

**BRIEFING NOTES  
ON THE ORGANISATION  
OF CULTURE  
IN EEC COUNTRIES**

**COMPILED BY ROD FISHER  
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## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN BELGIUM

### THE CONTEXT

The Kingdom of Belgium, with its population of 9.8 million in an area of 11,778 sq. miles, has the second highest population density (after the Netherlands) in the European Community. Brussels, the capital, has a population of 2.2 million and other major cities include Antwerp (pop. 1.5m.), Ghent (pop 1.3m.), Mons (pop 1.2m.), Bruges (pop 1.09m.) and Liege (pop 991,000). The country consists of two large linguistic and cultural communities: the Dutch speaking community, the Flemings, forming almost 60% of the population, and the French speaking community, the Walloons, which represent about 40%. There is also a small enclave of German speaking inhabitants in the East of the country. As a result of constitutional changes in 1970 and 1980 the country was established as a federal state based on the two main linguistic communities. This legitimised what had long been recognised: Belgium is virtually two nations masquerading as one. In 1983 the German speaking community was given limited autonomy and, more recently Brussels was awarded Federal status of its own. There are 9 provinces and 589 communes.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

The administrative organisation of culture reflects the linguistic divisions of the nation: the Flemish and the French communities each have their own Ministry of Culture. The Ministry of Culture for the Flemish Community (Ministrie van Cultuur de Vlaamse Gemeenschap) has three divisions: the Directorate for Arts and Tourism (Administratie voor Kunsten Toerisme) has responsibility for literature, theatre, music, opera, film, the visual arts and museums; the Directorate for Education and Continuing Training (Administratie voor Ondernijns en Permanente Vorming) has responsibilities for libraries and arts education; and the tasks of the Directorate for Urban Planning and the Environment include the architectural and environmental heritage. International cultural co-operation is maintained through the Commissariaat-General voor de Internationale Culturele Samenwerking.

The French Community has two ministerial departments with responsibilities in the cultural sector: the Directorate General for Infrastructure and the Heritage (Direction Generale de l'Infrastructure et du Patrimoine) deals with the architectural heritage and archaeology; the Directorate General for Culture (Direction Generale de la Culture) deals with all other aspects of culture. The latter department has a number of divisions: the Direction d'Administration de la Promotion et de la Diffusion Artistiques (Directorate for the Administration and the Promotion and Dissemination of the Arts) has sub-divisions for theatre, music and dance, visual arts and diffusion (i.e. arts centres, theatre training etc) and is advised by a number of advisory commissions in different specialist areas (e.g. young people's theatre, choreography, folklore); the Direction d'Administration de la Lecture Publique, de la Promotion des Lettres et de la Langue Francaise (Directorate for the Administration of Public Reading and the Promotion of Literature and the French Language) provides aid to literature, publishing, mobile libraries, theatre



writing etc; the Direction d'Administration de la Jeunesse et de la l'Education Permanente (Directorate for the Administration of Youth and Continuing Education) is responsible for socio-cultural animateurs, youth cultural centres and the permanent education of minorities (e.g. immigrants, people with disabilities etc); the Direction d'Administration de l'Audiovisuel is responsible for film, video, cinemas, radio and TV. International cultural relations are dealt with by the Commissariat Generale aux Relations Internationales.

There is little evidence of intra-community co-operation over culture, though the recent elevation of Brussels to Federal status should remove one of the perennial sources of conflict: Brussels-based cultural institutions that span the two communities. Three national organisations - Theatre de la Monnaie, Palais des Beaux Arts and Orchestre Nationale de Belgique - remain under central government control with their own quasi autonomous status, but with joint supervision by the two linguistic communities and the Prime Minister's office.

What is common to both Communities is the emphasis given to youth work within the cultural domain and to the important role, especially in Flanders, played by the municipalities.

The National Government is responsible for common cultural affairs through the Ministry of National Education.

Sponsorship is growing in importance and there is an organisation, Stichting voor Kunstpromotie, with a similar (though rather wider) role to ABSA in the UK.

#### SOME ADDRESSES

##### Flemish Community

Ministrie van Cultuur (Flemish Community), Kolonienstraat 29-31, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 - 2 - 5103411 or 5103595)

Commissariaat Generaal voor de Internationale Samenwerking, Trierstraat 100-104, 1040 Brussels

Vlaams Teater Instituut (Flemish Theatre Institute), Visverkoperstraat 13, bus 19, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 - 2 - 5131418 or 5139740)

##### French Community

Direction Generale de l'Infrastructure et du Patrimoine, rue Joseph Stevens 7, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 2 5 5181211)

Direction Generale de la Culture, Galerie Ravenstein 78, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 - 2 - 5139440)

Direction d'Administration de la Promotion et de la Diffusion Artistiques, Galerie Ravenstein 4, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 - 2 - 5139440)

Direction d'Administration de la Lecture Publique de la Promotien des Lettres et de la Langue Francaise, Galerie Ravenstein 4-28, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 - 2 - 5139440)

Direction d'Administration de l'Audiovisuel, Galerie Ravenstein  
28, 1000 Brussels (Tel: +32 - 2 - 5139440)

Commissariat General aux Relations Internationales de la  
Communaute Francaise, rue Joseph Stevens 7, 1000 Brussels  
(Tel: +32 - 2 - 5181211)

#### Both Communities

Belgische Radio & Televisie/Radio-Television Belge de la  
Communaute Francaise (RTBF), Boulevard Reyers 52, 1040 Brussels  
(Tel: +32 - 2 - 7372111)

British Council, Britannia House, rue Joseph II, 1040 Brussels  
(Tel: +32 - 2 - 2193600; Fax: +32 - 2 - 2175811)

Stichting voor Kunstpromotie, Koolstraat 47, 1000 Brussels  
(Tel: +32 - 2 - 2136371)

#### STATISTICS CHECKLIST

- 1 Central government expenditure on the arts by the Flemish Community in 1987 was 1,553,400,000 Belgian Francs (approx. £25.8 million), in 1988 was 1,609,400,000 BF (approx. £26.8m.) and the budgeted figure for 1989 was 1,810,800,000 BF (approx. £30.8m.)
- 2 Central government expenditure on 'culture' (including libraries, youth, radio/TV, tourism) by the French Community in 1987 was 9,785.1m. BF (approx. £163m.), in 1988 was 10,063,6m. BF (approx. £167.7m.) and the budgeted figure for 1989 was 11,077.7m. BF (approx. £184.6m.).
- 3 Estimated local authority expenditure on arts and culture in the Flemish Community in 1987 was 4,119.9m. BF (approx. £68.6m.), in 1988 was 4,206.8m. BF (approx. £70.1m.), and in 1989 was 4,501.8m. BF (approx. £75m.).
- 4 Budgeted revenue and capital expenditure by the Flemish provinces on the arts in 1987 was approx. 785m. BF (approx. £13.08m.).
- 5 The percentage allocations to culture in the Flemish Community in 1985 were as follows: National (i.e. the Unitary State) 15.4%; the Flemish Community Government 27.9%; the provinces 7.9% and the municipalities 48.7%.
- 6 Estimated business sponsorship income in Flanders in 1988 was 1,080m. BF (approx. £18m.).
- 7 The 1988 budget for the Direction Generale de l'Infrastructure et du Patrimoine of the French Community was 3,800m. BF (approx. £63.3m.) and that for the Direction Generale de la Culture was 8,917m. BF (approx. £148.6m.).
- 8 The level of cultural expenditure by the French and Flemish Communities is very similar and represented 72.5% combined in 1985. The balance came from the German Community (0.9%) and the national government 26.6% though, in fact, the

latter's contribution is much higher as much of the linguistic communities' expenditure comes via transfers from the national government.

NB Sterling equivalents calculated at mid '89 rates.

Sources: Flemish Community for 1, 2 and 4; the Flemish Theatre Institute for 3, Godfried van de Perre in European and Belgian Trends in Financing Culture (Association of Cultural Economists Conference report 1988) for 5; Survey by CEGOs commissioned by the Flemish Ministry of Culture for 6; Guide Administratif of the Communante Francaise 1988 for 7; Antonio Ca'Zorzi in The Public Administration and Funding of Culture in the EC for 8.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

##### Annuaire Audiovisuel

Ministere de la Communaute Francaise and Edimedia, Brussels  
- Annual directory in French of film, cable, radio, TV especially in Wallonia and Brussels.

##### Annuaire du Spectacle de la Communaute Francaise de Belgique

Edition Traces, Brussels; annual (in French)  
- Retrospective review of the theatre year.

##### Articles

Vlaams Teater Instituut, Brussels; twice yearly  
- Promotion magazine of the performed arts in Flanders;  
English/French

##### Guide Administratif: Communaute Francaise

Services de l'Executif de la Communaute Francaise, Brussels;  
annual in French.

##### Musiekgids van Vlaanderen (Flanders Music Guide)

'European Year of Music' Steering Group of the Flemish Community;  
1986; 319 pages; Flemish/French/English/German.

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, March 1990)

## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN DENMARK

### THE CONTEXT

Denmark has a population of 5.1 million (1986) in an area of 16,631 sq miles. Copenhagen, the capital, and its suburbs have a population of c. 1.3 million. The next largest cities are Aartus (pop 253,650) and Odense (pop 172,751). Below central government level there are 14 counties (amtskommuner) and 275 municipalities (kommuner).

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

The main agent for the support of culture at central government level is the Ministeriet for Kulturelle Anliggender (Ministry of Cultural Affairs), which has four divisions covering: libraries, archives and museums; music, literature, fine arts, crafts, arts education and socio-cultural activities; theatre (including lyric theatre), film, radio and TV; and cultural relations with other countries. It shares responsibility for this last task with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of the Environment is also involved with cultural matters, being ultimately responsible for the architectural heritage.

The provision of subsidies is formalised and enshrined in legislation, eg the National Endowment Fund for the Arts Act, the Theatres Act, the Music Act, and the Cinematograph Act. In deciding the allocation of subsidies, central government is advised by several independent public or private agencies, eg the Musikrad (Music Council), Teaterradet (Theatre Council), Statens Museumhaevn (State Museums Commission), Statens Filmcentral (State Film Institute) and the Fredningsstyrelsen (Agency for the Protection of Museums). In addition the Ministry of Culture consults an Arts Advisory Council (which is an umbrella organisation for professional arts associations rather than a grant-giving agency) and a Council for the Performing Arts (which represents theatre and music interests).

Perhaps the most important of the independent agencies is Statens Kunstfond, the state endowment fund for the arts, which allocates subsidies to individuals in music, literature, the fine arts, crafts, architecture and design. The decisions are taken by committees of specialists appointed by the Minister of Culture.

Business sponsorship has increased during a period of constraints in the public sector in the 1980s. Money for the cultural sector is also derived from the Danish Football Pools Company, which has a governing board appointed by four ministers (education, culture, taxation and the Interior). Local authority support is increasingly important, though levels vary considerably.



## SOME ADDRESSES

Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Nybrogade 2, 1203 Copenhagen K

British Council, Montergade 1, 1116 Copenhagen K  
(tel + 33 11 20 44)

## STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Central government spending on 'culture' in 1986 was more than 1,500 million Danish Kroner (approx £140 million), which represented approx 0.7% of total public expenditure.
2. About 75% of the Ministry of Culture's budget is divided roughly equally to support theatre, libraries and literature and museums and the heritage. The level of subsidy given to the Royal Theatre, Copenhagen (the national lyric and drama theatre) is almost as much as the rest of Danish theatres receive combined.
3. Foundation and business support for culture was estimated at 75 million DK (approx £7 million) in 1989, but it is not possible to separate the two.

NB No recent figures were available on local government support.

Sources: Ministry of Culture for 1 and 2 (part); Antonio Ca'Zorzi in The Public Administration and Funding of Culture in the EC for 2 (part); ABSA for 3.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

1. Dansk Kultur-Statistik 1970-85  
Danmarks Statistik & Kulturministeriet, Copenhagen 1987; 223 pages; ISBN 87 503 2748 8
2. Government and the Arts in Denmark  
Marit Bakke; in The Patron State: Government and the Arts in Europe, North America and Japan by Milton C Cummings and Richard Katz; Oxford University Press; 1987; pages 136-156.
3. Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe  
Prepared by Cultural Information and Research Centres Liaison in Europe (CIRCLE); Andreas Wiesand (ed); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1985; chapter on Denmark, pages 187-211.

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, March 1990)



## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN FRANCE

### THE CONTEXT

The population of France of 54.3 million is comparable to that of the UK, though the land mass is more than double the size. The dominance of the capital, Paris (pop of city and conurbation 8.5 million), in relation to other metropolitan centres parallels that of London and the UK. Below central government level there are 22 regions (plus 4 overseas), 101 departements (counties) and 36,432 communes (of which all but 800 have populations below 10,000). There are also arrondissements and cantons but these are of little administrative significance.

Until recently central government was represented in each region and departement by a state-appointed prefect-commissar, who was the head of the decentralised services of each ministry. However, the prefect's executive powers have been transferred to the presidents of the regional councils. The elected mayor of each commune is also the agent of central government.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Although France has a long history of interventionist policies in support of culture, it was not until the appointment of the first Minister of Culture, Andre Malraux, in 1959, and the creation of the first fully-fledged ministry, that government policies had much national impact. Malraux's legacy was the creation of maisons de la culture (cultural centres) in the regions as a means of disseminating the 'best of metropolitan culture'. This predilection for grand buildings to house the arts has continued under successive administrations (eg Centre Pompidou, Gare d'Orsay Museum, and the Bastille opera). Although Malraux's successor, Edmond Michelet, established a ten year plan for music, France had to wait until the appointment of Jack Lang in 1981 for a Minister with similar influence in government as Malraux. Lang succeeded in doubling the Ministry of Culture's budget, though not quite raising it to the 1% of public expenditure target.

As the main channel of government aid, the Ministere de la Culture et de la Communication (Ministry of Culture & Communication) has wide-ranging responsibilities covering museums, music and dance, books and publishing, archives, heritage, theatre and entertainment, the visual arts and cinema, with directorates for each. It also has a large cultural research division. Subsidy is administered through contracted arrangements made between the appropriate directorate of the Ministry and the director (as opposed to the board) of the cultural organisation.



More than 20 other ministries have some involvement in culture (broadly defined). Chief among these are the Ministere des Relations Exterieures, which represents French cultural interests overseas; the Treasury, which provides aid for audiovisual programmes and books with revenue derived from taxes; and the Ministere de l'Education Nationale, which has responsibility for university arts training and some arts in education.

Despite the centralised nature of government in France, the 'collectivities locales' (local authorities) have now assumed the major role in arts support. Encouraged by the Socialist Government's policies of decentralisation, both the regions and departements have extended their role in cultural planning and provision. The communes have the most wide-ranging responsibilities, including the management and development of arts facilities. The significance of the relationship between the state and other tiers of government in France is that the Ministry of Culture enters into contractual partnerships with them to agree cultural action.

Sponsorship appears to have grown dramatically in the last few years, stimulated by government tax incentives (individuals can deduct up to 5% tax free of their income and companies up to 2%) and the work of ADMICAL (Association pour de le Developpement du Mecenat Industriel et Commercial), the French equivalent of ABSA. Some foundations, notably the Fondation de France, are active in support for culture.

State aid is provided for a number of cultural industries and a per cent for art policy operates for new public buildings.

#### SOME ADDRESSES

Ministere de la Culture, de la Communication  
Des Grands Travaux et du Bicentenaire  
3 rue de Valois, 75042 Paris CEDEX 01 (tel: +33 1-40 158000)

Direction du Theatre et du Spectacle  
53 rue Saint-Dominique, 75007 Paris (tel: +33-1-40 158000)

Direction de la Musique et de la Danse  
53 rue Saint Dominique, 75007 Paris (tel: +33-1-40 158000)

Delegation Aux Arts Plastiques  
27 avenue de l'Opera, 75001 Paris (tel: +33-1-40 157300)

Direction des Musees de France  
Palais du Louvre, 75001 Paris (tel: +33-1-42 603926)

Direction du Patrimoine  
3 rue de Valois, 75001 Paris (tel: +33-1-40 158000)

Centre National de la Cinematographie  
12 rue de Lubeck, 75016 Paris; (tel: +33-1-45 051440)

Departement des Etudes et de la Prospective, 2 rue Jean Lantier, 75001 Paris (tel: +33-1-42 339984)

ADMICAL (Association pour le Developpement du Mecenat Industriel et Commercial), 116 rue de la Boetie; 75008 Paris

ANFIAC (Association pour la Formation et l'Information Artistique et Culturelle), 19 rue du Renard, 75004 Paris (tel: +33-1-42 773322)

British Council, 9 rue de Constantine, 75007 Paris (tel: +33-1-45-559595)

ONDA (L'Office National de Diffusion Artistique) 66 Chausee d'Autin, 75009 Paris (tel: +33-1-42802822). This is the major touring network of performing arts.

#### STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Total central government expenditure on culture in 1987 was 15,500 million Francs (approx £1,648 million) of which the Ministry of Culture spent 9,000 million FF (approx £947 million).
2. Total regional and departement expenditure on culture in 1987 was 3,500 million FF (approx £368 million) and total local government (commune) expenditure in the same year was 19,500 million FF (approx £2052 million).
3. In 1988, central, regional and local public expenditure on culture combined represented 0.81% of total public expenditure.
4. Estimated income from business sponsorship of culture in 1988 was 500 million FF (approx £52 million)

NB. All Sterling equivalents calculated at mid 1989 rates.

Source: Departement des Etudes et de la Prospective, Paris

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

ANFIAC Annuaire  
Association Nationale pour la Formation et l'Information Artistique et Culturelle, Paris; annual directory of theatre, dance and opera companies, orchestras and maisons de la culture. (in French)



Annuaire Statistique de la Culture  
Ministere de la Culture, Departement des Etudes et de la  
Prospective, Paris, annual (in French)

Cultural Trends No.5, March 1990  
Policy Studies Institute, London; ISSN 0954 8963; includes  
statistical data on cultural expenditure in France

Developpement Culturel  
Departement des Etudes et de la Prospective, Ministere de la  
Culture et de la Communication, Paris; periodic  
Bulletin (in French) with research and statistical  
information on culture (issue 67, October 1986 looked at  
the growth of the Ministry's budget from 1960 to 1985).

L'Economie du Spectacle Vivant et l'Audiovisuel  
Report of a colloque in Nice; La Documentation Francaise,  
Paris; 1985; 323 pages; ISBN 2 11 001426 1

The Financing of Culture in France  
Odile TIMBART; in Funding the Arts in Europe (John  
MYERSCOUGH, ed); Policy Studies Institute, London; 1984;  
pp3-20; ISBN 0 85374 245 6

Government and the Arts in France  
Marianne ANDRAULT and Philippe DRESSAYRE in The Patron  
State: Government and the Arts in Europe, North America and  
Japan by Milton C. Cummings and Richard Katz; Oxford  
University Press; 1987; pages 17-44; ISBN 0 19 5043642

Le Mecenat: Art de la Communication, Communication de l'Art  
Economica, Paris, 1987; 194 pages; ISBN 2 7178 1399 3 (in  
French)

La Politique Culturelle de la France  
Report of the Group of European Experts by Robert WANGERMEE  
and National Report by Bernard GOURNAY  
Council of Europe Evaluation Programme of Cultural  
Policies; La Documentation Francaise, Paris, 1988; 394  
pages; ISBN 2 11 001989 1 (in French)

Les Publics du Theatre (The audience for Theatre)  
Frequentation et image du theatre dans la population  
francaise agee de 15 ans et plus  
Jean-Michel GUY and Lucien MIRONER  
La Documentation Francaise, Paris; 1988; 238 pages; ISBN 2  
11 002020 2 (in French)

Le Theatre en France  
Contexte socio-economique et choix esthetiques  
Alain BUSSON  
La Documentation Francaise, Notes et etudes documentaires,  
Paris, 1986; 140 pages ISSN 0029 4004 (in French)

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## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

### THE CONTEXT

West Germany is a federal nation with a population of 61.03 million (1985). The largest city is West Berlin (pop. 1.8 million in 1983) and the capital is Bonn (pop. 292,900). The Federation is made up of 11 lander (including three city-states: Berlin, Bremen and Hamburg), which are autonomous states with their own powers. There is a two-tier local government system. The lower tier (the gemeinden) is the most significant, both numerically and in terms of cultural expenditure. Any consideration of the cultural policy of the Federal Republic cannot fail to take account of the historical factors which have led to the phenomenal cultural infra-structure.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

With its federal structure and decentralised responsibilities, the financial involvement of central government is relatively small (under 2%), and is usually channelled through the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry for Education and Science. The former's involvement is usually associated with legislation which affects the cultural sector or with the support of a few cultural activities of national significance, including the provision of additional aid (e.g. to West Berlin). The role of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is to help spread German culture overseas. The Ministry for Education and Science has departments dealing with arts training and community arts.

Each of the 11 lander has a Minister of Culture (a Kultursenator) and there is a Standing Conference of the Ministers of Cultural Affairs (Standige Konferenz der Kultusminister der Lander), which attempts to represent the common interests of the lander to the Federal Government (no easy task by all accounts!). The appropriations to culture of the states represented 41% of public cultural expenditure in 1986, though the support of the arts by individual lander varies enormously.

Approximately 58% of total public spending on culture in the Federal Republic in 1986 came from the municipalities; some cities allocate significant proportions of their budgets to culture (e.g. Frankfurt c 11% and Cologne c 7%). Cologne has instituted a guaranteed five year subsidy arrangement for arts institutions, during which time they can retain any surplus subsidy in return for not having recourse to extra funding.

There are over 300 cities/towns with their own theatre, and in excess of 75 of these have their own theatrical companies. There are about 85 subsidised theatres (with some 250 stages). More than 50 of these are funded by the municipalities, 14 are financed largely or completely by the lander and the balance are supported con-jointly. About two-thirds of the subsidised theatres have their own ensembles for drama, dance and opera/opera. There are about 88 'private' (commercial) theatre companies, most of which are touring companies, and many receive some form of direct or indirect subsidy despite their independent status.

There has been a noticeable increase in business sponsorship of the arts, though it remains a relatively small element of expenditure overall - probably because of the long tradition of municipal patronage. The role of foundations has been important, especially in support of the visual arts and literature; the Goethe Institute is particularly influential, fulfilling a function roughly comparable to the British Council.

Support for the individual artist principally takes the form of prizes provided by public authorities and private foundations. However, there is a Public Lending Right scheme for authors, and federal, regional and municipal authorities must allocate up to 2% of the construction costs of new buildings on their embellishment by artists and craftsmen.

An independent German Arts Council exists as a lobby organisation on behalf of arts companies and individuals (rather than a funding agency).

#### SOME ADDRESSES

Bundesministerium des Inneren (Ministry of the Interior),  
Hohestrasse 67, D - 5300 Bonn 1 (Tel: +49 - 2286811)

#### Ministries of the Lander

Baden-Wurtemberg  
Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst, Königstrasse 46  
Postfach 103 453, 7000 Stuttgart 10

Berlin  
Senatsverwaltung für kulturelle Angelegenheiten, Europa-Center  
1000 Berlin 30

Bavaria  
Bayensches Staatsministerium für Wissenschaft  
und Kunst, Salvatorplatz 2, Brieffach, 8000 Munich 1

Bremen  
Senator für Bildung, Wissenschaft und Kunst, Remberti Ring 8/12,  
2800 Bremen 1

Hamburg  
Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Kulturbehörde, Hamburger Strasse  
45, 2000 Hamburg 76

Hesse  
Hessisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst, Rheinstrasse  
23-25, Postfach 3160, 6200 Wiesbaden

Lower Saxony  
Niedersächsisches Ministerium für Wissenschaft und Kunst,  
Leibnizufer 9, 3000 Hannover

North Rhine-Westphalia  
Kultusministerium, Nordrhein-Westfalen, Volklingerstrasse 49a,  
Postfach 1103, 4000 Dusseldorf 1

Rhineland - Palatinate, Kultusministerium, Rheinland-Pfalz,  
Mittlere Bleiche 61, Postfach 3220, 6500 Mainz 1

**Sarre**

Minister für Kultus, Bildung und Wissenschaft,  
Hohenzollernstrasse 60, Postfach 1010, 6600 Saabrucken 1

**Schleswig-Holstein**

Die Ministerien für Bildung, Wissenschaft, Jugend und Kultur,  
Dusternbrooker Weg 64-68, Postfach 1133, 2300 Kiel 1

**British Council - Main office (Cologne) and Regional Offices**  
Hannenstrasse 6, 5000 Cologne 1 (Tel: +49 - 221 - 206440)

Hardenbergstrasse 20, 1000 Berlin 12 (Tel: +49 - 30- 311099)

Rothenbaumchaussee 34, 2000 Hamburg 13 (Tel: +49 - 40 - 446057)

Bruderstrasse 7/111, 8000 Munich 22 (Tel: +49 - 89 - 223326)

**Deutscher Bühnenverein (German Theatre Association)**  
Quartermarkt 5, 5000 Köln 1

**Deutscher Kulturrat (German Arts Council), Adenauerallee 7,**  
5300 Bonn 1 (Tel: +49 - 228 - 224800)

**Zentrum für Kulturforschung (Centre for Cultural Research)**  
Am Hofgarten 17, 5300 Bonn 1 (Tel: +49 - 228 - 211058)

**Goethe Institute, Lehnboehplatz 3, 8 München 2**  
(London Office: 50 Princes Gate, London SW7)

**STATISTICS CHECKLIST**

- 1 In 1986 total federal government expenditure on culture was 139 million D.Marks (approx. £49.8 million); total regional government (lander) expenditure on culture was 3,340 million DM (approx. £1,197 million); and total local government expenditure on culture was 4,730 million DM (approx. £1,695 million). This represented 0.87% of total government spending.
- 2 In 1987 total federal government expenditure on culture was 161 million DM (approx. £58.5 million); total regional expenditure was 3,576 million DM revenue (approx. £1,300m. and 465 million DM capital (approx. £169 m.); and local government expenditure was 4,029 million DM DM revenue (approx. £1,465 m.) and 1,185 million DM capital (approx. £395m.).
- 3 The apportionment of revenue and capital expenditure on the arts and museums by the lander in 1987 was: Theatre/Opera 1,090.4m. DM (£396m.); Museums/Galleries 415.7m. DM (£151m.); Music 205.2 million DM (£74m.); and other arts 438.8m. DM (£159m.)
- 4 The apportionment of revenue and capital expenditure on the arts and museums by the gemeinden in 1987 was: Theatre 1,607m. DM (£584m.); Museums/Collections 485m. DM (£176m.);



orchestras 205m. DM (£74m.) and other arts 74 m. DM (£26m.).

- 5 Estimated income from business sponsorship in 1988/89 was 120 - 130 million DM (approx. £43 - 46 million) and income from foundations was 50 million DM (approx. £18 million).

Sources: Zentrum fur Kulfurforschung, Bonn for 1 and 5; Cultural Trends, (No 5, March 1990) for 2 and 3; Statistisches Jahrbuch Deutscher Gemeinden, 1988 for 4.

NB. 'Culture' is very broadly defined in the FRG and this should be taken into account in relation to the figures in 1 and 2 in particular.

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

- 1 **Cultural Trends**  
No 5, March 1990; Policy Studies Institute, London  
- Has cultural statistics for the FRG.
- 2 **Culture for All**  
Goethe Institute in conjunction with the Council of Regional Arts Associations, London, 1980; 152 pages  
- Transcripts from the proceedings of a conference on public support for the arts in the UK and the FRG.
- 3 **Cultural Policy at the Local Level (Principles and Procedures)**  
Peter Nestler, pages 48-60  
From the Viewpoint of a Land (Bavaria)  
Kurt Hentschel, pages 21-47  
from Funding the Arts in Europe, John Myerscough (ed),  
Policy Studies Institute, London 1984
- 4 **Fostering the Performing Arts in the Federal Republic of Germany**  
Joachim Werner Preuss; Council for Cultural Co-operation;  
Council of Europe, Strasbourg, 1980; 39 pages  
- Introduction to all aspects of public and private support for theatre.
- 5 **Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe**  
prepared by Cultural Information & Research Centres Liaison in Europe (CIRCLE); Andreas Wiesand (ed); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden; 1985  
- Chapter on Federal Republic of Germany, pages 253-275.
- 6 **International Directory of Arts 1989/90**  
Bowker/Verlag Muller GMBH, Frankfurt, 1989; in two volumes  
- Lists major museums, galleries, art publishers, artists etc. internationally, including the Federal Republic.
- 7 **Kultur Chronik**  
Inter-Nationes, Bonn; bi-monthly magazine  
- News on the arts and sciences in the Federal Republic.
- 8 **Literature in the Federal Republic of Germany**  
Andreas J. Wiesand; Inter Nationes, Bonn, in conjunction with the Goethe Institute, Amsterdam, 1983; 9 pages  
- Off-print in English summarising the policy, promotion and



market for literature, from the book Literature and the Public in the Federal Republic of Germany, Inter-Nationes, Bonn 1977, by the same author.

- 9 **Music Education in the Federal Republic of Germany**  
Inter Nationes, Bonn; 1984; 39 pages  
- Introduction to all aspects of music education/training.
- 10 **Musik Statistik Kulturpolitik**  
Karla Fohrbeck and Andreas J. Wiesand; Du Mont Buchverlag, Cologne, 1982; 267 pages;  
- Comprehensive statistical analysis (in German) of all aspects of the music industry from classical to popular music.
- 11 **Private Cultural Promotion in the Federal Republic of Germany**  
Karla Fohrbeck and Andreas J. Wiesand; Inter Nationes, Bonn; 1989; 111 pages.
- 12 **The Social Status of the Artist in the Federal Republic of Germany**  
Karla Fohrbeck and Andreas J. Wiesand; Inter Nationes, Bonn; 1980; 55 pages  
- English summary of the findings of Der Kunstler Enquete (Artists survey), a 678 page study (in German).
- 13 **Theaterstatistik**  
Deutscher Bühnenverein, Cologne, annual;  
- Comprehensive statistical analysis (in German) of the income, expenditure, performances, ticket prices, attendances and staffing of theatre, dance and opera/operetta companies, orchestras and major festivals.

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, February 1990)



## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN GREECE

### THE CONTEXT

Greece has a population of 9.96 million (1986 estimate), almost one-third of which live in the capital Athinai (Athens) and its suburbs. The second largest city, Thessaloniki (Salonika), has a population exceeding 500,000. The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles and that of the islands 9,854 sq.miles. The country has 13 regions (a fairly recent administrative addition), 52 provinces and 300 local authorities.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Support for culture is very centralised in Greece, though attempts have been made during Melina Mercouri's time as Minister of Culture to decentralise activities and responsibilities. The Ministry of Culture has principal responsibility for the cultural sector and, in particular, museums, national libraries, archives, monuments and archaeological sites. Established in 1971, the Ministry is divided into some 20 directorates, almost half of which are responsible for aspects of the Nation's heritage. In addition, there are directorates for the folk arts; libraries and archives; cultural institutions and centres; cultural activities; fine arts and cinema.

Other central government ministries with cultural responsibilities are the Ministry of the Prime Minister, which oversees TV and radio broadcasting, state institutions such as the Greek National Theatre and supports and promotes major cultural events and festivals through the state-funded National Tourist Organisation of Greece. Responsibility for libraries was transferred during the 1980s to the Ministry of National Education. International cultural relations are the responsibility of the Foreign Ministry, a task undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture. The Ministry for Urban Development and the Environment has certain responsibilities for the architectural heritage, which are also pursued in conjunction with the Ministry of Culture. Cultural research programmes come within the remit of the Ministry of Research and Technology. There is no arts council or standing advisory committee for culture. The Ministry of Culture sets up ad-hoc bodies as necessary such as the Cinema Advisory Council.

The heavy concentration of cultural activities in Athens and environs, and the geographical distribution of the population, led the Government of Andreas Papandreou to concentrate more of its cultural efforts to touring - six new regional touring theatres were built in the 1980s - and to the decentralisation of activities to local authorities. Local arts centres, theatres and libraries are now administered at local level. The provinces have a small, but growing role in cultural affairs as a result of decentralisation measures, but the regions have had little direct involvement.

Although increasing, the extent of business sponsorship is relatively small and not yet quantifiable. Hitherto, support from foundations, such as the National Bank of Greece Educational Institute, has been of more significance.

## SOME ADDRESSES

Ministry of Culture, 14 Aristidou Street, Athens 10186  
(Tel: +30 - 1 - 324 3015); Cultural Relations Department, 12  
Karytsi Place, Athens 10186

Ministry of the Prime Minister, General Secretariat, 10 Zalokosta  
Street, Athens 10163 (Tel: +30 - 1 - 363 0031)

British Council, 17 Plateia Philikis Etairias, Kolonaki Square,  
Athens 10210 (postal address: PO Box 3488, Athens 10210)  
(Tel: +30 - 1 - 363 3211 or +30 - 1 - 360 6011;  
Fax: +30 - 1 - 363 4769)

Elliniki Radiophonia Tileorassi (Hellenic National Radio-TV), PO  
Box 19, Aghia Paraskevi 15310, nr. Athens  
(Tel: +30 - 1 - 659 5970)

## STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Central government spending on culture in 1987 was 32,408,200,000 drachmae (approx. £120 million at end 1988) and in 1988, it was 32,350,000,000 drachmae. This represented 1.21% of total government expenditure in 1987 and 1.02% in 1988.
2. More than one-third of the expenditure is devoted to conservation of the cultural heritage. In 1985 at least 22% of expenditure went on music and theatre (including lyric theatre) and 4.5% on cinema. Support for literature, libraries and the fine arts remain small in relative terms.
3. NB No statistics are available on local authority expenditure.

(Sources: The Greek Embassy and Ministry of Culture for (1); Antonio Ca'Zorzi in The Public Administration and Funding of Culture in the EC for (2).

## FURTHER READING

Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe  
prepared by Cultural Information and Research Centres Liaison in  
Europe (CIRCLE) and Zentrum fur Kulturforschung, Bonn; Andreas  
Wiesand (ed); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1985 -  
Chapter on Greece, pages 277-291.

## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

### THE CONTEXT

The population of the Republic of Ireland is 3.5 million (1986). The capital, Dublin, is by far the largest city with a population (city and country) of 1 million (1986). At local government level there are 27 county councils, 4 county borough corporations, 7 borough corporations and 49 urban district councils. Gaelic and English are the official languages.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

The administration of cultural affairs is shared by central and local government. The main responsibility at national level rests with the Department of the Prime Minister (Taoiseach). Other ministries involved in cultural matters include the Department of Communications (responsible for broadcasting and the media).

In 1987 the Government published a White Paper on Cultural Policy, Access and Opportunity. This made a number of proposals including: the convening of an advisory council on museums, galleries and arts centres to be known as the Heritage Council; the introduction of a percentage for art in architecture scheme (1%); further decentralisation of responsibility for culture; and the allocation of funds for the arts from the National Lottery, which commenced operation in 1987.

An Chomhairle Ealaion (The Arts Council) is the main channel of government aid to the arts. It is an independent statutory organisation, established in 1951, and funded by government. It operates on similar lines to the Arts Council of Great Britain, with a policy-making Board of 17 (including the Chairman) appointed for five years by the Prime Minister. Council supported activities embrace drama (including the National Theatre), dance, publications, visual arts (including galleries, studios and artists), music (including, opera, classical, contemporary, jazz and traditional), film, festivals, arts centres and community arts.

The Arts Act 1973 specifically enabled local authorities to finance the arts and most make use of these powers. By the end of 1990 it is expected that 12 out of the 27 county councils will have appointed arts officers.

In 1984 the Government introduced limited tax relief measures to stimulate greater arts patronage by individuals and companies. As yet, no figures are available to quantify the extent of business support, which is understood to be small. The same year the Government removed VAT of 23% from theatre and live performance and, in 1986, it reduced the VAT payable on film and cinema to 10%.



Under section 2 of the Finance Act 1969, artists, i.e. writers, painters, sculptors and composers, can claim tax exemption for their creative work. In addition, a unique institution, Aosdana, or 'Parliament of Artists', was established under the auspices of the Arts Council in 1983 to honour artists of distinction to the various art forms who have made significant contributions to the arts in Ireland. Limited to 150 artists, entry is by election, and members can receive Arts Council grants of up to IR£6,250 per year for five year periods to enable them to devote themselves full-time to their art.

#### SOME ADDRESSES

Ministry for Arts and Culture, Department of the Taoiseach, Government Buildings, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin 2 (Tel: From UK 0001-689333; from elsewhere + 353 - 689333)

Department of Communications, 72-76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 (Tel: from UK 0001-789711; from elsewhere + 353 - 789711) (responsible for film and broadcasting)

The Arts Council, 70 Merrion Square, Dublin 2 (Tel: from UK 0001-611840; from elsewhere + 353 - 611840)

Aosdana, 70 Merrion Square, Dublin 2

Crafts Council of Ireland, Powerscourt Townhouse, South William Street, Dublin 2

National Concert Hall, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin 2

National Gallery of Ireland, Merrion Square West, Dublin 2

National Library, Kildare Street, Dublin 2

National Museum, Kildare Street, Dublin 2

Radio Telefis Eireann, Donnybrook 4, Dublin

## STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Government spending on culture in 1988 was Irish £54 million and in 1989 was IR£55 million. This represents 0.9% of total government expenditure.
2. State funding of the Arts Council in 1988 was IR£7.05 million and in 1989 was IR£7.15 million. Of this last figure, IR£4.20 million was a Parliamentary grant-in-aid and IR£2.95 million was an allocation from the net proceeds of the National Lottery.
3. Drama accounted for 42% of the Arts Council's expenditure in 1989.
4. A survey of Arts Council supported organisations revealed that Council grants represented 44% of their total income on average.
5. Local authorities (city corporations and county councils) spent approximately IR£0.5 million on the arts in 1987 and 1988. However, considerably more was spent by local authorities on public libraries via central government grants.

NB (i) No statistics are available on the extent of business sponsorship

(ii) In January 1990 the British £ = IR£1.05

(Sources: The Arts Council for (1), (2), (3) and (5); The Arts Council Annual Report 1985 for (4).

## FURTHER READING

1. Access and Opportunity - A White Paper on Cultural Policy  
Irish Government; Stationery Office, Dublin; 1987; 11pp  
- Survey of the cultural life of Ireland with details of proposed Government action; includes table of grants to the Irish Arts Council from 1951 to 1985.
2. Art Matters  
Arts Council, Dublin; quarterly;  
- Periodical listing of Arts Council initiatives and grants
3. Arts Council Annual Report  
Arts Council, Dublin  
- Details Council policy, activities and grant decisions
4. The Arts Council and Education 1979-89  
Report to mark 10 years of the Arts Council's policy in Education; Arts Council; Dublin; 1989



5. Change and Challenge: The Future of Broadcasting in Ireland  
Radio Telefis Eireann, 1989: 34pp
6. The Dancer and the Dance - Developing Theatre Dance in Ireland  
Peter BRINSON with Andy ORMSTON: Arts Council, Dublin; 1985: 79pp;  
- Survey of the dance scene with recommendations
7. Deaf Ears?  
Donald HERRON; Arts Council, Dublin; 1985: 48pp:  
- Report on the provision of music education in Irish schools.
8. Developing Publishing in Ireland/Cothu na Foilsitheoireachta in Eirinn  
Arts Council, Dublin; 1989: 46pp:
9. To Enable  
A report on access to the arts in Ireland for people with disabilities by Martin DRURY and Brian MORGAN: The Arts Council, Dublin; 1988: 40pp
10. Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe  
prepared by Cultural Information and Research Centres Liaison in Europe (CIRCLE): Andreas Wiesand (ed); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1985.  
- Chapter on Ireland, pages 309-320, contains some contact addresses.
11. The Place of the Arts in Irish Education  
Ciaran BENSON: Arts Council, Dublin; 1979: 190pp:  
- Report of a working party which looked at the arts in education and training for an arts career
12. Provision for the Arts  
J.M. RICHARDS (Chairman); The Arts Council, Dublin, and the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, London; 1976: 157pp:  
- A report of an inquiry which surveyed the organisation and financing of the arts.

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, in association with the Irish Arts Council, February 1990)

## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN ITALY

### THE CONTEXT

With a population of more than 57 million and a land mass of 131,000 sq. miles, Italy is the third largest country in the EEC. It has a federal system, though with fewer devolved powers than other federal nations, such as West Germany or Switzerland, partly because there have been so many post-war changes of government that the legal machinery for the devolution of powers to the regions has been exceedingly slow. The Republic is divided into 21 Regioni (regions), some of which have more autonomy than the rest; 92 Province (provinces), which are districts of state and regional decentralisation, and more than 8,000 Comuni (the municipalities). Rome, the capital, has a population of 2.8 million and the population of some other principal cities is: Milan (1.6m), Naples (1.2m) and Turin (1.1m).

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

The administration of culture in Italy is complex and multi-layered. National responsibilities for cultural affairs are divided among several ministries, but the main functions are split between two in particular (which account for about 70% of central government expenditure on culture): the Ministero per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali (Ministry for Cultural Property and Environment), which is responsible for museums, libraries and archives, the promotion of the fine arts, and for the protection and management of the vast amount of monuments and archaeological sites; and the Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo (Ministry for Tourism and Entertainment), which is responsible for the allocation of grants to cinema, sport and for Italian arts overseas in addition to tourism and the performed arts.

The central organs of the Ministry for Cultural Property and Environment are: the Office for Environmental, Architectural, Archaeological, Artistic and Historical Assets, which is directly responsible for 356 museums and monuments and supervision of more than 1,000 local and private museums, in addition to the conservation of the heritage; the Office for Archives; the Office for Libraries and Cultural Institutions, which is responsible for eight national libraries, a large number of specialised libraries and the financing of almost 700 institutions; and the Office for general administrative affairs and personnel. These offices co-ordinate central and peripheral bodies and service a National Council for Cultural and Environmental Assets, which is an advisory body comprising ministerial, regional and local government representatives and heritage experts.

The Ministry for Tourism and Entertainment provides subsidies for the Enti Lirici e Sinfonici (major opera houses and orchestras) and 15 Teatri Stabili (permanent public theatres). The Ministry also provides assistance for more than 100 non-profit co-operative theatres, to touring companies and to permanent commercial theatres, and to smaller symphony orchestras, chamber opera companies, chamber orchestras, dance companies and circuses.





Festivals and events such as the Biennale de Venezia are also major beneficiaries of aid. Several public bodies in the theatre field operate under the supervision of the Ministry, in particular L'Ente Teatrale Italiano, which manages a circuit of more than 120 theatres. A Central Commission for Music advises the Ministry on the allocation of subsidies to the music sector, and a similar body operates for cinematography.

Legislation enacted in April 1986 instituted a triennial Fund for Entertainment, which effectively doubled current national expenditure for the performed arts, and established a National Council for Entertainment to advise the Ministry on the allocation of this Fund. The Fund was intended to be indexed against inflation, but in 1989 there was a 10% cut.

The division of Italy into regions in 1970 had a considerable influence on the administration of cultural policies. At first commissioned by the Ministry for Cultural Property and the Environment to take charge of museums and local libraries, the regions soon chose to extend their responsibilities into other sectors, especially the performed arts. A Commissione Interregionale di Co-ordinamento per la Cultura attempts to co-ordinate the activities of the regions in the cultural field and represents their interests to central government. In general the communes are more active than the regions in support of theatre, museums and the promotion of festivals, exhibitions and other events. The previously wide discretionary powers of the local government assessori (commissioners of culture) have now been limited by statutory powers given to the regions. The provinces are the least active administrative level as far as the organisation and financing of cultural activity is concerned.

Commercial support is a significant feature of the Italian cultural scene. Legislation on tax relief and tax shelter has led to substantial increases in business sponsorship, which is now the highest in the EEC. Nevertheless, the State has increasingly come to the aid of the commercial sector, especially the cinema. Meanwhile the traditional arts are still funded primarily by the public sector - even to the extent that the Government issued Treasury bonds in 1985 to deal with the enormous debts incurred by opera houses up to the end of 1983.

#### SOME ADDRESSES

Ministero per i Beni Culturali ed Ambientali (for cultural property and environment), via del Collegio Romano 27, Roma.

Ministero del Turismo e dello Spettacolo (for tourism and the performed arts), via della Ferratelli 51, Roma (tel: +39-6-77321)

Ufficio Centrale beni Artistici e Storici, via S. Michele 20, Rome (tel: +39-6-58431)

Ministero per la Pubblica Istruzione (for public education):  
Ispettorato Istruzione Artistica (responsible for arts training),  
via dei Carcani 61, Rome. Direzione Generale per gli Scambi  
Culturali (responsible for educational exchanges), via Napoleone  
III 8, Rome.

Commissione Interregionale di Co-ordinamento per la Cultura c/o  
Assessorato Cultura Regione Toscana, via Farini 10, Firenze.

Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo, via di Villa  
Patrizi 10, 00161 Rome

British Council, Palazzo del Drago, via Quattro Fontane 20, 00184  
Rome (tel: +39-6-4756641); via Manzoni 38, 20121 Milan (tel: +39-  
2-782018); Palazzo d'Avalos, via dei Mille 48, 80121 Naples (+39-  
81-414876).

Ente Teatrale Italiano, via delle Vergini 1, Rome

Istituto di studi per la Programmazione Economica, Corso Vittoria  
Emanuelle II 284, Rome, tel: +39-6-3873 (conducts research and  
documentation on the institutional and financial aspects of  
cultural policy).

RAI (Radiotelevisione Italiana) viale Mazzani 14, Rome

Societa Italiana degli Autori ed Editori, viale Letteratura 30,  
Rome (agency for the protection of copyright and the collection  
of taxes on public performances).

#### STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Central government expenditure on culture in 1986 was 2,086,000 million lire (approx £1,030 million) and in 1987 was 2,542,000 million (approx £1,255 m). This represented 0.63% of total central government expenditure.
2. Expenditure by the regions on culture in 1986 was 442,000 million lire (approx £218m) and that by local/provincial government was 1,170,000 million lire (approx £577 m)
3. Estimated total income for culture from business sponsorship was 250,000 million lire (approx £123 m) in 1986 and 300,000 million lire (approx £148m) in 1987.
4. In 1986 there were 58,345 performances of drama, reviews and musical comedy (an increase of 5.5% on 1985) and 10.9 million tickets were sold (up 2.2%). There were 4,711 opera and ballet performances (a 7.2% increase), but the number of tickets sold was 3.1% down at 2.6 million. Classical music concert performances were down 3% at 13,374, but attendances increased 2.3% to 3.8 million.



NB: All sterling equivalents were calculated at end 1989 rates.  
Source: Instituto di studi per la Programmazione Economica for 1-3; Lo Spettacolo for 4

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

Economica e Politica dell'Arte e dei beni Culturali  
Andrea VILLANI; ISU Università Cattolica, Milan; 1988; 365 pages (in Italian)

- Study on the economics and policies of the performed arts in general and theatre in particular.

Financing the Arts and Culture in Italy  
Paper (19pp) by Carla BODO in Funding the Arts in Europe, John Myerscough (ed.), Policy Studies Institute, London 1984.

Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe  
prepared by Cultural Information and Research Centres Liaison in Europe (CIRCLE), Andreas Wiesand (ed); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1985, ISBN 3 7890 1135 5  
- Chapter on Italy pages 323-344

Il Prodotto Culturale in Italia  
Vita Italiana, No.2, April-June 1987; Direzione Generale delle Informazioni dell'Editoria e della Proprietà Letteraria, Artistica e Scientifica; Rome; 151 pages; in Italian  
- Issue devoted to cultural organisation and support of the cultural industries

Lo Spettacolo in Italia - Annuario Statistico  
Società Italiana degli Autori ed Editori, Rome 30 annual  
- comprehensive details in Italian of cultural expenditure, attendances, subsidy etc.

Notiziario a cura dell'Ufficio Studi  
Ministero per i Beni Culturali e Ambientali, Rome  
- Quarterly journal on support for and research into the heritage (in Italian)

State Intervention in the Arts in Italy from 1945 to 1982  
Giuseppe PALMA & Guido Clemente di SAN LUCIA in The Patron State: Government and the Arts in Europe, North America and Japan by Milton C. Cummings & Richard Katz, Oxford University Press, 1987, pages 68-104; ISBN 0 19 504 364 2

Tuttoteatro: Almanacco de Teatro-Italiano  
Gestioni Editoriali AGIS (Associazione Generale Italiana dello Spettacolo), Rome; and Intermedia, Parma; in Italian  
- irregular directory of Italian theatres.

(compiled by Rod Fisher, February 1990)

## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN LUXEMBOURG

### THE CONTEXT

The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is an independent sovereign state with a population of 369,500 (1986). Approximately 100,000 of these live in the capital city, Luxembourg, and environs. The second city, Esch-sur-Alzette, has a population little more than one-quarter of this. There are 12 local administrative councils. Letzeburgish is the everyday language, though all people speak French and German. The standard of living is high with wages, both for manual and non-manual workers, 2 1/2 times that of fellow EEC state Portugal.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Policy for culture is centralised, with responsibility largely assigned to the Ministry for Cultural Affairs, which has departments dealing with the cultural heritage; the audio-visual sector; literature, theatre and cabaret; music and dance; and the visual and graphic arts. It is responsible for the National Library, National Museum and archives. Responsibility for international cultural co-operation is also part of its remit and it collaborates with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in relation to the cultural component of international relations.

A National Cultural Fund (Fonds Culturel National) was established in 1982, under the Ministry of Cultural Affairs, to receive, administer and use grants and gifts from the public and private sectors to promote the arts and sciences and for the conservation of the national heritage.

A series of Ministerial advisory bodies exists to formulate and implement cultural policy: a National Cultural Council, comprising c50 members who represent relevant ministries and public or private national cultural institutions; the Commission of National Sites and Monuments, consisting of representatives of public authorities and experts in the cultural heritage; the Grand-Ducal Institute, an independent agency subsidized by the state, which has sections dealing with arts, literature, language and science.

At a local level most towns have cultural committees.

### SOME ADDRESSES

Ministere des Affaires Culturelles (Ministry of Cultural Affairs), 19-21 rue Goethe, 2912 Luxembourg (Tel: +352 - 478364; Fax: + 352 - 402427)

Conseil National de la Culture (National Cultural Council), 19-21 rue Goethe, 2912 Luxembourg



Centre National de l'Audiovisuel (National Audio-visual Centre), 5 rue de Zoufftgen, 3598 Dudelange (responsible for visual arts and film).

Service des Sites et Monuments Nationaux (National Sites and Monuments Department), 26 rue Munster, 2160 Luxembourg (department responsible for the heritage).

Ministere d'Etat, Departement Audiovisuel (Ministry of State, - Audio-visual Department), 2910 Luxembourg (responsible for broadcasting)

Musee National d'Historic et d'Art; Musee National d'Historic Naturelle, Marche-aux-Poissons, Luxembourg

Bibliotheque Nationale (National Library), 37 bd. Roosevelt, Luxembourg

Archives Nationales, Plateau du Saint-Esprit, Luxembourg

#### STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Central government spending on culture in 1987 was 273,988,000 Luxembourg Francs (approx £3.9 million at Jan 1989) and in 1988 was 314,903,000 LF (approx £4.5 million). This represents 0.5% of total government expenditure.
2. Estimated income for culture from business sponsorship in 1987/88 was 15 million LF (approx £218,500). A similar amount was provided through support by private foundations.

NB. No recent statistics are available on local authority expenditure.

#### FURTHER READING

1. Cultural Life in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg  
Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Luxembourg, 56pp  
- Introduction to cultural activity and support.
2. Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe  
prepared by Cultural Information and Research Centres  
Liaison in Europe (CIRCLE); Andreas Wiesand (ed); Nomos  
Verlags-gesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1985  
- Chapter on Luxembourg, pages 349-352

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, February 1990)

## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN THE NETHERLANDS

### THE CONTEXT

Holland has a population of just over 14 million in an area of 13,500 sq miles. It is a kingdom with a central government, 12 provinces and some 750 municipalities. There is a system of mixed responsibilities and limited autonomy between the three levels of government. The major cities are Rotterdam (pop. 1.02 million in 1984), Amsterdam (pop. 994,062) the capital and Den Haag or The Hague (pop. 672,127).

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Principal responsibility for culture at a national level is undertaken by the Ministrie van Welzijn Volksgezondheid en Cultuur (Ministry for Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs), and within the Ministry two Divisions: the Directorate-General for Cultural Affairs and the Directorate-General for Recreation and the Media. The Directorate-General for Cultural Affairs has departments dealing with the arts (i.e. music and dance, theatre and literature, visual arts, cinema, training); museums, archives and monuments; and international cultural relations. The Directorate-General for Recreation and the Media has a department covering radio, TV and the press.

Other ministries with responsibilities in the cultural sector are: the Ministry of Education & Science, which deals with education in the arts; the Ministry for Building & Town Planning, which is responsible for percent for art schemes in government buildings; and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is ultimately responsible for international cultural relations.

The Minister is advised by the Raad voor de Kunst (Arts Council), a public body independent of government, with divisions covering visual arts and architecture, literature, music and dance, theatre, film and amateur arts. It resembles the Arts Council of Great Britain in that it assesses annual requests for subsidies, but in other respects it operates in a very different way. Its 60 plus members are experts nominated by arts and cultural institutions; they make recommendations on the co-ordination of arts policy at central, provincial and municipal level, but the body is not responsible for the actual distribution of money. Similar advisory councils exist for libraries, archives and the heritage.

Government policies in the 1970s especially favoured the visual arts and Dutch schemes aimed at providing employment and social support for artists have been widely envied elsewhere. However, these policies have been changing as a result of Government emphasis during the 1980s on the quality of artistic work. Instead of the Visual Artists Financial Assistance Scheme, administered by the Ministry of Social Affairs - which supported 6000 visual artists at one time and placed them in an exceptional position vis a vis creators in other art forms - a visual arts and design fund was created with less money than previously available. It is comparable to similar funds operating for composers (Fonds Voor de Scheppende Tonkunst), writers (Stichting Fonds voor de Letteren) and film (Nederlands Filmfonds).

Dutch cultural policy has been described as "functionally decentralised, but geographically centralised", and this is reflected in the fact that many companies are concentrated in Amsterdam. Much attention was given by local authorities in the 1960s and 1970s to capital projects to house the arts and touring companies as a means of decentralising artistic activity, but with mixed success. The Netherlands' first international lyric theatre (the Musiektheater in Amsterdam) was completed in the late 1980s.

The municipalities are the largest contributors to the 'arts' (as opposed to 'culture'), though municipal subsidy has been declining in real terms. The role of the provinces is relatively modest, though each has its own advisory bodies for the arts.

Business sponsorship is being stimulated by the Government and an organisation, Stichting Sponsors voor Kunst, has been established which has a similar role to that of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts in Britain. The major foundations have an important role in supporting the arts.

#### SOME ADDRESSES

Ministerie van Welzijn, Volksgezondheid en Cultuur (Ministry of Welfare, Health & Cultural Affairs), PO Box 5406, 2280 HK Rijswijk

Ministrie van Sociale Zaken en Werkgelegenheid, (Ministry of Social Affairs, PO Box 20802, 2500 EV Den Haag

Ministerie van Onderwijs en Wetenschappen (Ministry of Education & Sciences), Europaweg 4, PO Box 25000, 2700 LZ Zoetermeer

Boekmanstichting (Boekman Institute), Herengracht 45, 1017 BP Amsterdam

Nederlands Theaterinstituut (Dutch Section of I.T.I.), Herengracht 166-168, 1016 BP Amsterdam

Raad voor de Kunst, Schimmelpennincklaan 3, 2517 NJ Den Haag

Stichting Prins Bernhard Fonds, (Prince Bernhard Fund), Herengracht 476, PO Box 19750, 1000 GT Amsterdam

Social & Cultural Planning Bureau, PO Box 37, 2280 AA Rijswijk

Stichting Sponsors voor Kunst, Weesperzijde 21, 1091 EC Amsterdam

British Council, Keizersgracht 343, 1016 EH Amsterdam  
(Tel: +31 - 20 - 223644)

#### STATISTICS CHECKLIST

- 1 Central government budgeted expenditure on the arts and museums was 509.3 million Dutch Florins in 1987 and 508.9 million DF (approx. £159 million at mid 1988 rates) in 1988.
- 2 Net expenditure on the arts and museums by the provinces was 48.5 million DF (approx. £15.1 million) in 1987 and 53.8 million (approx. £16.8 million) in 1988. Net expenditure by

the municipalities was 487.2 million DF (approx. £152 million) in 1987 and 481.6 million DF (approx. £150 million) in 1988.

- 3 The cultural affairs budget of the Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs was 1,757 million DF (approx. £549 million) in 1987 and is 2,007.9 million DF (approx. £627 million) in 1990. Of this by far the largest allocation was to broadcasting 983.7 million DF (approx. £307 million) in 1987 and 1,198.7 million DF (approx. £374 million) in 1990.
- 4 Business sponsorship was estimated to be in the region of 40-50 million DF (approx. £13-16 million) in 1989 up from c 25 million DF (£7.8 million) in 1987

Sources: Cultural Trends, No 5 March 1990 (Policy Studies Institute) for 1, 2, 3 (part) and 4 (part); Ministry for Welfare, Health & Cultural Affairs for 3 (part); Social & Cultural Planning Bureau for 4 (part).

#### FURTHER INFORMATION

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Christian Reinewald, Art Guide Publications, London, 1985;  
ISBN 0 946716 35 8, 119pp  
- Lists museums, galleries, art services etc.
- 2 **Drama in the Netherlands**  
Ministry of Welfare, Health and Cultural Affairs Fact Sheet  
(24-E-1983), Rijswijk; 6pp  
- Introduction to government support for drama, numbers of companies etc.
- 3 **Etanische theatermakers op de toneelmarkt**  
Wim Reijnierse; Stichting Buitenlandse Werknemers Rijnmond,  
Rotterdam, 1989; 112 pages  
- Survey of Black and ethnic theatre in the Netherlands.
- 4 **Financing of the Art(s) Policy by the Dutch Government  
1950-1980**  
Paper by Peter Ligthart; Boekman Institute, Amsterdam;  
1984; 21pp plus appendices  
- Report of a study, which contains tables on the growth of  
the Government's budget for culture, subvention for  
theatres, orchestras and attendance levels.
- 5 **Government and the Arts: The Netherlands**  
Pim Fenger in The Patron State: Government and the Arts in  
Europe, North America and Japan by Milton C. Cummings &  
Richard Katz, Oxford University Press, 1987; pages 105-135
- 6 **Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe**  
Prepared by Cultural Information & Research Centres Liaison  
in Europe (CIRCLE), Andreas Wiesand, (ed); Nomos  
Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1985; ISBN 3 7890 1135 5.  
- Chapter on the Netherlands, pages 359-392.





- 7 **Made in Holland**  
Netherlands Dance Institute, Amsterdam, 1989; 58 pages  
- Special journal devoted to dance policy and dance companies.
- 8 **More than One Billion Guilders - The economic significance of the professional arts in Amsterdam**  
Article in Cultural Policy No 1-2, 1986; Council of Europe, Strasbourg; 3 pages.  
- Analysis of the impact of the arts on the economy of Amsterdam.
- 9 **Musical Europe: The Netherlands**  
Classical Music, Rhinegold Publishing, London, 29.11.86;  
5 pages  
- Feature on state policy and aid for music and musical life.
- 10 **Nederlands Theaterjaarboek**  
Netherlands Theatre Institute, Amsterdam.  
- Annual productions and cast lists of Dutch drama, opera/operetta, dance companies etc.
- 11 **Private Funding of Culture in the Netherlands**  
Paper by Chris De Jong for Research Workshop on Private Funding of Culture, Zurich, 1985; Council of Europe, Strasbourg (ref DECS/Rech (85) 19); 8pp  
- Models for business, foundation and private support of the arts.

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, March 1990)

## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN PORTUGAL

### THE CONTEXT

Portugal has a population of approximately 9.8 million (1981) in an area of 34,000 sq. miles. The capital, Lisbon, has a population of 1.7 million. Oporto, the second largest city, has 1.3 million. The legacy of the dictatorship from 1926-74 was a very centralised country, but successive democratic governments since that time have been committed to devolution of power to new regions and to the existing 335 concellio (municipalities). Meanwhile the country is divided into 18 districts which are intermediate divisions between the state and the municipalities and are little more than extensions of central administration.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Despite the measures aimed at decentralisation, support for culture in Portugal remains largely centralised. The **Ministry of Culture** is the government department which has main responsibility for the cultural sector, though several other ministries have cultural responsibilities: the tasks of the **Ministry of Education** include the teaching of the arts; the **Ministry of Public Works** (Directorate-General for National Monuments and Buildings) is concerned with the conservation and restoration of the architectural heritage in conjunction with the **Ministry of Culture**; the **Department of the Prime Minister** (Directorate-General for Social Communication) supervises broadcasting and the media; and the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** has responsibility for international cultural relations (though this task is shared with the Ministries of Culture and Education).

The **Ministry of Culture** is responsible for a broad range of activities and institutions. Within the Ministry, a **Directorate-General for Cultural Action** is responsible for cultural training and the provision of aid to theatres, music, film, arts centres, fine arts, crafts, folk arts and other cultural activities at a regional and local level. A **Directorate-General for the Performing Arts and Copyright** drafts legislation and deals with legal matters in these areas. The Ministry administers a **Cultural Development Fund**, which provides subsidies, prizes and scholarships in the arts. Direct aid is given by the Ministry to the **National Theatres** (Sao Carlos lyric theatre and the Dona Maria II drama theatre), to the **Portuguese Film Theatre** and to three semi-independent agencies: the **Portuguese Book Institute**, the **Portuguese Cinema Institute** and the **Portuguese Institute for the Cultural Heritage**. The latter is of considerable importance, having broad responsibilities that embrace not only the protection of the heritage, museums, libraries and archives, but also some aid to the fine arts and music. It also absorbs more than 40% of the Ministry's budget. A **National Council of Theatre** provides advice and Ministerial funds to legal, technical and artistic projects of relevance to the theatre profession.

By 1983 in line with Government policy of decentralisation, the Ministry had set up eight regional cultural centres and a programme to develop the network, with measures to exercise some control over their use of resources, in particular the formation

of three regional delegations (North, Central and South) which co-ordinated the Ministry's local and regional activities. Although the cultural power of the regional authorities remains limited, those of the districts and local authorities have been strengthened by a series of decrees which effected a partial transfer of responsibilities. The districts have responsibility to establish and administer regional museums and to protect and promote the folk arts. The tasks of local authorities cover the administration of local libraries and museums, preserving the heritage and supporting local theatres and cinemas.

Private foundations - in particular the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation - have assumed significant responsibilities for aid to the Cultural Sector. The Gulbenkian Foundation has two major museums, a ballet company, a symphony orchestra and it administers the largest network of libraries in Portugal. Business sponsorship is growing in importance.

#### SOME ADDRESSES

Ministerio da Cultura (Ministry of Culture), Av. da Republica 16, 1000 Lisbon (Tel: + 351 - 1 - 579137)

Ministerio da Educacao e Cultura (Ministry of Education), Av. 5 de Outubro 107, 1051 Lisbon 1 (Tel: +351 - 1 - 765505)

Instituto Portugues do Patrimonio Cultural (Portuguese Institute for the Cultural Heritage), Placio da Ajuda, Calcada do Ajuda, 1300 Lisbon (Tel: +351 - 1 - 3631677)

Instituto Portugues do Cinema (Portuguese Cinema Institute), Rua S. Pedro de Alcantara 45 - 1, 1200 Lisbon (Tel: +351 - 1 - 366634)

Instituto Portugues do Livro (Portuguese Book Institute), Av. Berna 13, 4th Floor, 1000 Lisbon (Tel: +351 - 1 - 767047)

RadioTelevisao Portuguesa (Portuguese Radio and TV) Av. 5 de Outubro, 197, 1000 Lisbon

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation Av. de Berna 45A, 1093 Lisbon Codex (Tel: +351 - 1 - 735131)

British Council, Rua Sao Marcal, 1294 Lisbon (Tel: +351 - 1 - 3476141; Fax: +351 - 1 - 3476152). The Council also has regional offices in Coimbra and Oporto.

#### STATISTICS CHECKLIST

- 1 Central government spending on culture was 5,578,496,000 escudos (approx. £22.4 million) in 1986, 6,845,623,000 esc. (approx. £27.64 million) in 1987, and 9,395,433,000 esc. (approx. £37.9 million) in 1988.
- 2 Local Government expenditure on culture was 3,996,084,000 esc. (approx. £16.13 million) in 1986, the last year for which figures are available.

- 3 Spending on the cultural heritage exceeded 40% in 1985, whereas government expenditure on the performed arts, fine arts, literature and libraries combined is under 10%. Administration costs were higher (more than 20%), though this included personnel costs.
- 4 Business sponsorship increased from 238,991,000 esc. (approx. £963,660) in 1986 to 700,453,000 esc. (approx. £2.8 million) in 1987.

N.B. 1. All £ sterling equivalents were calculated at December 1989 rates.

2. Sources: Ministry of Culture for (1), (2) and (4); Antonio Ca'Zorzi (in The Public Administration and Funding of Culture in the EC) for (3).

#### FURTHER READING

1. The Framework for Culture in Portugal  
Antonio Manuel PIRES CABRAL  
Council of Europe, Strasbourg 1981; 23pp  
- A paper (ref CC-GP5 (81) 14) issued as part of the Council of Cultural Co-operation's Project No. 5 on 'Cultural Development Policies in Towns'.
2. Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe  
Prepared by Cultural Information and Research Centres Liaison in Europe (CIRCLE) and Zentrum fur Kulturforschung, Bonn; Andreas Wiesand (ed); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden 1985  
- Chapter on Portugal (in French) pgs 407-421
3. The Politics of Culture in Portugal 1945-85: from Dictatorship to Revolution to Marketplace  
Alice E Ingerson in The Patron State by Milton C Cummings Jr and Richard S Katz; Oxford University Press, 1989; pages 199-224.

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, February 1990)



## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN SPAIN

### THE CONTEXT

Spain has a population of 39.3 million (1985 estimate) and occupies an area of 492,592 sq km. Madrid, the capital, has a population of 3.1 million and the second city, Barcelona, has a population of 1.7 million. Castilian is the official Spanish language, but Catalan, Galician and Basque are also spoken. Spain is a monarchy. There are 17 autonomous communities each with their own regional government. In addition there are 50 provinces and more than 8,000 municipalities.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Spain occupies a position somewhere between that of a genuine federal system such as West Germany's and a centralised state. The Ministerio de la Cultura (Ministry of Culture) has substantial cultural responsibilities, but the 17 self-governing regions share an increasingly important role, each with their own councils or departments of culture. The regions have a considerable degree of autonomy and, since democracy was restored, most have been keen to exercise it to reinforce their own distinctive cultural traditions. Both central and regional governments have responsibilities for the heritage, museums, libraries and other cultural initiatives, though the state administers national museums and libraries. Priority was given during the 1980s to investment in the cultural infrastructure (new libraries, museums, concert halls and archives in particular).

Following reorganisation in 1986, the Ministry has Directorates General for Fine Arts & Archives, Books and Libraries and Cultural Co-operation. The Ministry also supports several independent institutes including: The National Institute of Scenic Arts and Music, which is responsible for the National Theatre Centre, Spanish Ballet, national orchestras and choirs, and two documentation centres - for music and theatre; the Youth Institute and the Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts, which supports the Spanish Film Library and the Film Research Centre. An Inter-Ministerial Cultural Fund (Fonds Comp Interterritorial) exists to facilitate co-ordination of project aid. The other central government ministry with cultural responsibilities is the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Directorate General of Cultural Relations).

Foundations are particularly active in Spain and at least 500 support culture. Business sponsorship is growing, helped by moderately favourable fiscal incentives, and by a policy emphasis on the need for public-private co-operation to increase the funds available for culture. Banks and saving institutions are especially active at supporting and organising cultural activities.



## SOME ADDRESSES

Ministerio de la Cultura, Plaza del Rey 1, 28071 Madrid (tel: +34-1-532 0093)

Departamento de Cultura, Palau Marc, Rambla Santa Monica 8, 08002 Barcelona 2

British Council, Calle Almagro 5, 28010 Madrid, (tel: +34-1-419 1250); Calle Amigo 83, 08021 Barcelona (tel: +34-3-209 1364). The British Council also has offices in Bilbao, Seville, Valencia, Granada, Palma de Mallorca and Las Palmas.

Centre d'Estudis i Recursos Culturals, (Centre for Studies & Cultural Resources), Montalegre 7, 08001 Barcelona (tel: +34-3-301 0066)

Centre de Documentacion Teatral, Capitan Haya 44, 28020 Madrid (tel: +34-1-270 5199)

## STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. State spending on culture by the Ministry of Culture (excluding youth and sport) in 1986 was 30,000 million pesetas (approx £172 million at mid-1989 rates). In addition 6,058 million pesetas (approx £34 million) was allocated by the Inter-Ministerial Cultural Fund.
2. About one-third of state spending on culture is devoted to the heritage. Just over one-fifth of the budget is devoted to the performing arts - though the autonomous communities make substantial contributions to this sector. About one-tenth is directed to subsidies to the film and publishing industries.
3. The autonomous communities spent 44,000 million pesetas (approx £252 m) on culture in 1986 and the municipalities spent 36,000 million pesetas (approx £206 m) the same year.
4. The state budget for culture increased by 70% between 1983-87.
5. Foundation support for culture in 1987 was 2,852 million pesetas (approx £16 million).

Sources: Ministerio de Cultura for 1 and 3; Antonio Ca'Zorzi in The Public Administration and Funding of Culture in the EC for 2; Jacques de Chalendar/Guy de Brebesson in Private Art Sponsorship in Europe for 4 and 5.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

### El Publico

Informative theatre journal of the Centro de Documentacion Teatral in association with the Instituto Nacional de las Artes Escenicas y de la Musica, Madrid (in Spanish).

### Handbook of Cultural Affairs in Europe

CIRCLE (Cultural Information & Research Centres Liaison in Europe) in conjunction with Zentrum fur Kulturforschung (ed Andreas Wiesand); Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, Baden-Baden; 1985; chapter on Spain pages 423-437 (in French)

### Informacion Cultural

Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid; monthly journal on cultural events (in Spanish)

### La Industria del Cinema a Catalunya

Centre d'Estudis de Planificacio, Generalitat de Catalunya, Department de Cultura, Barcelona, 1989, 219 pages (in Catalan).

### Politica Cultural 1982-86

Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid, 1986; 160 pages (in Spanish)

### Recursos Musicales en Espana

Centro de Documentacion Musical and Instituto Nacional de las Artes Escenicas y de la Musica, Madrid; 1987; 728 pages (in Spanish)

(Compiled by Rod Fisher, March 1990)



## BRIEFING NOTES ON THE ORGANISATION OF CULTURE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

### THE CONTEXT

The UK has a population of 55.7 million (1981), some 46 million of which live in England, over 5 million in Scotland, 2.7 million in Wales and 1.5 million in Northern Ireland. The population density of England and Wales is higher than any other major European country except the Netherlands. London, the capital of England, is by far the largest city with an estimated population of 6.7 million (1984).

The system of government below central level differs from country to country. England and Wales are broadly similar in that there are two main tiers of local government outside London: county councils (39 in England, 8 in Wales) and district councils (332 in England, 37 in Wales). In addition below these there are some 7000 small parish councils in England and about 800 communities in Wales. With the abolition of the Greater London Council in 1986, London now has one tier of local government, 32 London boroughs and the City of London. Scotland is divided into 9 regional councils (and 3 islands) and 53 district councils. Northern Ireland has a single tier system of 26 district councils.

### SUPPORT FOR CULTURE

Responsibility for promotion and patronage of the arts is widely diffused between public, semi-public and private bodies. The Minister for the Arts, in the Office of Arts and Libraries (OAL), is responsible for the distribution of central government funds to the arts, while the Secretaries of State for Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are also concerned with cultural matters. Other central government departments also have cultural responsibilities: the Department of the Environment is involved with the heritage; the Department of Trade has some responsibilities for the film industry, copyright, export of works of art and the publishing trade; and the Home Office is concerned with broadcasting. Arts education is the responsibility of the Department of Education and Science, in partnership with local education authorities. The Foreign & Commonwealth Office is responsible for cultural links with other nations.

Most government support for the arts takes the form of grants to quasi-independent agencies, though direct government financial support is provided for the British Library and for national museums and galleries by the OAL.

The Arts Council of Great Britain (ACGB) is the main channel of government aid to the performed and visual arts. The ACGB was formed in 1946 and operates under Royal Charter. Although it is wholly financed by Government, and its policy-making Council of 20 are appointed by the Minister, the Council was established with a degree of independence from Government, to enable it to make artistic decisions without political intervention. The Council is principally concerned with grant-aiding the professional arts in England and receives advice from voluntary experts which it appoints to its panels and committees covering: art; dance; drama & mime; film, video and broadcasting; literature; music; photography; planning & development;





education; training; and touring. There are also committees monitoring the Council's arts policies for ethnic minorities and people with disabilities.

The Scottish Arts Council and the Welsh Arts Council are technically committees of the ACGB, but both enjoy virtual autonomy in the formulation of their policies, the allocation of their funds and the appointment of their own advisory committees. The Art Council of Northern Ireland is entirely separate from the ACGB.

Other important independent agencies include: the British Council, which promotes British culture overseas; the British Film Institute, which receives government funds to development the art of film-making and to administer the National Film Theatre, the Museum of Moving Image and National Film Archive; the Crafts Council, which channels government aid to support of the crafts; and the Museums and Galleries Commission, which advises the Government on policy for museums and allocates grants.

Regional support of the arts is largely the prerogative of the Regional Arts Associations (RAAs) - 12 in England, 3 in Wales. These are independent agencies that offer financial assistance and advice to arts organisations and co-ordinate and promote regional initiatives. Much of their funding comes from the Arts Councils, but they are also aided by local government. In recent years the ACGB has devolved some of its funding responsibilities to the English RAAs.

A recent consultative report from the OAL (Supporting the Arts by Richard Wilding) recommends major changes to the arts funding structure in England, including the establishment of a closer relationship between the Arts Council and the regions, a reduction in the number of regions and a merger of the Crafts Council with the Arts Council. The Minister is expected to decide in March 1990 which recommendations are to be implemented.

Local government has assumed a significant role in arts patronage. In addition to responsibilities for public libraries, a large number of local authorities maintain museums, galleries, and theatres, and some administer their own arts programmes. A significant number have appointed arts development officers.

Business sponsorship has grown considerably in recent years, encouraged by the formation of the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, by Government tax concessions and by the launch of the Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme, through which the Minister for the Arts provides additional funds to match or 'top-up' sponsored arts projects. Some foundations, notably the Gulbenkian Foundation and the Carnegie (UK) Trust, are also active in support for the arts and the British Broadcasting Corporation and Independent Broadcasting are major employers.

A Public Lending Right Scheme is financed by the Government to reimburse writers for the loan of their books through the public library system.

SOME ADDRESSES

Office of Arts & Libraries, Horse Guards Road, London SW1P 3AL  
(tel: 01 270 6000) \*

Welsh Office, Crown Building, Cathys Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ  
(tel: 0222 825706)

Scottish Office, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh EH1 3SX  
(tel: 031 556 8400)

Department of Education in Northern Ireland Arts, Museums, and Libraries Branch, Rathgael House, Balloo Road, Bangor, Co. Down BT19 2PR (tel: 0247 2770077)

Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU  
(tel: 01-629 9495) (Moving to 14 Great Peter Street, London SW1P 3NQ in mid-1990) \*

Scottish Arts Council, 12 Manor Place, Edinburgh EH3 7DD  
(tel: 031 226 6051)

Welsh Arts Council, Holst House, Museum Place, Cardiff CF1 3NX  
(tel: 0222 394 711)

Arts Council Northern Ireland, 181a Stranmillis Road, Belfast BT9 5DU (tel: 0232 381591)

Council of Regional Arts Associations, Litton Lodge, 13A Clifton Road, Winchester, Hampshire SO22 5BP (tel: 0962 51063)

British Council, 10 Spring Gardens, London SW1A 2BN (tel: 01-839 6347) Arts Division: 11 Portland Place, London W1 4EJ (tel: 01-930 8466) \*

British Film Institute, 21 Stephen Street, London W1P 1PL  
(tel: 01-255 1444) \*

Crafts Council, 1 Oxenden Street, London SW1 4AT  
(tel: 01-930 4811) \*

Design Council, 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (tel: 01-839 8000)\*

English Heritage (Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England), Fortress House, 23 Savile Row, London W1X 2HE  
(tel: 01-973 3000) \*

Museums & Galleries Commission, 7 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JU (tel: 01-839 9341) \*

Visiting Arts Unit, 11 Portland Place, London W1 4EJ  
(tel: 01-930 8466) \*

Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts, Nutmeg House, 60 Gainsford Street, Butlers Wharf, London SE1 2NY  
(tel: 01-378 8143) \*

NB: The London area telephone prefix for the numbers indicated by an asterisk changes to 071 on 6 May 1990.



## STATISTICS CHECKLIST

1. Total central government expenditure, via the Office of Arts and Libraries, on arts, museums and the British Library in 1988/89 was £431 million and is estimated at £460 million for 1989/90. It is planned to increase by 24% over the period 1990/93.
2. The Office of Arts and Libraries planned expenditure for 1990/91 of £493 million is to be allocated as follows: national museums and galleries £181.53 million (36.75%); Arts Council £174.95 million (35.42%); national libraries including capital costs for British Library building £110.9 million (22.47%); British Film Institute, Crafts Council, Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme etc £22.03 million (4.46%); Heritage £2.5 million (0.5%); administration £2 million (0.4%).
3. Central government and local government spending on the arts and museums (but excluding libraries, broadcasting and capital costs) in 1987/88 represented approx 0.4% of total public revenue expenditure.
4. Total revenue expenditure on the arts and museums by local authorities in the UK in 1987/88 was £256.6 million.

5. The proposed allocation by the Arts Council of its grant of £174.95 million for 1990/91 is as follows:

Dance	£13.737million
Drama & Mime	31.499m
Film, Video & Broadcasting	.835m
Literature	1.049m
Multi-disciplinary arts	12.508m
Music	26.861m
Touring	9.122m
Visual Arts	<u>2.863m</u>
	£98.474m

Regional Arts Associations	£33.146million
Scottish Arts Council	17.451m
Welsh Arts Council	9.975m
Incentive Funding	5.000m
International Initiatives	.250m
Planning/Marketing/Training	1.600m
Contingency	2.800m
Administration	<u>6.449m</u>
	£76.671m

Total (working figure) £175.145m

6. Estimated total business sponsorship for the arts in 1989 was c.£30 million. Since the introduction of the Business Sponsorship Incentive Scheme in 1984, £27.5 million of new money has been raised for the arts.

Sources: OAL for 1, 2 and 6 (part); Cultural Trends (No 5, March 1990) for 3 and 4; Arts Council for 5; ABSA for 6 (part).

## FURTHER READING

1. Arts Address Book  
Peter MARCAN; Peter Marcan Publications, High Wycombe; 1990 edition
2. The Arts and the People  
Sir Roy SHAW; Jonathan Cape, London, 1987; 147 pages
3. The Arts Council of Great Britain Annual Report  
Arts Council, London; annual;
4. Arts Council of Northern Ireland Annual Report & Accounts  
Arts Council, Belfast; annual;
5. The Arts in Schools - Principles, practice and provision  
Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, London, 1982; 168 pages
6. Arts Review Year Book  
Arts Review, London; annual directory of the visual arts
7. BFI Film & Television Yearbook  
British Film Institute; London; annual
8. British Music Yearbook  
Rhinegold Publishing, London; annual
9. The Case for the Arts  
Harold BALDRY; Secker & Warburg, London; 1981; 173 pages
10. Crafts Council Annual Report  
Crafts Council, London; annual
11. Cultural Policy in the United Kingdom  
Nigel ABERCROMBIE; UNESCO, Paris; 1982; 71 pages;  
ISBN 92 3 102018 8
12. Cultural Trends  
Policy Studies Institute, London; quarterly; ISSN 0954 8963
13. The Economic Importance of the Arts in Britain  
John MYERSCOUGH; Policy Studies Institute, London; 1988; 221 pages (main report)
14. The Heritage Industry - Britain in a Climate of Decline  
Robert HEWISON; Methuen, London; 1987; 160 pages;  
ISBN 0 413 16110 2
15. Managing the Arts: The British Experience  
John PICK; Rhinegold Publishing, London; 1986; 215 pages
16. Museums Yearbook  
The Museums Association, London; annual
17. The Politics of the Arts Council  
Robert HUTCHISON; Sinclair-Browne, London; 1982; 186 pages



18. Public and Private Funding of the Arts  
(Eighth Report from the Commons Select Committee on  
Education, Science & Arts)  
HMSO, London; 1982; Vol.1 (141 pages), Vol.II (484 pages),  
Vol. III (449 pages); ISBN 0 10 09312 4
19. Saturday Night or Sunday Morning? Who or what is doing most  
to shape British culture in the 1980s?  
Geoff MULGAN and Ken WORPOLE; Comedia, London; 1986; 132  
pages; ISBN 85178 02 1
20. Scottish Arts Council Annual Report and Accounts  
Scottish Arts Council, Edinburgh; annual
21. The State and the Visual Arts  
Nicholas PEARSON; Open University Press, Milton Keynes;  
1982; 128 pages; ISBN 0 335 10109 7
22. Theatre IS for All - Report of the Enquiry into Professional  
Theatre in England  
Arts Council of Great Britain, London; 1986; 121 pages;  
ISBN 0 7287 0507 9
23. Welsh Arts Council Annual Report and Accounts  
Welsh Arts Council, Cardiff; annual
24. Writers & Artists Yearbook  
A & C Black, London; annual