egypt. However, the 35 national networks of the ALF have a very important role to play as well. In a situation like the present one the networks should have active participation in the communication strategy designed by the ALF headquarters (press release distribution, presence in the media, etc...).

Moreover, a set of actions could be defined by each of the 35 networks, as has already been done by some networks. It could include the organisation of seminars/debates -mobilising local intellectuals, religious leaders, etc.- and other events and encounters, using as well all possible media coverage in the 35 countries. These actions should be launched immediately.

Last but not least, this is an important occasion to send a clear political message: to proceed with the election of the Chairman of the ALF's Board of Governors, in principle a Euromed coordinator from a MED partner's country.

¹⁷ Partenariat Euromed DS 29/06

The Civil Society

The NGO Euromed Platform could play an important role as well. Their presence and work in the Mediterranean countries is vital to check the temperature of the civil society groups. In the framework of their normal activities and national consultations for the preparation of the 2006 Civil Forum, we should encourage the launching of a full debate to discuss mutual perceptions, and to try to identify the roots of the present exacerbation of stereotypes. The Platform should be the bridge between civil societies and official Euromed bodies.

The media

We should encourage all actions under the “Euromed Dialogue” (Regional information and communication) programme to take account of the present situation and to analyse underlying causes. Moreover, the Task Force created in the framework of the three 2005 Media Conferences, could consider including aspects of intercultural dialogue in the proposals for the continuation of the “Euromed and the Media” initiative. The Seminar on “racism and xenophobia in the media” -planned since 2005- will take place in Vienna in May 2006 and will deal with all these matters. We should also look for ways to engage Arabic media in the EU as well as other European or International media associations and/or federations, as planned in the EU seminars in “Euromed and the media”.

The Cultural Euromed Regional Programmes

The three major Euromed Regional programmes in the cultural field (Heritage, Youth and Audiovisual) are based on networks. These networks could be mobilised through the existing coordination channels: the RMSU in Rome for Heritage; Euromed Youth at the level of the existing activities, through the Youth Platform in Malta and through the virtual network for Youth and, finally, the Euromed Audiovisual networks. The objective should be to promote discussion and debate on the issue of intercultural dialogue and to develop ideas on how to incorporate this dimension more fully in their work. Other initiatives in which these networks could be active (music, arts, museums, cinema, etc.) should be encouraged using all media and internet instruments.

Other Euromed instruments

The network of Euromed political science institutes, Euromesco, could be asked to undertake one or several studies/reports to analyse the questions of “tolerance-intolerance” in the Euromed region. Moreover, the seminars to be launched by Euromesco on “Civil Society, Human Rights and Democracy” could include these questions in the agenda. Finally, other networks (Femise, Eumedis) could participate as well in this analysis.

The Association Agreements and the ENP Action Plans

The questions of tolerance-intolerance, fight against discrimination, etc., as reflected in present and future ENP Action Plans, should be given active consideration in the appropriate sub-committees and other implementation frameworks of the Association Agreements.

Euromed meetings in the Region

We could envisage organising occasional informal meetings -using the Euromed Committee format- in the Euromed capitals, bringing together local diplomatic representatives with the host country administration. Such meeting could provide an opportunity for Euromed diplomats to be informed of the activities of the Euromed programmes in those countries

(ALF network, Regional programmes, cultural activities, etc). They could also serve to have an informal exchange of views on Euromed priorities.

Euromed Parliamentary Assembly

The Euromed Parliamentary Assembly is, by its nature, a very important forum for debate on all issues related to the dialogue of cultures and civilisations. The Commission dealing with Culture in the Euromed Parliamentary Assembly could dwell in future deliberations on the role to be played by parliaments in the region to promote intercultural dialogue.

Other international intercultural dialogue initiatives

We should encourage the ALF and other Euromed networks to establish the necessary contacts with other international initiatives in the framework of the intercultural dialogue, in order to identify areas of potential mutual cooperation.

Euro-Mediterranean Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism

The Code of Conduct on Countering Terrorism, adopted by the Euro-Mediterranean Summit Barcelona expresses the clear will of the partners to “reject any attempts to associate terrorism with any nation, culture or religion”. Future actions in the framework of this code of conduct should ensure that this “cultural impact” dimension is given due attention.

M. Proposals by Egypt, on behalf of the Arab Group on the “Defamation of Islam and the dialogue of Cultures”¹⁸

“Egypt, on behalf of the Arab Group made a statement on the “Defamation of Islam and the dialogue of Cultures” (DS Partenariat 32/06) which examined inter alia how the EMP could contribute in defusing the crisis; it proposed specifically to:

- intensify efforts to avoid repetitions of the offences
- intensify dialogue between cultures by the regular inscription of this issue on the agenda of the Euromed Committee
- activate the Alliance of Civilisations initiative, endorsed recently by the Barcelona Summit
- mobilise the Anna Lindh Foundation for the Dialogue between Cultures to organise a seminar involving Senior Officials and eminent persons from both shores to examine the way ahead
- work towards the adoption of code of conduct of ethics for the media
- work towards a resolution rejecting defamation of religions or cultures, in the UN framework and on the basis of UNGA Res. 60/150,
- issue a Presidency statement on behalf of the 35 Euromed partners to be publicized worldwide and help defuse the current crisis.
- adopt, in the Euromed context, a Code of Conduct combating defamation of religions;
- encourage the forthcoming EU GAERC meeting on 27 February 2006, adopts a firm position regarding the issue of defamation of religions.”

¹⁸ DS Partenariat 32/06 (summarised in the Report of the 58th EuroMed Committee Meeting of 22 of February 2006).