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# 1. Monument Care Department

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## *The Monument Fund as an important part of cultural heritage and a public interest subject*

The Monument Fund of the Czech Republic represents a unique complex of tangible and intangible goods and cultural values. They create a material resource base to understanding the past of cultural historical territory set by our land borders and they are also an irremovable part of the tangible memory of the European and world civilization.

The Monument Fund is defined based on documented and proven public interest. It is a set of goods that bear a recognized and documented cultural historical value; based on valid legislation the goods were established as a unit that belongs to a several categories defined by law of the Monument Fund.

A cultural monument according to Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on state monument care, as amended, can be only intangible or tangible goods (in sense of the Civic code definition), or a complex of goods. At the same time it has to fulfill the following criteria:

- It is an important proof of the historical development, life style and societal environment since prehistoric times until now as a manifestation of creative abilities and work of human/s in various fields of activity for their revolutionary, historical, artistic, scientific and technical values;
- It has a direct relation to important historical people or events.

The law defines two categories of monuments:

- cultural heritage,
- national cultural heritage (the most significant part of cultural heritage of the nation).

Further the law defines the following categories of monument protected areas:

- monument preserve (an area, where the character and environment is defined as a complex of intangible cultural heritage, including archeological findings),
- monument zone (an area of residential formation or its parts with a smaller part in cultural heritage, historical environment or part of a regional unit that bears important cultural values),
- protected zone of intangible cultural heritage (if necessary, this is established for protection of intangible cultural heritage or its environment).

Cultural heritage and national cultural heritage are listed in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage, which is established and regularly updated by an expert organization, the National monument institute in Prague.

The Monument Fund of the Czech Republic is not set in stone. Gradual scientific recognition, social requirements and impacts of social, economic, cultural and historical development of our society create a need for frequent development of the register.

In past years the understanding of the Monument Fund has changed significantly. Monuments are not perceived as antiques and a national memory archive, but also as cultural capital. More often nowadays the monuments become economic capital.

Monument Fund of the Czech Republic according to representation of single units in categories (recorded in half of August 2009)

<b>Categories</b>	<b>Represented units</b>
Cultural intangible heritage	40 339
Cultural tangible heritage	48 500 (about 850 000 ó 900 000 items)
National cultural heritage	236
Town monument reserves	40
Town monument zones	253
Village monument reserves	61
Village monument zones	211
Regional monument zones	19
Archeological monument reserves	10
UNESCO monuments	12

Representation of intangible cultural heritage and national cultural heritage in regions

Region	Number of intangible national cultural monuments	Number of intangible cultural monuments
Capital of Prague	42	2082
Central Bohemia	27	4 311
South Bohemia	29	5 506
Pilsen	17	3 167
Karlovy Vary	7	1 383
Ústí nad Labem	13	3 535
Liberec	10	2 247
Hradec Králové	15	3 017
Pardubice	7	2 100
Vyso ína	10	3 035
South Moravia	25	4 267
Olomouc	12	2 204
Morava Silesia	12	2 051

Zlín	11	1 434
The Czech Republic	236	40 339

An important part of the Monument Fund are the monument protected areas. In the past five years these categories recorded a significant increase matched only by the monument zones. By the regulation of the Ministry of Culture no. 413/2004 Coll. in 2004 a total of 45 selected areas with historical environment including folk architecture became monument zones.

An important objective of the state monument care realized in the monitored period was the Identification Renewal of Intangible Monument Fund in the Czech Republic. The project objective was supported in the framework of the Support Program of special purpose financed research and development in the field of monument care for the Ministry of Culture. It aspired to create solid grounds for protection of cultural heritage by creating a legally unequivocal and specific registry, to which basic data in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage refer to. To reach the target an identification of intangible Monument Fund needed to be done, during which identification data of intangible cultural heritage were verified, made more specific or confirmed. The National monument institute conducted the procedure in 2006-2007 and the state budget support for the whole period amounted to 12 926 thousand CZK and recognizable project expenses reached the amount of 63 952 thousand CZK. Project target identification was accompanied by many difficulties. Despite the fact that the project was finished, its end result could not fulfil the expected legal security of the cultural monument owners and also not of the state administrative bodies involved.

Based on previous experience, the Monument Fund of the Czech Republic as an open set of legally defined units requires enhancing for legal clarity and defining part of the fund as well as a deeper conceptual approach to the process of growing the fund further by adding new items.

An essential action of the Ministry of Culture to get the monument care evolved in the system of modern (electronic) public administration is the preparation of the project called "Application of the Smart Administration principle in the field of care for the Monument Fund", the core of which is the digitisation of the Central Register of Cultural Heritage of the Czech Republic (see Czech governmental resolution no. 1440 of 19 December 2007). The target is that the project will be submitted to the Integrated Operational Program of the Ministry of Internal Affairs at the end of 2009. Finally the electronic system ought to make the data in the Central Register of Cultural Heritage widely available and also systematically save all new data generated by state administration in the area of monument care.

The state of the Monument Fund of the Czech Republic is monitored by the state administration bodies and the expert organizations in the field of state monument care. Nevertheless it is not based on unified criteria and methods are not systematically monitored in detail and evaluated at state level. Therefore there is not an exact answer regarding the actual state of our monuments nor regarding the amount of debt of the Monument Fund of the Czech Republic. The National Monument Institute has a list of the most endangered intangible monuments. At the end of the monitored period the list contained 701 items and it gives a certain picture of the fund's negligence. It has a character of an open database based on the knowledge gathered by the National Monument Institute during the "identification" project.

In the monitored period the Monument Fund was impacted not only by time delays and other environmentally damaging factors but due to frequent long term property and legal relations. These have not been solved yet due to dynamic development in the field of building investment

events of mainly individual housing development but also increasing starts of certain massive enterprise activities (for example photovoltaic electric power stations). Economic activities regarding the Monument Fund became more often a subject of interest of the general public during the monitored period and various other non-governmental organizations and media. The negative symptom of past period is the fact that the Monument Fund became more frequently a "hostage" in the hands of private developers. This trend increases requirements put on both parts of the state monument care. The development at the end of the monitored period indicates that monument care will require more careful preparation with respect to the new form of "conflicts" of various public interests. As an example there is the grant program called "Green light for savings", where the public interest has to be matched with the protection of the natural environment and monument care.

### ***Legislative framework modification of the Monument Fund administration***

The legislative framework that modified the administration of the Monument Fund in the monitored period underwent a very dynamic development. A crucial moment in the development of the legislative environment became the establishment of new administrative orders and application of new building act. The highly dynamic legislative process significantly influenced also the Act no. 20/1987 Coll. Czech National Council of 30 March 1987, on state monument care (as amended by the Act of the Czech National Council no. 425/1990 Coll.) which has undergone seventeen changes during the time of its existence and in the monitored period there were ten modifications in total.

Most of these changes were caused by application of other legislative norms and they did not bring any essential change in the state monument care system. An exemption is the Act no. 307/2008 of 17 July 2008 amending the Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on state monument care. It brought the following two important innovations into Czech monument care: it legalized an increase in the upper limit of sanctions set by regional offices and municipalities with extended leeway and introduced a new instrument in the monument care – protection plans of monument preserves and zones.

The following reasons lead to increasing the upper limit of punishment sanctions:

- sanctions in monument care after the amendment corresponded to the sanction limit in the building Act (upper limit is two million CZK);
- administrative bodies got wider leeway to fulfil their legal authority;
- the upper limit of sanctions reflects potentially dangerous actions that may result in complete destruction of cultural heritage;
- current sanction limits were negligible for financially strong investors as well as for physical entities, which often encouraged their "motivation" to damage or completely destroy the monuments in order to realise a new building development.

Following the discussions on the law amendment, certain concerns came up regarding misuse of sanctions. Nevertheless those were disproved with respect to legislative securities given by the fact that they are decided by an administrative procedure and the participant then has a right to appeal or defence through judicial review.

Arguments for implementation of the protection plans of monument preserves and zones was based on expectations of the following results:

- facilitation of the situation of property owners in monument preserves and zones;
- enhancing the element of predictability;
- less encumbrance for conservationists in municipalities with extended leeway (decrease in number of issued binding standpoints);
- simplified building procedure;
- less encumbrance for conservationists in regional officesó less appeals;
- less encumbrance for the Ministry of Culture and law courts;
- less encumbrance for the National Monument Institute ó less written statements for the executive bodies in the field of monument care.

Implementation of protection plans opened a possibility not an obligation for regional offices. It was suggested to use the agenda and to concretely set its scope of action fully in hands of separate administration (regional and municipal administrations). Enactment of protection plans became the next step to fulfil the reform of public administration in the area of state monument care.

During the first half of year 2007 the calls for a new monument law (see governmental statements of purpose) were heard and a factual program of the Act on the monument fund was prepared. The factual program was processed following the governmental objective no. 164 šTo begin preparation of a new Monumental Act that would insure an effective and transparent execution of state monument care and further the Czech government regulation no. 34 of 16. 1. 2008 on Plan of governmental legislative works in 2008. The objective was to bring a new conceptual legal modification that would react to societal changes and create a corresponding legal environment for an effective care for Monuments in the Czech Republic. A key principle became the creation of new Monumental Act following the new Administrative Code and the Building Act with the aim to ensure optimal care for the Monument Fund in an effective, most simplified and transparent way. The new act ought to be better interconnected to tax regulations so that there is a motivating environment for the owners of the Monument Fund and their continuous care and renewal, which is the most desirable way to preserve their value. Along with the factual program a material called Regulatory Impact Assessment (Evaluation of regulation impacts), required by the governmental regulation no. 877 of 13. 8. 2007. The grounds for the factual program were frequent suggestions for various subjects and further conclusions of the working group. A wide number of institutions and subjects active in the field monument care were included in the consultation process. Their comments and suggestions were gathered not only before the start but also during the process. The regulations mentioned in the factual program draft reflected upon compromises of opinions and experiences of the individual groups concerned.

The factual program draft of the Act on Monument fund was made available during 6 - 27 May 2008 for the interdepartmental comment procedure to all the ministeries, regions and other places determined by the governmental legislative rules. At the same time it was sent to other places for comments especially to professional organizations. All comments and suggestions were discussed, explained and were modified based on mutual an agreement. All essential comments were dealt with and the material was prepared for submission to the government without

discrepancies, but finally it was not presented to the government. Due to the large number of comments included in the program draft and a strong media campaign aimed against several draft regulations, the minister of culture decided on postponing presenting the draft to the government. Despite the fact that the attempt for new law did not end successfully so far the works connected to the preparation of factual program have not been in vain. All the gathered knowledge will be used in future legislative works on the new law.

Of essential importance for administration of the Monument Fund apart from the concrete legislative framework has also been the inclusion of information on new legislation and knowledge to apply appropriate legislative norms in praxis. Hence the Ministry of Culture regularly updates the complete wording of the Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on State Monument Care including the connected legislation and publishes those on the website of the Ministry of Culture.

### ***Handling the Monument Fund and public administration***

To handle the Monument Fund means implementing several interconnected activities that can be divided into four specific processes:

- 1) the Monument Fund protection;
- 2) the Monument Fund preservation;
- 3) the Monument Fund understanding;
- 4) mediation of the Monument Fund (monuments presentation and mediation of monument values in narrow sense to the general public).

In the public administration system these processes are managed, directed and realized based on valid legislation and utilizing the concepts and strategic documents accepted at the level of state, regions and municipalities and last but not least it depends on the objectives contained in governmental program documents.

In the monitored period a large number of strategic documents regarding the Czech Republic was agreed to source financial means from the EU funds.

Departmental concept material on state level, the Concept of effective care for the Monument Fund in the Czech Republic until 2005, was completed by 2005. In 2007 the Ministry of Culture came back to the agenda of creating a new state Concept of Monument Care. In view of the fact that in the same year the preparation of a new state cultural policy began, the preparation of all department concepts of the ministry was postponed until the period 2009-2014, that is after the State cultural policy was passed. The preparation of the department document began in August 2009.

The general public will participate in the preparation of the concept document in compliance with recently passed governmental regulation of September 7, 2009 no. 1146 to the Methods of engaging the general public into preparation of governmental documents. Presumably the state concept of handling of the Monument Fund in 2010-2015 will be the model for updating most regional monument care concepts. The fact that most regions prepared and passed the Concept of Monument Care in the monitored period is a very positive sign and a proof of a responsible approach to public administration reform in the area of monument care at regional level.

Handling the Monument Fund in a public administration environment is divided into activities performed in separate scopes of field. The state administration mostly concerns the activities in

the categories of protection and preservation of the Monument Fund, a separate scope of action mainly regards the activities that belong into the area of knowledge and mediation of the Monument Fund content.

In the monitored period the system of state administration in the area of monument care based on mutual cooperation of both executive and expert parts did not undergo any essential changes.

A hierarchical system of the executive part of the state administration represented by the Ministry of Culture as the central administrative office, 14 regional offices and 205 municipal offices with enlarged scope of action has an expert partner in the field of state monument care, represented by the National Monument Institute with 14 regional expert offices and covering body, the Central office.

Regional offices and municipal offices with enlarged scope of action deepened their competence for state administration execution despite the existence of large differences in sense of implementing the state monument care into the organizational structure of regional and municipal offices as well as in sense of personal equipment. Generally the communication between the hierarchical levels of execution of the state administration in the area of monument care improved, which is mainly due to the higher quality and frequent execution of methodical activities of regional offices with respect to municipalities with extended leeway and the Ministry of Culture with regard to regional offices. The control system in the area of state monument care and especially the control of the regional offices with regard to the municipalities with extended leeway brings very necessary feedback.

The existence of regional expert offices of the National Monument Institute in all the regions guarantees not only a symmetry of conditions of state monument care operation but also a more intense cooperation between the public administration and expert part in the framework of their activities.

The function of the state monument care system cannot be properly followed, evaluated or corrected without adequate statistical data. Throughout the whole monitored period the system of gathering information was not regularly brought into operation in order to enable regular reflection of the state administration performance in the area of monument care. Only in 2009 the fundamentals of a major change were set; that is an obligation for electronic collection of data on performance of the National Monument Institute for the needs of state administration, and establishment of new statistic research that will gather data on performance of the executive part of the state monument care at the regional and municipal level.

Communication is gradually playing a more important role in the system of state monument care; that is the communication within the executive part and the expert part, and amongst both of them as well as with the owners of cultural heritage or the owners of properties in monumental preserves. The Regional Commission for handling the Monument Fund was established to find new forms of communication within the system.

In the monitored period, public administration at the level of regions and municipalities showed deeper understanding of the fact that the Monument Fund is an inseparable part of the administered area. In concrete steps, the understanding of the Monument Fund deepened as an important driver of tourism development and the base for building regional and municipal identity and strengthening local and regional patriotism. A strong boost in new understanding of the Monument Fund was brought by opening possibilities of resourcing financial support from

the EU funds. In the framework of projects running in the monitored period SROP and Regional Operation Program a large number of monuments now await new forms of access and presentation.

Based on the Monument Act the group of organisations that handle archeologic cultural heritage and conduct restoration of cultural heritage is specifically regulated.

At the end of the monitored period there were 70 organizations authorised to conduct archeological research in the territory of the Czech Republic while 26 individuals also obtained permission. In the monitored period no permission was taken away.

At the end of the monitored period there were 1182 active restorers in the Czech Republic. Since 2004 until the end of the monitored period a total of 130 new permissions were issued. The National Monument Institute prepares a summary of permissions to restore cultural heritage (§ 14, par. 8, Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on State Monument Care) based on documents and suggestions of the Ministry of Culture.

### ***Financing the Monument Fund care***

The economic dimension is one of the basic pillars of the System of Handling Monument Fund. At the centre of attention there are state tools to provide financial compensation for limitations given by public interest applied in monument care and an issue of monitoring their efficacy and effectiveness.

In the Czech Republic the state enables the cultural heritage owners to get financial support in two ways; the Ministry of Culture grant programs and tax relief. The Ministry of Culture launched financial support for renewal of intangible and tangible cultural heritage in the form of a subsidy program in sense of § 16, par. 2 Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on State Monument Care as amended in 1992. Gradually the grant policy was structured into several programs. In 1992 cultural heritage owners got a chance to use tax relief based on the Act no. 338/92 Coll. on Property Tax, the Act no. 357/92 Coll. on Inheritance and Gift Tax and Tax on Property Transfer, and Act no. 586/92 Coll. on Income Tax. Between both compensation tools of public interest there are fundamental differences with respect to their factual impacts and their monitoring. A corresponding social, economic and political analysis is being conducted with respect to their concrete form.

The current state of the Monument Fund still shows a high level of debt and therefore its preservation and renewal requires a concentrated form of support with respect to time and volume; the best ways provide the grant programs. Tax reliefs are more of a motivation tool to ensure regular maintenance of monument objects after renewal. The pressure put on financial equipment of programs continues throughout the whole time of their existence. A negative trend in the last few years was significantly changed in 2008; the hope for reaching the magical 1 % of the state budget expenses made concrete progress. Moreover the scale of grant programs of the Ministry of Culture was extended by two other titles; The Cultural Heritage Renewal Program through municipalities with extended leeway and Support Program for UNESCO Monuments. Both new programs were created with an objective to fulfil the areas insufficiently or not at all covered by other state programs.

A continuation in a direction of stabilisation that has only just started within the compensation system of public interest in monuments on part of state under the conditions of the world economic crisis, which struck in 2009 and will effect us for the next few years, will require not only a high political responsibility but it also has to bring new concentration on the economic aspect of handling the Monument Fund.

### *A brief characteristic of actual monument grant programs of the Ministry of Culture*

**Emergency program** is founded based on a special regulation of the Czech National Council in 1992 and designed to help preserve intangible cultural heritage in very poor technical state especially in respect to their static and overall building conditions and to repair roofs and frames (including chimney, moulding and plumbing elements).

**Architectural Heritage Preservation Program** was passed by the governmental regulation CR no. 110 of 22 February 1995 and is designed to renew forts, castles, churches, cloisters and others. The intended works have to head towards the preservation of cultural heritage or at least the parts that establish their fundamentals.

**Regeneration program of town monument preservation and town monument zones**, passed by governmental regulation CR no. 209 on 25 March 1992.

Through the fund it is possible to financially support the renewal of historical monuments in the historical part of the town that was established a monument protected zone or town historical yone provided the town elaborates and submits the Regeneration Program to the Ministry of Culture.

**Program of care for village monument reserves and village monument zones and regional monument zones** (common regulation of the Ministry of finance and the Ministry of Culture in 1997) aims at renewal and preservation of monument folk architecture located in stated monumental preserves.

**Restoration program for tangible cultural heritage**, agreed governmental regulation no. 426 of 16 July 1997 is designed for the restoration of tangible cultural heritage, especially those that are an important part of fine art works or craft works placed in the buildings open to the general public.

**Support program for renewal of cultural heritage by municipalities with extended leeway** has run since 2008 and it is designed to renew mainly intangible cultural heritage found outside the monument reserves and zones that are not classified as national cultural monuments and are not the ownership of the Czech Republic. The program is realised in two rounds (the first term for municipalities is February 28 and the second round is April 30). The Ministry of Culture sets the level of financial quotas for municipalities with extended leeway based on the number of monuments in the area and in respect to their technical building state.

The owner of cultural heritage asks for subsidies that is to get enlisted in a program through the office in municipalities with extended leeway. The municipality selects, recommends the actions to get enlisted in the program and submits them in given terms to the Ministry of Culture, which procedes with the grant for renewal of cultural heritage.

Participation of municipalities with extended leeway into the process of compensation of public interest also aims at enhancing authority of these bodies of state monument care and in a way it is a step towards finalising the public administration reformation process in the area of monument care.

**Support Program for UNESCO Monuments** has run since 2008. Subsidies provided by the program aim at development of monuments enlisted in the UNESCO List with respect to the monuments that were internationally nominated or those where the nomination documentation is already processed by the National Monument Institute. Subsidies from the program financially support only those projects that will develop values for which the monument was nominated or enlisted in the UNESCO List.

Share of expenses of the Ministry of Culture in the state budget (data are provided in billions of CZK and in round numbers)

Year	State budget	Budget of the Ministry of Culture	Expenses with churches	Expenses without churches	Share of expenses without churches	Share of expenses of the Ministry of Culture in state budget
2004	869	6	1.2	4.8	0.56 %	0.69 %
2005	908,4	5,7	1.2	4.5	0.49 %	0.63 %
2006	958,9	6,3	1.5	4.8	0.50 %	0.66 %
2007	1.040	7,9	1.3	6.6	0.64 %	0.76 %
2008	1.107	8,8	1.3	7.5	0.68 %	0.79 %

Financial equipment of monument grant programs of the Ministry of Culture in 2004-2009

Program	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Architectonic Heritage Preservation Program	363 295	336 361	351 000	383 660	365 369	272 000
Regeneration program of MPR and MPZ	235 000	160 000	160 000	161 500	145 727	150 000
Program of care for VPR, VPZ and KPZ	20 000	18 000	18 000	18 000	24 635	15 000
Restoration program of tangible cultural heritage	25 000	18 000	19 000	18 800	20 812	14 000
Emergency program	55 000	55 000	61 711	73 820	98 839	100 371
Program of emergency archeological Research support	17 000	9 000	4 000	4 000	4 340	5 000

Support of cultural heritage renewal through municipalities with extended leeway					193 662	170 000
Total	715 295	596 361	613 711	658 980	853 344	726 371

Summary of the development of financial equipment of monument grant programs in the monitored period

Regeneration program of town monument preserves and monument zones (in thousands of CZK)					
Region	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Bohemia	38 038	23 840	21 830	21 720	19 750
South Moravia	14 760	9 290	9 440	9 895	8 230
Karlovy Vary	11 635	9 730	8 730	9 385	7 820
Hradec Králové	22 490	14 490	12 560	13 255	14 660
Liberec	8 783	6 520	6 640	5 770	5 950
Morava Silesia	12 730	8 120	7 470	6 820	7 415
Olomouc	10 630	7 020	6 810	6 245	4 650
Pardubice	23 035	15 030	16 320	13 820	16 250
Pilsen	13 908	7 480	7 120	6 805	8 000
Capital of Prague	8 010	4 060	3 390	4 145	1 510
Central Bohemia	25 515	14 420	16 490	17 050	15 580
Ústí nad Labem	18 700	11 120	13 760	13 030	9 015
Vysočina	16 655	13 820	13 420	14 750	15 870
Zlín	8 390	5 060	6 020	7 310	5 300
Total	233 279	150 000	150 000	150 000	140 000

Architectonic Heritage Preservation Program (in thousands of CZK)					
Region	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Bohemia	27 950	32 535	36 651	33 291	35 210
South Moravia	54 700	33 405	55 247	47 600	46 100
Karlovy Vary	22 400	21 271	23 120	22 983	28 400
Hradec Králové	40 238	28 374	23 450	16 349	18 600
Liberec	13 800	10 575	18 595	14 514	21 650
Morava Silesia	20 780	14 897	11 789	8 600	11 250
Olomouc	9 360	15 164	18 724	14 062	12 950

Pardubice	16 965	11 739	15 255	13 100	9 550
Pilsen	61 565	52 021	42 727	40 998	37 750
Capital of Prague	1 500	6 000	1 665	45 850	2 200
Central Bohemia	46 237	56 910	54 342	77 208	60 089
Ústí nad Labem	22 800	26 485	39 475	30 600	32 200
Vysočina	22 800	21 470	17 915	17 729	24 500
Zlín	2 200	2 415	6 920	8 200	11 750
Total	363 295	333 261	365 875	391 084	352 199

Emergency program (in thousands of CZK)					
Region	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Bohemia	5 919	8 052	7 475	9 200	12 000
South Moravia	2 051	3 531	4 080	12 000	9 800
Karlovy Vary	1 725	1 935	2 490	2 300	3 600
Hradec Králové	2 630	3 470	4 825	0	6 900
Liberec	2 000	2 730	2 968	3 600	5 000
Morava Silesia	4 000	2 850	3 498	3 300	4 600
Olomouc	3 590	3 140	5 265	3 600	5 000
Pardubice	2 550	2 470	3 205	8 500	4 600
Pilsen	11 522	7 065	6 054	5 300	8 500
Capital of Prague	1 800	1 700	1 000	1 900	3 000
Central Bohemia	10 600	9 767	9 165	7 200	9 800
Ústí nad Labem	4 133	5 530	5 730	5 800	9 000
Vysočina	2 100	2 490	4 420	0	6 900
Zlín	2 855	2 000	1 425	2 300	3 300
rezerva				5 000	3 000
Total	57 475	56 730	61 600	70 000	95 000

Program restoration tangible cultural heritage (in thousands of CZK)					
Region	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
South Bohemia	3 048	2 235	2 227	2 265	1 835
South Moravia	1 220	675	1 698	2 011	1 600
Karlovy Vary	160	365	300	900	900
Hradec Králové	890	110	730	1 033	1 690
Liberec	340	749	517	1 064	1 125
Morava Silesia	1 677	1 153	1 126	937	1 347

Olomouc	1 461	1 495	1 235	1 173	1 443
Pardubice	1 825	1 387	885	500	1 060
Pilsen	2 947	2 135	1 929	986	2 200
Capital of Prague	2 190	1 575	1 759	810	1 460
Central Bohemia	3 173	2 670	2 248	1 917	2 010
Ústí nad Labem	2 549	2 175	1 707	2 013	1 700
Vyso ina	2 410	2 133	1 897	1 492	1 330
Zlín	770	320	422	889	1 300
Total	24 660	19 177	18 680	17 990	21 000

**Program care for village monument preserves and zones and regional monument zones (in thousands of CZK)**

Region	Year				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Capital of Prague	600	500	0	475	820
Central Bohemia	2 686	2 675	2 105	2 799	3 460
South Moravia	1 595	1 140	630	850	1 110
Zlín	220	470	220	370	630
South Bohemia	4 625	4 190	4 550	5 205	6 480
Olomouc	578	595	760	695	850
Morava Silesia	600	500	525	612	740
Pardubice	400	0	335	100	370
Hradec Králové	475	890	450	980	1 300
Karlovy Vary	550	600	890	731	1 090
Pilsen	3 883	3 110	3 050	2 730	4 090
Ústí nad Labem	1 175	1 130	1 480	1 214	1 430
Liberec	1 010	980	701	1 309	1 840
Vyso ina	970	400	880	880	790
Total	19 367	17 180	16 576	18 950	25 000

**Financial care for the Monument Fund in regional grant programs and the Ministry of Culture in 2002-2005**

Provider	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Region and capital of Prague	161 051	354 965	693 633	789 343	1 998 992
Ministry of Culture (grant programs)	685 557	657 425	715 295	596 361	2 654 638

Public means directed in the system of handling the Monument Fund are not only state finances. An important part of the support comes from regional and municipal budgets. In the monitored period there was a stabilization of regional grant programs and gradual enhancement of their financial resources. Regional programs became an inseparable part of the public support system. Through better coordination of state grant programs, higher synergy of public support was reached. A possibility of public support opened the region in the field of financing unsupported archeological researches.

Unfortunately so far there is no system of gathering information on provided public support of monuments from all resources at the state level. The deficiency is a challenge for the the Concept of State Monument Care in the following planning period.

### **Professional state monument care organization**

Professional organizations state monument care according to Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on State Monument Care, as amended, is the National Monument Institute (hereafter NMI). It was founded on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003 by merging current expert organizations in the field of state monument care.

Professional level, efficacy, efficiency, economy, organization, procedure and finally also a perception of the professional organization by interest groups and general public are the basic factors of how NMI fulfils its roles. These are in the field of performance of state monument care, as well as in the field of administration of entrusted property that are mainly the state monuments open to the public. In the past five years the organization underwent a very difficult development, which was manifested by changes in the top management. An absence of clear long term concept, frequent changes of general directors, lack of will to make the state organization a single functional complex and last but not least also fluctuating development between the relationship of the organizer and the managed organizations and mainly insufficient fulfilment of its statutory mission are the essential reasons for the degrading reputation of NMI. The process of gradual finalization of basic architecture of the state organization required an immediate start of inner transformation. The grounds for its preparation were set by an process audit of the organization conducted by the company KMPG on behalf of the Ministry of Culture in 2007. „Complex audit of the National Monument Institute“, despite the fact that it could not provide an exact analysis of the state of a large and complex unit, or bring a miraculous solution of identified problems, despite the first negative reaction on part of the examined subject, became the real grounds for finding the proper transformational method. A personal exchange with the general director at the end of 2008 opened the way to the concept and system of transformation of the organization done in a real manager's way. Getting rid of the past residue and realising essential changes including the inner mentality of the expert organization is not possible without large efforts on the part of the NMI as well as of the organizer. It also requires a certain „transformation capital“, that will be difficult to ensure in the times of the unfavourable economic situation during which the transformation process started. We can only believe that the social need and political interest to finish the transformation of the specialized part of state monument care, which has been anticipated since the Velvet revolution (executive part underwent a transformation in two phases of reform of public administration in 2000 and 2003), will provide a substantial support to the Ministry of Culture as an organizer and the National Monument Institute as the managed organization to successfully finish the process.

## 2. Department of Conservation of the Movable Cultural Heritage, Museums and Galleries

Mgr. Tomáš Wiesner, director

In 1998-2003 many changes occurred in the field of Czech museums, such as passing the law on protection of collections of museum character, a reform of public administration; the following years 2004-2009 can be then perceived as a period of a practical fulfilment of the 'Concept of effective care for tangible cultural heritage in the Czech Republic in 2003-2008 (Concept of development of museums)', that the Czech government acknowledged by resolution no. 87 of 22 January 2003 and submitted to state administration representatives in cooperation with self administration to realise the concept. It is based on the Cultural Policy in the Czech Republic and it became the first concept material for the Czech museums after 1989 and a fulfilment of most of the concrete objectives shifted the department to higher expert, material and technical levels in comparison with the previous period. For the period 2004-2009 it was characteristic to increase the level of care for collection according to Act no. 122/2000 Coll. on Protection of Collections of Museum Character and on amendments of several other laws; further the museum services were extended and increased in quality for the general public.

The increase in the level of care for collections is due to not only a new legislative, methodical and control activity of the Ministry of Culture, but mainly due to building of new depositories, equipment of preparation, conservation and restoration workshops and activities of the 'Centre for information technologies in museums' (CITeM), established by the Moravian Museum and the 'Museum Conservation Centre' of the Technical Museum in Brno. New modern depositories were established for example for the National Technical Museum in Pelákovice, the National Museum Terežín, the South Czech Museum in Czech Budweiser, the Wallachian Open Air Museum in Frenštát pod Radhoštěm, the Technical Museum in Brno, the Moravian Gallery in Brno, the Regional Museum in Teplice and others. Despite the of high technical and financial demands plenty of others are planned in connection with establishing multisource financing such as the projects that applied for grants at the European funds or the Financial mechanisms EEA/Norway.

New legislation, namely the Act no. 483/2004 Coll. increased the importance of public services in museums and galleries; it defines a museum and a gallery as a provider of standardized public services and sets standards of location, time, economic and physical availability of these services. In 2004-2009 museums and galleries opened many permanent exhibitions to the general public such as the following: the National Museum opened a new exhibition the Czech Music Museum, the Ethnical department of the Historical Museum (Museum) of reconstructed historical objects in Prague, Museum of Czech Marionettes and Circus in the Renaissance square house in Prácheň and an exhibition of Ditrichova pharmacy and pharmaceutical exhibition in the Czech Pharmaceutical Museum in Hospital Kuks. The National Gallery in Prague got through the reconstruction of the Schwarzenberg palace in Hradčanská náměstí in Prague creating a new exhibition space for its rich collection of Czech baroque. The National Gallery in Prague also opened a new 19<sup>th</sup> century exhibition to the general public in Bohemia cloister of St. George in Prague Castle, enlarged exhibition of 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century in Veletržní palace and outside

Prague a new exhibition called 'Baroque painting and sculpture from collections of the National Gallery in Prague' at the Kinsky's castle in Hrad nad Sázavou. It is a unique project that interconnects magnificent Baroque architecture with a Baroque art exhibition. An important museum activity was the finalization of a reconstruction of the main building of the National Technical Museum and building of permanent exhibition of science and technology. Amongst extraordinary cultural events there was the opening of Archdiocese Museum founded in 1988 as part of the Art Museum in Olomouc. It is a unique project of a European importance; within the area of Olomouc castle, a part of which is the Romance palace of Moravian bishops at St. Wenceslas basilique, the Northern part of the former castle was reconstructed, where a unique art collection of the Olomouc Archbishopric is currently exhibited. Another significant project is the Lidice Memorial and its new permanent multivisual exhibition. 'And the innocent were guilty' and in relation to connecting a national cultural monument Leflák to Lidice Memorial in 2008 also a new exhibition 'Leflák, a village, which was not silent' in a reconstructed museum of a reverent area of Leflák. Museum of glass and jewellery in Jablonec nad Nisou reconstructed for its new and successful exhibition its main building. In the Wallachian Open Air Museum a large reconstruction and the most financially demanding investment in the museum history, the object called Sušák, obtained new representative area at the central entry, central cashpoints and a new exhibition space. For the Museum of Jan Amos Comenius in Uherský Brod the most significant event of 2006 was the finalization and grand opening of permanent exhibition 'Vivat Comenius' in J. A. Comenius Memorial in Naarden in Netherlands, the administration of which is in hands of the museum in Uherský Brod. The Museum of Roma Culture in Brno opened in the end of the first year of existence as grant funded organization of the Ministry of Culture (2005) the first part of a new permanent exhibition called the 'Roma Story'. After years of major reconstruction works and a new concept the Silesian Land Museum in Opava opened the Memorial of the II. World War in Hrabyn in spring 2009. An extraordinary act of European cultural importance also represents a new exhibition of the Regional Museum in Teplice situated in reconstructed interiors of the renewed Romanic wing of Teplice castle that was built in the first third of 13<sup>th</sup> century as part of Benedictine cloister founded around 1160 by the Czech Queen Judit, the wife of the king Vladislav. Original discovered walls are presented in situ through lit glass windows in the floors. New current exhibitions were also opened for example in the East Bohemian Museum in Pardubice, in Brno Museum and others.

It is apparent from the list of the most significant new exhibitions in reconstructed areas that their realization required large financial expenses from the public budgets and effort on part of museums and galleries to present the general public with the best collection objects from its rich collections. Important exhibitions, publications and activities of Czech museums and galleries are celebrated by the National competition called Gloria Musaealis, organized by the Association of museums and galleries of the Czech Republic and the Ministry of Culture since 2002 with the objective to stress the importance of museums and galleries to the general public. Annually, the results of competitions are announced during a ceremony at the National Museum Pantheon that is covered by all Czech media. Amongst awarded exhibitions there were 'From Mohelnicko region history' in Těmperk Museum, 'Battle of three ceasars. Slavkov/Austerlitz 1805' in Peace Barrow in Slavkov near Brno, 'Romans and Germans in region under Pálava' in the Regional Museum in Mikulov, rehabilitation of Zdenka Braunerová atelier in Roztoky near Prague and its utilization for permanent exhibitions, reconstruction of Sigmund Freund's native house in Píbo or renewal of a Middle Age water mill in Hoslovice operated by the Museum of Middle Otava in Strakonice.

In 2004-2009 the presentation of the Czech cultural heritage, where museums and galleries also participated, was very rich not just inland but also abroad. The Ministry of Culture regularly financially contributed to realisation of special culture activities, where the minister of culture would provide auspices. Obviously these events were announced on the internet website and often had a considerable media support.

In 2004 the National Museum together with the Association of museums and galleries of the Czech Republic organized the **1<sup>st</sup> Prague museum night**. This annual large museum program, when museums and galleries stay open until late at night and provide a special offer that is not a common part of their daily program to the visitors beginning with free entry and certain special events, brought an unexpected general public acceptance and extraordinary attendance rate (over 180 thousand visitors in 2008). In the following years Prague inspired the creation of the state **Festival of Museums Nights**, organization of which belongs to the Association of Museums and Galleries of the Czech Republic in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the National Museum. Concerts, theatre and dance performance, crafts presentations, tasting of contemporary food, competitions and quizzes for children and adults, workshops, lectures, video projections, discussions with exhibiting authors, fashion shows, commented guided tours in contemporary costumes, curiosities from the museum backstage, presentation of exhibits that are normally not on display and many other unusual meetings with the past and present; all are offered by the museums and galleries across the Czech Republic annually in May and June. The Museum nights gradually took place in 99 cities throughout the Czech Republic and 144 museums institutions that have a common internet website participated in the project.

Another domestic exhibition of extraordinary extent and cultural importance in the given period it is necessary to mention is an exhibition cycle in connection with the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Jewish Museum in Prague, *Years of Jewish Culture* (2006), *Bienalle of Graphic Design in Brno*, *Moravian Land Museum exhibition, the Secret Unicorn*, *International triennale in Jablonec 2008*, *Slovak myth. The Portrait of Slovakia in 20<sup>th</sup> Century Art* (Moravian Gallery in Brno), a project *Albrecht of Vald-tejn and its times* (the National Museum in cooperation with domestic and international cultural and scientific institutions). Amongst the largest exhibition projects of our museums and galleries in abroad were for example *Window into the Czech puppetry of Ventana and Checa* (exhibition of Moravian Land Museum in Spain), foreign exhibition project in the National Museum *Traditional Marionettes Tell Stories on Bohemia* in the National Taiwan Museum in Taipei and an exhibition in the National Gallery in Prague called *Corean Art*, *Václav Hollar*. In Waldstein Riding School in 2006 and 2007 there was an exhibition called *Silesia - the pearl in the Czech crown* organized also by the National Gallery in Prague in the framework of international research project the finalisation of which is planned for 2011. The objective of these exhibitions was to make public and acknowledge the historically important and currently marginalized area of Silesia in three periods - Middle Ages, late Renaissance and before the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

A special place amongst domestic and foreign exhibition activities of the prominent Czech museums and galleries belongs to the accompanying cultural events with respect to the Czech Republic presidency in the European Union in the first half of 2009. The events were given a status *Official accompanying event to the Czech presidency in the Council of the European Union*, and were announced on the online calendar on the official website of the Czech presidency and also marked by the presidents logo. Overall there were 15 domestic and 13

foreign exhibitions; apart from that two domestic exhibitions; šPhenomenon Martin ō and šPorta Vitae Josef Hlávka ō centenary legacy of the mercenaryō also had separate foreign reprises.

An important criterion of public services evaluation of museums and galleries is the attendance rate of museum exhibitions (permanent and short term exhibitions) and museums programs (lectures, workshops, excursions, guided tours, seminars, music and dance programs etc.). The summary is listed in the following tables 1ō4 together with the comparison of overall attendance rate in 1998ō2002 and in 2004ō2008.

**Table no. 1**

**Attendance rate of museums, galleries and memorials established by the Ministry of Culture, regions and municipalities in 2008ō2004 (in thousands)**

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
Museum exhibitions	7 452	8 148	7 640	7 228	7 108
Museum programs	1 515	1 236	1 105	1 041	1 100
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 967</b>	<b>9 384</b>	<b>8 745</b>	<b>8 269</b>	<b>8 208</b>

**Table no. 2**

**Attendance rate of museums, galleries and memorials established by citizen associations according to Act no. 83/90 Coll. on Churches in 2008ō2004 (in thousands)**

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
Museum exhibitions	1 188	1 166	1 144	1 093	1 151
Museum programs	29	21	28	23	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 217</b>	<b>1 187</b>	<b>1 172</b>	<b>1 116</b>	<b>1 168</b>

**Table no. 3**

**Attendance rate of museums established by enterprise subjects in 2008ō2004 (in thousands)**

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
Museum exhibitions	946	1 048	979	811	743
Museum programs	11	16	48	38	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>1 064</b>	<b>1 027</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>777</b>

**Table no. 4**

**Attendance rate of all museums, galleries and memorials in 2008ō2004 (in thousands)**

	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>
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Museum exhibitions	9 586	10 362	9 763	9 132	9 002
Museum programs	1 555	1 273	1 181	1 102	1 151
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 141</b>	<b>11 635</b>	<b>10 944</b>	<b>10 234</b>	<b>10 153</b>

In 1998-2002 all the museums and galleries were attended by **49 738 thousand visitors** (annual average 9 948 thousand visitors), in 2004-2008 **54 107 thousand visitors** (annual average 10 821 thousand visitors), which is by **4 369 thousand visitors more, that is an increase of about 9 %**.

In the next phase in 2004-2008 the main challenge was to solve the space problems of the national museums, including an extraordinary investment event; the reconstruction of a historical National Museum building. Major decisions were made and conditions created to transfer the collections and employees through reconstruction of objects in Terezín and moving collections to Horní Poernice. The governmental regulation of 22. 11. 2006 no. 1342 established a transfer of former building of the Federal Council into administration of the National Museum. In following years a utilization of the object will enable the National Museum especially a supplementary dislocation of its workstations and temporary areas during reconstruction of the main building and in a long term it will aid the development strategy of the National Museum that basically consists of moving administrative and scientific activities away from the historical building in favour of exhibition areas for presentation of large collections.

The Ministry of Culture submitted a proposal to the government in order to establish care for so called national cultural heritage in state ownership, which the government passed by regulation no. 1134 of 7<sup>th</sup> September 2005 and agreed to create a program of financing. The proposal provided reasons for rehabilitation of objects of a cultural or a national cultural monument character and serve for preservation of tangible cultural heritage and its presentation. The ministry calculated the program financial requirements for 2007-2014 to 17,7 billion Crowns. Apart from the National Museum the program also regards the National Technical Museum, the Memorial of National Literature, The Industrial Arts Museum in Prague and the National Gallery in Prague. A building of a depository in elákovice for the National Technical Museum and a reconstruction of its main building were realised; preparation works for reconstruction of a new site of the Memorial of National Literature; for the National Gallery in Prague the Schwarzenberg palace was reconstructed and a depository of the Industrial Arts Museum in Prague was established newly in Kamenice nad Lipou.

In 2004-2008 a number of expert seminars, colloquia and important conferences with international participation took place, which were an occasion for the museums employees, pedagogists and students to meet and discuss issues in the area of museums and everyday praxis (for example the mission of museums, the role of museum in modern society, virtual reality in museum work etc.) and also social and international issues such as action against xenophobia and other reasons for extremism etc. Two international museum conferences took place called šMuseum and changeō (2005 and 2009), which became an important international meeting of museum workers in the Central European area regarding actual and often controversial issues, for example the change management, collections mobility, museum and volunteers and museum in virtual space or the role of museums in a rapidly changing environment. The following institutions participated in preparation of the conferences: the Association of Museums and

Galleries of the CR, the Ministry of Culture, Czech Council ICOM, the Czech Gallery Council, the Institute of Archeology and Museums at Masarykova University in Brno, the Institute of History and Museums at Silesian University in Opava and the National Museum. Apart from the central international museum conferences there were many other specialized seminars for example the international conference of museum employees called "Museums in contemporary society and their mission", which took place in the Technical Museum in Brno in 2006 to celebrate the important anniversary of a doyen of the Czech, Czechoslovak and European museums, Zbyněk Zbyslav Stránský; republic colloquia "Museum and contemporary legislative environment II" and "Museum and educational system in CR" that took place in Brno etc.

In 2008 an extraordinary contribution to the issue of extremism and fighting was an international congress "Current threat of neo-nazism and xenophobia", organised by the Memorial Lidice in cooperation with Philosophical faculty of the Charles University in Prague in 1.6. October 2008 in Prague, Lidice and Leřáký. Part of the congress were also other accompanying events ó for example in cooperation with the Non-fiction Literature Authors Club and the Prague municipal council there were the "Conference at the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Egon Ervin Kisch", expert lectures, a tour of permanent exposition of Lidice Memorial and its newly opened educational centre, commented guided tour of relevant areas with the participation of Lidice women and children and a launch of an exhibition the "Victims of neo-nazism after 1989 in CR".

In 2009 a long term project of the Ministry of Culture, the "Rehabilitation of memorials of fights for freedom, independence and democracy" will finish by opening the National Memorial in Vítkov with a new permanent exposition of the National Museum the "Crossroads of the Czech and Czechoslovak statehood". In 2004-2009 in the project frameworks there was a further rehabilitation of the Lidice Memorial (building of a new museum that offers an especially attractive exposition for general public), to establish Eduard Beneš– Memorial in Sezimovo Ústí (administered by the Hussite Museum in Tábor) and publicly open the Vojna Memorial in place of a former communist labour camp near uranium mines in Příbram (administered by the Miners Museum in Příbram) and the Second World War Memorial in Hrabyn ě near Opava (administered by the Silesian Land Museum in Opava). Following the program the Lidice Memorial took over the care for the national cultural monument Leřáký and in 2009 it administered the Roma Memorial of Holocaust in Písek.

A new element in multisource financing of various culture activities of museums and galleries of exceptional importance in 2004-2009 was the sourcing financial means from the structural funds and financial mechanisms of EEC/Norway. The first museum institution, which succeeded in the first application to the financial mechanisms of EEC/Norway with a large project "Open Air Museum and folk culture in new forms of presentation of the cultural heritage" for the Wallachian Open Air Museum in Rořnov pod Radhořt m. In the next three applications, the projects of the Hussite museum in Tábor, the National Gallery in Prague and the Moravian Gallery in Brno were successful. Financial means from the Integrated Operational Program (hereafter IOP) ó intervention field 5.1 ó the National support of utilization of cultural heritage potential is for example the National Technical Museum with the project the "Centre of building heritage in Plasceň", the Art Museum in Olomouc with the project "Middle European Forum" or the Technical museum in Brno with the project to build the National Methodic Conservation Centre. The project "System of integrated administration of museum collections", which was submitted by the Moravian Land Museum into IOP ó intervention field 1.1 ó the Development of

Information Society in Public Administration ó on which big hopes lie because its realisation could significantly influence the development of Czech museums as well as the interconnection to other international projects.

The central collection evidence (hereafter CCE), which is the single worldwide unique database of collections of museum character (the database is administered by the Ministry of Culture) and in 2006-2009 gradually became a unique švirtual exhibition of Czech museumsö. Written characteristics of more than two and half thousand collection files (so called sub-collections) are completed by their picture characteristics (photos of collection objects, depositories, laboratories, workshops and collections catalogue).

In 2004-2005 a new project was financed in the framework of support of the scientific research activity of museums and galleries; a long term program of research development šScientific process of museum and gallery collection objects ó resource grounds of natural and social scienceö, an objective of which was to use the current collections of museums and galleries, enlarge them by ground research and documentation of natural and social development in regions by museum forms and means. In 2006 this kind of support followed a newly defined research program šTestimony of collections in Czech, Moravian and Silesian museums and galleries on European natural and cultural heritageö, where selected projects were supported aiming at scientific knowledge usable for exploring nature and society, to increase the quality of public services provided by museums and galleries for the general public in form of museum exhibitions, programs and publications, obtaining scientific knowledge for decisions of the state administration, scientific data usable for presentation of the Czech Republic and the importance of its territory for preservation of natural and cultural environmental diversity.

Research and development (total amount of special purpose support in 2004-2009):

<b>year</b>	<b>CZK (in thousands)</b>
2004	4 830
2005	2 794
2006	2 000
2007	6 020
2008	6 480
2009	5 900

In the framework of institutionalised support some financial means for museums and galleries, where expert teams worked on large scale research the results of which contributed to development of an appropriate department in the national and international context.

Research and development (total amount of institutional support in 2004-2009):

<b>year</b>	<b>CZK (in thousands)</b>
2004	17 253
2005	26 810
2006	25 587
2007	24 074

2008	22 800
2009	25 246

The minister of culture was ordered by the Czech government and its regulation no. 822 of 6 August 2002 in cooperation with the vice-president for research and development, human rights and human resources, to elaborate and submit a draft of the Act on the establishing the Roma Culture Museum as a state grant funded organization. The objective was fulfilled by Act no. 483/2004 Coll. amending the Act no. 122/2000 Coll. according to regulation § 15 of the Act and on 1 January 2005 the Museum of Roma Culture was established as a state grant funded organization in order to fulfil museum functions according to regulation § 2 par. 3 Act no. 122/2000 Coll. that is to operate as a collection institution providing standardised public services by making collection of museum character publicly available aiming at documentation of tangible and spiritual culture of the Roma.

In 1990-1991 and 2000-2002 the reform of public administration on the level of public (local) self administration. As a result of public administration reform in 2000-2002 in the field of museums a transformation of 29 museum institutions was realised, the foundation of which in 2000 was the Ministry of Culture, and 62 regional museums institutions, and the foundation of which in 2002 were regional offices. All of these became regional museum institutions. The museum institutions whose collections of museum character presented the history of cultural, legal and natural development of the Czech Crown Lands and the Czechoslovak Republic in larger scope together with certain museums with narrow thematic profile collections, all remained state grant supported organizations. The Olomouc region suggested to evaluate the importance of Archdiocese Museum in Olomouc built and operated by the Art Museum in Olomouc after its transformation to a regional institution with respect to the importance of the Czech Crown Lands; based on a directive of the Ministry of Culture no. 21/2006 as of 1<sup>st</sup> June 2006 a state grant funded organizations called Art Museum Olomouc according to regulation § 3 Act no. 203/2006 Coll. was founded, which to a full extent follows all the previous legal forms of the subject. The regional grant funded organization Art Museum in Olomouc ceased to operate by 31<sup>st</sup> May 2006.

Without an analysis of the Concept of Effective Care for Tangible Cultural Heritage in the Czech Republic in 2003-2008 (bod II.3.2.8.) the minister of culture stated by the protocol signed by the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Agriculture on 15 February 2006 a transfer of activities, property, rights and obligations including the work and legal obligations in relation to the state grant funded organization, the National Agriculture Museum, from the sphere of action of the Ministry of Culture into the sphere of action of the Ministry of Agriculture. The National Agriculture Museum was disestablished after the necessary procedure relating to abatement of a state grant funded organization by decision of the Ministry of Culture no. 1/2008 according to regulation § 54 par. 4 Act no. 219/2000 Coll. and § 3 Act no. 203/2006 Coll. on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008. The subject of activity of the disestablished National Agriculture Museum is ensured in compliance with the above cited protocol of 15 February 2006 a state grant funded organization of the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Agriculture Museum in Prague.

A significant contribution to the development of museums and a protection of tangible cultural heritage in 2004-2009 was made by fulfilling the program šIntegrated system of tangible cultural heritage protectionñ (ISO) based on the governmental regulation of the Czech Republic no. 307

of 28 August 1991. Due to the fact that from the beginning the program was defined on the highest governmental level a continual and permanent financial support was ensured even in financially less generous years. Since the first half of the 1990s in the framework of the program subsidies are provided to equip the sites where the subjects of tangible cultural heritage are stored, with electric security systems, emergency fire systems and mechanical barriers. The subsidies are provided not only to secure museums and galleries, but also to secure monuments and churches. The preventive part of the program remains most important.

Since the first half of the 1990s in the framework of a program of pilot and executive offices there were also subsidies devoted to documentation of endangered objects of tangible cultural heritage; most of them were aimed at the most endangered parts of the tangible cultural heritage, which are mainly of a church nature. In 2005 new regulations were applied to define the minimum conditions for financial means allocation, which are based on application of rules for digitisation and documentation on the applicants' part. In 2008 the rules were enlarged by an obligation to submit applications in form of projects with respect to the owners or the administrators of all collections of a museum nature.

Another program grant title is the purchase of objects of extraordinary cultural value. These are available to the administrators of all collections of museum nature in the ownership of the CR. Regions and municipalities enlisted in CES and the National Monument Institute can, through the ISO program acquire the subjects that belong to original historical equipment of the forts and castles or the subjects, which are their equal replacement. The National Gallery in Prague gained the Lobkowitz collection and the collection of Dr. Emil Freund back to its artistic works collection; and in several stages the depository library fund of cloister in Teplá for the Czech National Library. The artistic subjects that originally created a part of furniture in castles Valtice, Lednice and Třebíč, and from where they had been moved before the end of the Second World War by the original owner, were auctioned back and returned to the state castles in an auction in Amsterdam in 2008. In the same year a realisation of another phase of purchase of the Morawetz collection financially supported by ISO program by the National Museum that obtained its first part in 2003.

Until recently the earliest part of the program constituted of the subsidies for protection against unfavourable environmental influence, specifically the subsidies to equip restoratory, conservatory and preparatory offices of organizations listed in the appendix no. 5 regulation no. 275/2000 Coll. executing the Act no. 122/2000 Coll. and further the subsidies to equip the depositories and exhibitions and subsidies for expensive restoration, conservation and preparation of collections, which are available to the administrators or their owners of collections of a museum nature enlisted in the central evidence of collections according to Act no. 122/2000 Coll.

In 2005, to the above mentioned four main chapters of the ISO program were added a part regarding foreign legal assistance that expands our responsibility for the cultural goods beyond the borders of the Czech Republic.

The fulfilment of the Integrated System of Tangible Cultural Heritage Protection Program was negatively influenced by a gradual decrease of financial means devoted to its realisation mainly recently, as demonstrated in the table summary. A total budget decrease was analogously reflected upon in single program chapters.

### **Integrated system of tangible cultural heritage (ISO)**

Total amount of subsidies in 2004-2009 in CZK

Year	CZK
2004	153 578 000
2005	110 687 000
2006	112 173 390
2007	77 944 506
2008	90 095 000
2009	88 582 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>633 059 896</b>

In 2007 the Codex Gigas exhibition was realised also due to state obligation to provide a replacement of borrowed objects in case of damage or destruction (state guarantee) according to Act no. 203/2006 Coll. on certain sorts of cultural support and a modification of certain legal regulations. The amount of the refund was exemplified by the borrowed Kungliga Biblioteket in Stockholm for 300 million CZK.

Since 2004, when the Act no. 101/2001 Coll. on return of illegally exported cultural goods came into effect, the OMG took the initiative in the field. Based on cooperation with the NMI many objects of mainly sacral nature were identified especially in neighbouring countries; which were subject of criminal activity. A number of them were repatriated back to the country as a result of our active and assertive approach while negotiating with the possessors. Where the negotiations were ineffective or purposeless the Ministry of Culture brought legal actions in the appropriate foreign law courts in compliance with regulation of the directive no. 7/93/EHS. In 2008 the Czech Republic won a trial against Vienna subdealer in the matter of transfer of a Gothic statue of Madonna that was stolen from the pilgrimage church Cholin near Olomouc; the important monument was repatriated back to the Czech Republic in January 2009.

In 2004 an amendment of the Act no. 71/1994 Coll. on sale and export of the objects of high cultural values, which removed the imperfections of the previous legal norm and raised the quality of tangible cultural heritage protection.

The program called the "Support of Acquisition Activities of Museums and Galleries run by the Ministry of Culture in 2004-2008" passed by the governmental regulation no. 1069/2004 was unfortunately not realised. Despite the efforts of the Ministry of Culture to obtain financial means the government did not devote any finances for program.

The period 2004-2009 was undoubtedly a successful one for the Czech museums also because the network of municipal, regional and state museums and galleries as providers of the standardized public services became stabilised. The most important objectives in the following period are the digitisation of collections, continual standardization of museum and gallery activities, solution of certain issues regarding the preservation of archeological heritage and implementation of collections of museum nature into accounting evidence and of course the realisation of a program called National Cultural Heritage Care.

### **3. Arts and Libraries Department**

František Zborník, Director

#### **Professional art and public libraries**

Professional art in the departments of music, theatre and dancing, fine art and architecture, applied art, artistic crafts and literature and literary culture, non periodic publication and libraries are in the care of the Art and Libraries Department of the Ministry of Culture.

In the monitored period two documents of significant importance were adopted in the sphere of culture and art.

- Act no. 203/2006 Coll. on certain sorts of cultural support and modification of related legislation. According to the Act, the Ministry of Culture can organize, distribute or merge grant funded organizations to establish public cultural services. Further it can provide contributions for creative or study purposes (scholarships).
- The Concept of more effective art support in 2007-2013, was one that the government agreed by the regulation no. 676 of 31 May 2006. Its objective is to ensure the conditions for freedom of creative expression and presentation of artistic works including their critical reflections; processing and preservation of works as cultural heritage for the next generations. An objective of an equal importance is to ensure further development of artistic activity and cultural subject's activity so that the citizens are guaranteed art availability. The material includes the artistic departments of theatre, music, film, literature, dance and fine art in a professional and non-professional field crossing over to a foreign cooperation and presentation of Czech art abroad.

Constituent legislation that modifies publishing activity is the Act no. 37/1995 Coll. On non-periodic publications and related working bill no. 252/1995 Coll. The regulations modify the prerequisites of non-periodic publications and embed obligations of a publisher to submit an obligatory issue to the selected libraries. Publication of a periodic print is modified by the Press Act (no. 46/2000 Coll.).

#### **State support professional art including literature**

The state financial support in the field of professional art can be divided into four groups:

- 1) State organised grant funded organizations;
- 2) Culture activities program;
- 3) Program of state support of permanent professional theatres and permanent professional symphonic orchestras and choirs;
- 4) Creative and study scholarship for artists and expert employees for realisation of artistic projects in the fields of literature, theatre, dance, music, fine art and architecture.

#### **Ad 1) State grant funded organizations**

The Art and Libraries Department is an organizer of the following grant funded organizations in the field of art: the National Theatre, the Czech Philharmonic, the Prague State Opera, The Laterna Magika, The Art Institute and The Theatre Institute and the Prague Philharmonic.

### **The National Theatre (hereafter NT)**

In 2004 the NT artistic companies prepared 26 premieres (10 dramas, 3 ballets, 13 operas) and played the total of 760 performances (420 dramas, 99 ballets, 241 operas). The repertoire of all the companies contained a large variety from classical scenes, for example the ballet *Louská ek*, drama *the School of Scandal*, opera *Adriana Lecouvreur* and a contemporary and experimental approaches (ballet *Family album*, drama *Hypermarket/Shack project*, opera *Nagano*). The extent of artistic efforts was illustrated by an original contribution of the Artistic company as *Opera Year Czech music 2004* (Antonín Dvořák *Vanda*, Martin Smolka *Nagano* and a new performance *The Bartered Bride* by Bedřich Smetana). NT also prepared a large number of concerts and specific events such as the *Open Arms*, a festival devoted to social minority groups. In the field of international cooperation several important European companies were hosted on our stages; for example *Eifman Ballet*, *Cheek by Jowl*, *Teatro di Roma* and a number of international co productions.

2005 was a special year for the National Theatre and the cultural life of the general public. We witnessed the first historical tetralogy performance of the *Ring of Nibelungs* on the National Theatre stage since the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War. The realisation of this colossal project also generated completely atypical theatre realisations such as the *Phantom of the Bloody Opera*, *Personal Circle 3.1*, which took place in different scenes of the National Theatre that usually serve a different purpose. NT artistic companies prepared 28 premieres (10 dramas, 4 ballets, 14 operas) and played 747 performances (425 dramas, 115 ballets, 207 operas). Apart from hosting several important European companies on NT stages, for example *The Theatre of Opera and Ballet of Nikolayev Rimsky-Korsakov from Petrograd*, *The Burgtheater Vienna* or *The Teatro di Roma*, it was mainly the performance of Dvořák's *Vanda* in a prestigious *Vienna Musikverein*.

In 2006 the NT dominantly participated in the project *Mozart Prague 2006*. The National Theatre initiated the celebrations of the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of W. A. Mozart's birth and produced a number of different projects and events: three opera and three ballet premieres and extraordinary concerts and other special evenings. The NT artistic companies performed 23 premieres in total. In the operational field the crucial event became the renewal of the hydraulics system that is the elevating equipment of the scenic decorations in the NT building.

In the first half of the year the National Theatre dealt with personal and organizational changes at the top level of management, especially the NT director's post that changed in September when Daniel Dvořák was replaced by Jan Mrzena.

The year 2007 was rather demanding for it brought a rapid change in the theatre management; at the beginning of April the head management of the theatre, Jan Mrzena, was replaced by Ondřej Čermý and the head of opera, Zdeněk Harvát, was replaced by Jiří Hejman. NT artistic companies showed a total of 17 premieres: amongst two ballet premieres the performance of *Brel-Vysockij-Kryl* by choreography of the artistic head, Petr Zúška, the company performed outstandingly. There were nine premieres of a dramatic company showing a wide scale of a domestic and world drama with the top shows, *Stoppard's "Rock'n'Roll"*, *Trh's comedy "David"*

and Goliathö, Jirásek's öFatherö, Frantiák's play öAt homeö and Duras' öEnglish Loverö. The project öBoudaö (The Shack), that was first performed in 2003, outstandingly displayed the dramatic texts of Egon Bondy. The Opera showed six premieres and three of them were met by large public appreciation; Puccini's öWestern Girlö, Monteverdi's öOrfeoö and Suchý and Třtř's öWell Paid Strollö. The latest show directed by Miloš Forman and his sons, Petr and Matěj, became an extraordinary project. Out of 55 other events mainly hosting domestic and foreign companies, a special recognition is reserved for the Monte Carlo Ballet performing öRomeo and Julietö and the Dutch dance theatre performing öJiří Kylián's tributeö. Out of the performances abroad special attention is reserved for a ballet performance in Moscow and Italy, performing öWell Paid Strollö in Valencia and öServant of Two Mastersö in the Czech National Building in New York.

In 2008 NT artistic companies performed a total of 14 premieres; artistic peak performances are both the ballet premieres (öLa Sylphide/Napoliö and öCarmen's Caseö); and further at least two premieres of a drama company (Molière's öDon Juanö and öGalronew Mikveö) and three premieres of opera company (Bězina's and Nekvasil's öTomorrow Will Be... ö, Mozart's öLa finta giardinieraö and Janáček's öThe Makropulos Affairö). Out of the hosting companies the most impressive were the two performances of the French cultural season (Les Arts Florissants and Ballet Preljocaj) and both shows in the framework of the Prague Theatre Festival of German language (Shakespeare's öMuch Ado about Nothingö of the Vienna Burgtheater and mainly Brecht's öBeggars Operaö performed by the Berliner Ensemble). The opera company realised a successful trip to Japan, where it had the total of fifteen performances of two Mozart's titles (öMagic Fluteö and Figaro's Weddingö), ballet company hosted in USA, Greece and Austria and drama company hosted in Hungary (Stoppard's öRock and Rollö). NT celebrated two important anniversaries of 140 years since the grand stone foundation and 125 years since the actual opening of the NT building by a rich program; on that day the minister of culture, Václav Jehlička ceremonially uncovered the reconstructed statues öTrigaö. After a thorough reconstruction the crown on the roof of the historical building was coated in gold.

On 7<sup>th</sup> January 2009 a concert on the occasion of the Czech presidency of the Council of the European Union took place and then the French cultural season and hosting of the Comédie Française came to its end. Later there were the celebrations of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the decease of a famous Czech architect, Josef Zítka. All artistic companies prepared the total of 15 premieres (5 operas, 7 dramas and 3 ballets). Out of all premiere titles it is necessary to mention Händl's öRinaldoö and Dvořák's öRusalkaö, Ibsen's öPublic Enemyö and öAugust in Indians' Landö by Tracy Letts, and a new performance of the öSwan Lakeö.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of performance (including foreign stages)	764	764	777	781	768
Number of visitors (home stage)	382 318	373 213	405 412	418 839	401 380
Average rate of visitors	72.88	72.89	75.8	76.2	73.9
% self-sufficiency	35.24	35.42	34.80	33.19	35.00

## Prague State Opera

Prague State Opera (hereafter PSO) got rid of its reputation of so called "class" in comparison to the National Theatre, which was accompanying it even after its gaining independency in 1992, stated the Lidové noviny on 4<sup>th</sup> January 2008 and The State Opera in Prague was wished to "keep its independent position through well thought through dramatic plan and quality production". A year later there was an opera performance of the "Death in Venice" by Benjamin Britten (the Czech premiere took place on 26<sup>th</sup> February 2009) done in coproduction with four foreign subjects that the PSO had been preparing since 2006; the show was very successful in the view of the general public as well as the experts and got two awards in the Festival of Music Theatre Opera in 2009 (The Best Performance Award and Extraordinary Interpretation Award for the role played by Alan Oka). Also the performance of Grieg's Peer Gynt (2007) and the performance of Puccini's "La Bohème" directed by Ondřej Havelka (2008) were nominated for the performance of the year in the Theatre Newspaper survey.

The repertoire selection is based on a careful balance of popular works of opera and classical ballet titles and other titles designed for a more demanding audience. Those were especially Bernstein's "Candide" (the Czech premiere in 2005), Poulenc's "The Breasts of Tiresias" (the Czech premiere in 2007), and Saint-Saëns's "Hélène" (the Czech premiere in 2008). PSO also dedicates a part of its repertoire to the presentation of contemporary artworks; special attention is deserved by the opera "La Roulette" by Zdeněk Merta and Stanislav Moř (world premiere in 2005) and original ballets by Jiří Kylián "My Country" (2005) and Libor Vaculík and Petr Malásek's "Phantom of the Opera" (2008). Six years after the beginning of activities (1<sup>st</sup> January 2003) the SOP ballet established a wide genre repertoire from a non-conventional Asian theatre culture inspired by Bronislav Roznos' choreography in the "Time of Pain" (2005) to one of the most publically popular performances, Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake" (2007), which repeatedly hosted the soloists of the English National Ballet, Daria Kliment and Dmitri Gruzdyev.

The foreign tours spread and preserved the international prestige of the Prague State Opera. The opera company mainly visits Japan and in 2009 it will be its ninth tour. The performance in Salzburg that has taken place annually since 2005 is also prestigious; in 2006 the opera company performed in Polish Miskolec (Leoncavallo's "La Bohème") and Bydhoř (Verdi's "Sicilian Vespers") and in 2007 in Regensburg and Mannheim (Verdi's "La traviata"). The ballet company further performed in Italy, Greece, Spain and Germany. All foreign and domestic hosting of both companies (regularly at the International Festival "Smetana's Litomyšl") were successful for PSO and helped increase its economic independence.

The repertoire also includes the beneficiary concerts to support humanitarian purposes and important cultural and social events such as the Czech premiere of Franz Waxman's oratorio "The Song of Terezín", which was performed on the Day of Holocaust Victims on 27<sup>th</sup> January 2004, the performance of the Artistic company of the Chinese Handicapped Artist (2008) or a unique evenings of the celebrities of the Prague Ballet Gala (2006, 2007 and 2008). It is necessary to mention also the exhibition and editorial work where in 2004 the first place took a unique publication "Prague State Opera. The History of theatre in pictures and dates in 1888-2003", which celebrated a massive public acceptance and was the PSO's contribution to the Czech accession into the EU.

PSO attaches a big importance to foreign co productions. In 2005 along with the Associazione Arena Sferisterio in Macerata (Italy) it performed Poulénka's "Brests of Tirésis" directed by Pier Luigi Pizzi; in co production with four partners the festivals in Aldeburgh and Bregenzi, Opéra de Lyon and the Canadian Opera Company in Toronto, it performed Britten's "Death in Venice" directed by Yosho Oida.

The future Czech visitors of the opera and ballet were the target of the project called "Prague State Opera for Children" in season 2007/2008 for the students of the basic schools that was enlarged due to extraordinary public interest in the season 2008/2009. Apart from a targeted series for families and children with a significant financial discount there are also two ballet schools for children, fourteen year old ballet school of PSO and since 2008 there is another ballet elementary school called Grishko. There is long term cooperation with Kühn Children Choir and Pueri Gaudentes. The Prague State Opera pays a lot of attention to its media presentation abroad (since 2007 it is registered in the most significant opera server the Operabase) as well as the home presentation by a continuous improvement of communication via its web pages, dailies, magazines, Ro 36Vltava, Radio Classic, Czech television (in 2008 it shot an hour long documentary to celebrate 120 years of PSO theatre building) etc.

In 2004 there continued a large reconstruction of the historical building interior that began in the previous year; in 2005 and 2006 a less demanding reconstruction of the exterior was realised and a non-barrier building entrance for the handicapped audience was built. PSO contributed to the image of Prague as a cultural city not only by the appearance of its historical building but also its artistic standard of many performances and its dramaturgic plan that "with a sympathetic confidence follows the best traditions of the predecessor, The New German Theatre". (Lidové noviny on 15 February 2008).

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Number of performance (including foreign stages)	280	328	306	287	267
Number of visitors (home stage)	197 683	198 807	201 185	194 856	195 161
Average rate of visitors	72.5 %	73.5 %	71.8 %	74.1 %	71.8 %
% self-sufficiency	55%	47 %	41 %	48 %	45 %

### **Laterna magika**

In the monitored period the main issue of the contemporary Laterna magika came up, which is the absence of a new production as a result of the lack of financial means. After an extraordinary period of the nineties when the Laterna had no need for any subsidies from the organizer and it was able to finance even new productions and further and technical development from its own income, the beginning of the new century brought about big changes. A gradual structural changes of foreign visitors of Prague, which still remain the largest part of Laterna magika audience, caused a decrease of attendance rate and hence the theatre income. The trend can only be faced by a new quality home production that would approach the general public including the

local public. The necessity of the organizer's subsidy was a very difficult issue to pursue especially after the previous period of self-sufficiency.

Alternative ways of getting financial means from abroad in the past six years brought two new premieres:

- Argonauts (2004) ordered by the Organizing Committee of the Olympic Games in Greece;
- Rendez-Vous (2005-2006), in the framework of the Culture 2000 project with the French creative team (Jean Pierre Aviotte director, choreography, Didier Melaye Music, Samuel Bester camera, and postproduction).

Unfortunately the projects did not bring the expected revenues and the Laterna Magika paid for the production opportunity by a loss of a large part of influence in respect of the final form of the art works. In 2008 it prepared a short program Code 58.08. Along with the actors of the upcoming creative generation that was its contribution to the celebrations of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the EXPO 58 and the following foundation of the Laterna magika.

A special internal efficacy of the Laterna Magika in 2008 (see percentage of self-sufficiency, subsidies per employee, revenues per employee or per 1 CZK of salaries etc.) then unfortunately didn't prevent the negative economic results that was later the grounds for liquidation of the Laterna Magika as an independent state grant funded organization by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of performance (including foreign stages)	283	299	288	270	265
Number of visitors (home stage)	77 883	69 908	62 549	58 142	54 648
Average rate of visitors	71.10	63.76	58.95	55.20	52.47
% self-sufficiency	86.94	81.95	71.18	64.15	53.05

### **The Arts and Theatre Institute**

During the last six years of its existence the Arts and Theatre Institute (ATI) underwent significant changes. Not only there was a change of the name title and the status from the The Arts and Theatre Institute to the Art Institute or Theatre Institute, which reflects the scope of activities of the entire organizations and the provided services also largely extended (Edition Box, Theatre.cz bulletin etc.); accessibility to research funds was modernized (their digitisation is still continuing); new internet information portals were built and the activities started in the field of cultural policy and information exchange between the different artistic departments. A systematic publishing and research activity also continued; a large number of books in many editions were devoted to theatre from a historical and theoretical point of view as well as an artistic one. Further works were conducted in respect of the essential science project *„The Encyclopaedia of Czech Theatre“*. Many presentation and promotion events of the Czech theatre and art abroad were realised; amongst all events here are at least the most important and the most significant.

In 2004 the celebration of two most famous Czech musicians' anniversaries that are most often played worldwide; Antonín Dvořák (100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of decease) and Leoš Janáček (150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of birth) called Czech Music 2004. In the following year a large presentation of the

Czech theatre was launched in seven countries of Latin America called Teatro.cz ó the Czech Theatre Season in the Latin America. The program consisted of theatre performances, lectures, workshops, residences and gradually it was presented also in Venezuela, Bolivia, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Columbia. Also an anthology of Mexican plays was published. In the same year the Art Institute was founded as well as new information, advisory, educational and production centre for the art field a part of which became the Czech Music Council. A new cultural portal [www.institutumeni.cz](http://www.institutumeni.cz) was established, the *öConcept of Effective Art Support in 2007ö2013ö* was drafted and in cooperation with the National Museum and OSDAT (Czech Organization of Scenographers, Theatre Architects and Techniques) a representative exhibition called the Czech scenography Saloon was realised.

Following a successful presentation of the Czech Theatre in the Latin America the Art Institute ó Theatre Institute prepared for the following year other large events to promote the Czech theatre. This time it is aimed at 13 European countries and called The Invasion to Europe 2006. The most significant production was the Season of the Czech Scene in Madrid, which hosted for example the Theatre of Brothers Formanø with its show called Bouda. On the occasion also an anthology of new Czech drama was translated in Romania.

In 2007 apart from the above mentioned change of the organization's name and status the main issue was the preparation of the Prague Quadriennale 2007, which celebrated the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its foundation. In ten days 51 countries had their presentations, and artists from a total of 71 countries performed. The general commissioner was an American teatrologist, Arnold Aronson, and for the first time ever the curators could choose their own theme. The main award, the Golden Triga, was presented to Russian exhibition and for the second time the prestigious UNESCO Award was presented. The Czech exhibition was represented by the Theatre of Brothers Formanø with their project Entresort or Vejdivyjdi. An important part of PQ 07 was also an educational project *Scenofest* and the program consisted of 500 live events. PQ was attended by 35 000 visitors including 5 000 registered professionals and students from 76 countries.

In 2008 ATI held a contemporary Czech theatre fair for foreign experts, artistic managers and critics that took place directly in the CR and was called the Czech Theatre Showcase. The event took place in 7ó14 September 2008 and it offered the best of the contemporary Czech theatre. A great public acceptance was given also to the presentation of the Czech theatre at the Edinburgh Fringe Festival 2008. Out of all the events that took place in CR it is necessary to mention also the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 with a national project öTogether through cultures. The Art Institute ó Theatre Instituteö became the main coordination centre of the whole dialogue and an organizer of the national project. Also the preparations for the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Theatre Institute were started; the celebrations continued in 2009 and presented many social events.

### **The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra**

In history of the Czech culture the institution The Czech Philharmonic represents values not only from the musical point of view. The building of Rudolfinum (the home of the Czech Philharmonic) returned to its original idea after several years of reconstruction ó the House of Art. Now it represents not only The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra, but also the Czech Chamber Music Society and the Galerie Rudolfinum. All of them were developing their activity in the

respective period; moreover The Czech Philharmonic organized a number of concerts in the framework of a series of chamber concerts of orchestras, choirs, concerts of chamber societies of the members of The Czech Philharmonic and recitals of world soloists. The Galerie Rudolfinum organized a number of exhibitions that were met with extraordinary public acceptance. The exhibition *Škála* in Rudolfinum in 2004 won the title of exhibition of the year.

In 2003-2007 The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra was led by the chief director Zdeněk Mácal; in the following year the post was not fully taken but partially taken by the hosting conductor Manfred Honeck. In 2009 the chief conductor became Elisha Inbal. During 2004-2009 the orchestra kept its prestigious position amongst the twenty most significant orchestras of the world. That was not only due to the excellent quality of the Czech and foreign conductors but also the high standard of the whole ensemble and especially the lead players and the concert masters.

The period 2004-2005 was dominated by Czech music; especially the year 2004 was even called the Czech Year of Music. It was 100 years after the decease of the most significant Czech composer Antonín Dvořák and also 150 years after the birth of Leoš Janáček. Therefore the seasons 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 were dedicated to honour Czech music and its celebrities. During the concert series in Dvořák's Hall and during the world tours The Czech Philharmonic increasingly included the works of Czech composers into its repertoire. During the whole period the orchestra performed in the most famous world stages; Carnegie Hall (New York), Suntory Hall (Tokyo), Salzburg Festival, Proms (London), Schleswig-Holstein Festival, Berliner Festwochen. The Czech Philharmonic also paid homage at the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart in 2006, the concert of which was conducted by Manfred Honeck and it was enlisted amongst the official European culture events and transmitted by television to the whole world. In the same year there was the anniversary of 110 years of the foundation of the Czech Philharmonic and in the season the orchestra studied and performed four new works by contemporary Czech composers - Zámečník, Hořinka, Bartoň and Kurz in the framework of the concert series.

In 2004-2009 The Czech Philharmonic performed in Dvořák's Hall in the Rudolfinum a total of six concert series and also extraordinary concerts for other organizers; yet it managed to travel abroad. In a European context The Czech Philharmonic belongs to the orchestras that conduct the most foreign performances.

Amongst the Czech conductors such as Jiří Bělohlávek, Jiří Kout, Zdeněk Mácal, Vladimír Válek and Leoš Svárovský there were the most significant contemporary world; J. E. Gardiner, Ch. Mackerras, G. Dudamel, M. Honeck, Ch. Dutoit, H. Blomstedt, N. Jaervi, P. Jaervi, L. Foster and others.

In 2004-2009 The Czech Philharmonic played a number of chamber concerts and significantly influenced the music life in the European context especially by the project *ŠPrague premieres* that started in 2004. In the framework of the project, which took place annually during one of the weeks in March the Rudolfinum changed into an island of contemporary European music. The works of prominent European composers were performed (single years were geographically specific) and the soloists and chamber societies from individual countries visited Prague. Out of the participants the most significant participation was of the Chamber Association, the members of The Czech Philharmonic as the soloists and chamber players, orchestras from outside Prague

and of course the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra as a whole. The works performed could not be older than 5 years and had to be played in Prague for the first time ever. The project got major public acceptance by the European organizers of classical music concerts.

For the first time during the period, the Czech Chamber Music Society invited also foreign participants; the piano recitals or the performances of a baritone singer Matthias Goerne in the framework of Schubert's songs circle were unforgettable. The Czech Chamber Music Society ensured four series of concerts.

The Czech Philharmonic also started a very successful project designed for the young generation of the concerts of student orchestra designed for secondary school students. Thematically selected repertoire of individual concerts were interactively accompanied by commentary that literarily engaged the whole hall. The project was so successful that it was also modified for younger children, the students of basic schools.

### Summary of the Czech Philharmonic concerts

year	series	public rehearsal	extraordinary	For foreign organizers (domestic)	concerts abroad	total
2004	41	8	6	13	50	118
2005	51	8	3	8	23	93
2006	54	5	8	8	27	102
2007	46	7	9	11	28	101
2008	49	5	11	11	22	98

### Number of concerts organized by The Czech Philharmonic (outside CP orchestra)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Piano recitals šRõ	-	-	-	2	4
Chamber orchestra series šOõ	7	7	7	7	7
The Philharmonics and their guests šKõ	7	8	8	7	7
Choir series šSbõ	2	4	4	4	5
Student series šSõ	-	-	1	4	9
SKH (4 series)	28	27	28	28	27
Prague premieres šPPõ	6	6	11	15	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>73</b>

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
% self-sufficiency	56 %	56 %	56 %	55 %	58 %

### The Galerie Rudolfinum

The Galerie Rudolfinum takes a very special place amongst other grant supported organizations of the Ministry of Culture that exhibit fine art. It is the only Czech gallery without its private

collection, which gives it an extraordinary flexibility; moreover it is primarily oriented at presentation of foreign art. That allows for natural incorporation of Czech art into the contemporary world context based on direct comparison. For the expert public and artistic schools it brings a unique opportunity and essential stimuli for expert discussions and work with students in direct contact with authentic art works. A close cooperation with the Fine Arts department of the Pedagogical Faculty at Charles University that has been going on for years now, brings a number of educational programs for all school levels directly inspired by the dramaturgy of The Gallery Rudolfinum. The field of fine arts no longer meant just an aesthetic matter but it became an important catalyser not only on expert level but also in general public discussions on wide spectrum of issues throughout many departments. It is not exceptional that the problems targeted by the artists whose artworks are presented in the gallery became the theme of student's thesis and subjects of public discussions. A very important way of presentation and communication is also own publishing activity, especially the exhibition catalogues, where a new model of co operation with publishers was established; it enables to create and realise even the most demanding titles. In the long term the experts and the general public highly appreciate the contribution to understand fine art as an irreplaceable communication media and interpretation of the contemporary world, which is even better due to a continual care for accompanying programs including various lectures, discussions, film, theatre and music performance etc. the main objective of which is to enlarge the opportunity for explanation, presentation and a larger context by the issues presented by the exhibitions. With all humility, it can be said that The Galerie Rudolfinum due to its continually developed program became a natural and irreplaceable part of the European network of galleries of a similar type and it is perceived that way on the outside too. Moreover due to the long term attention to Chinese art it is highly appreciated even in this faraway country similarly as in the USA due to a number of American artists' exhibitions and the Gallery's cooperation with American institutions.

A long-lasting development of an international program, an ever growing list of contacts and increasing international reputation of the gallery brings more opportunities to reach the projects of high European standard in the form of an effective cooperation with a number of prestigious institutions in Europe and overseas. Recently we can mention at least the Museum of Modern Art New York, Stedelijk Museum Amsterdam, Astrup Fearnley Museum of Modern Art Oslo, Museum der Moderne Salzburg, Photomuseum Winterthur and others. The dramaturgy of exhibitions in The Galerie Rudolfinum in 2004-2009 continually follows from previous years and further develops a well-working model of the presentation of contemporary Czech art as an equal part to the foreign exhibitions. Occasionally researching history is very important, the same as coming back to the roots of a certain issue that could help understand the current tendencies. A typical exhibition of this kind was a largely publicly accepted and appreciated exhibition, the Czech photography in 1840-1950, that followed the history of the photographic media in a very non-traditional way. Since the beginning of 2004 until the first half of 2006 the exhibition program had a special series of Czech authors' exhibitions. First it was the already mentioned Czech photography in 1840-1950, then the first ever large retrospective of works of Alén Diviš, photographic works of Ivan Pinkava, thematic exhibition of photography of Václav Jirásek, two groups of Impressionist exhibitions and the collection of R. Adam called Acne, and finally the Skála in the Rudolfinum; all if them were largely publicly accepted as proven by the record visitors rate. The exhibitions were also recognised abroad in connection with previous international programs, a natural part of which they became. Since 2006 similarly as in the end of the nineties and the first years of the new millennium mainly the productions of many

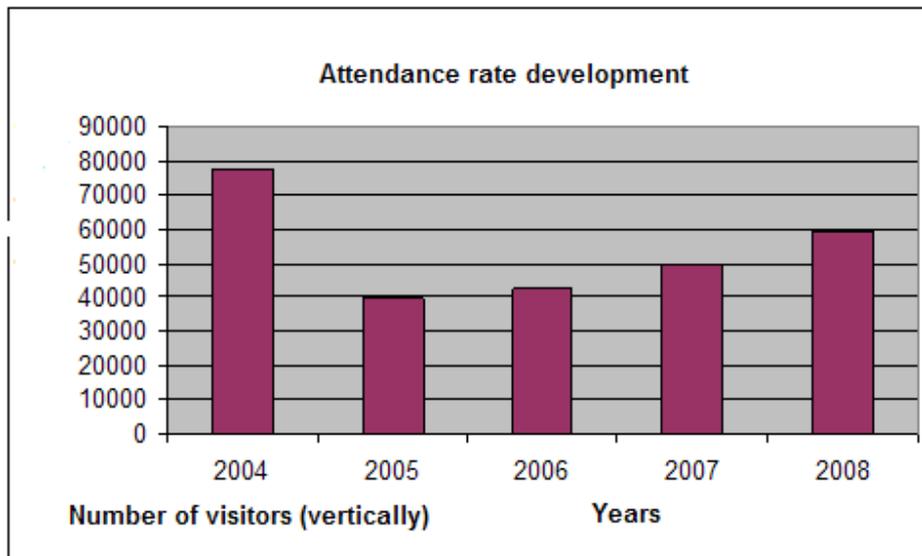
important celebrities of the contemporary world artistic scene were presented. Most of the artists are just before the absolute peak of their carrier but nevertheless they already created an extraordinary work that is mainly artistic, but also an intellectual contribution to the development of current issues in our environment. Name such as Rineke Dijkstra, Neo Rauch, Gottfried Helnwein, Zhang Xiaogang, Feng Mengbo, Fang Lijun and Damien Hirst. Gregory Crewdson and many other young American artists represented at a group exhibition called the Uncertain States of America or Ji í Straka, Josef Bolf, Jonathan Meese and Martin Eder from the Czech-German project the Undercurrent created a wide and expertly presented insight into the contemporary fine art activities in very different environments throughout three continents. To complete the list, exhibitions of several world classics such as the retrospective of the Japanese photographer Shomei Tomatsu, films by Andy Warhol and paintings of Georg Baselitz.

#### Attendance rate of individual exhibitions

Number of visitors	Exhibition's name	Exhibition duration
23442	Czech photography	15. 1. 2004 - 28. 3. 2004
13305	Ivan Pinkava	27. 5. 2004 - 22. 8. 2004
40661	Skála in Rudolfinum	14. 10. 2004 - 6. 2. 2005
17129	Alén Diviš	10. 2. 2005 - 24. 4. 2005
8170	Annelies Trba	24. 5. 2005 - 28. 8. 2005
13287	Impression	12. 10. 2005 - 6. 8. 2006
13875	Václav Jirásek	9. 2. 2006 - 30. 4. 2006
16198	Rineke Dijkstra	1. 6. 2006 - 27. 8. 2006
9130	Acne	5. 1. 2006 - 30. 12. 2006
8976	Sea diary E. Dubský	7. 12. 2006 - 15. 4. 2007
14068	Shomei Tomatsu	11. 1. 2007 - 15. 4. 2007
17655	Neo Rauch	10. 5. 2007 - 6. 8. 2007
13439	Ji í Sopko	6. 9. 2007 - 18. 11. 2007
13368	Uncertain States of America	6. 12. 2007 - 24. 2. 2008
19111	Gregory Crewdson	20. 3. 2008 - 25. 5. 2008
18360	Gottfried Helnwein	11. 6. 2008 - 31. 8. 2008
11180	Chinese painting	25. 9. 2008 - 28. 12. 2008

Attendance rate development		
Year	Number of visitors/year	Average number of visitors/day
2004	77522	381
2005	39898	185

2006	42260	193
2007	49543	201
2008	59437	231



### **The Prague Philharmonic Choir**

Seventy five years of the history of the Prague Philharmonic Choir (hereafter PPC) creates an interesting picture of its changing influence. In the field of vocal symphonic a capella singing it is the prominent professional body that sets the standard parameters for interpretation of mainly Czech, but also foreign vocal literature. The artistic activities of PPC began at the end of 1934 with an important Czech choirmaster, professor Jan Kühn. After various organizational modifications the PPC continued giving concerts continually until today and after being one of the artistic parts of The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra for several decades it still remains its most important partner.

PFS belongs amongst the best mixed professional choirs in the world, which it continually proves by the quality of its performance at home and abroad. It actively co-creates the character of the Czech and European music culture.

In 2004-2009 the Prague Philharmonic Choir continued under the conducting of Jaroslav Brych who replaced the main choirmaster Jan Rozehnal temporarily. PPC created interesting CD recordings and regularly performed concerts at important foreign festivals, out of which it is necessary to mention a participation at the Festival of Czech Music 2004 in Japan along with The Czech Philharmonic. Together with the conductor Jiří Kout PPC prepared scenic repeated performance of Verdi's Requiem in the National Theatre etc. In 2005 PPC toured in Israel, where

it played along with the Israeli Philharmonic and Zubin Mehta ōVerdi’s Requiemö, or the 9<sup>th</sup> Symphony of Ludwig van Beethoven. (PPC is now a permanent guest of the Israeli Philharmonic). In 2006 three important changes happened. On 1<sup>st</sup> March 2006 a new director of PPC Richard Sporka prepared a new organizational structure and realised a new selection procedure for the PPC choirmaster. A young artist, Luká– Vasilek, got the job and later he was appointed the main choirmaster along with the permanent hosting choirmaster, Miroslav Ko–ler. Vasilek began to create a new quality sound image of the choir and won the respect of important conductors and renowned critics. Vasilek’s debut took place at the end of 2006 with Handel’s Messiah and then he continued with other important projects largely accepted by media. Miroslav Ko–ler concentrated on Mahler’s repertoire such as for example in cooperation with the San Francisco Symphony in Luxemburg and in Lucerne in autumn 2006 or in spring 2007 in the cooperation of PPC with Pierr Boulez and Staatskapelle Berlin. All the performances were of the 8<sup>th</sup> Symphony of G. Mahler. Luká– Vasilek prepared the Wedding Shirts by A. Dvo ák for the tour along with the Czech Philharmonic in Spain. At the end of 2007 came another Vasilek debut; this time with the Berlin Philharmonic performing the Requiem by A. Dvo ák with the conductor Nicola Luisotti. In autumn 2007 PPC presented the first concert of its new popular cycle ōPPC and its guestsö. Collaterally started an open cycle of concerts called ōPPC to churches and religious societies in Bohemiaö.

At the beginning of 2008 the choir hosted in Palau de les Arts in Valencia in David Alagni’s opera ōThe Last Day of the Convictedö conducted by the author himself. Further it participated in realisation of Anna Netrebko’s CD for Deutsche Gramophon. At the end of 2008 PPC in cooperation with the Czech Philharmonic performed at the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Giacomo Puccini’s birth. At the beginning of 2009 they performed at the mournful 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Jan Palach’s self-immolation. PPC along with the Pilsen Philharmonic Orchestra and the soloists prepared the Czech version of A. Honegger’s oratorio Joan of Arc for the Czech television. The cooperation with important Czech festivals and symphonic orchestras still continues. In 2009 there were two co operations with the new chief of the Czech Philharmonic Eliahu Inbal and PPC also began its anniversary 75<sup>th</sup> season 2009–2010 by cooperation with the new festival ōDvo ák’s Pragueö, where it performed a cantata The Wedding Shirts by A. Dvo ák with the Czech Philharmonic and the conductor Zanetti and following a concert with Anna Netrebko and Bryn Terfel in Hamburg.

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Number of concerts	68	65	74	52	38
Number of performances	9	2	3	3	11
Recordings	11	2			9
% self-sufficiency	37,61	30,59	27,83	23,00	26,22

### **Summary of non-capital subsidies in thousands of CZK**

<b>Organization</b>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
The National Theatre	446 925	425 358	502 744	457 130	458 794
The Prague State Opera	121 012	161 162	168 622	138 742	140 516

Laterna magika	5 495	14 175	17 472	19 481	18 881
The Arts and Theatre Institute	47 561	31 393	19 375	25 570	20 200
The Czech Philharmonic	76 766	74 002	71 901	78 253	82 987
PFS	23 709	25 401	25 804	27 115	28 211

## Ad 2) Culture activities

The program objective is to support subjects providing public cultural services. Subsidies are given based on grant selection procedure open to legal entities (with the exemption of organizations founded by the Ministry of Culture) as well as physical entities in the field of professional theatre, music, dance and fine art, architecture, applied art, design and literature. Annually the procedure is announced in compliance with the Act no. 218/2000 Coll. on budget regulations and the modification of related legislative (budget regulations) in compliance with the main field of state grant policy against the non-state non-profit organizations, which are issued by the governmental committee for the non-state non-profit organizations. The program began in 1993 and gradually the program structure and conditions as well as the principles and process of evaluation of expert committees. Aiming to optimise the grant selection procedure their preparation included amongst expert commissions also the general public through the public query legislation announced in 2007 and 2008. Its objective was to understand the opinions and experience of those who apply for the state subsidies. The enunciator did not receive any seriously critical comments, suggestions or stipulations.

The subsidies are provided according to strictly defined conditions for example to festivals, fairs, concerts, new staging projects, creation and presentation of music works, exhibition projects, creative workshops, expert courses, residential stays, competitions, conferences, seminars, specialized periodic and non-periodic publications.

The project evaluation mainly stresses its contribution for the department (revelatory dramaturgy, high artistic and expert standard, concept etc.), sphere of action from a geographic point of view (requirements of state or international importance but minimally beyond regional importance), project objectivity including expense adequacy, harmonization of the project with the appropriate field, legitimacy of the utilisation of subsidies in the previous period including its accounting.

In the framework of the Culture program mainly non-profit sector independent art is supported. Less so are non-profit cultural projects in the field of minor and middle-size enterprise.

## Theatre

Grant selection procedure in the field of professional theatre is annually announced for a wide scale of publicly beneficial non-profit projects in the fields of drama, music and drama, puppetry, alternative theatre and also interdisciplinary projects with a major share of theatre; with precisely defined exceptions it is designed for the independent scene. The choice of themes is regularly updated in compliance with practical requirements and lately also according to the Concept of Effective Art Support. The subsidies are provided based on set criteria, mainly for organisation of international theatre festivals (International Theatre Festival, Theatre European Regions Festival, Prague Theatre Festival of German Language, Festival of Music Theatre Opera and others), to support original creation of various type and further publish expert periodic (World and Theatre,

Theatre Newspaper, Puppeteer), the publishers of which have only a minimum possibility of fulfilling the requirement of multi-source financing from public or private resources. Annually the number of subjects applying for financial support is growing, mainly with respect to yearly independent theatre companies and production centres that operate mainly on civic associations funds.

## **Dance**

With respect to culture activities in the field of professional dance, motional and nonverbal theatre the same applies as for the theatre activities. There is an annual grant procedure offering support of projects in the largest scope. Until 2003 the project support of dance art was a part of the theatre grant program; since 2004 the Ministry of Culture launched a separate grant program for dance and motional theatre and for interdisciplinary projects with a major share of dancing or motion activity. An expert commission was established in the field. In connection with the fast development of contemporary dance in CR the number projects and financial requirements of the applicants increased more significantly than in other departments; in the view of the volume of financial means devoted for the culture activities in the Ministry of Culture's budget the requirements cannot be properly accommodated. The subsidies are provided in a standard way based on the results of grant procedure done according to set rules and criteria. Mainly a number of independent dance companies and groups such as DOT 504, Nanohach, 420 people are supported or the operation of dance scenes such as Ponec or Duncan Centre. Amongst regularly subsidised event are international festivals (Dance Prague, Four and four days in motion, Summer Letná); also dance periodicals such as Dance zone or Dance News are supported. For the contemporary dance development the support of projects such as New Web or Small Inventory is very important. The Ministry of Culture supports classical dance mainly through the Program of State Support of Professional Theatres (financial support of theatres, including ballet companies); subsidies from the Culture program are provided only for selected purposes such as in the case of a dance competition festival.

## **Music**

Grant selection procedure in the field of professional music is annually announced in separate thematic areas of classical and alternative music. Special attention in the framework of the selection procedure is devoted to important anniversaries of music celebrities. For this purpose there are regularly announced independent areas, for example in 2009 an anniversary of Bohuslav Martin and Josef Bohuslav Foerster. Grant selection procedure usually processes 170 to 200 projects in the field of classical music and 1206130 projects in the field of alternative music. The largest part of financial means goes to the organisers of music festivals (IMF Prague Spring, IOF Smetana's Litomyšl, IMF Moravian Autumn, festivals presenting companies producing ethnic and jazz music and others), publishers of music magazines (Harmony, Music views, Opus Musicum, UNI etc.), organisers of creative workshops, interpretative and composing competitions (international interpretative competitions, courses of new and contemporary music, jazz creative workshops etc.). There is also a stress on the field of contemporary production (support of composer group's projects, support of companies presenting contemporary Czech and world production, composer competitions etc.). The support is also provided to producers of music carriers, music documents and specialised publications.

## **Fine arts, architecture, design and applied arts**

Grant selection procedure in the field of professional fine art is announced in seven stages and further internally divided into the area of press media including internet and exhibition activity. The exhibition area of the procedure usually gets about 200 applications and about 150 of them are later submitted to the Commission. In the field of press media there are 70675 applications and about 70 of them are later submitted. The largest part of financial means is devoted to the publishers of fine arts magazines (Atelier magazine, DIVUS, Photographer 07); further the organizers of large exhibition events such as biennale or fine art symposia and festivals (Prague Biennale Foundation, Zlín Salon, Jind ich Chalupecký Award, Architects Grand Prix). The number of subjects applying for financial grants for their yearly activity, for example the East Bohemian Gallery in Pardubice, Prague House of Photography, FUTURA, Pro Langhans and others.

In 2008 the Arts and Libraries Department kept at its disposal a larger amount of finances than in previous years; therefore in the framework of the Culture program it launched a pilot project of the Program State Support of Presentation of Contemporary Fine Art and Architectural production in galleries, museums and exhibition halls. A special selection grant program was designed to support non-profit presentation functions of non-commercial galleries, exhibition halls and museums. Unfortunately the program was stopped after one years activity because the budget for culture activities was significantly decreased in the following year. The program was already part of the Ministry of Culture´s Strategy of Effective State Culture Support (Cultural Policy) in 200162005 and it is part of the Concept of Effective Art Support in 200762013.

### **Summary of subsidies ó in thousands of CZK**

<b>Department</b>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Theatre	16 838	17 651	28 775	37 190	42 875
Dance	5 870	6 470	11 253	15 591	19 285
Music	12 982	13 407	41 584	55 570	59 609
Fine arts + contemporary art	15 044	12 235	24 038	25 236	33 379 +4 500

## **Literature**

The role of the Ministry of Culture is to guarantee the quality of non-commercial literature. Individual areas of the grant procedure were getting more specific every year and enlarged so that they covered the maximum spectrum of non-commercial or commercially problematic literature. Apart from original fiction and its translation the titles included also literary science and related science, illustrated production for children and youth, the support of fiction debuts, comics and publishing critical editions.

Further the state budget annually devoted financial means for the support of literary periodic, memorial volumes and support of other activities in the field of literature, such as public lectures, seminars, literary evenings, exhibitions, competitions and festivals with state relevance.

Without the grant support a number of high quality literary periodic would not be published at all, for example Tvar, Revolver Revue, Host, A2 Weekly and many others.

The increase of foreign publishers' interest manifested itself through the grant procedure for the support of translations of the Czech literature abroad.

The Czech Library is a respected project aimed at support of purchase of original Czech production for public libraries.

All the activities are processed so that the state does not intrude into the market activities; the aid corresponds to the state potential or more specifically the potential of the Ministry of Culture's chapter.

### **Summary subsidies v the field of literature and literary culture in thousands of CZK**

<b>Grant title</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Publishing the Czech and translated literature	2 440	2 172	3 560	3 623	4 714
Publishing illustrated literature for children	650	588	700	600	600
The support of other projects/events (periodicals, summaries, eventsí )	11 105	13 874	18 680	17 178	23 304
The support of creation and publishing literary works	620	230	460	160	x <sup>1</sup>
The support of translations of the Czech literature abroad	1 935	2 105	1 562	2 062	2 278
Czech librarian project	1 800	2 000	2 000	3 000	3 500

An important part of targeted support of the Ministry of Culture is for promotional literature and literary culture mainly abroad. Traditionally the CR participates at international literary fairs in Frankfurt n/M., London, Bologna, Leipzig, Vienna and Moscow. Each of the fairs specifically aims at certain qualities of the literary production (Frankfurt/M, London, Bologna, and Moscow), Czech literature (Leipzig, Vienna, and Moscow) and literary illustration (Bologna). The Ministry of Culture presents the Czech literary culture also at world competitions on best world books (Leipzig, Frankfurt/M), literary exhibitions, literary presentations, literary festivals or authors programs (mostly in cooperation with the Czech centres, Czech embassies and other foreign organizations). In 2004-2008 tens of authors were sent to a number of European countries and also the USA and Mexico. The Ministry of Culture's objective is to increase the interest in Czech contemporary literature abroad.

### **Participation of the Czech Republic at international literary fairs**

(in thousands of CZK)

<b>International Literary Fair</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
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<sup>1</sup> Grant procedure "Support of creation and publishing literary works" became a part of new scholarship program, see article 4.

ILF Frankfurt n/M.	1 990	1 500	1 701	1 820	1 685
ILF Leipzig	750	910	288	655	607
ILF Children Books in Bologna	500	600	670	580	663
ILF Paris (Salon du Lievre)	550	510	261	478	455
ILF Biblioteks in Bratislava	220	130	x	x	183
ILF Bucharest	210	x	x	X	x
ILF Luxemburg	155	x	x	X	x
ILF Warsaw	x	180	185	X	x
ILF Goteborg	x	x	280	X	x
ILF London				736	558
ILF Buch Wien	x	x	x	X	462
ILF Non-fiction in Moscow	x	x	x	X	571

### Development in the publishing field

The total number of publishers in 2004 - 2008 varied between 600 and 4 300; only a smaller part of them published more continually. About 70 publishers issued 256100 titles a year, more than 100 titles were then published, omitting the high school publishing, there were only 30 publishing subjects.

The literary market can sufficiently satisfy the requirements of the Czech readers; original Czech literature then creates a natural part of total literary production.

In a dynamic development of publishing activity, either specialised or differentiated, it is necessary to continually support a high quality, but commercially problematic literary production in form of grant support on the part of the state.

### Selected statistic data in the field of non-periodic publications

(for more information see the Czech National Library and National Agency ISBN ó [www.nkp.cz](http://www.nkp.cz) and Association of Czech Booksellers and Publishers ó [www.sckn.cz](http://www.sckn.cz))

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of publishers	3 619	3 775	3 908	4 073	4 344
Number of titles of non-periodic publications	15 749	15 350	17 019	18 029	18 520

According to the Czech National Library data, the structure of literary production has not changed much lately. There are mainly books in Czech (90 %). Foreign production of the Czech publishers is largely dominated by English, followed by German and Slovak. The relation of translations to original Czech literature has remained constant for several years, the translations make up for about a third of the total Czech literary production.

The share of fiction in the total Czech literary production slightly decreased over the past five years to 22 % which reflects the trend of other European countries. On the contrary the literature for children and youth slightly increased in the number of issued titles from 4 to 7 %.

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
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fiction	3 381	3 340	3 746	3 927	4 162
children books	735	866	1 290	1 187	1 385

### **Ad 3) State Support Program for permanent professional theatres and permanent professional symphonic orchestras and choirs**

Let's begin with an excursion into history. The beginning of the nineties essentially changed the economical and legislative conditions, which had a big impact on financing professional theatres and symphonic orchestras. Apart from the abolishment of resort regulations essential changes were brought by the Act on municipalities and the Act on transfer of state property to municipalities. Resort legislative was revoked including Act no. 33/1978 Coll. on Theatre Activity (the Theatre Act), and Act no. 81/1957 Coll. on Concerts and Other Music Activity. Major change was brought by the Act no. 367/1990 Coll. on Municipalities and Act no. 172/1991 Coll. on Transfer of Certain Property from the state to municipalities, which both allowed the municipalities to operate theatres and symphonic orchestras. The funding of networks of theatres as well as symphonic and choir bodies was transferred from the regional committees to municipalities by re-allocation of subsidies. The state abandoned the field of theatres and orchestras based on the initiative of local self-administration and left their organizational function exclusively for national cultural institutions (for example the National Theatre or the Czech Philharmonic). On the contrary regional museums, galleries and libraries went back under the responsibility of the Ministry of Culture. Serious financing issues for town theatres and music bodies appeared along with adoption of a new tax system, which meant that the state as of 1<sup>st</sup> January 1993 ceased to directly finance town theatre and orchestras and ceased to participate in its support of their regional activity. Due to all this the municipality budgets are non-proportionally encumbered by the most of the financing burden with relation to artistic bodies who have only regional impact. That caused an urgent need to renew direct state support of professional artistic bodies; therefore in 1995 the Upper Chamber of the Czech Parliament initiated the Ministry of Culture the Concept of Program Support of the Czech Theatres and Music Bodies.

The objective was to partially compensate for the expenses of organisers for the operation of professional theatres and music bodies providing cultural services in a regional sense from the state budget. The Ministry of Culture planned a future essential modification of programs in connection with factual beginning of activity of higher regional administrative areas that ought to subsidise the regional function of artistic bodies.

In relation to the finalisation of the second stage of the reform of area self-administration the government was presented a modified version approved by the resolution no. 902 ó šProgram of State Support of Professional Theatres and Professional Symphonic Orchestras and Choirsö in September 2003. The program offers a system solution of state financial participation in support of development of professional theatre and music of non-commercial character. It is designed for all types of theatres or music bodies that fulfil the given entry criteria (that is grant supported organizations, publicly beneficial societies, physical entities etc.). The program objective is to support professional theatre and concert production with state importance, to support new production, young artists, and programs for children and youth, further strengthen the Czech culture prestige abroad and allow for an equal attitude of all citizens in respect of cultural heritage.

The optimum amount of financial means at the time of program adoption was assumed 100 000 thousand CZK a year. Unfortunately that amount was never devoted to the program. An even higher amount of financial means was assumed for the Concept of Effective Art Support in 2007ó 2013.

Year	Amounts in thousands of CZK	Concept
2004	49 704	
2005	68 846	
2006	65 246	
2007	83 716	120 000
2008	83 925	125 000

#### **Ad 4) Subsidy Program for Creative or Study Purposes (šScholarship programõ)**

In 2008 for the first time in recent history the state provided the first state scholarship through the šSubsidy Program for Creative or Study Purposesõ (Scholarship program). Its main parameters are defined in § 10ó15 Act no. 203/2006 Coll. on Certain Sorts of Culture Support and modification of related legislation. The program offers a systematic solution of state support for physical entities, especially authors or executive artists to produce original authorø works and artistic performances but also to other expert workers for their artistic and expert production or getting necessary experience and data for future artistic, scientific and other expert activity in the sphere of culture.

There are two sorts of scholarship; creative and study. The creative scholarship is a financial amount devoted to applicants for creative purposes, that is for creative activity or creative stay at home or abroad in duration from 6 months to 2 years with an option to prolong it by a year; the result of which is to create artistic works. The study scholarship is a financial amount devoted to applicants for study purposes that is a study stay for at least one month at an important domestic or foreign artistic, scientific or other specialised workplace the result of which is to get experience or material for further artistic, scientific or other expert activity, rehearsing or creating artistic works.

The program is designed for applicants from the field of physical entities, the citizens of the Czech Republic or persons with a permanent residence in the Czech Republic, who are not students of secondary schools, conservatories or high schools. For the recipient of creative scholarship there is no age limitation, the recipient of study scholarship cannot be older than 35 years. The scholarship can be provided to the same applicant only twice.

In 2008 following the program, the Department of Arts and Libraries defined two selection procedures for creative and study scholarship in the field of professional fine art, music, literature, theatre and dance. The applications that fulfilled formal requirements were evaluated by an advisory body of the Ministry of Culture – Program Committee consisting of 15 experts in specific artistic fields. In 2008 the total of 4 761 thousand CZK was provided, multiyear projects with the beginning in 2008 were also agreed 4 292 thousand CZK for 2009 and 797 thousand CZK for 2010.

### ***Other ways of state support of professional art***

#### **Czech Music 2004**

In 2004 the program ‘Czech Music 2004 – an Integral Part of the European Culture’ (see governmental resolution 30 June 2003 no. 643) was realized; it was prepared by the Art Department based on music suggestions from the general public and in cooperation with working commission of prominent musicologists and other experts. The main program objective was the support of an important music anniversary in 2004 (for example the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the decease of A. Dvořák, the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of birth of L. Janáček, and other anniversaries of B. Smetana, B. Martin , J. Suk, J. B. Foerster and many other important interpreters and organizations) and at the time of the Czech Republic accession to the European Union to bring attention to the traditions and values of our national culture. The Ministry of Culture participated in the program through financial support of Information and Coordination Centre (operation, promotional program, PR, pilot projects), and further through grants for realisation of selected projects of prominent state cultural institutions (National Theatre, Czech Philharmonic, Prague State Opera, National Museum, Moravian Land Museum, Silesian Land Museum, NIPOS-ARTAMA), and finally by supporting projects of non-state subjects at home and abroad, which were selected in the framework of extraordinary grant procedure. The total expenses of the Ministry of Culture for program preparation and realisation in 2004 amounted 110 million CZK.

The celebratory opening concert of the Czech Philharmonic took place on 7<sup>th</sup> January 2004 in the Rudolfinum with participation of many important celebrities including the Czech president Václav Klaus. Each month there were program information brochures to promote the event. Amongst other essential promotion materials there was the Calendarium program, CD ‘Touch of Czech Music’ and mainly the collection of five CDs, the ‘Anthology of Czech Music’, which covered Czech music production from the Middle Ages to contemporary times and the representative publication on contemporary Czech music culture ‘Czech Music’ in English. Amongst the main program events there were for example project ‘Homage to Antonín Dvořák’ (2. 5. 2004) in relation to the Czech accession to EU or the celebratory opening of the new exposition of Czech Museum of Music on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2004. The program was continually presented abroad through tour exhibitions ‘Czech Music Celebrities’ in the Czech Centres and embassies in selected countries of the world. The Czech Centres also organised or participated in 270 concerts and exhibitions with the Czech music theme.

A number of important projects was produced by various private entrepreneurs; there were around 1 000 events with a significant share of Czech music, which promoted co operation at

home and abroad; also in the field of non-professional music activities there were several hundreds of projects participating in the program.

Overall the Department of Arts and Libraries devoted 19 165 thousand CZK to 105 projects.

### **The Ministry of Culture Award for contributions in the field of theatre, music and fine art**

Following the traditions of the first republic The Ministry of Culture awards creative activities in individual art fields. Since 1995 there has been the State Literature Award and the State Translation Award. Since 2003 the Ministry of Culture also created awards to evaluate extraordinary artistic creative or interpretative acts or for a long term artistic credits in the field of theatre, music, fine art and architecture. The awards are given annually on the occasion of the national holiday on October 28.

The awardees:

2003

Theatre - David R a n d o k

Music ó Marek K o p e l e n t

Fine arts and architecture - Jitka V á l o v á

2004

Theatre ó Otomar K r e j a

Music ó Ivan M o r a n d v e c

Fine arts and architecture ó V á c l a v B o – t í k

2005

Theatre ó Ji í S u c h ý

Music ó Richard N o v á k

Fine arts and architecture ó Adriena <sup>TM</sup> m o t o v á

2006

Theatre ó Ladislav S m o e k

Music ó Svatopluk H a n d v e l k a

Fine arts and architecture ó Dalibor C h a t r n ý

2007

Theatre - J. A. P i t i n s k ý

Music ó Ji í K o u t

Fine arts and architecture ó Karel M a l i c h

2008

Theatre ó Jan B o r n a

Music ó Zden k <sup>TM</sup> e s t á k

Fine arts and architecture ó Jan K a p l i c k ý (decided not to accept the Award)

### **State Literature Award and State Translation Award**

In compliance with governmental regulation no. 5/2003 Coll. on Awards in the Sphere of Culture the Ministry of Culture annually presents the State Literary Award, the State Translation Award and the Book of the Year Award.

The awardees:

2004 ó Pavel Brycz for the book *Long Lost Glory of Patriarchate*  
Du-an Zbavitel for activity in the field of literary translation

2005 ó Edgar Dutka for the book *Madam, the brute is coming*  
Pavla Lidmilová for activity in the field of literary translation

2006 ó Vladimír Körner for overall literary production  
Franti-ek Fröhlich for activity in the field of literary translation

2007 ó Milan Kundera for the 1<sup>st</sup> home edition of the novel *Unbearable lightness of being* with respect to overall prosaic and essay production  
Antonín P idal for overall activity in the field of literary translation

2008 ó Ludvík Vaculík for overall literary and publishing production with respect to balance prose the *Piano lessons*  
Ji í Strom-ík for overall activity in the field of literary translation

Awards for **The Best Czech Book of the Year** are organised in cooperation with the Memorial of National Literature and given in the following categories:

- scientific and technical literature;
- fiction;
- literature for children and youth;
- educative books for schools of all levels and other didactic tools;
- books on fine arts and picture publications;
- catalogues.

### **Libraries**

The activity of the Department of Literature and Libraries is based on creating grounds for the development and support of libraries, and further to provide financial support through selective grant procedures, financing state grant funded organizations ó national libraries of the Czech Republic, Moravian Land Library in Brno and Libraries and Press for sightless of K. E. Macan and other activities such as the annual award, the Library of the Year.

The field of libraries that is providing public librarian and information services abide by the following legislative:

- the Act no. 257/2001 Coll. on Libraries and the Operation Conditions for Public Librarian and Information Services, as amended;
- the governmental regulation no. 288/2002 Coll. on rules of providing subsidies to support libraries as amended by regulation no. 235/2005 Coll.;

- the regulation no. 88/2002 Coll. executing the Act no. 257/2001 Coll. on Libraries and the Operation Conditions for Public Librarian and Information Services (Library Act).

Further the Ministry of Culture issued the following methodical instructions or recommendation:

- The Methodical directive of the Ministry of Culture to specify the standard of public librarian and information services provided by libraries established and/or operated by the municipalities and regions in the territory of the Czech Republic (in 2005), which includes optimum parameters of library operation depending on the size of municipality, for example opening hours for the general public, expenses for librarian funds and information resources, the number of publicly available internet stations etc.
- Methodical directive of the Ministry of Culture to establish the performance of regional functions of libraries and their coordination in the territory of the Czech Republic (in 2005).

The basic material concept, which was the grounds for creating the strategy of development in the given field, is amongst the above listed including the Concept of Library Development in 2004-2010, approved by the governmental regulation no. 679 of 7 July 2004.

The Concept set the direction of library development for the next seven years. Its essential part are thirty objectives in the fields of forming the librarian system, equal availability of public librarian and information services, creation and processing librarian funds and information resources, protection and access to cultural heritage and development of human resources; the common objective is to ensure that the Czech citizens can equally access information according to the Act no. 257/2001 Coll. on Libraries and the Operation Conditions for Public Librarian and Information Services, as amended. In 2007 an evaluation of the fulfilment of the Concept was submitted to the Czech government.

The Concept development objectives in the field of libraries are realised by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Central Library Commission consisting of representatives of all kinds of libraries; it is an advisory, initiative and coordination body of the Ministry of Culture. It provides opinions and statements in respect of program, legislative and normative objectives in the library field and in cooperation with the Department of Art and Libraries, it submits solutions of major issues to the minister of culture.

Based on the Library Act the Ministry of Culture keeps a list of libraries as a publicly open system.

The libraries that are listed or their operators are obliged to provide public librarian and information services defined by the Library Act in an equal and non-discriminatory way. Registration of libraries in the list of the Ministry of Culture is voluntary. The libraries listed can receive subsidies from the state budget.

#### Public libraries parameters

	Number of libraries	Library fund in thousands	Readers in thousands	Borrows in thousands	Fund expanses in thousands of CZK	Employees (work loads in total)

2004	5885	61 236	1 507	72 825	250 165	5 059
2005	5920	61 992	1 538	71 974	296 044	5 175
2006	5662	61 888	1 476	68 697	319 384	5 154
2007	5533	62 303	1 458	67 395	296 710	5 174
2008	5437	62 696	1 444	66 563	365 515	5 122

The total number of public libraries decreased from 5885 in 2004 to 5438 in 2008. In the monitored period the number of library units increased by 2.5 %; the number of registered readers decreased by 3.9 %. The decrease was recorded as for the total number of borrows; in the monitored period by 8.4 %. On the contrary the number of library visitors that use other services, mainly internet increased. Library equipment significantly changed for better. The number of study positions largely grew (by 74.7 %) and so did the number of user computers (by 87.7 %) and the number of the computers connected to internet (by 118.4 %).

#### Percentage of public libraries offering internet connection

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Czech Republic in total	35.4	48.4	70.7	81.2	91.4

#### Percentage of inhabitants in the areas, where libraries offer publicly available internet connection

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Czech Republic average	84	87	93	96.7	98.5

	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of internet users in libraries	1 752 231	2 269 708	2 731 359	2 833 429

In 2005 the number of visitors using internet was statistically monitored for the first time. In the monitored period their number increased by 62.4 %.

## State support of Public Library Services

### Program of Public Information Library Services (PILS)

A permanent program objective is the innovation of public information services based on ICT. In the framework of its subprograms the libraries are given subsidies for education of library employees in the field of information and communication technologies, for the projects in the field of creating and making network data available (creating electronic catalogues, improving automatization of librarian activities, digitisation of old and precious documents, microfilming and digitisation of documents endangered by disintegration of acid paper, building of digital libraries), for purchase of electronic resources etc.

## 21<sup>st</sup> Century Library Program

The grant selection procedure is designed to support work with the national minorities and integration of foreigners, general availability of librarian services for citizens with physical handicap (purchase of audio books and purchase of special software for persons with visual handicap), to support cultural educational projects of libraries and protection of library fund against environmental damage (amongst others that is a restoration of manuscripts and old prints).

In the Czech Republic all international standards for libraries have been applied. The national formats are used for digitised documents that are manuscripts and historical prints, periodic and memoirs on the level of descriptive metadata. As for administrative, structural and technical metadata the preparation of national standards in connection with the building of reliable digital storage were fulfilled.

Fulfilling the standards is a condition for providing subsidies for realisation of projects in the framework of all grant programs announced by the Ministry of Culture.

Along with the Czech Library program the above mentioned programs and subsidies create a comprehensive system of support libraries on the part of the Ministry of Culture that would be suitable to complete in future in compliance with the implementation of Czech state cultural policy in 2009-2014 and according to the chapter of the Ministry of Culture on grant procedure to support purchase of foreign language literature for the Czech libraries.

### Summary subsidies in the library field

(in thousands of CZK)

Program/grant	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
21st Century Library	2 000	1 871	2 195	2 200	3 064
Program of Public Information Library Services	40 903	30 239	30 239	69 196	70 396

In 2002 - 2004 the Ministry of Culture provided subsidies from the **Support Program of Regional Library Operation**. The regional operation of libraries presents a number of professional librarian activities aimed at helping the basic libraries in the region that is the town, but mainly municipal libraries, so that the public librarian and information services they provide are available in all areas of the region in a maximum quality, promptness and topicality.

Since 2005 the regional function of libraries and their coordination has been operated by individual regions and their budgets. On 1<sup>st</sup> January 2005 the financial means were transferred to the region in accordance to the amendment of the Budgetary Act that specified the concrete amount devoted to each region. In order to establish optimum operation system the Ministry of Culture issued the above mentioned methodical directive to define the operation of regional libraries and their coordination throughout the Czech Republic. The Czech National Library was put in charge of coordination and evaluation of their performance; it analysed the development, defined general trends and suggested solution of general issues and also operated a section on the Library web pages aimed especially at the problems of regional operation [http://knihovnam.nkp.cz/sekce.php3?page=10\\_RegFceRozc.htm](http://knihovnam.nkp.cz/sekce.php3?page=10_RegFceRozc.htm). It modified the quality and

quantity parameters of provided services. To apply the standards parameters concrete conditions and specifics of individual regions were taken in account. The standard represents a collection of requirements for the way and level of application of regional operation of the libraries in charge in the following fields; advisory and consultation activities, methodical visits, statistics of librarian activities, education of librarian employees, creation of exchange librarian funds, their circulation and distribution, revision and updating librarian funds, as well as purchase and processing librarian funds obtained with help of municipal finances and their of distribution and service of automated librarian system.

The regional function of libraries represents a complex and effective system to secure the development of libraries services. Without their operation mainly with respect to the inhabitants of smaller towns and municipalities the librarian and information services would be hardly available and not reach the current standards.

## **State grant funded organizations**

### **The National Library of the Czech Republic (NL CR)**

According to the Act no. 257/2001 Coll. on Libraries and the Operation Conditions for Public Librarian and Information Services (the Library Act) the NL CR is defined as a library with a universal librarian fund added to specialised funds, which are permanently preserved by the conservation and historical fund. It secures equal access to all public librarian and information services and other services provided.

NL CR is the centre of the Czech library system, it performs coordination, professional, information, educational, analytic, research, standardising, methodical and advisory activities.

An independent part of NL CR is the Slavic Library with a fund specific to world Slavic literature, especially historical, philological and political as well as selected original literary production of the Slavic nations.

The extent of its funds makes the NL CR the largest and one of the oldest public libraries in the Czech Republic, and also one of the most significant European and world libraries.

### Short summary of development NL CR in 2004-2009

The foundation and permanent activity of NL CR, apart from other activities, was to add and process the funds, continual care and preservation, making the funds accessible to the general public and increasing user services.

The following activities were started, realised or stressed:

#### 2004

- Preservation of the National Cultural Heritage through documents digitisation
- Transfer to MARC 21
- Connecting the stone library fund to the virtual library
- Making a licence agreement on borrowing audio recordings in libraries

#### 2005

- Plans of revitalization of the national cultural heritage Klementinum and preparation of the new building of the Czech National Library

## 2006

- Plans of revitalization of national cultural heritage Klementinum and preparation of the new building of the Czech National Library
- Manuscriptorium into schools project
- Project šAdopt your manuscriptō
- Obtaining precious new funds: Paris fragment of Latin translation of the Chronicle of Dalimil, the Gutenberg's indulgence record of 15<sup>th</sup> century
- Opening of the Klementinum Gallery

## 2007

- Announcing the results of international open architectural competition for the new building of NL CR
- Concluding an agreement with collective administrators of author's rights DILIA and OOA on cooperation in rewarding artworks authors for borrows in libraries NL CR
- Manuscriptorium in schools project
- ENRICH ó Connecting European resources and information in the cultural heritage field
- Sociological survey *Reading and the readers in CR in 2007*
- Central digital repository
- Codex Gigas ó an exhibition of the largest Middle Age book in the world

## 2008

- The preparation of new building of the Czech National Library and revitalization of Klementinum
- National Digital Library
- Projects Manuscriptorium and Kramerius
- Continual cooperation with the Moravian Land Library and the Science Library in Olomouc to process the Czech literary production for the Czech National Bibliography
- Concluding an licence agreement for the service of electronic delivery of documents

## 2009

- Solution of space situation of NL CR
- National Digital Library
- Increasing the quality of services

## **Moravian Land Library in Brno (MLL)**

According to the Act no. 257/2001 Coll. on Libraries and the Operation Conditions for Public Librarian and Information Services (the Library Act), the MLL is a library with a universal library fund added for specialised funds permanently preserving the conservation fund and the historical fund. MLL fulfils the function of regional libraries in the South Moravian region. The summary of the most significant events in last five years proves the changes that in the end contributed to the higher quality and enlargement of the provided librarian and information services.

## 2004

It was the first year of the solution of the research objectives of the Historical content of the MLL. Its realisation was influenced mainly by the transfer of the largest libraries ó NL CR, Science Library in Olomouc and MLL from cataloguing to the format UNIMARC and then to the format MARC21. At the end of the year the database of historical content contained about 21 thousand records. An important part of historical collections is a unique map collection of Bernard Pavel Moll that the library obtained in the first quarter of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and that contains a complete map and picture collection of around 12 000 uncoloured and hand made colour maps, plans, prospects and engravings. During the year a total number of 676 maps were digitised and published on the address:<http://almor.mzk.cz/moll>.

In 1988 MLL initiated the foundation of the Memorial of Moravian Literature that was opened in the same year as part of the Museum of Brno Region and was turned into a library with over 60 000 files. After more than 30 years the reconstruction of cloister library was finished with the support of MLL. The project Digitisation of the most precious manuscripts in the MLL collection was finished; after their digitising by the company Albertina Icome they became part of the Manuscriptorium database and part of the project Accessing Content of Major Czech Libraries: MML in Brno, which aimed at retro conversion of the content of the Pedagogic Library MLL.

## 2005

In 2005 the library celebrated five years of its operation in the new building. In co operation with the Department for Public Affairs of the American Embassy, the American Library - Info USA was opened covering the area of Biological Study. The library received 542 files mainly of an encyclopaedic and educational literature. Part of the activities is regular lectures, seminars and panel discussions. An important act was the publishing of a two issue publication of Jaroslav Vobr, the Czech Press of the Moravian Land Library in Brno and the South Moravian Cloister Libraries from 1501ó1800.

## 2006

The year represented a milestone in processing the library fund. Together with the Czech National Library and the Science Library in Olomouc the project of shared cataloging in the Aleph-Cluster environment was launched.

## 2007

In 2007 the project VISK7 ó Kramerius Digitisation Lidové noviny was finished. In the MLL digital library (<http://kramerius.mzk.cz>) the years 1893ó1939 were finally made available. From the grant agency CR the project Newspapers and Magazines of the Czech Republic ó the stated historical institutions documents and their processing was improved for the second year running. The objective of the project is to realise the Czech edition of a retrospective bibliography, processing magazines from the period 1919ó1945. In the framework of project the publication the Magazines of the Czech Republic 1919ó1945. Part 2. Summary and Index was created and published. The important events for professional general public included the scientific conference called F. X. Ťmlda ó Production in contexts /1867ó1937ó2007 and an international scientific conference called Julius Zeyer, a poet of spiritual Europe. The department of libraries prepared in cooperation with public libraries the publication The Public Libraries in the South Moravian Region, and a group of professional libraries in towns and municipalities.

## 2008

The year was extraordinary for the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the libraries foundation. In the framework of the celebrations of the 2<sup>nd</sup> International Librarian Colloquium of the countries of V4+ with the theme called Digitisation ó the way to protect and access documents, an anniversary exhibition of the collections of the Memorial of Moravian Literature libraries took place in Rajhrad along with accompanying events. During the year there were two building events; modification of parts of the new depository and building of the underground installation corridor connecting the new depository with the main building. A project of completion of bibliographic recordings continued with adding the copies of publication original covers. The activity is related to the operation of the server ObalkyKnih.cz. The 1<sup>st</sup> phase of EOD project was finished in the same year to provide scans of author's freely available artworks that will continue in 2009-2013. Currently MLL makes the service available to the users of 80000 titles of the historical collection.

## 2009

In 2009 the library further continues its activities. It participated in many Czech and international projects with the objective to optimize provided services and utilize its potential of almost 4 million collections for easier access to the national cultural heritage.

### **Library and Press for the Visually Impaired of K. E. Macan (LPVI)**

Since 1991 the Library and Press for the Visually Impaired of K. E. Macan is a state grant funded organization. LPVI undergone major organizational and technical changes and became a cultural and educational centre for the visually impaired and blind in the Czech Republic. Due to the Braille alphabet it makes information and artistic values available in form of audio recordings, relief graphic and digitised texts.

The organization is a library with a universal librarian collection and also a publisher and producer of dot and audio books using the Braille alphabet for publications in the fields of fiction and professional literature, periodic, music documents, textbooks for basic schools but also language textbooks, dictionaries, calendars and haptic folding picture books for pre-school children. Production of relief graphics aims at book illustrations and children textbooks and production of single picture publications.

In 2004 the Ministry of Culture significantly helped buying the press engine Braillo 400 S for publication print on paper and in 2007 Braillo 440 SW for the print of periodicals.

In form of audio recordings the literary titles are newly produced from the regular publishing production, audio magazines and professional literature, which serve individual professional groups of visually impaired and blind persons. The audio recordings were originally in form of cassettes but in the view of technical development of audio technology in 2006 the transfer to digital technology began. Since 2007 after a trial operation of the first digital recordings the mp3 format is the standard used. In the same year workstations for computer post-production that produce recordings into the specific form for the readers. They are added for numeric classification for easier search in the text. As a carrier an open system including compact discs, memory cards and fixed memories with the USB connection are used.

In 2007 the digitisation (renewal) of original analogue recordings began; also a cooperation with the citizen association Integration in order to finalise the digitisation of cassette recordings. To

renew the originals the LPVI was equipped with three information technology workstations for modification and transfer of the titles into mp3 format.

Since June 2008 má LPVI has two modern digital studios, seven workstations for post-production and workstations for rewriting CDs using two duplicators. The modernization of audio production to the current technical standard was finalised.

For several years the readers have been interested mostly in the audio books. Most of them lost their vision later in life and already could read fluently and sufficiently enough; the Braille alphabet usually caused them problems. For many of them the audio book helps them to find an inner balance straight after losing their vision and they welcome the new activity to fulfil the abundance of their leisure time. For them the audio book carries almost irreplaceable therapeutic and rehabilitation value.

Currently there are over five thousand registered library readers; there are over five thousand titles on magnetic tapes, 1 400 titles in mp3 format and 5 300 titles in dot print. About a third of the readers uses the personal borrowing services, others use home delivery services. For visually impaired people from Prague, who for medical or age reasons cannot visit the library personally, there is a regular delivery service. Borrowing all materials in any form is completely free of charge.

During the last four years the cooperation with audio departments of other public libraries increased by almost a third. Now in 60 towns the visually impaired or sightless people can use specialised services.

In 2007 the modernisation of storage areas finished. The overall library collection is stored in compact shift registers.

In January 2009 the Digital library was opened; it is a new internet service popular amongst the readers. The readers are directly in contact with the library collection that are in the form of audio recordings available practically from any place.

In December 2008 there was the anniversary of 150 years since Karl Emanuel Macan's birth, the founder of sightless movement in the CR. On the occasion the Library issued a book on the life and works of the important man and organised a concert of his artworks.

### **Annual awards given by the Ministry of Culture**

In compliance with the governmental regulation no. 5/2003 Coll. on Awards in the Sphere of Culture the Ministry of Culture annually presents an award the **Library of the Year** in the "Basic library" category and the "Important event in providing public librarian and information services" category.

An award in the category "Basic library" (§ 3 par. 1 letter c) Act no. 257/2001 Coll. on Libraries and the Operation Conditions for Public Librarian and Information Services as amended, is designed mainly for the libraries in small municipalities with voluntary librarians as a recognition of their publicly beneficial work.

#### **Winners of category The Basic Library:**

- 2003 Municipal library in Jindřichovice pod Smrkem
- 2004 Local folk library in Kostomlaty pod Milešovkou

- 2005 Local folk library in Havlíčková Borová
- 2006 Municipal library in Býčkov
- 2007 Municipal library in Bory
- 2008 Municipal library in Pavlovice u Píseka

An award in the category 'Important event in the field of providing public librarian and information services' is given to library operators for accessing new information resources, databases, offering new services, accessing new buildings and reconstructed library areas, organization of professional events etc.

**Winners of the Information Event category:**

- 2003 Mgr. Milena Kodýmová for the support of libraries in small Czech municipalities
- 2004 PhDr. Vojtěch Balík for the support of automatization and digitisation in the CR
- 2005 Library in Kroměříž region for its cooperation with non-profit sector and the support of socially handicapped groups
- 2006 Library hospice civic association the 'Way back home' for creation and access to special information resources
- 2007 Library in Hradce Králové for the project 'Web template for small libraries'
- 2008 not granted

A very important support field of providing public librarian and information services is the **Library Internetisation project**; a library connecting to the internet and the payment of internet fees for 36 months with an objective to secure equal conditions of citizens access to information resources and support of lifelong education. This was financed from the state budget according to the Library Act and the State information policy. The Ministry of Culture cooperated on implementation of the project first with the Ministry of informatics and after its abolishment with the Ministry of Internal Affairs that took over the agenda. The Czech government approved the project realisation by the following resolutions:

- Czech governmental resolution no. 44 of 14<sup>th</sup> January 2004, regarding the Concept of library internetisation project;
- Czech governmental resolution no. 877 of 15<sup>th</sup> September 2004, on the library internetisation project and the participation of state budget financing the project including time schedule and suggesting other ways of financing;
- Czech governmental resolution no. 1032 of 30<sup>th</sup> August 2006, on continuing library internetisation project;
- Czech governmental resolution no. 190 of 28<sup>th</sup> February 2007, on abolishment of governmental resolution of 30<sup>th</sup> August 2006 no. 1032, on continuing library internetisation project.

In connection with the accession of the Czech Republic into the EU, the influence of the European activities in the library field increased. The most significant activity that is systematically mapped and coordinated on the EC level is the initiative **i2010: Digital Libraries**. The suggestion for its creation came from the representatives of EU member states at the Commission with the objective to make all European cultural and scientific heritage accessible for everyone. The initiative represents a strategic framework for coordination of member states

efforts in the fields of digitisation, on-line accessibility and preservation of European cultural heritage in digital form. It secures a coherence of the Commission policies in the field of information society and media and aims at increasing the share of ICT of EU member states economy growth. Communiqué of the European Digital Library appeals for connecting all European digital libraries and it identifies three basic pillars of activities in economic, legislative, organizational and technical context: digitization, accessing cultural heritage in digital form via internet and protection and preservation of digital documents.

### **EC strategic documents**

- Statement of the Commission European Parliament to the Commission, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Regional Committee š2010š Digital Librariesš (SEC (2005) 1194, 1195),
- Recommendation of the Commission on Digitisation of Cultural Material and online availability and on preservation of digital records (2006/585/EC),
- Conclusion of the Council on digitisation of cultural material and online availability and on preservation of digital records (2006/ C 297/01),
- Resolution of the European Parliament of 27<sup>th</sup> September 2007 on š2010: in direction to the European Digital Library (2006/2040 (INI),
- Statement of the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Regional Committee ó European Cultural Heritage at the click of a mouse (12580/08,)
- Conclusion of the Council on European Digital Library EUROPEANA (2008),
- Statement of the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Regional Committee ó Europeana ó further steps SEC (2009)1124.

### **Conclusion:**

The Czech presidency of the European Council in 2009 provided a chance to get a European and world perspective. The Art and Library Department organised two main international conferences, the first of which is probably the most significant Czech contribution in the sphere of culture in the framework of the Czech EU presidency.

In 26 ó 27 March 2009 following the announced European Year of Creativity and Innovation the City Library in Prague organised the **International Conference - Forum for Creative Europe**. Its main objective was to point out the unique contribution of art and culture for development and utilization of the European creative potential to strengthen the perception of art and culture as a primary inspiration resource for the European creativity. The Concept of Creativity was discussed in three thematic parts; Art, Culture and Creative Ecology, Creativity and Society, and Creativity and Education. The conference presented clear arguments on how culture and creativity significantly contribute to the social and economic growth; 6 ministers of culture, 40 speakers and over 450 other participants took part in it.

The second conference called the **Digital Acces to Cultural Heritage** took place in the High School of Economics in Prague on 26<sup>th</sup> May 2009. The main objective was to mediate information on digital access to European cultural heritage. The traditional collection of memory institutions represents a rich source of information but accessing them is usually dependent on making them physically available and that creates a significant obstacle especially in case of

unique documents such as manuscripts and rare prints. The digitisation process can help overcome barriers and largely improve access to information resources from all over the world. The main objectives in the given field is to establish a multi-language portal to digitised collections, such as a prototype of European Digital Libraries „Europeana“; to harmonise technical standards in order to maintain interoperability of digitised material on the European level; to create internal strategies for a long term preservation of digital material and accessing it while fully respecting copyright law.

The Department is joining this European mission by its second attempt to ratify the UNESCO document the **Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions**; works began in the second half of year 2009.

## 4. Regional and Minority Culture Department

At the Ministry of Culture, hereafter the MC, the issues regarding the regional and national culture are dealt with at the Regional and Minority Culture Department.

At the beginning of the summary it is necessary to explain what the term „regional culture“ entails; the activities in the field of interest of non-professional and the citizens activities developing social life in towns and municipalities that enrich the cultural offering and improve relations between citizens. Many times these can be activities contribute to preservation of historical awareness and care for intangible cultural heritage.

Issues of monument care, museums and galleries, libraries and theatres are in the scope of activities of other departments at the MC.

The Regional and Minority Culture Department (hereafter RMCD) fulfils the objectives set by the MC as the central state administration body in the field of educational activity and national culture. According to the MC’s Rules of organization the objectives are as follows:

- To issue approaches and opinions on state administration bodies suggestions and self administration bodies regarding regional culture;
- To create conditions for development of non-professional artistic activities and protection of traditional folk culture, including presentation of awards in the departments of non-professional artistic activities and traditional folk culture and the title „Awardee of tradition folk crafts“;
- To create conditions to ensure care for traditional folk culture with respect to the Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic agreed by the governmental regulation of 11 June 2003 no. 571;
- To co-organize important events in regions in all fields of activity and financially support selected projects;
- In cooperation with the Department of Foreign Affairs it ensures professional activity regarding foreign relations in the field of non-professional art, realised by foreign representation on behalf of the ministry;
- To fulfil the ministry objectives in the field of integration of foreigners living in the Czech Republic; to participate in cultural part of care for refugees and immigrants and to express opinions on migration issue;

- To monitor and evaluate the requirements of cultural activities of persons with physical handicaps;
- To monitor the field of interest, educational and extra-artistic activities and social influence of free time of children and youth in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports;
- To secure fulfilment of ministry objectives in the field of national minorities culture including integration of the Roma community;
- To cooperate with the UNESCO office to secure ministry objectives following from the UNESCO membership of the Czech Republic;
- To coordinate the ministry objectives with the governmental office for human rights of the Czech Republic;
- To cooperate with grant supported organizations of the National Institute of Folk Culture and the National Information and Advisory Centre for Culture.
- To coordinate fulfilment of ministry objectives and to secure cooperation in relation to regional offices;
- To secure and coordinate providing all advisory and professional aid for the bodies and organizations of local and regional culture and for national citizen associations;
- To organise meetings of the ministry headquarters with the representatives of regional offices.

Since 2004 until today there is has been continuing cooperation with the culture and monument care departments in the regional offices; annually two working meetings of the MC headquarters with the representatives of regional offices and Prague City Hall were organised in the framework of aid and providing information to regions. Moreover at the beginning of 2009 there was a working meeting of the MC headquarters with the regional councillors for culture.

RMCD continually coordinates overall MC cooperation with the Institute for Local Administration in Prague in the field of preparation and checking expert professional competence (SPC) of administrative areas offices that the educational system provides in its own educational centre with active contribution of MC employees as lecturers and examination commissioners. The professionals are in charge of preparation SPC in the field of monument care and the administration of museum collections.

Internal cooperation with individual MC departments was continually coordinated in connection with human rights issues in the CR in the sphere of culture according to requirements of the minister for human rights or the Czech governmental representative for human rights; there was an annual coordination of the preparation of MC documents for the Report on Human Rights in the Czech Republic that was submitted to the Czech government by the minister for human rights.

Continually, the internal cooperation with respective MC departments that check the performance of the state responsibilities was carried out by the municipalities, regions and the capital of Prague. In two year cycles there was for example a preparation of MC materials for an evaluation report on performance checking and results carried out by municipalities, regions and the capital of Prague, which is prepared periodically every two years by the Minister of Internal Affairs and then submitted to the Czech government.

## **NATIONAL INFORMATION AND ADVISORY CULTURE CENTRE**

The position and main mission of NIACC describes the term "professional service" in the framework of implementation of state cultural policy as part of public services in culture. The centre gradually became a specialised institution with a wider sphere of action and its own specific know-how mainly in three fields. NIACC monitors systematically and quantitatively the field of financing culture from public budgets and produces analyses with its own unique data. In the framework of resort statistics NIACC carries out a statistic investigation; it also gradually modernizes the investigation and adds more value to it by elaborating the interpretation of individual fields that are examined. Similarly to the non-professional art throughout the cultural sphere it searches for partners that of a legal nature. Obviously there is a cooperation with non-governmental non-profit organizations. In 2008 the preparation works that were included in the new state cultural policy proceeded. In the third field, the non-professional artistic activities, an essential fact is that the expert service in ten diversified departments that is offered and provided by the institution is based on examination of artistic trends including comparison with foreign countries. There is no other organization in the CR with such a wide sphere of action. NIACC produced an extensive study on behalf of the MC regarding the state of activities that will also include SWOT analysis of individual departments. An internet interactive magazine the Local Culture helps monitoring the state of local and regional culture. Individual fields mentioned above are personally secured in four professional departments of the NIACC and their activities are more closely characterised in other parts of the report. From the organizational structure point of view, they are completed by the director's office with a new agenda of processing and handling foreign contacts, science and development including a project that has been running since the second half of 2009 in the framework of so called Norwegian funds. It is a project operated in cooperation with the Art Institute - Theatre Institute called Preservation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage of the Czech and World Theatre. The database of Czech amateur theatre is one of its three sub-projects.

Following the analysis of the main activities that was conducted on behalf of the MC then NIACC has several main activity fields. Considering the amount of working hours and financial expenses the key area remains research and development. In 2008 a commission of RMCD experts evaluated a five year Val project called the "Importance of selected artistic activities in respect of forming child's personality during obligatory elementary schooling". As for the children that deal with some of the five monitored artistic departments a so called expert habitus has been proved, which manifests a higher level of cultural capital. Research activities also include studies in relation to the field of public culture services, their legal framework and economics (for example the Economic influence in key generally applicable legal regulations in the economy of public culture services under the conditions of grant funded organizations established by the state and regional self administration).

An essential objective for the whole sphere of culture is the participation in the governmental working group for sustainable development. The position of culture as one of the main indicators of the Strategy of Sustainable Development was maintained. An indicator is the availability of public services culture whilst its measurable part remains a percentage of the public budget expenses in the sphere of culture in relation to GNP.

As regards the activities of individual departments:

### **Professional department ARTAMA**

The department of non-professional artistic activities of children, youth, adults and seniors achieved the following objectives:

- Maintenance of a project for cyclic education in the department of amateur theatre. The project mapped current educational events and projects in the framework of single theatre departments established in both the state and the regions; it analysed them with main emphasis on quality, efficacy, and scope of their activity and possibility of study continuation in future. As a result there was a draft of the Concept of Educational Project with the working title 'Theatre from various points of views', which comes out of the current trends of amateur theatre and it deals with various parts of theatre. Apart from the concrete curriculum prepared by professionals they also presented a way of their utilisation including organizational and financial security.
- Securing a system of state fairs and festivals including their regional selection procedures. In cooperation with professional expert commissions the institution prepared and published suggestions and chose a selection. The department also dealt with the general system changes in 2009 (for example two new parades: the Young Scene as a presentation of students' theatre in Ústí nad Orlicí and a state meeting of student choirs). Both the activities represent an expansion of non-professional artistic activities and the fast reaction of the institution.
- A symposium called Dance Education and Cultural Capital (as part of the State parade of children groups of scenic dance in Kutná Hora) aimed at mapping the current state of professional preparation of teachers and various experts working in the department and called for professional discussion about the department and its requirements. Despite the fact that most invited experts in the educational area cancelled their presentation just before the event started, some of the processes have been launched including a discussion on the Concept of the High Education Preparation. The symposium was an occasion to show VaV project results cited at the beginning of the report.
- Preparation of a report on the situation in the field of National Monument Institute especially the system of financing progress parades and their actual support in the Czech regions for the needs of the MC; an extensive study on individual departments also including a SWOT analysis in the first quarter 2009 was of an essential importance.
- On behalf of the MC the institution sends out lecturers, advisors, seminarists, delegates of international non-governmental organizations abroad and at the same time it hosts individuals and artistic bodies during Czech events. In 2008 there were 14 individuals sent out and 25 individuals and hosted 6 groups in return. ARTAMA cooperates with the Czech departments of international non-governmental organizations and professional committees. In 2009 the agenda was solved in form of a public selection procedure in accordance with valid legislation.
- ARTAMA offers and realises a number of qualification and interest courses and seminars. They take place in the framework of state fairs as well as on a separate basis. Many of them already established a tradition, for example the Children choir masters' club that meets three times a year. In 2008 a fourth cycle of the School of folklore traditions continued in cooperation with NIFC and FoS CR.
- NIPOS also publishes two magazines, the Amateur scene and the Creative dramatist, and three bulletins (d'ARTAMAn for amateur theatre, Steer for children activities and Exclamation mark for puppeteers).
- In the framework of a mechanism called the Norwegian funds and a common project with the Theatre institute called the Preservation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage of the Czech and World Theatre NIPOS became the producer of the Czech Amateur Theatre Database. Although in the second half of the year all efforts were directed towards the realisation of complex

administrative technical mechanisms (selection procedure agenda and preparation of internal documents) and towards obtaining and training new colleagues, the professional objective was fulfilled. The number of published entries and aids grew from 26 787 items to 46 278 items, and the total number of items, public and non-public parts in the database, grew by about 13 thousand items.

### **A Specialised Centre of Culture Information (SCCI)**

It is a state statistical service in the field of culture. NIPOS ensured the service based on its mandated contract with the MC. Its realisation proceeds according to the Act no. 89/1995 Coll. as amended. On a methodical level it cooperates with the Czech Statistical Office and on a content level with the MC. Other partners of the institution are the Czech National library including the benchmarking project based on which it is possible to compare performance and quantitative parameters of individual libraries; at the moment there is 90 public libraries taking part in the project; the Association of Museums and Galleries CR (field museums and galleries). The main objective is to modernise statistical examination including data collection. Currently, electronic data collection, that is less administratively demanding in respect of the units and partially decreases the amount of false data entries, is available in three fields; libraries, museums and galleries, and publishers; it is also being prepared for the field of theatres and cultural monuments. The first step towards a higher utilization of statistical data was the production of "Performance indicators of the statistical examination in the sphere of culture in 2007". These are the key data on cultural organisations' performance, for example attendance rate, number of borrows, exhibits etc. In cooperation with various organisations the data will be interpreted. In 2007 the current statistical examination in eight traditional fields were enlarged from a single institution initiative to the field of cultural educational and interest activities, which maps various providers of public cultural services. Statement materials from 2008 that were examined in spring 2009 take into account the requirements of the MC, CSI and EUROSTAT. There is a new definition of the economic part of the survey in close relationship to the preparation of related account of culture and also a new statement on festivals was prepared.

- An account of culture. A working group consisting of the MC representatives, SCI, MF, MMR and NIPOS established a procedure schedule. During 2008 NIPOS elaborated a document consisting of the definition of cultural fields, cultural service providers and financial flows in culture aiming at creating a comprehensive Manual. It was submitted to the expert committee and after their statement the works will continue.
- Another department objective was the Analysis of outputs of the information burden of entrepreneurs in the field of the MC statistical examination. The department continued to create and update state cultural information databases. The representatives worked in CSI commissions for EUROSTAT programs and also participated in the European Group on Museum Statistics - EGMUS.
- A public library opened to all users with a specialised fund registered at the MC; a revision of the library fund consisting of 14 673 objects was finished.

### **Professional organisation REGIS**

- **Consulting services.** Using professional knowledge gathered since 1992 the department ensures a specialised and one of a kind service mainly for regional and local cultural organizations including NNOs (citizen associations). Annually about 400 personal and written consultations are provided. Their issues regard mainly applications of legal regulations. The

spectrum of issues is very large and variable (dealing with property, contribution economics, creating basic documents of an organization, issuing non-periodic publications, reimbursement and others). Part of the consulting services is to provide professional seminars aimed at the field of copyright, accounting, grant funded organizations and others. Upon request the MC arranged another educational event for grant funded organizations. which took place in 2009 (the first one took place in autumn 2008).

- **Public budget culture financing.** Since 1992 the institute has created a unique database of public budget culture expenses that is annually updated and more analysis is provided. The resulting material is published in form of ISBN publication. Selected parts are published on the NIPOS website. The study is based on chapter 334 administrated by the MC and part of which are the data on financing culture from regional budgets together with the data on municipality expenses. Such analysis is attractive for high schools, professional organizations and public administration. In future REGIS intends to examine data from legal and various other points of view.

- **Research activity.** The extent and direction of the activity  
According to the extent and focus of its activity, the department produces research studies in relation to the field of public culture service. There is for example a project called the Economic nature of individual types of legal entities most often active in public culture services and the legal frame of their activity and economics. Possible places of conflict of contractual relations in relation to support providers. Continual attention is given to an analysis of EU legal norms regarding the sphere of culture. The activity in this field is negatively influenced by the low number of its staff in relation to to all the others.

- **Other professional activity.** The report mentioned at the beginning of the Summary called the Strategy of Sustainable Development in the CR belongs in this part; further there are research and statements on behalf of the MC, the Calendar of Cultural Events for persons with physical handicap. Three projects were submitted on the issue called šuser-friendly public administration; one of them was the project for utilization in the framework of integrated operational programme. An analysis of presentation activities of museums was described together with a survey inquiry. As a result there is an e-magazine IMaGe designed for museum established as grant funded organisations by the regions. The development of Czech legal norms is permanently monitored.

**Editorial department of the Local culture magazine.** The main product of the department is the Local Culture magazine. At the beginning of 2008 its form changed from print to internet. The magazine has not changed its content. It is divided according to issues (for example live culture, abroad, festivals, folk culture, for persons with a handicap) into three basic parts; (articles-commentaries, news and events) and several other smaller parts. Its main priority is topicality. The magazine website is daily updated with new articles and many other events. Daily there are around two to three hundred readers visiting the website; monthly there are thousands. An effective promotion tool is to provide media support of selected events and presentation of the magazine in various meetings and seminars.

## **NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOLK CULTURE (NIFC)**

The National Institute Of Folk Culture is a central and methodological site for traditional folk culture and cooperates with its managing department in plenty of objectives resulting from the Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic, which the Czech government accepted by the resolution no. 571 of 11<sup>th</sup> June 2003. Project works in the Identification and Documentation of Traditional Folk Culture in the CR continued in 2008 by elaboration of the final version of the survey called "Common tradition" designed for the ethnic research aimed at local authorities. The filled surveys were submitted to NIFC for statistic processing. In the first half of 2008 the final comparison analysis of the survey in 2007 was finished. The final report of the statistical data processing of individual regions (comparison analysis of recorded data in each of the regions) was submitted to the Ministry of Culture and its respective offices for care of traditional folk culture during a common meeting in T ebí during 20. ó 21 May 2008. The second working meeting took place on 8<sup>th</sup> October 2008 at the Ministry of Culture in Prague. The number of regional offices was enlarged by Prague and included into research in the framework of Central Bohemia region. The Museum of the capital of Prague became the authorised site. In cooperation with the company FOCUS a survey research was prepared at the end of 2009 for common traditions aimed at the general Czech population. Comparing the results with the annual customs results will bring an interesting insight into the field of traditional folk culture. At the end of the year a final form of the 2009 survey inquiries was also prepared. NIFC employees cooperated on the final preparation of nomination material called the List of intangible property of traditional and folk culture of the Czech Republic. Also a preparation of an international working committee on the issue of "Rules of action plan preparation for preservation of intangible cultural property", that was realised in 2009 continued. A presentation called the "Concept of Effective Care for Traditional and Folk Culture in the CR" continued towards the professional and amateur general public; the strategy of presentation of traditional folk culture and administration of a web portal dedicated to traditional folk culture [www.lidovakultura.cz](http://www.lidovakultura.cz). NIFC cooperated with its MC governing department preparing materials for the ratification of the UNESCO Convention on the Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the CR. There was an important participation of NIFC in the meetings of the International Committee for Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Paris and Istanbul.

Based on the fact that the traditional dance called "verbunkö" as a masterpiece of verbal and intangible human heritage (UNESCO) the objectives were realized in connection to the action plan "Slovak verbunk ó living tradition". Work on creating a source fund for Slovak verbunk continued, including video and photo documentation of festivals, local celebrations and other occasions, in which verbunk is a traditional part in its natural environment. There was a seminar as part of the Competition on the best dancer of Slovak verbunk, and a meeting of lecturers and experts on Slovak verbunk and negotiations with the regional municipality's representatives was realised.

NIFC as a guarantee of the project called the Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts is preparing candidate nominations for the title holder and based on the decision of the minister of culture other celebrities were also awarded the title. Part of the project was publishing a bulletin "Tradition holders in 2008" that presents the producers in 2008 and an overall framework of the award. With a financial support of the MC a publication called "Tradition holders I. - English version" (including profiles of 37 producers) and "DVD Tradition holders I" (A film documenting works of all awarded producers so far; the DVD was prepared for manufacturing in five languages, with the menu, subtitles and information on the title, system care, protection stamps and project authors). In 2008 NIFC prepared an exhibition called "Homo Faber" in

cooperation with the MC, which took place at the headquarters of UNESCO in Paris in 15 ó 27 February 2009 as a contribution to the Czech EU presidency in 2009. A shorter version of the publication šHolders of folk crafts traditionö was prepared in Czech-English and Czech-French language versions.

Annually the field of research and development belongs amongst the most significant objectives. Fulfilment of research objectives šChanges of traditional folk culture and its relation to tangible and intangible cultural human heritageö in 2004 ó 2010, identification number 0009492701 began immediately after obtaining the MC decision on providing institutional support in January 2008. Research objectives are divided into two main parts: Identification, documentation and presentation of manifestation of folk culture and changes of folklore and folklore movement,; the documentation of annual customs, crafts, documentation of folk building in South East Moravia, residential, economic and social structure of traditional seats and manors, traditional folk culture and film production. In 2008 in the framework of the third line of research objective šFolk dancing in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesiaö profiles of the municipalities were produced in relation to the dance of single areas in Slovakia. The project called the šFolk craft manufactureö was extended by two more parts - Textile techniques IV. 6<sup>th</sup> part called the Rope making and textile techniques IV., 7<sup>th</sup> part called the Manufacture of male traditional costume. Works continued in building electronic libraries, digital archiving and creation of databases; further also by photo and video documentation of folklore festival celebrations and customs.

The main activity included objectives such as the administration and enlargement of the archive, professional libraries, educational, promotion and publishing activity, cooperation with foreign and home institutions, organizing activity, collection care, and exhibition activity, museum of villages in South East Moravia, care for monuments, preservation and overall institution administration. A cooperation with NIPOS and the Folklore Association of the Czech Republic continued to realise a two year accredited requalification course the šLecturerö (with the focus on traditional music and dance)ö, which was finished in 2009. Four professional issues of the magazine *Ethnic revue* and a personal bibliography of Iva Heroldova were published. An important part of the activity of NIFC is the administration and care for the collection fund. The fund was enlarged by documentation of folklore clothing, home furnishings and the objects that represent the production of winners of the Holders of tradition folk crafts award. Main attention was given to the promotion of NIFC activity and the events organised, a magazine and web pages ([www.nulk.cz](http://www.nulk.cz); [www.lidovakultura.cz](http://www.lidovakultura.cz); [www.lidovaremesla.cz](http://www.lidovaremesla.cz)). NIFC participated in several promotion events ó tourism fair called *Region tour in Bmo*, the press conference *IFF*; information and promotional materials were regularly updated in the NIFC web sites.

Foreign NIFC activities mainly focused on cooperation with national sections; the Executive committee and the CIOFF committee. The cooperation with Slovakia regarded folklore festival in Myjava, the Ethnologic institute SAV, the National awareness centre in Bratislava and Ethnographic museum in Martin. In 2008 with financial aid of the MC the NIFC held an international creative workshop of children folklore music called šMuzi ky 2008ö, which took place from 8 - 12 October 2008 in Strážnice. The workshop theme was dedicated to the regional specifics of folk music in individual fields of music origin. NIFC cooperated with many museums, universities and scientific institutions in the CR and methodically and organisationally supports folklore companies and festivals. There is an extensive cooperation with the National information and advisory culture centre, the Czech Folklore Association, the Walachia Nature

Museum, the Czech Ethnic Society, the Institute of European Ethnology in Brno, the Ethnology institute of the Science Academy in Prague and in Brno, the Moravian Land Museum in Brno, the Association of Museums and Galleries. NIFC employees are active in various commissions, scientific, program and editorial commissions for example in the Czech UNESCO Commission, the National Committee for traditional folk culture, the MC grant commission, the CIOFF World Committee and the CIOFF Central European sector.

A large part of NIFC activity was dedicated to care for tangible and intangible monuments administrated by NIFC; 7 of them are cultural historical monuments and 45 hectares of park and greens. In the area of the Village Museum a new 900 metres fence of the Bata canal was built ; an entry gate with electric motor installed; changes of roof materials and other common maintenance of objects, gardens and vinyards was realised; more trees and bushes were planted. In the park area a total reconstruction of social facilities was done in the Bludník amphitheatre; non-barrier social facilities in the Castle amphitheatre was also put up; a maintenance of Bludník amphitheatre (250 metres) was done; and usual maintenance of other objects and park itself continued. The castle building had its roof reconstructed and the South Western wing was completely metal plated; moving of working offices was finished.

The MC did not resume cooperation of both resorts and continued solving mutual objectives following many other objectives stated by the Ministry of Culture´s new State cultural policy in 2009-2014 approved by governmental resolution no. 1452 of 19 November 2008.

## **Non-professional artistic activities**

### **Definition**

Non-professional artistic activities of children, youth and adults in more than two hundred years of existence as an organised public activity proved that they are an irreplaceable part of the Czech culture. Theatrical and artistic performances, vocal and instrumental music, dance of all kinds, fine ATS, photography and film production are independent activities publically accepted and approved as generally beneficial. Mainly for municipalities with under six thousand inhabitants, which are the prevalent type in the CR, these are the grounds of local culture. They are not performed as professional jobs hence do not represent the main income source. They are done as a leisure time activity, not in order to make a profit.

Although legislation does not differ between amateur and professional production, it is a traditional and internationally used classification (for example the main international non-governmental organizations gather amateur theatre activities in all continents; AITA/IATA even have the word šamateurõ in their titles). Both groups of creators have different motivation and organizational structure. Amateurs are actually not bound by anyone or anything, often they do not have any organizational backgrounds and have to take care of the performance of their artistic objectives including economic security and distribution by themselves. This individual area is complex, levels of which vary according to artistic ambitions, creativity and motivation. In some areas (for example film production) people with just secondary education are considered amateur producers, in others (for example drama theatre) the role of education as such is not important; professional actors, directors, scene designers can play anywhere; the only limitation is the fact that they cannot get any official awards at festivals.

A number of state cultural policies recognizes these activities as citizen activity only (collective departments help socialization, cooperation and mutual responsibility for the result) and

acknowledges their importance for society as education through art, as a certain barrier against snobbish or low culture "consumption" and the related deterioration of cultural values. The amateurs are the main part of understanding art recipients, for whom artistic contacts are a personal need. Five years applied research NIPOS (the importance of selected artistic activities in respect of forming child's personality during obligatory elementary schooling) proves that children that attend artistic interest groups (extra curricula activities) in one of the selected artistic areas (theatre, choir, scenic dance, folklore dance, fine arts) are better equipped in respect of their cultural capital compared to the standard population. As shown by the whole research there is an undeniably positive influence of collective artistic activities when forming a child's character and cherishing this activity helps them create a positive and creative attitude towards the art world and culture not only to preserve our fragile cultural heritage in future, but also and mainly for children themselves; artistic activities enrich them with a special and irreplaceable sensitivity and knowledge for their whole life.

### Quality area and organizational distribution

Contrary to advanced democratic states, where the main subjects of non-professional art are non-governmental non-profit organizations with state sphere of action getting a significant financial support from public resources (for example Germany, Austria, France, Holland and others), in the CR most state non-governmental organizations currently fall into two areas – that is folklore (Czech Folklore Association) and parquet dancing of children and youth (Czech and Moravian Dance Organizations). The Choir Union and the Czech Photography Association aim at getting a major representation now. In other areas there are either more of them (there are ten in the field of amateur theatre), which represents the necessity to coordinate activities, while the aim to establish a single centre failed (The Czech Amateur Theatre Organisation called "Matica eská") or there is only one area with limited options (for example the Association of Czech Brass Orchestras), or even none (artistic recitation). This is the result of breaking a tradition during the communist era as well as the continuing lack of people's enthusiasm to gather round. Functioning of such associations is financially limited today and often states cannot support their operation including human resources (for example in Germany the representatives are reimbursed similarly to state officials). The function of professional and coordination centre for non-professional artistic activities is performed by two state grant funded organizations: NIPOS (for most areas) and NIFC (for the field of traditional folk culture). They cooperate conceptionally and organisationally with protecting subjects in individual areas and in their advisory bodies there are respected professionals and creators. Similarly active state public professional centres exist in a number of European countries either as organisers of fairs, guarantors of higher or interest education, publishers of specialised professional literature, resolvers of VaV projects etc. (for example Kunstfactor in Holland is a publically beneficial organizations subsidised from the state budget, Népművelési intézet in Budapest, the MC grant funded organizations, Javni sklad za kulturne dejavnosti republike Slovenije in Ljubljana, funds subsidised from the state budget, department for culture in Croatia and the state citizen associations).

A characteristic feature is a variable representation of activities in individual Czech regions. That is due to traditions, demographic development especially after the Second World War and also a different development after November 1989. A large artistic background exists in Hradec Králové region, where due to cooperation of the regional grant funded organization IMPULS with citizen associations (for example East Bohemian free association of amateur theatre actors) most areas prosper, which can be documented by the number of artistic companies and

individuals performing at regional festivals and awards obtained at state level. The tradition in the field of puppetry and drama theatre, artistic recitation, film and photography the Pardubice region benefits most; moreover there is a regional methodical centre there (as part of a regional library). The situation is very good in the Moravia regions mainly due to dance and music folklore, non-professional musical activities such as choir singing, brass music (especially in South Moravia and Moravia-Silesia region); theatre, scenic dance of children and adults and fine art activities. South Moravia and Olomouc region are traditional centres of chamber and symphonic music. Western Bohemia is successful in the field of folklore, theatre and dancing too. It is a centre of brass music. Along with the chamber and symphonic music, dance folklore is also represented in the South Bohemia region. The Central Bohemia region is successful in the field of theatre, chamber and symphonic music. From a demographic point of view the former state border regions are still disadvantaged due to the Second World War and post war transportation of German inhabitants broke the traditional and living cultural activities. Currently several areas can still continue the traditions, for example in the Liberec region there are celebrities and active leading collectives that constitute live culture mainly in the field of scenic dance, choir singing, amateur theatre and photography. Ústí nad Labem region flourishes in the field of amateur theatre, choir singing and amateur film. In Prague the situation is more complicated because these activities don't play such an important role in the local culture and don't have much public support such as in other regions (for example small support of regional competition fairs). Looking at the traditions deep back in the history it is not surprising that the largest areas are amateur theatre with about three thousand companies and choir singing with about 1700 companies. The Czech folklore association amounts for over 10 thousand registered members (that is just for children and youth).

### Economic operation

Economic support for non-professional artistic activities is mainly based on two kinds of resources: the first and decisive are the public resources; the other is private resources (mainly the means of the people interested). Special purpose subsidies provide all three levels of public administration: municipalities, regions and the state. An insufficient allocation of financial means and various limited conditions create a problem in this area. The event organiser ought to guarantee its budget and a set structure months ahead of the event taking place despite for example in case of competition shows it is not certain how many companies will actually get registered and what resources will be available. Another problem is the fact that by the time of the event happening the organiser often hadn't received the subsidy or in some regions the subsidy was directly bound to accounting. That complicates the situation on the part of NGO organisers that are then forced to take great risks. In contrary to advanced democratic states the philanthropy is missing in the CR and sponsors and patrons of great societies such as banks, industrial companies etc. are still virtually non existent. It is extremely difficult to get them to support events even if they are the main sponsor because festivals and fairs cannot offer media attention including the public media.

### Education and further schooling education

After 2000 the interest in all types of education largely grew. The potential of state workshops and seminars in the framework of education in individual art areas has been completely implemented. There is an increased interest in further education of pedagogic head teachers (especially basic school teachers). For example there is already the fifth year of qualification

study at the Folklore Traditions School or the Choir Masters Club. In connection with qualification requirements following from the School Act there are issues of missing professional education of lecturers in the dancing department at elementary schools (day and distance high school education). A major opportunity to increase the role of art in the development of children and youth is an initiative movement called School Dancing, the objective of which is not to teach children how to dance but to use dancing similarly to theatre or creative drama in their personal development. As shown in a five year research project, children's engagement in some of the collective artistic area has a very beneficial effects at children's "habitudo. More artistic education in the curriculum is definitely desirable.

### Development tendencies and their evaluation

Non-professional artistic activities currently report a certain increase due to tradition and increasing standard of life and surely also due to large public support on the part of the state as well as the regions, towns and municipalities. For example children dance activities at Elementary music schools or under different professional leadership (basic schools, leisure facilities etc.) are attended by almost 27 thousand children in the Czech Republic. Another example is the field of artistic photography where adults (that is around 12 000 amateur photographers) gather in the framework of many small autonomous photo clubs that communicate based on personal contacts and often in the framework of international cooperation. The development of non-professional art requires building on or changes to current legislative organizational structure (especially the possibility to meet up for the youth); further quality professional preparation including further education of pedagogists and artistic leaders and finally enlargement of international cooperation.

### Fairs and festivals

Various areas of non-professional artistic activities of children, youth and adults are presented in various ways. The core of them is a system of competitive fairs, for choir singing of adults, photography, brass, chamber and symphonic music. That meant that the state area fair creates along with its regional levels a single structure and the company or individual interested in public presentation of an artwork can participate in one of the regional fairs, while the program of a state fairs consist of productions which were previously nominated (meaning a direct entry) or those that were recommended by regional lecture groups (based on a decision of a program committee of the state fair). For companies and individuals the system represents an active motivation, an opportunity for professional performance of works and fulfills the natural need to meet and communicate with others in the same area of interest. Regional levels significantly extend the opportunities for companies and individuals for presentation. For example in 2008 regional festivals of drama and music theatre put on about 130 performances at regional level of childrens choirs with a participation of almost 5 000 children singing in 173 choirs. The system of fairs is a Czech specific (in several areas ó theatre, film and photography it also applies in Slovakia) and it increased the quality of Czech non-professional art and brought international recognition. The importance of meetings and their results are also presented in the program of the prestigious International Festival of Choir Singing in Jihlava (IFCS Jihlava), which was extended by a category of choir competition and the photographic section of middle school artistic activities called Náchodská prima sezóna (Fine Season in Náchod) as a selection round for the state

amateur photography exhibition. Since 2009 there are two new competitions and state fairs for secondary school choirs and for young especially student theatre.

There are also areas with a different structure of a public presentation. As an example there is an adult singing choir, where in the CR there is a number of festivals and competitions of various organisers, and in the cases where their importance goes beyond the local regional area they can apply for an MC grant. Usually one of them is regarded as the prestigious one in each area. That position in the area of vocal music has for example the oldest one (52th IFCS Jihlava in 2009), which was also announced in the IFCM international calendar. Similar position in a dance and music folklore has got the IFF Strážnice organised by NIFC. Apart from that there are many international, specialised folklore festivals (according to the NIFC database there are more than a hundred of them).

The existence of a complex structure of fairs that has its peak for example in the area of amateur theatre at the festival called Jirásek's Hronov, does not limit activities of other organisers. Collaterally there are tens of various theatre festivals starting with the International Prague Apostrof MB, to meetings of friendly companies, thematic fairs etc. Those have their own director or producer that decide on the program. Their importance apart from local culture and theatre calendar mainly lies in the possibility of company or individual performance that increases the chance for a repeat performance and presents amateur art works to a wider audience. The art body in the area of its activity is an active element of aesthetic education in sense of art perception.

As for the number of festivals and fairs the Czech Republic is the promised land. For example in the CR there are annually 53 film festivals. The extent to which the festivals are beneficial for the artistic area reflects in many artistic areas; for example a state fair of children scenic dance changed the period from biennale to annual fair and significantly changed the members of lecturers regarding their age range; film production for adults was enlarged with a childrens section (since 2009 these will even be in two different places); the festival Mámek's Písek evolved from the young theatre show to an age unlimited show of experimental theatre, and from 2009 there will be a Czech and Slovak meeting of young theatre actors in Těmperk; growth of the number of competition fairs of traditional theatre enlarged the state fair and newly there is a concept of a state choir singing fair. Hundreds of people interested in festivals, competitions and educational events are a proof of general interest in non-professional art, the frequency of which undoubtedly reflects the national cultural identity.

### **Participation of the Ministry of Culture in non-professional artistic activities development**

A specific feature of a non-professional art is its limited possibility of public presentation often combined with a lack of need for it. The people involved can do just with a circle of their friends and fans; also they freely decide on their participation in fairs and festivals. In the field of amateur theatre there is for example a large group of village theatre that suffice only with one performance a year at their home stage. Church choirs sing only during the mass and liturgics ceremonies. In both instances there is no opportunity to check how the artistic body functions. Obviously that makes quantitative evaluation of their activities very difficult. Even the number of organizations is not a reliable data source nor is the content at the competition fairs. The system does not work in all areas (there are none in the area of childrens fine art production, photography, adult choirs, brass orchestras, chamber and symphonic bodies, adult folklore companies, pantomime and motion theatre); also here the assumption that each single region has

its own fair does not apply, and finally sometimes there are other levels that precede the competition fairs such as school, regional or pre-selection and the specific data of these are missing. Therefore it does not make sense to compare the regions individual years amongst them. Moreover in the monitored period only some childrens areas grew (film production as a new area and fine arts), others had only small variations. If we state a single year for individual areas (most often 2008), the data serves only for basic indications without any details.

As mentioned above, the support of non-professional art helps develop the cultural and social life of towns and municipalities in the whole of the CR and creates an important part of the Czech culture, and therefore a special attention is devoted to it on the part of RMCD. In this field there was a certain qualitative and quantitative change in the monitored period.

Non-professional artistic activities recorded a significant increase due to the traditions and increasing standard of life and surely due to general public support. State fairs that are organised on behalf of the Ministry of Culture (the most significant and unique festivals and fairs), same as selection fairs of above regional and regional importance, were an important motivation factor during the period of the traditional citizens cultural activities. They significantly stimulated its level that now has a high reputation in the European framework.

Support for local and regional culture on the part of the Ministry of Culture is realised through providing financial means for realisation of stimulating the above-regional cultural projects of various subjects through the grant selection procedure. The stress is still mainly on multi source financing of cultural projects. The proof is the increasingly intense cooperation with municipalities, towns and regions.

The MC participates through subsidies from the grant selection procedure of non-professional artistic activities in individual events so far to the extent of 5 to about 45 % of the total costs. Nevertheless the MC subsidy is essential and irreplaceable. The cultural development and activities of citizens became a valid supported public interest. It is also important because further increase of participants' shares, number of organizers (municipalities) and sponsors is unrealistic. But the support of regional offices cannot be automatically presumed. Supported non-professional artistic activities also create a strong network for prevention of pathological social behaviour amongst children and youth.

The priorities of state support are the following: educational events, creative seminars, childrens aesthetic activities with stress on preparation and education of leading children and youth collectives, events aimed at support of the National Program of Preparation for Aging, artistic activities of students and young people with stress on events supporting their creativity.

The Czech government by its resolution no. 1452 of 19<sup>th</sup> November 2008, the State Cultural Policy is obliged to regularly announce and support the grant program in the field. Culture is a sector that might play a crucial role in the next years regarding Czech society's development. The backbone of most of the areas of non-professional artistic activities of children, youth and adults is the system of competitive fairs.

In 2004 apart from its regular activity RMCD participated in preparation of an important MC objective, where the Czech Republic celebrated the anniversary of important Czech music composers, several prominent performers and music bodies. In relation to that and on the occasion of the Czech Republic accessing the European Union, the Ministry of Culture prepared an extraordinary program called the "Czech Music 2004" – irreplaceable part of the European

Culture and in compliance with the governmental resolution no. 643 of 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2003 the Program was open for support of public beneficial projects in the field of non-professional artistic activities. A total of 87 projects formed the program and the Commission supported 62 projects to the total amount of 3 100 000 CZK.

In 2008 ó 2009 the MC supported extraordinary projects to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of death of an important Czech composer, Bohuslav Martin (1890 ó 1959), in the framework of a selection grant procedure. In 2009 a total of 14 projects were supported and the allocated amount was 1 665 000 CZK. The MC grant funded organization NIPOS supported the events in 2008 and 2009 for the capital of Prague and received financial subsidy to amount of 1 235 000 CZK.

In 2004 ó 2009 there was a regular annual increase of the number of requests applying for subsidies from the state budget, as well as the number of agreed and provided subsidies and a related increase of volume of financial support given to the recipients. Comparing the allocated financial means in 2004 -2009 it is obvious that the amounts allocated for the field had an increasing tendency until 2009.

#### **Subsidies summary of a grant selection procedure for non-professional artistic activities**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocated</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Awarded</b>	<b>Registered</b>
2009	12 490 000	32 135 000	316	353
2009 - B. Martin	2 000 000 1 000 000- NIPOS	1 665 000	14 3	14 3
2008 - B. Martin	235 000 - NIPOS	235 000	2	2
2008	20 382 040	43 712 000	301	351
2007	16 525 260	32 523 000	271	356
2006	14 778 859	29 800 000	277	295
2005	13 068 000	26 700 000	230	286
2004	13 757 988	16 700 000	157	178
2004 - Czech Music	3 100 0000		62	87

#### **Subsidies summary of the Lower Chamber (LC) of the Czech Parliament**

Based on amendatory suggestions to agreed budgets the LC of the Czech Parliament provided through the MC to citizen associations subsidies for projects of non-professional artistic activities. The budgetary support and their purpose.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Allocated from LC</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	<b>Project</b>
2009	200 000	Civic association Kvítek, Hradec Králové	Traditional costumes
2008	0	---	---
2007	800 000	Children group Ostravi ka in Frýdek Místek	MFF

2006	1 000 000	Civic association RASTISLAV, Blansko	Activity, Historical renewal
2005	0	---	---
2004	500 000	South Bohemian folklore association, Ková ov	South Bohemian folklore

### National events

Amongst the most significant events in the field of non-professional artistic activities there are state fairs and festivals, which are announced on behalf of the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with municipalities, towns and regions. They operate based on a "citizen principle" meaning they are open to all companies that are interested in participating in a selection procedure based on previously given propositions. From the motivation point of view they represent the peak of companies and individuals activities and their participation is the proof of companies and individuals quality. They are the inspiration and a means to self-education in the area (traditionally they are accompanied by an educational program). Many of them have a long term tradition and are an irreplaceable part of the image of the towns and municipalities, as proven by their financial input. The most prestigious events of the kind are for example Jirásk v Hronov, the fair of amateur theatre, the International festival of choir singing in Jihlava, the International Festival of Big Brass Orchestras in Ostrava, the State fair of childrens theatre, puppetry and recital companies "Children scene" in Trutnov, "Loutká ská Chrudim", Folklore festival in Pardubice-Hradec Králové and many others. Also here the state financial subsidies increased from 2004.

### Subsidies summary - national events Non-professional artistic activities

Year	Allocated finances	Raised by	Number of projects	Real amounts
2009	5 490 000		22	
2008	6 000 000	415 000	22	6 415 000
2007	4 985 000	544 000	21	5 529 000
2006	4 700 000	320 000	19	5 020 000
2005	4 700 000	675 000	20	5 375 000
2004	4 700 000	622 000	16	5 322 000

### Awards in the field of non-professional artistic activities

Awards are presented according to the governmental resolution no. 5/2003, on awards in the sphere of culture, given by the Ministry of Culture as amended by the governmental resolution no. 98/2006. The awards in areas of interest artistic activities are the subject of § 13 and §14 of the resolution. In 2004 ó 2009 in the field of lifelong contribution in individual areas a total of 33 awards were presented. Each award is accompanied by a financial reward to the amount of 30 000 CZK until 2005 and since 2006 the financial reward increased to 50 000 CZK

**In 2004 the award holders were as follows:**

- Prof. PhD. Jan Čísa , CSc. - Award for non-professional theatre and literary activities  
Akad. soch. Věra Roeselová - Award for children aesthetic activities  
Jaroslav Doležal - Award for non-professional audiovisual and fine art activities  
Prof. PaedDr. Jiří Kolář - Award for non-professional music activities  
PhD. Jaroslav Tůma, CSc. - Award for development of traditional folk culture and folklore

**In 2005 the award holders were as follows:**

- Vlastimil Ondříček - Award for non-professional theatre and literary activities  
Karel Novotný - Award for non-professional audiovisual and fine art activities  
Ivo Štěrba - Award for children aesthetic activities  
Josef Refný - Award for development of traditional folk culture and folklore  
PhD. Jaroslava Modrochová - Award for non-professional music activities

**In 2006 the award holders were as follows:**

- PhD. Věra Zlámalová - Award for non-professional theatre and literary activities  
Ing. Ladislav Rosík - Award for non-professional audiovisual and fine art activities  
Hana Budínská - Award for children aesthetic activities  
Miloslav Brtník - Award for development of traditional folk culture and folklore  
VDO Zlín - Award for non-professional music activities  
Jan Schmidt - Award for non-professional dance activities

**In 2007 the award holders were as follows:**

- Jan Merta - Award for non-professional theatre and literary activities  
Ing. František Jireš - Award for non-professional audiovisual and fine art activities  
Dana Fídimalová - Award for children artistic activities  
Zdeněk Bláha - Award for development of traditional folk culture and folklore  
Václav Mazánek - Award for non-professional music activities  
not presented - Award for non-professional dance activities

**In 2008 the award holders were as follows:**

- Rudolf Felzmann - Award for non-professional theatre and literary activities  
František Dostál - Award for non-professional audiovisual and fine art activities  
Pavla Jeníková - Award for children aesthetic activities  
PhD. Josef Janáček , CSc. - Award for development of traditional folk culture and folklore  
Doc. Mgr. Jan Maria Dobrodinský - Award for non-professional music activities  
Marcela Látalová - Award for non-professional dance activities

**In 2009 the award holders were as follows:**

- Luděk Richter - Award for non-professional theatre and literary activities  
Bohumil Kheil - Award for non-professional audiovisual and fine art activities  
Alois Motýl - Award for children aesthetic activities  
Daniela Stavlová - Award for development of traditional folk culture and folklore

Blanka echová	- Award for non-professional music activities
Jiřina Má elová	- Award for non-professional dance activities

### **Foreign contacts in the field of non-professional artistic activities**

The Czech Republic remains in close contact with other countries in the field non-professional art; lecturers, judges, seminars and delegates are sent to international non-governmental organizations and companies to perform and host individuals and artistic bodies at the Czech events. Public support of foreign contacts is secured on two levels.

The Ministry of Culture in the form of public competitive procedure supports the participation of artistic bodies in prestigious events abroad. NIPOS supports its grant funded organizations through a selection procedure by sending out individuals and hosting others back at the Czech state fairs. The amount (in the given period 250 thousand CZK, in 2009 450 thousand CZK) is purpose defined in the budget. NIPOS cooperates with the Czech centres through the ARTAMA department and with international non-governmental organizations and professional councils. A part of its international agenda is also cooperation during selection of foreign hosting bodies, lecturers and advisors at selected state fairs and festivals and a cooperation with subjects in other countries (European service centre for amateur theatre in Lingen, member subjects called ECuCo /Estonia, Croatia, Hungary, Rumania, Slovakia and Slovenia/, the National Awareness Centre in Bratislava, Kunstfactor in Utrecht and others. The second level of public support for foreign contacts is secured by self administrative bodies of the regions and municipalities.

The CR is represented in the following non-governmental organisations operating in non-professional art areas: AITA/IATA /amateur theatre/, CISM /non-professional brass orchestras/, CIOFF /folklore festivals/, UNICA /non-professional film production/, and through the national centres active under NIPOS or NULK, IFCM /festivals of choir singing/, IOV /traditional folk culture/, FIAP /photography/, separate membership of many subjects, ASSITEJ /children theatre/, UNIMA /puppet theatre/ (national centres active under AITI).

An intense international cooperation was established in almost all areas of non-professional artistic activities. Czech companies as well as individual artists regularly participate in prestigious international fairs and competitions and a number of Czech festivals are enlarging their scope of activities and obtaining an international reputation. The list of international success of all Czech non-professional artists abroad and at international festivals in the CR is long; to name at least some of them; the area of childrens theatre in past years celebrated international success: the company KUK! at the basic music school Biskupská in Prague 1 under the lead of Ivana Sobková successfully represented the Czech Republic in 2007 at the international festival of Dandelion in Sisak in Croatia performing the play "War with the Newts" and in 2008 the World festival of children theatre in Moscow performed "Silent Movie". One of the significant Czech children companies, HOP-HOP (basic music school in Ostrov led by Irena Konývková), in 2004 - 2008 participated repeatedly and with a great success in international festivals in Stollberg in Germany, in Italian Brixen (Hollawind), in Turgi in Switzerland and Baden near Vienna. One of the most significant childrens companies in Slovakia - Childrens theatre studio "Ochotní ek" in Culture House in Púchov (led by Peter Hudák) participated in the 34<sup>th</sup> state fair of Childrens Scene in 2005 performing two plays "On Monday I will go with you" and "He, She and the Man in Black".

Close cooperation with the organisers of foreign festivals can be found in the area of dramatic theatre of youth and adults. Amongst others to name one there is the V.A.D. Kladno company

that in 2007 participated in the student theatre festival New Vision in Petrograd performing *Capricious summer*, the company SPODINA Pilsner performed in the International theatre festival in Korean Masan, the company Geisslers Hofcomedianen participated in the Festival of Middle European section AITA/IATA in Kazincbarcika in Hungary (2008), the theatre studio of Dagmar Theatre in Karlovy Vary performed in the International Festival of Children and Youth in Austrian Rudolfstadt the play *If There Was The Skies*. Czech companies traditionally host also in the Scenic Harvest in Slovak Martin (for example in 2008 the company Jirásek from eská Lípa performed the Pension) etc.

A state multi genre art fair with a foreign participation called Jirásk v Hronov hosted a number of foreign companies. In 2006 there were companies from Slovakia and Holland, in 2007 Croatian and Slovakian companies, in 2008 Austrian companies (Theatre Holzhausen), Dutch companies (DS KROV Breda) and traditionally also Slovakian companies (amongst others the šA Theatre, the SHANTI Theatre). In all instances the performances were internationally recognised and selected by the members of the Czech Centre AITA/IATA at festivals abroad. The only international festival of independent and amateur theatres in the CR called APOSTROF hosted companies from Hungary (DS Kompánia), Italy (Freies Theater Bolzen), Armenia (E. Elbakyan Th), Mexico (Teatro Carpa Carlos Ancira) and the South Korea (ART-3 Theatre).

Traditionally high level Czech music choirs are presented at international fairs and festivals; for example Girls choir SPg<sup>TM</sup>Krom ífl was awarded 1<sup>st</sup> place in the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Choir Olympics in Bremen (2004), in the 4<sup>th</sup> Choir Olympics in China (2006) and 3<sup>rd</sup> place in the International Festival of Music Choirs and Folklore Companies in Cantonigros (Spain, 2007). Foerster Chamber Singing Association (woman choir) was the absolute winner of the international competition of F. Schubert in Vienna (2006, Austria ó two first places) and three first places in the international competition in Venezia Musica in Venice (2008). Choir Canticum Novum won 3<sup>rd</sup> place in category of mixed choirs in XXV. Annual International Choir Festival in Cantonigros(Spain) in 2007.

The Czech Republic hosts important foreign choirs: Swedish St. Jacobs Chamber Choir (in the framework of FSU Jihlava 2005), Slovakian Apollo choir and English Voices8 choir (both of them participated in FSU Jihlava 2006), Estonian Seltsi Segakoor and Hungarian Monteverdi Choir (FSU Jihlava 2007), <sup>TM</sup>le-ki akademski pevski zbor Velenje from Slovenia, Musica Viva Pozna from Poland and Parahyangan Catholic University Choir from Indonesia (all participated in FSU Jihlava 2008).

Czech childrens singing choirs are amongst the European top and annually celebrate success in many foreign festivals and competitions. For example the childrens choir Severá ek from Liberec performed in Pärn (Estonia), Halle (Germany) and elsewhere; Kühn Childrens Choir in festivals in Mexico; Ondrá-ek choir from Nový Ji ín participated in festivals in PICARDIE (France, 2008), Montreux (Switzerland, 2008), Valletta (Malta, 2007), Sommacampagni (Italy, 2004) and others; the music choir Cantica from Zlín at international music festivals in Eisteddfod Llangollen (Llangollen, GB) and others; the Jitro choir from Hradec Králové participated in the 4<sup>th</sup> World Choir Games (2006 -Xiamen, CHN), the Kantiléna music choir from Brno participated in the International Festival of Youth (2006, Neerpelt, BE) and the World Choir Games (2008, Graz, Austria); the Motýli choir from <sup>TM</sup>perk participated in the festival of Fröhlich Sein und Singen (2004, Halle, Germany), Prague Kantiléna Festival of IN CANTO SUL GARDA (2007, Riva del Garda, Italy) and others. Many other companies annually celebrate success mainly in festivals in Neerpelt (Belgium), Llangollen (Wales), Cantonigors and Tolosa (Spain) or Tours (France).

In the field of chamber and symphonic music the Czech Republic was represented by the Benda chamber orchestra at the prestigious international festival of chamber music MOZARTissimo in Madrid and the Croatian festival called Hvar Cultural Summer. In the Czech Republic annually there are a number of international festivals of chamber and symphonic music; for example in 2004 (the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of A. Dvořák) an international music festival Meeting of non-professional orchestras presenting works of UNESCO honourees L. Janáček and A. Dvořák in Olomouc and many others, for example festivals in Jihlava and Nymburk. The flute company SYRINX in 2004 performed at the Czech and Slovakian amateur artistic production in Lány in the framework of the Month of Czech and Slovak Cultural Solidarity.

Prominent Czech and Moravian folklore companies regularly participate at prestigious festivals organised by CIOFF (Conseil International des Organisations de Festivals de Folklore et d'Arts Traditionnels) all around the world.

It is necessary to mention that any public acceptance of a Czech body abroad is considered a success because they are entering a massive international competition and have to fulfil a number of conditions. In the music areas they are obliged to play a mandatory composition, in the theatre area only performances within a certain time limit are accepted (90 minutes max.) and with a limitation regarding the number of actors (maximum of 12 including technicians). The world festivals (for example Mondial Du Theatre Monaco, once every four years) have other restrictions, such as for example a proportionate representation of continents and regions. As a result the Czech amateur theatre participated last in 1998. Even despite a diplomatic initiative (lobbying) or executive representation in AITA/IATA. The fact that there are only a few events with international dimension in several areas in the CR (for example in amateur theatre) is negatively perceived abroad. What is missing are mainly the financial resources including sponsors; also the amount of Czech companies that apply for participation in the Czech festivals often consider foreign companies as unwelcome competition. The only exception is the warm welcome for the Slovakian guests.

Table 6 summary of projects including the amounts provided from the MC budget in 2004 to 2009

2004	1 549 200	43 projects
2005	1 516 813	39 projects
2006	2 500 000	42 projects
2007	3 028 000	52 projects
2008	3 624 000	48 projects
2009	1 900 000	44 projects

Expended public financial means are mainly being returned through the success that the non-professional subjects traditionally accomplish abroad.

The level of companies sent abroad also corresponds to festival organisers' interest in their participation in the next years. The support of foreign contacts in the field of non-professional art enables companies to get not only new contacts and to gain experience with a different audience to the home environment, but it also has an irreplaceable role for raising awareness about Czech regional and national culture in the field of non-professional art.

## **AREA OF TRADITIONAL FOLK CULTURE**

In the field the Ministry of Culture (hereafter the MC) established a grant funded organisation NIFC in Strážnice that in cooperation with RMCD coordinates the care for this important field of culture at the state level. This activity is already described at the beginning of the whole document.

In the field of care for traditional folk culture there was a major shift in the monitored period. In 2003 the Czech government passed the resolution no. 571/2003 on a middle-term Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the CR (hereafter the Concept), which is applicable until the end of 2010. Apart from the MC the Concept is fulfilled mainly by the National Institute of Folk Culture in Strážnice (hereafter NIFC) and regional self administration through its regional authorised professional offices. As of 1<sup>st</sup> January 2004 NIFC was authorised to act as the National professional centre that performs information, educational and methodological services for documentation and care for traditional folk culture, to organise specialised training for volunteer and professional employees in the department, especially in relation to authorised professional offices that perform similar services in the regions. In 2004 the regional self administration comprised of 13 offices, and in 2005 only one office. In 2008 the professional office was founded by the Prague City Hall. Today the professional office is in operation in all Czech regions.

The MC issued a methodical recommendation for the activity of regional offices.

Based on the Concept the minister of culture established the National Committee for Traditional Folk Culture as an advisory initiative and coordination body; the MC regulatory body in the field of traditional folk culture on the state level. There are professionals in the field of ethnology, art history, aesthetics, architecture, technique, employees in the field of education and public awareness, media and relevant citizen associations. Its mission is to provide counselling and consultations in relation to care for traditional folk culture and heritage. NIFC director is established its ex offio member; the employees then prepare a number of issues on the agenda list.

The project called 'Holders of tradition folk crafts', which the MC announced in 2001, is successfully being realised, and its objective is to support preservation of traditional craft technologies, their documentation and handing them over to the holders. Presentation of the title is the Czech version of the UNESCO project called the 'Living Human Treasure'. The title is awarded on the occasion of the National Opening of the European Heritage Days according to the governmental resolution no. 5/2003 Coll. on Awards in the Sphere of Culture presented by the Ministry of Culture, as amended by the governmental resolution no. 98/2006 Coll. realised by the order of the minister no. 13/2003. The legislation aimed at fulfilling the MC regulation § 49 par. 6 on budgetary rules (Act no. 218/2000 Coll.), according to which financial means from the state budget can be used only according to the legal regulations directives. The title includes the diploma and a remuneration to the amount of 50 000,- CZK.

The list of titles for folk craftsmen presented by the Czech minister of culture:

### **The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts in 2004**

František Joch, Strážnice ó folk blueprint

Ľefan Kanalo-, Ostrava ó gouged wood

Ji í My-ka, Hlinsko ó hatchet craft

Jarmila Oharková, Ti-nov ó handmade weaving

### **The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts in 2005**

Josef Janulík, Josefov ó production of folk shoes

Ji í Smejkal, Zub í ó birch production

Drahomír Smejkal, Jihlava ó handmade production of raspers and graters

### **The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts in 2006**

Josef Hruška, Valašské Meziříčí ó traditional smithery

Ludmila Koišová, Vnorovy ó production of figurines made of corn leaves

Dana Ptáková, Morkovice ó work with osier

Jaroslav Sucháček (senior), Lhota u Vsetína ó handmade production of sharpening stones

Miloslava Zatloukalová, Brodek u Konice ó work with phloem and straw

### **The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts in 2007**

František Turek, Kostice ó production of costume shoes

Iveta Dandová, Mnichovo Hradiště ó products made of reed-mace

Hana Buchtelová, Malá Vrbka ó handmade weaving using weaving loom

Rozálie Blafková, Osvětimany ó products made of corn leaves

Blanka Mikolajková, Rofnov pod Radhoštěm ó weaving in ökrosienkaö frame

### **The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts in 2008**

Pavel Šíp, Zub í ó production of music instruments

Ludmila Dominová, Hluboká nad Vltavou ó embroidery of fish scales

Eva Minksová, Velká nad Veličkou ó embroidery from Horácko area

František Pavlica, Hroznová Lhota ó production and manufacture of straw thatching

Marie Skreřínová, Zlechov ó production of textile flowers and wreaths

### **The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts in 2009**

Bořena Habartová, Uherské Hradiště ó production of male folk costumes

František Mikyška, Kojetín-Petrovice u Sedlčan ó hatchet craft production

Karel Hanák, Hodonín ó ceramic products called ůhabánské fajánsö

Ladislav Chládek, Výprachtice ó production of toys cut out of rough-turned block

Vít Kašpařík, Velké Karlovice ó musical instrument production

The title presentation was accompanied by an artwork exhibition of all current title holders. NIFC gradually prepared exhibitions in Táboř, Chrudim, Jiřín, Uherské Hradiště and eské Budjovice. In 2009 the titles were presented and artwork exhibition installed in the former Augustinian cloister in Terebník.

In 2003 NIFC organised a large exhibition called ůFolk crafts and folk artistic production in the Czech Republicö, which was presented by two exhibition seasons in Stráňnice. Apart from the title holders also other significant craftsmen were represented. In 2005 it was transported to Uherské Hradiště, where it was made available to the general public under the name ůFolk artistic production in the Czech Republicö. In autumn that year the exhibition moved to Telč, where it was installed under the name ůHolders of folk crafts, customs and songs traditionsö. As the title shows, the exhibition was accompanied by samples of folk traditions typical for the region. In 2006 the exhibition moved to Jiřín and further to Zlín. It was always accompanied by a

presentation of a number of title holders as well as the local craftsmen and by various folklore events.

The National Institute of Folk Culture in Strážnice in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture on the occasion of the Czech presidency of the EU Council suggested organising an exhibition called HOMO FABER in the UNESCO seat in Paris, presenting the Czech national version of the UNESCO system called "Living Human Treasure" to the international public that is established in the CR under the name the Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts. The objective was completed and the exhibition presented during 18 to 25 February 2009. The exhibition was designed as a mobile one and it was then transported from Paris to the Letohrádek Kinských Museum in Prague (Ethnical department of the National Historical Museum); that was its Czech premiere during April to July 2009.

In 2008-2009 the MC supported a creation of the "Homo Faber" exhibitions presenting traditional folk artistic craft production that was exhibited in the UNESCO headquarters in Paris during the Czech EU presidency to the amount of over two million CZK.

An exceptionally successful exhibition that took place under a special circumstances (EU presidency and the CR accession to Convention on the Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage) favourably represented the Czech Republic abroad. It confirmed that the choice of the theme was optimal in respect of an international trend heading towards effective protection of intangible cultural heritage and in the context of general efforts on preservation of world cultural diversity.

There is a shortened version of the publication "The Upholder of the Tradition of Folk Crafts" especially for the exhibition in Czech-English and Czech-French language versions and also a DVD "Upholders of the Tradition of Folk Crafts I", a film documentary that covers works of all appreciated craftsmen so far. The DVD was made about the project "Folk crafts and folk artistic production in the CR" in five language versions and also contains information on the title, system of care, trade mark and project authors.

In connection with exhibitions evaluation it is necessary to mention that the UNESCO system the "Living Human Treasure" is currently little known (especially due to the newly established rules for realisation of the Convention on Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage and concentration of interest to the newly developed Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity) and it appears that the realisation of Czech exhibitions helped liven up interest in the world system in a way. The UNESCO headquarters benefited from the exhibition since it opened itself to the world through a new type of event, which brought more attention from the general public and an increase of visitors' rate. In comparison to other currently open exhibitions in the UNESCO headquarters there were live performances of several crafts by the title awardees themselves - the Upholders of the Tradition of Folk Crafts (Iveta Dandová - products made of reed-mace, Petr Stoklasa - cleft timber products (doves), Jaroslav Sucháček - handmade production of sharpening stones, Blanka Mikolajková - "krosienka" frame weaving, Zdeněk Bukáček - production of rough-turned toys).

Another important milestone in the field of care for traditional folk culture was the Czech accession to the Convention on the Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage (hereafter the "Convention") in 2009. The convention was agreed on the 32<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the UNESCO General Conference on 17 October 2003 in Paris and came into effect on 20 April 2006. The CR became a contractual part of the Convention on 18 May 2009.

It is necessary to emphasise that the Czech Republic was the initiator of the above mentioned Convention. Its necessity was discussed during various NIFC meetings. Only in 2006 the MC and the Institute started working together on analysing the Czech accession to the Convention. In 2007 a draft of the CR accession to the Convention was approved by the MC headquarters and after by the government. During 2008 a ratification process continued in both chambers of the Czech Parliament. In December the Czech president signed and agreed to it. In February 2009 ratification documents were stored in the UNESCO depository in Paris. The Czech accession to the Convention came into effect on 18 May 2009 and since then the Convention has had the same legal force as legal acts in the Czech Republic.

Czech accession to the Convention and participation in the international preparation and adoption of the rules for preservation of intangible cultural heritage are in the view of the Czech Republic's own extensive intangible cultural heritage necessary and favourable at the same time. Convention accession became a practical expression of state efforts to preserve and support a very particular field of national intangible heritage, which is a very important move as perceived in the framework of gradual European globalization. The results of the Czech Republic's accession are mainly the following:

- Application of the protection provided according to the Convention to intangible cultural heritage in the Czech Republic territory;
- Participation in the international cooperation;
- Enhancement of international prestige of the Czech Republic and its cultural heritage;
- The chance to nominate the most significant manifestations of intangible traditional culture to get listed in the international Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, which was established by the Convention (currently the CR contributed with the dance called šlovácký verbu kô; in August 2009 the nominations were presented for village ōmasopustö and mask carnival in Hlinecko area; the 2010 nomination is for the Ride of Kings in the Slovácko area), to promote the villages and micro regions that aim at enhancing their identity;
- support of tourism in locations where there are already enlisted properties or those nominated for being enlisted in the Representative List.

By adoption of the Convention, the CR obtained a new legal regulation for protection of intangible cultural heritage in the territory. The Convention became a part of law system and other resort regulations are based on the Convention securing its implementation.

NIFC significantly participated in the document preparations for the nominations to the UNESCO list. The participation of NIFC representatives in the General Assembly of the contractual parties of the Convention on Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage and debates of the International Committee for Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Paris, Istanbul, Sophia and Algeria was also of a very high importance.

In connection with works related to the Czech accession to the UNESCO Convention, a National List of extraordinary valuable intangible manifestations of traditional folk culture was started. The directive of the minister of culture no. 41/2008 of 22 December 2008 established the List of Intangible Heritage of Traditional and Czech Folk Culture. As for the procedure part the following documents were issued: RMCD methodical regulation regarding the List of Intangible Heritage of Traditional and Folk Czech Culture no. 3161/2009 of 18 March 2009 and the Appendix to the methodical regulation no. 4842/2009 of 16 April 2009.

On 16 May 2009 based on the above mentioned regulations the following items became part of the List of Intangible Heritage of Traditional and Folk Czech Culture:

- 1) a traditional dance called Šlovácký verbu k
- 2) Village Šmasopust and mask carnival in Hlinecko area
- 3) Rides of Kings in the Slovácko area
- 4) Hawking Š art of birds of prey, their protection and training

In 2004 NIFC finished several years of preparation of the draft for proclaiming the cultural phenomenon Šlovácký verbu k Š a masterpiece of verbal and intangible heritage of humanity. A large nomination document was handed over to the UNESCO secretariat in Paris. After discussions on 25 November 2005 Šlovácký verbu k was listed by the UNESCO general director, the first Czech item in the World List of Intangible Cultural Heritage Humanity. In 2009 the work started in relation to nomination documentation for ŠMasopust masks and carnival in Hlinecko area Š and for the ŠRides of Kings in the Slovácko area Š. In close relation there were working discussions of the representatives of NIFC, the MC, authorised regional offices and heads of the related municipalities in VI nov and Hlinsko. For the nomination of ŠMasopust masks and carnivals in Hlinecko area Š NIFC produced a film documentation of the unique phenomenon. NIFC continually provided consultations and gave suggestions to the prepared materials. All the time they were also carrying out research and documentation for the ŠRides of Kings in the Slovácko area Š. Special attention was given to municipalities in VI nov, Hluk, Kunovice and Skoronice.

After enlisting Šlovácký verbu k amongst the masterpieces of verbal and intangible heritage of humanity in 2007 objectives in relation to the action plan (management plan) called ŠŠlovácký verbu k Š living tradition Š were realised. Nomination text was published under the name ŠŠlovácký verbu k Š in a Czech-English version as a methodological aid. A group of lecturers and specialists in Šlovácký verbu k were established. There was a continual dance documentation and a material fund on the dance was created. Also competitions in verbu k dance were organised accompanied by seminars. In NIFC a working debate of the Institute workers and the group of lecturers and specialists in Šlovácký verbu k took place with the heads of the municipalities in Hor ácko and Stráfnicko areas, where the micro regions representatives were presented the UNESCO project of masterpieces of verbal and intangible heritage of humanity, the Convention on Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage, and the obligations that the CR had signed up for by adoption of the Convention and where a significant position is prescribed to the respective heads of regional and town offices. Similar meetings took place also in Uherský Ostroh with the majors of Ostrofsko micro regions, eastern Slovácko and the town of Uherský Brod. Discussions with the representatives of Podluffí micro region took place in 2008 in Nový Poddvorov and with the representatives of Nový Dv r micro region in Kostelec na Kyjovsku. At the beginning of 2009 a similar meeting was held in Staré M sto in the areas of Starom stsko and Uherskohradi- sko.

In 10 Š 11 June 2005 the NIFC in cooperation with the MC and under the auspices of the Czech UNESCO Commission organised the International Council of Central and Eastern European Countries on National Policies aimed at preservation and support of traditional folk culture as an important part of intangible cultural heritage. The preparation of the meeting began in 2004 and it was supported by a UNESCO grant as well. 18 states participated in it; 13 states were present and others sent filled in questionnaires along with the UNESCO secretariat. A contribution summary was issued after the Conference. The negotiation and discussion results were then used especially

to strengthen strategic tools that might contribute towards the care for various manifestations of traditional folk culture and creation of national registers of the most important phenomena in the field of the traditional folk culture.

In 2007 a UNESCO grant for the period 2008 ó 2009 called řRegulations of preparation of action plan of the intangible cultural heritage preservationř was processed. On 17 ó 20 September, 2009 the NIFC is organising the řInternational Council ó Regulations of preparation of action plan of the intangible cultural heritage preservationř; the purpose of the debates is to find answers to the questions regarding the ideal management plan, that is the complex of effective regulations regarding the protection of intangible cultural heritage.

In the field of research and development the NIFC successfully completed a finished research objective in 1999 - 2003 called řResearch into tangible and intangible cultural heritage in the area of traditional folk culture and folkloreř and began a new objective called the řChanges of traditional folk culture and its relations to tangible and intangible cultural heritage of humanityř, spread over 2004 - 2010. The research objective divides into two main areas: the Identification, documentation and presentation of folk culture manifestations and changes of folklore and folklore movement that consist of several partial objectives. The results of the objectives fulfilled and the research and development are regularly discussed by an internal group and at the level of the Ministry of Culture. Annually they are published in the NIFC reports and on the institute website ([www.nulk.cz](http://www.nulk.cz)).

In 2004 in the field of the concept fulfilment the NIFC activity mainly aimed at producing the Concept of Identification and documentation of traditional folk culture; the preparation of the status and the rules of procedure of the National Council for Traditional Folk Culture; the creation of registration cards regarding the list of traditional folk culture phenomena in the CR; the cooperation of the Institute and authorised regional offices; the presentation of the Concept to the professionals and general public; the creation of the website [www.lidovakultura.cz](http://www.lidovakultura.cz) and the creation of the background for fulfilment of the essential objectives. In 2005 the objectives were expanded for processing of the state list of institutions and organizations dealing with the issue of folk culture, creating a summary of regional events aiming at the preservation and presentation of traditional folk culture manifestations. In 2006 the accent was put on processing and publishing the document called the řIdentification and documentation of traditional folk culture phenomena in the Czech Republicř and the preparation of the 21<sup>st</sup> symposium in Strážnice called the řPresentation and media promotion of traditional folk cultureř. Research questionnaires regarding the issue of řFolkloreř, řEmployment and forms of livelihoodř were prepared and described in the final reports that were finished at the beginning of 2007 for the whole CR and its individual regions. The project further continued by questionnaires regarding the issues of řFolk religionř and řResidency, house and housingř. In 2008 a questionnaire called the řCustom traditionř was defined and in 2009 the issue was the řFolk alimentation, traffic, business, market and folk costumeř; in 2010 the issue will be the řSocial relations and fine art cultureř. The NIFC is obliged to fulfil a number of other objectives according to the organisations rules. The results of their work are available in NIFC annual reports and the Institute website ([www.nulk.cz](http://www.nulk.cz))

### **State support in the field of traditional folk culture**

In the system of grant support there have been positive changes in the field of traditional folk culture. Competitive proceedings of the Ministry of Culture, that have been announced since 2001 to support traditional folk crafts based on the governmental resolution no. 40/2001 (The

Cultural Policy) and the internationally recognised UNESCO document of 1989 the 'Recommendation for protection of traditional folk culture' with respect to fulfilling of the Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture in the Czech Republic, agreed by the governmental regulation no. 571/2003 in 2005 divided two separate categories and extended themes: 1) category A – the general selection grant procedure for various subjects, projects of which are aimed at protection of various areas of traditional folk culture, 2) category B – the selection grant procedure for regional professional offices regarding the care for traditional folk culture, authorised by regional offices based on the governmental resolution no. 571/2003.

Category A was designed especially for the projects aimed at documentation, identification and presentation of traditional folk culture features, special events in all fields of traditional folk culture, the presentation of folk craftsmen products, passing craft experience and skills to the exponents, creative workshops in craft areas, documentation and technology recording and publication of books regarding the issue.

Category B includes the support of projects in regional professional offices and other subjects activities which directly relate to the Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture.

### **Summary of the Ministry of Culture subsidies in support of traditional folk culture in 2003 – 2009**

	Category A		Category B	
Year	Number of projects	CZK in total	Number of projects	CZK in total
2003	35	2 645 000	0	0
2004	62	5 062 000	0	0
2005	45	2 269 000	24	3 193 000
2006	38	2 300 000	26	5 156 000
2007	51	3 604 000	26	3 969 000
2008	59	5 694 000	26	5 332 000
2009	35	2 800 000	26	5 800 000
<b>Total</b>		<b>24 374 000</b>		<b>23 450 000</b>

Apart from the special grant title there are other financial means in the field of traditional folk culture through the NIFC budget in Strážnice and more finances have been released in other grant titles (for example non-professional artistic activities or regional cultural events etc.).

### **Program of providing financial means for creative or study purposes in the field of non-professional art and traditional folk culture under ORNK, A two year program**

The governmental regulation CR no. 676 of 31 May 2006 was a basic concept material adopted for the art field – 'Concept of effective art support in 2007 – 2013'; its content follows the basic documents of the Ministry of Culture, the Cultural Policy of the CR. The middle term material appropriately adds the existing concept of other areas of culture, in the case of RMCD it is the 'Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture' (Czech governmental resolution no. 571 of 11 June 2003).

In 2006 the Act no. 2003 on various kinds of cultural support was passed.

All the documents stated a system of state support of physical entities, especially the authors or executive artists to create and produce authors' works and artistic performance, but also supporting other professional workers during artistic and professional production or getting experience and background material for other artistic, scientific and other activities in the sphere of culture.

In January 2008 the minister of culture issued the directive no.1/2008 on announcement and realisation of the Program of providing subsidies for creative or study purposes.

Since 2008, the RMCD according to the directive realises the Program of providing subsidies for creative or study purposes in the field of non-professional art and traditional folk culture.

The program differentiates between two kinds of scholarships:

- A creative scholarship for creative activity or a creative stay in the CR or abroad for six months up to two years with the possibility to extend by at least a year; its result is an artwork that will not be commercially used; an applicant is obliged to publish creative ways and methods;
- A study scholarship for a study stay in the length of at least one month at the important Czech or foreign artistic, scientific or other specialised offices including high schools and art schools or conservatories (not regarding the form of daily study, but one-off courses and similar educational programs), the result of which is getting experience and background materials for other artistic, scientific, educative or other professional activity, or rehearsing or producing art works.

Project summary related to the program of providing subsidies for creative or study purposes in the field of non-professional art and traditional folk culture 2008 ó 2009.

Three projects were subsidised.

Recipients of scholarship	project	Scholarship amount in CZK:
Hájek Tomáš, Ing.	Documentation of historical building and technical monuments for amateur theatre	1 500
Kalinová Karolína	Dance along	38 100
Cichá Irena	Grú in Beskydy beyond Olza and Wisla	40 000
<b>Total in 2008</b>		<b>79 600</b>

Recipients of scholarship	project	Scholarship amount in CZK:
Hájek Tomáš, Ing.	Documentation of historical building and technical monuments for amateur theatre	48 500
Kalinová Karolína	Dance along	56 200
Cichá Irena	Grú in Beskydy beyond Olza and Wisla	120 000
<b>Total in 2009</b>		<b>224 700</b>

Project summary related to the program of providing subsidies for creative or study purposes in the field of non-professional art and traditional folk culture 2009 ó 2010

A single project was subsidised :

Recipient of scholarship	Project	Scholarship amount in CZK:
Kubák Filip	Obermühle Tiefenbach - new fine art textile techniques and their practical application	51 644

### **Participation of persons with physical handicap and seniors in culture activities and cultural services**

The long term program objective of cultural activities supports persons with physical handicaps and seniors, through which the Ministry of Culture fulfils the šNational plan of equal opportunities for persons with physical handicap (Czech governmental resolution no. 256/1998) and the National program regarding the population aging issue in 2003 ó 2007 (Czech governmental resolution no. 485/2002) and in 2008 - 2012 (Czech governmental resolution no. 8/2008), is to support a long term systematic cultural work in organisations, where persons with physical handicaps or seniors are permanently living or attend them as a temporary stay; or to support cultural events, where persons with physical handicaps present their artistic activities for themselves or the general public.

The Ministry of Culture through the culture activities support of persons with physical handicaps co-creates space, where the persons with physical handicaps and seniors can satisfy their cultural requirements, realise their own production and purposefully spend free time. Most subsidies were in the framework of the program and were designed for citizen associations; less support was provided to non-profit organizations.

Culture and culture activities offer a valuable utilization of free time for persons with physical handicaps and seniors, they are a source of personal fulfilment and a chance to create social contacts, they contribute to prevention of social exclusion and isolation, to strengthen integration of persons with a physical handicap into society and create a chance to enhance belonging and inter generational contacts.

The Ministry of Culture supports projects aimed at utilization of the therapeutic function of culture to compensate disadvantages of people with a physical handicap, especially the following: art therapeutic programs for people with physical handicaps and risk groups of inhabitants; presentation of artistic production as a way to influence the general public; creation of professional artists with a physical handicap and seniors (for example in theatre companies and films); activities of persons with a physical handicap and seniors in amateur companies and workshops with the participation of professional artists and lecturers; artistic production of professional and non-professional artists for persons with a physical handicap and a long term ill persons in hospitals and institutes of social care; interest and educational activities of persons with a physical handicap in cultural areas in their leisure time; cultural activities of children and youth with a physical handicap aimed at self realisation, editorial activity (publications, audio and video); facilitation of communication amongst persons with handicaps and between them and the ōhealthyö population (audio books and magazines, films for visually impaired, translations of theatre performances, film subtitles) and a cultural approach to reducing information barriers and actual physical architectural barriers and other cultural events starting with large traditional fairs and festivals such as a pantomime parade of persons with and without aural handicaps called OTEV ENO, the international music festival of persons with physically handicapped children

called "Singing to the sun", the Festival Integration of Sun and festival WE BELONG TOGETHER (theatre, music and dance production of persons with a physical handicap), Dark blue festival (produced by visual impaired persons), SALVE CARITAS ó SALVE VITA (produced by musicians with a physical handicap) to daily artistic activities of persons with a physical handicap and seniors.

The subsidies recipients are physical and legal entities, where citizen associations prevail. These are associations whose mission and objectives are directed mainly to the social and health areas and culture is a part their activities. Only small ratios of all the association are devoted solely and exclusively to cultural (artistic) activities; mainly pantomime and movement theatre for aurally impaired persons should be mentioned.

In the framework of the grant selection procedure, the Ministry of Culture supported the research called the "Investigation into the Cultural Dimension of Senior Life", which was realised in compliance with the article VIII. The "National Program of Preparation for Aging in 2003 ó 2007" by the National Information and Advisory Centre for Culture (a grant funded organization established by the Ministry of Culture) in 2006 ó 2007 and it was financed beyond the framework of the usual organization expenses. It was a sociological investigation that worked with the population sample in selected Czech towns. The objective was to investigate the cultural requirements of seniors; to compare them with the cultural offer; to describe objective barriers that obstruct larger participation of older citizens in the cultural life of society. Beyond the investigation framework also opinions of the target group regarding its position in society and their life satisfaction were monitored. The final report was provided for further use also to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

The projects that especially deserve support on a national and international level in the cultural field in the areas of production and promotion of audio books for visually impaired persons, the production of subtitles for persons with aural handicap, pantomime and movement theatre for deaf persons and the utilization of artistic abilities of persons with physical handicaps especially children and youth. Amongst supported projects there were also projects aimed at improvement of availability of public and information libraries by applying technical organisation allowing persons with visual handicaps to access library funds and electronic information resources, as well as enlarging library funds with the Braille written literature and literature in large print specially for the blind persons using the K. E. Macan's library, and print for visually impaired persons and other citizen associations. A very important field is also the support for cultural activities of museums with the objective to ensure that persons with a limited ability of movement and orientation have easier access to standardised public services and exhibitions, for example through non-barrier entrances, the support of haptic exhibitions for persons with visual handicaps etc.

Another objective in the field of allowing persons with physical handicaps and seniors to access cultural activities and cultural services was to remove architectural and information barriers in the cultural organisations, and thus fulfil the National Development Program Mobility for All (the Czech governmental resolution no. 706/2004). It regards mainly the organizations directly managed by the Ministry of Culture and it is limited by the budget amount that is the state subsidy for grant supported organizations. For example the National Institute of the Folk Culture in Stráfnice in 2008 built a new non-barrier social organisation for persons in wheelchairs in the area of the castle amphitheatre. Through gradual modifications of the festival area and the Village Museum of south east Moravia both the areas are now non-barrier with the exemption of the castle building. The castle park serves the general public all year round as a recreational park for the inhabitants of and visitors to the town of Stráfnice and its surroundings. Architectural barriers

are removed usually during large object reconstructions, the majority of which are the objects under monumental care. In 2007 the National Monument Institute with financial support from the Ministry of Culture ran a project called the "List of Selected Intangible Cultural Heritage available for the visitors with limited ability of movement and orientation". The project resulted in a guide book called "How to conquer a castle. Monuments almost without barriers"; it was published at the end of 2007. It tracks selected cultural and national cultural heritage in the ownership of state, region, municipality and also privately owned from the point of requirements of the visitors with a limited ability of movement and orientation. Individual monuments are easily accessible by persons in wheelchairs. If the monument is not completely non-barrier it is clearly stated where the wheelchair person can get without other people's help and which places are completely inaccessible. Individual barriers are well described (number of steps, door width) and if possible a solution of how to overcome the barriers was suggested or (in cooperation with the monument administration) eluded. Further it informs on non-barrier toilets that are of essential importance; on technical facilities serving to removing barriers (lifts, ramps, platforms, and others); on access to the monument and parking possibilities. The summary of cultural events are attached that take place during summer in the monument and its surroundings although the tour around the monument is given by its natural character (for example a middle age castle which is intentionally built with barriers) inaccessible for people in wheelchairs. The guide also brings information for aurally impaired persons (guided tours in sign language or printed guide text), for visually impaired persons (if a tour of selected monuments is manageable in a tactile way) and persons with a physical handicap (in case the administration of monuments has prepared a simplified guide). In 2009 the Ministry of Culture supported the project "How to conquer a castle. Monuments almost without barriers – II. The List of Selected Intangible Cultural Heritage available for the visitors with a limited movement and orientation ability", a result of which is a guide with updated and new information.

Increasing social availability of public cultural services is also supported in the form of family entrance fees and a number of discounts for children and persons with physical handicap and seniors. The summary on discounts is updated twice a year and published all year round on the website of the Ministry of Culture.

### **Subsidies summary of culture activities for persons with physical handicap and seniors in the activity field of the Ministry of Culture**

Year	Total number of supported projects	Total amount of subsidies in CZK
2004	103	6 650 000
2005	104	5 902 000
2006	111	7 570 000
2007	122	8 375 692.20
2008	122	9 084 120
2009 (data by 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2009)	140	5 544 000

*Note:* Total amounts are the subsidies provided in the framework of the RMCD in the program in support of cultural activities of persons with a physical handicap and seniors.

### **Culture activities of national minorities**

The Ministry of Culture lately continued to support cultural activities of national minorities living in the Czech Republic in the form of an annual selection grant procedure. The support of listed activities is one of the high priorities. The basic principle of the Ministry of Culture approaching the national minorities is to create space where national minorities represented mainly by citizen associations could satisfy their cultural interests and needs.

In 2002 providing subsidies to national minorities was modified by governmental regulation no. 98 of 20 February 2002, which stipulates conditions and ways of providing subsidies from the state budget for the national minorities' activities and in support of Roma community integration. The most significant multiethnic events realised in the framework of the grant program is the festival "Silesian days" in Dolní Lomná in Třinec area organised by the League for the Advancement of Silesia. The International Folklore Festival in Strážnice organises a special program regarding national minorities living in the Czech Republic under the name "Domovina" every other year.

The organiser of another big international festival in Jablunkov "Jacks for the Children" an international childrens festival, was the Association of Members and Friends of the Jacks for the Children Folklore Ensemble (Sdružení členů a přátel folklorního souboru Jackové děti). In connection with multiethnic events there was also the Prague Heart of Nations international festival organised by the civic ETNICA Ethnic Association in Prague.

The Days of Slovak Culture in the Czech Republic took place in several venues and received great acceptance; the Days of Hungarian Culture took place in Prague, Brno, Ostrava and Teplice. The German minority annually meets at the Large Meeting of Folklore Art and Culture of the German minority and friends of all regions in the capital of Prague. The most important event of the Polish minority is the Gorolski Swiato, which takes place in Jablunkov annually for over six years by now. The World Roma Festival KHAMORO in Prague receives great public acceptance

Subsidies were provided to national minorities including Roma through the program for support of national minorities cultural activities. In support of the program for national minorities' cultural activities, projects of the Roma national minority with beyond regional scope of activity were accepted, as well as the projects with smaller scope in the framework of Roma community integration.

### **Summary of subsidies for national minorities cultural activities**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
(in thousands of CZK)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 256</b>	<b>10 193</b>	<b>9 539</b>	<b>9 545</b>	<b>9 960</b>	<b>10 045</b>

### **Roma community integration**

The support of the Roma national minority in the monitored years abides by the governmental documents and recommendations, which were in the view of the differences of the ethnic and specific forms of solution of the Roma community integration agreed in the previous period. There are especially the Czech government resolution no. 686 of 29 October 1997 regarding the Report on the Roma community situation in the CR; further the Czech government resolution no. 279 of 7 April 1999 on the Concept of governmental policy in respect of the Roma community;

the Czech governmental resolution no. 599 of 14 June 2000 regarding the Governmental concept for the field of the Roma community, facilitating their integration into society; the Czech government resolution no. 994 of 11 October 2000 on resolutions aiming at organisation of social and parliamentary discussion on relations modification between the majority society and the Roma minority; and the governmental resolution no. 122 of 21 February 2007, amending the governmental resolution no. 98/2002 Coll. of 20 February 2002, which stipulates the conditions and methods of providing subsidies from the state budget with respect to activities of the national minorities and to support the Roma community integration, as amended by the governmental resolution no. 262 of 11 May 2005. Since 2002 the Ministry of Culture has been regularly announcing an independent program in support of the Roma community integration. It is designed for the legal entities, which demonstrably organise activities for the benefit of the national minorities (especially the Roma community) at least once a year. Activities can be verified for example in form of final report, expert references, statement of an active secretary of the state administration or self administration, review, press cuttings or other. The projects supported in the framework of the program can aim at the following activities:

- artistic activities (theatres, museums, galleries, libraries, concerts, shows and festivals);
- cultural educational and educational activities (for example seminars, lectures and debates);
- scientific research in the field of the Roma culture, traditions and history;
- study and analysis of the Roma culture and traditions;
- documentation of the Roma culture;
- editorial activity (non-periodic publications);
- Multi ethnical cultural events (for example directed against negative manifestations of extremism, race and national hatred and xenophobia).

**Summary on amounts of financial means provided in the framework of a grant program called the Integration of Roma Community**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Amount in CZK</b>	2 244 127	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 309 000

**Support for integration of foreigners living in the CR**

A successful integration of foreigners with a permanent residency represents the best prevention of ethnic, national, religious or cultural conflicts that can arise as a result of immigration. Creating conditions for social consensus of the coexistence of home and foreign population is therefore very important. There are different ways to achieve such consensus, for example to inform the general public on issues of migration, on its positives and negatives, education in an intercultural communication, understanding the differences of other cultures and an awareness that all the various cultures of the communities living in the CR are enriching the whole society. The knowledge can help create a positive or neutral attitude towards foreigners, to prevent prejudice, racism and xenophobia. On the other hand the possibility to keep and develop their own cultures also increases the standard of life of foreigners in the CR and helps their faster adaptation to the new environment and life conditions.

Following the governmental resolution no. 1266 of 11 December 2000 on realisation of the Concept of the integration of foreigners living in the Czech Republic, a draft of the Concept of foreign integration in the Czech Republic and the governmental resolution no. 40 of 10 January 2001 updating the Strategy of Effective State Culture Support (The Cultural Policy) the Ministry of Culture announced a separate selection grant procedure in the integration program of foreigners living in the Czech Republic as of the beginning of 2001.

Subsidies in a separate support program of integration of foreigners living in the CR were devoted to the support of publically beneficial projects majorly contributing to prevention of extremism, racism and xenophobia, to spread cultural values, to protect human rights, to develop democracy and humanism, tolerance and harmonic coexistence in a multicultural society. The projects aimed at multi ethnic cultural events and cultural educational activities were supported aimed at supporting mutual understanding and relations between foreigners and the hosting society, to inform on culture, history and traditions of the the CR and countries of origins of foreigners (seminars, workshops and training), cultural and artistic activities of foreigners and the development of their own culture (theatre performances, concerts, fairs, exhibitions and festivals), television and radio broadcasting, cinematographic works, field of religion (activities, that increase general awareness and interest in the field of religion - concerts and festivals of spiritual music, lectures, seminars, exhibitions, ecumenical education, working with children and youth, common events for religious people of different beliefs, documentation and publication activities, studies on foreign integration from the cultural point of view (cultural habits, their preservation etc.). The recipients of subsidies were physical as well as legal entities.

By the governmental regulation no. 979 of 23 July 2008 the agenda connected to coordination of the realisation of the Concept of integration of foreigners in the CR was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs under the action scope of the Ministry of Interior. In 2009 a separate selection procedure in support of foreign integration was not announced; nevertheless the applicants for subsidies with the projects in the competence of the Ministry of Culture can still submit applications according to their projects nature in the framework of other selection grant procedures announced by individual departments at the Ministry of Culture.

### **Summary of subsidies in support of the program for integration of foreigners living in the Czech Republic**

2004	14	2 000 000
2005	16	800 000
2006	22	2 500 000
2007	22	2 500 000
2008	24	2 498 000

*Note:* total amounts of subsidies provided by the RMCD in the framework of separate support program of integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic.

### **Cultural interest non-artistic activities**

There was a further support of interest extra-artistic activities in the selection grant procedure announced for physical and legal entities, which secure concrete cultural activities in the region or municipality area. Most often these are the citizen associations registered in accordance with the Act no. 83/1990 Coll. on associating of citizens, as amended.

The objective of the selection grant procedure is to support and enlarge active forms of interest, educational and cultural ó non-artistic activities realised in the leisure time of all age groups aimed at long term activities. The projects devoted to third parties are given priority.

As for the content the selection grant procedure is aimed at the following:

- education of children, youth and adults through cultural activities;
- development of new and inspirational methods and forms of extracurricular education;
- projects aimed at life long education;
- composed cultural-educational activities, especially with ethic themes (mainly aimed at children and youth), preparation for partnership relations and family life, prevention of alcoholism, toxic mania, smoking, gambling, rioting, dependency on electronic games, AIDS ó primary prevention;
- cultural-educational activities for the unemployed and other risk groups.

#### **Summary of subsidies for interest, cultural and extra-artistic activities**

<b>year</b> (in thousands of CZK)	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>300</b>

#### **Support of regional cultural traditions**

In the framework of care for intangible cultural heritage, regarding the identity and memory of civic society in compliance with the Strategy of Effective State Culture Support the cultural activities in connection with important historical anniversaries of municipalities or towns, important anniversaries of cultural historical events or important anniversaries of significant celebrities in the sphere of culture are supported. Following the announcement of events or celebrities that come from the Czech countries and their becoming world UNESCO anniversaries also related cultural activities are supported by the grant program Support of Regional Cultural Traditions. In 2004 ó 2009 the program supported the total of 269 projects by non-capital subsidies from the state budget to the amount of 17 050 thousand CZK. Compared to the previous period (1999 ó 2003) the total number of supported projects increased by more than 100 %. Similar increase were noted in the total amount of subsidies provided in the monitored period. The most prestigious projects are mainly the cultural activities related for example to the anniversary of the writer Karel Klosterman (2008), the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Josef Lada (2007), the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Franti-ek Barto- (2005) and the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of birth of the music composer, Franti-ek Su-il (2004).

#### **Summary of subsidies in the Support program of regional cultural traditions (in thousands of CZK)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 071</b>	<b>2 356</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>6 123</b>	<b>2 200</b>

#### **Fields of research and development**

Based on the Act no. 130/2002 Coll. on support of research and development, and the related regulation and in the field of purposeful research and development the governmental resolution no. 461/2002 Coll. research objectives and purposeful projects in the field of traditional folk culture and the field of non-professional artistic activities are supported.

The content of projects and research objectives in the field of traditional folk culture are the identification, documentation and presentation of folk culture manifestations, changes of folklore and its movements, documentation of annual customs, folk celebrations, craft production, documentation of folk building, traditional folk culture and film production and evaluation of the role of the above mentioned and their importance in people's life, in the local, regional and national society. Research in the field of non-professional art aims at building the artistic talents of children, development of their creativity, playfulness and aesthetic attitude as such, it deals with the function of art as a protection against development of socio pathogenic effects.

**Interdepartmental Commission of the Ministry of Culture CR and MEYS CR for extracurricular childrens and youth artistic activities, art education and cultural heritage and artistic education.**

In 2000 - 2005 the advisory, coordination and consultation body of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports was established by the Interdepartmental Commission of the Ministry of Culture and MEYS for extracurricular children and youth artistic activities, art education and cultural heritage and artistic education. The Commission was founded on 4<sup>th</sup> October 2000 in compliance with the governmental regulation no. 401 of 28 April 1999 in relation to the "Strategy of Effective State Culture Support" (Cultural Policy). The Commission continued its activity also through other subordinated commissions: Commission A "Extracurricular childrens and youth aesthetic activities", Commission B "Art and cultural heritage education" and Commission C "Artistic and professional education", that took place four times a year.

During plenary meetings in December 2004 work of the Interdepartmental Commission in the past period was appreciated and based on the evaluation of its functioning so far the Ministry of Culture in agreement with the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports decided to cease the Commission activity in its original form. The Ministry of Culture came to the conclusion after a thorough analysis done in order to evaluate the Cultural Policy.

The four year activity of the Interdepartmental Commission proved that creating the advisory board with such an extent of activities was not the most desirable solution, because a major part of the problems the Commission dealt with was under the competence of MEYS. A permanent absence of the MEYS representatives and their lack of will to solve actual problems negatively influenced the overall activity of the Commission. MEYS' frequent excuse was the argument that the solution of concrete problems was not in their competence but up to the regions. In that connection the Head of the interdepartmental Commission send a written notification to the Deputy of the Head of Commission, PaedDr. J.Müllner, informing him on the unsatisfactory state of affairs. Despite promises of the Deputy of the Ministry of Education the situation did not changed for better at all. All in all, the initiative suggestions and requests came from the meetings of cultural representatives and because of a complete lack of interest on the part of MEYS no solutions were concluded in the end.

Despite the above listed problems in the activity of the Interdepartmental Commission an issue to what extent the work of the advisory body is meaningful under the current conditions and mainly

with respect to the generally negative attitude of MEYS came up. The Ministry of Culture unanimously agreed that if MEYS did not change its attitude towards the works of the Interdepartmental Commission, the Ministry of Culture would limit the overall scope of activities of the Interdepartmental Commission and would only aim at the problems of aesthetic activities of children and youth, as originally planned in 1999 before establishing the Interdepartmental Commission. During the period of function of the advisory board the subordinated Commission A aimed at the issue of extracurricular children and youth activities published a single document, MEYS regulation on organisation and financing of competitions and festivals. Unfortunately other suggestions and recommendations on the part of Commissions B and C that aimed inside the activities of MEYS itself were a failure. For example one of the issues was establishing a department of drama education into the Framework educational program for secondary general education or the necessity of amending the regulations on basic music schools and others.

As follows from the above mentioned there was an urgency to negotiate between the representatives of the Ministry of Culture headquarters and MEYS representatives to discuss further existence of the Interdepartmental Commission. In 2004 there was no solution, in 2005 after an agreement of the Head of the Ministry of Culture and the Head Deputy of MEYS with respect to the very small effect of all the meetings and the financial means spent, the Interdepartmental Commission was agreed to be terminated. With cooperation of both parties during the solution of common objectives, the Ministry of Culture did not resign, as follows from the many objectives, which the Ministry of Culture is obliged to deal with according to the new Cultural Policy for 2009-2014, approved by the governmental resolution no. 1452 of 19 November 2008.

## **5. Copyright Law Department**

JUDr. Pavel Zeman, director

### **Intellectual Property Rights Protection ó The Copyright Act**

#### **Updating of the Copyright Act in 2004 ó 2008**

After several decades of legitimacy of the Copyright Act of 1965 a new modern concept of the Copyright Act no. 121/2000 Coll. came into effect on 1st December 2000. The Act also reflected a new international amendment agreed on the grounds of the World Institute of Intellectual Ownership (WIPO/OMPI) in the form of two internet agreements by which the Copyright Act reacted to the new digital technologies. In the view of the fact that the Act was prepared with respect to the future accession of the Czech Republic to the European Union, it reflected also most of the existing binding European copyright directives. Acceptance of several European directives was not yet finished in 2000 therefore a following update of the Copyright Act that would finalize the implementation of the European regulations into our legal system was necessary. Apart from that, some parts of the Copyright Act needed to be amended or detailed so that variations from its interpretation were prevented. Therefore in 2004 the Ministry of Culture began to prepare an update of the Copyright Act.

At the beginning of 2005 independent from the preparations of the governmental amendment based on parliamentary initiative, an amendment of the Copyright Act no. 81/2005 Coll. was passed. It stipulated a main change, the exemption for operators of hotel and health facilities who were not obliged to pay fees to the television and radio providers based on the number of receivers placed in the rooms of all their facilities. From the beginning the exemption was perceived as controversial and the government repeatedly pointed out various discrepancies of the regulation in relationship to European and international copyrights. In connection to the regulation the European Commission started a legal procedure against the Czech Republic for breaching the directive no. 2001/29/ES as well as other relevant international obligations. At the same time the Spanish High Court made a suggestion to the European Court of Justice that started a legal procedure on the preliminary issue that should provide binding explanation of the issue regarding the rest of the EU member states. The Court finally issued a decision against the Czech government that consecutively led to the recent governmental update of the Copyright Act in 2008 (see below).

During 2005 works continued regarding "New Europe" that was passed in May 2006 under the no. 216/2006 Coll. The working title of the regulation expressed its main goal, that was the finalization of the implementation of the rest of the binding amendments, specifically the directive 2001/29/ES on the information society (especially the parts of Copyright Act amending exceptions and right restrictions), the directive no. 2001/84/ES on rights of the author regarding a reimbursement in case of repeated sale of artistic works originals and the directive no. 2004/48/ES on Intellectual Property Rights that was passed only in April 2004 and reflected mainly upon the parts of the Copyright Act regarding legitimate claims of the authors and other right holders in connection with breaching their rights protected by the Copyright Act. Further the amendment stipulated several changes regarding collective rights administration, for example increasing the power of the supervision of the Ministry of Culture with respect to the collective administrators. The new Copyright Act directly modifies facts of the offences and administrative delicts and essentially increases the sanctions in the form of penalties for the illegal behaviour. An important change was empowering the Ministry of Culture to issue a working notice of the Copyright Act that specifies the regulations regarding alternative remuneration that applies to the right holders as a legitimate compensation for the free multiplication of authors' works and recordings for personal and internal needs. The Act no. 398/2006 Coll. consecutively added to the transparency of the final version of the Copyright Act.

In November 2006 the regulation no. 488/2006 Coll. that defined the types of devices for duplication of originals, types of irreplaceable recording media and amounts of remuneration. At the time of preparation of the regulation it was apparent that the remuneration regarding the devices and recording media would have to be modified after a certain time period due to the fast development of digital technologies and development of prices of the products on the market that were difficult to predict. Therefore in 2008 an amendment of the regulation no. 408/2008 Coll. was passed that is a consensual result of various complicated negotiations of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the representatives of producers and importers, collective right administrators and the representatives of consumers' organizations.

In 2008 a small but important amendment of the Copyright Act no. 168/2008 Coll. that reacted to the decision of the European Court of Justice regarding the explanation of the "public operation"

(C-306/05 *SGAE*) was passed. Despite certain and not unimportant limitations, the amendment finally returned an exclusive right for remuneration of radio and television broadcasting in hotel rooms (see above) back to the authors and other right holders.

### **Collective rights administration**

In the Czech Republic a collective rights administration is conducted by six organizations, all of which are citizen associations. There are the original five collective administrators that were active during the period when previous legal regulations were in effect (OSA, DILIA, INTRERGRAM, OOA-S and GESTOR); plus in 2006 a new collective administrator, OAZA, representing audio authors (so called sound masters).

### **Legislation of the European Communities**

In 2004/2008 in the field of copyright only a single binding legal norm was passed, the directive no. 2004/48/ES on Intellectual Property Rights, the objective of which is to harmonise civic and legal means to enforce intellectual property rights in the framework of the European Union. The directive relates not only to the copyrights but also industrial rights (for example the rights regarding trademarks, inventions, industrial patterns and others), and originate in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) passed by the World Trade Organization. The Czech legal system implemented the directive through the amendment of the Copyright Act no. 216/2006 Coll. and also the amendment of the Civic Code and by the Act no. 221/2006 Coll. on the Enforcement of Industrial Property Rights.

In 2008 the European Commission published a draft changing the directive of the European Parliament and the Council 2006/116/ES on copyright protection and certain related rights. The European Commission suggested prolonging the time period of rights protection of executive artists and audio recordings from the current 50 years up to 95 years and passed certain accompanying regulations, and further harmonised the way of calculation of the protection time regarding musical works with text that is the result of the creative activities of several authors. The declared objective of the draft aimed at improving the situation of executive artists, especially studio musicians, enlarging the number of available works and establishing a positive business balance of recording organisations. Official debates in the EU Council and the European Parliament started in autumn 2008 and continued in the next year during the period of the Czech presidency of the EU Council and has not yet finished.

In 2005 and 2006 also two soft law instruments were passed regarding copyright; in October 2005 the Recommendation of the European Commission on a collective trans-border administration of copyrights and related rights for legal on-line music services and in August 2006 the Recommendation of the European Commission on digitisation of cultural material and its availability on-line, and on preservation of digital recordings. The recommendations were not binding for the member states and so far are not reflected by Czech law. At least the second recommendation in connection with the project of the European Digital Libraries (EUROPEANA) will be the grounds for future amendment of the Copyright Act, mainly in connection with the issue of orphaned works (that is copyright protected authors' works where the rights holder cannot be defined). The European Commission continually prepares

recommendations regarding compensatory remuneration for the right holders in connection with duplication of authors' works and personal recordings.

In 2008 the European Commission published a strategic concept document 'The Green Book' on Copyright Act in expert economics, following previous announcement of the European Commission 'Unified Market for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Europe', where the EC stressed the need to support free movement of knowledge and innovations as the 'fifth freedom' in the market. The purpose of the Green Book is to support the discussion on how to spread knowledge in the field of research, science and knowledge through the internet and online environment. The Green Book is a part of public EC consultations and covers a total of 25 issues regarding the copyright in expert economics that apply to scientists, research workers, students, persons with a physical handicap and the general public. The Green Book is an independent document that ought to support debates and start the process of consultations at the European level that could finally result in publishing the White Book as an official summary of modification drafts at the European level.

### **International office**

In 2004-2008 there was no important progress in the field of international copyright. Since the 1990s there have been negotiations in the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO/OMPI) regarding the new international agreements on broadcasting organizations copyright protection. In 2006 a diplomatic conference should have been agreed on where a new international agreement would be passed. Nevertheless the EC did not come to an agreement and a diplomatic conference was not organised and even though the issue remains on the top of the priority list of the respective WIPO committee, the chances of passing the agreement seem minor. Similarly, the negotiations regarding new international instrument for copyright protection of executive artists in audio vision, where there was a diplomatic conference in 2000, an international agreement was finally not adopted either.

A new issue that has been intensely debated in WIPO is the issue of exceptions and right limitations especially but not just limited to the benefits of persons with visual impairment and other handicaps. The issue is mainly stressed by the fast developing countries represented on the board of WIPO by important regional super powers such as Brazil and India but also a number of non-governmental organizations.

## **6. Media and Audiovisual Department**

Mgr. Helena Fraňková, director

### **Periodic press**

From 2004 until now there were no modifications in the field of the periodic press. The Act no. 227/2009 Coll. that modifies certain legislation in connection with adopting the Act on basic registers amending the Act no. 46/2000 Coll. (the Press Act) is the only exception.

In connection with fast progressing information technologies a modification of the current Press Act was considered, that would be related to the obligation of the publishers of periodic print to submit obligatory electronic print issues. The Act ought to enable the publishers to send them in electronic form which would decrease the related costs on the one part and also facilitate their preservation and storing for the recipients.

## **Radio and television broadcasting**

### **Radio and television fees**

On 13 September 2005 a new act on radio and television fees came into effect, the Act no. 348/2005 Coll. Since 1 October 2005 the radio fee increased to 45 CZK and television fee increased since 1 January 2008 to 135 CZK.

Act no. 348/2005 Coll. changed the current concept of fee payment obligations. Paragraph 3 of the new act states that the rate payer is a physical or legal entity who owns a radio or television receiver. If a physical or legal entity who is not the owner of a receiver is using it for at least one month, the fees are then paid by such person. Further the act stipulates that a physical or legal entity who is not registered for fee payments but is paying for electricity connected to the distribution system is also considered a payer of radio and television fees; for instance a family that does not own a television will not be obliged to pay television fee in future. The concept ought to contribute to effective collection of fees, which the previous regulation could not guarantee. The persons who are free from paying obligations are specified in paragraph 4 (schools for instance).

### **Transition to digital broadcasting in the CR**

The draft of the amendment to the Act on operation of radio and television broadcasting came after series of negotiations and was passed in the Parliament on 6 April 2006 and in the Law Code published as the **Act no. 235/2006 Coll.**

The act in connection with digital broadcasting brought the following changes:

- modification and adding definition apparatus (*definition services related to the program, electronic program guide*);
- radio and television broadcasting is not considered broadcasting through the internet;
- start of a licence procedure was modified (*for example starting on the suggestion from the licence applicant*);
- ban on cross-ownership (*accumulation of individual permissions to obtain multiple licences to operate digital municipal broadcasting*),
- information plurality in full-area digital broadcasting (*for example 1 person cannot be a holder of more than two licences at the same time to operate full-area digital municipal broadcasting allowing broadcasting of full-format programs*),
- modification of the technical parameters for analogue broadcasting and also modification of the utilization of radio frequencies for digital broadcasting.

In the view of that fact that the Act no. 235/2006 Coll. does not reflect upon all aspects of digital broadcasting transmission, the ministers of internal affairs, culture, and trade and industry submitted a draft law to the government modifying certain acts in connection with finalising the transmission of land analogue television broadcasting to land digital television broadcasting. The

objective was to solve the issue of freeing up frequencies for setting up and building digital networks designed for television broadcasting and ensuring the broadcasting content for digital networks. The governmental draft was agreed upon in the second half of 2007 in both chambers of the Czech Parliament.

The regulation was published in the Law Code under the no. 304/2007 Coll. and came into effect on 1 January 2008. Amongst others the act also amended the regulations in competence of the Ministry of Culture – Act no. 31/2001 Coll. on operation radio and television broadcasting, Act no. 483/1991 Coll. on Czech television, and Act no. 348/2005 Coll. on radio and television fees. The Act also brought a certain liberalization of television broadcasting attitude by simplifying the way of licence allocation to operators of digital television broadcasting. The Act also modified the conditions of compensatory licence allocation for current operators of full-area land analogue television broadcasting and modified regulation of digital broadcasting, while enabling its temporary broadcasting through networks of radio facilities.

Other changes regard the Act no. 483/1991 Coll. on Czech television, which during the time of transmission to digital broadcasting specifies its obligation to operate simultaneously analogue and digital broadcasting so that at least 95 % of Czech inhabitants are secured a high quality transmission. With respect to the current state in the field of television broadcasting, when new digital television was not allowed to broadcast, the Act also limited the issue of broadcasting advertisements in Czech television programs to the maximum amount of 0,75 % of broadcasting time for T1 and for other channels to the maximum amount of 0,5 % of broadcasting time until the end of analogue broadcasting. The financial means, which the Czech television gains from the advertisement will be distributed and transferred into the Czech State Fund for Support and Development of Czech Cinematography (12 500 000 CZK per month) and into a special account for the development of digital television broadcasting of the Czech Telecommunication Office (1 250 000 CZK per month). The rest of obtained financial means will be transferred to a special account for Czech television and used for support and development of digital television broadcasting in CR, especially for operation and development of multiple public services, and administration and digitisation of the Czech television archive. The act also states the latest deadline for the ending of analogue television broadcasting as 31 December 2012, if the government does not decide otherwise (earliest on 10 October 2010).

### **Protection of conditional access**

A draft of the Act on protection of certain services in the field of radio and television broadcasting and information society services was drafted based on governmental regulation passed on 9 July 2003 no. 709 on information regarding the objectives stated in the Summary of the objectives of the Czech Republic remaining before the accession to the European Union and the draft for its further updating. Hereby the Czech legal system adopts a transposed directive of the European Parliament and The Council 98/84/ES of 20 November 1998 on the legal protection of services with conditional access and services created by conditional access (hereafter – Directive 98/84/ES).

The main objective of the Directive 98/84/ES was to create sufficient legal protection of paid and conditional access protected radio and television services and information services in the framework of the European Union. Therefore there is a ban on illegal behaviour in relation to the regulations through which the evasion of access security of protected services is happening.

The Act adopting the Directive into the Czech legal system was announced as the Act no.

206/2005 Coll. on protection of services in radio and television broadcasting and certain services in the field of information society.

### **Modification of the Directive on audiovisual media services**

In the framework of the European Union, Directive 89/552/EHS was amended by the Directive 97/36/ES and modified (including the change of the name) by the European Parliament Directive and The Council 2007/65/ES. The final version of the Directive of the European Parliament and The Council no. 89/552/EHS of 3 October 1989 on coordination of certain legal and administrative regulations of the member states modifying provisions of audiovisual media services (hereafter the 'Directive on audiovisual media services') has yet to be adopted by the Czech legal system.

It is suggested to pass an Act on audiovisual media services as requested and at the same time amend the current Act no. 231/2001 Coll. and make necessary changes of other related regulations. The legal modification of the Directive on audiovisual media services regards not only the new regulation on audiovisual media services as requested that were not yet included into the regulatory framework, but also television broadcasting the modification of which is already part of the effective Act no. 231/2001 Coll. Audiovisual media services are also regulated, the provider of which is responsible for composition of individual programs into the catalogue. The services where the audiovisual content is not their main purpose or that only represents technical transmission are excluded. In the field of television broadcasting there are many changes. The rules of advertising are loosening, a guideline for product placement was established and internet television broadcasting is being regulated. There will be support for self-regulation and co regulation and closer cooperation between the regulatory bodies of individual member states and the European Commission.

The act draft contains partial amendments of corresponding acts; that is the Act no. 348/2005 Coll. on radio and television fees, as amended, Act no. 40/1995 Coll. on advertisement regulation, as amended, Act no. 634/2004 Coll. on administrative fees, as amended, and Act no. 483/1991 Coll. on Czech television.

### **Support of cultural activities in the Media and Audiovisual Department**

Financial support of the Media and Audiovision department is provided as follows:

- a) subsidies in the framework of program Cultural activities for project realisation;
- b) subsidies in the framework of community programs (for the activities of the MEDIA Desk Office in CR);
- c) National film Archive subsidy (grant funded organization of the Ministry of Culture),
- d) Member subsidies of the international organizations: Program Media, Eurimages, EAO ó European audiovisual observatory;
- e) subsidies provided by the Czech State Fund for the Support and Development of Czech Cinematography.

Grant procedures are annually announced corresponding to the following:

- Act on budgetary rules;

- the main fields of state grant policy in relation to non-state non-profit organizations (that are annually adopted by the Czech government regulation);
- Zásadami vlády pro poskytování dotací ze státního rozpočtu R nestátním neziskovým organizacím ústředními orgány státní správy (according to the regulation no. 114/2001 Coll.).

Financial means are provided in form of subsidies for project realisation, subjects of which are the following:

- a. film, television, radio and multimedia festivals, fairs and exhibitions;
- b. seminars regarding expert knowledge in the fields of media, audiovisual, cinematographic, film industry and intellectual property rights ownership;
- c. publishing expert periodic and publications aimed at the film area;
- d. childrens media and audiovisual production;
- e. education of children and youth in the field of audiovisual culture;
- f. education of teachers in the field of Media and Audiovisuals,
- g. distribution of artistically valuable films;
- h. promotion of Czech cinematography abroad;
- i. protection of intellectual property rights ownership and fighting against film piracy, that is protection of rights to audiovisual works of art, recordings and television broadcasting;
- j. preservation and making cultural heritage available (digitisation and cataloguing of film heritage).

<b>1. Subsidies provided by the Ministry of Culture in program š Cultureo (in CZK)</b> <i>(grants OMA + management meetings + parliamentary initiatives)</i>						
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
52 180 000	68 876 000	75 028 000	75 491 000	91 616 590	118 828 000	103 219 700

<b>2. Transfers provided by the Ministry of Culture in the framework of community programs (in CZK) (for the Media Desk Office in the CR)</b>						
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
0	3 250 000	2 495 000	2 452 000	2 431 000	2 500 000	2 500 000

<b>3. Subsidies provided by the Ministry of Culture to the National Film Archive (in CZK)</b>						
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
19 878 000	24 036 000	25 645 000	27 850 000	29 021 000	31 798 000	31 925 000

<b>4. Subsidies provided by the Ministry of Culture National Film Archive (in CZK) for Cultural activity projects</b>						
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
*551 000					**2 650 000	***2 420 000

\* In 2002 the project Czech cultural season in France in 2002

\*\* In 2007 the project Offer obligation according to Act no.273/93 Coll. on cinematography and adding a special fund of artistic valuable films + updating database FR

\*\*\* In 2008 the project Offer obligation according to Act no. 273/93 Sb. on cinematography and adding a special fund of artistically valuable films

<b>5. Financial means provided from the state budget of the Czech State Fund for Support and Development of Czech Cinematography (in CZK)</b>						
<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
0	0	0	0	0	100 000 000	100 000 000

<b>6. Member subsidies provided by the Ministry of Culture to various international organizations (in CZK)</b>							
<b>International organizations</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Eurimages</b>	6 300 000	6 400 000	5 542 121	5 508 028	5 525 152	5 824 899	5 515 325
<b>EAO</b>	360 000	380 000	397 888	376 918	395 605	350 397	373 391
<b>Total</b>	6 660 000	6 780 000	5 922 009	5 884 946	5 920 757	6 175 296	5 888 716

## **Education in the field of Media and Audiovisuals**

The fact that the media are an important part of humans' life and largely influence it, requires a special preparation for their regulation as well as understanding of their content. This seems to be of gradually more importance to each individual; it should help using media beneficially and also protect against negative impacts. Media education therefore is becoming a usual part of general education all over the world.

A segment of media literacy is film literacy or education in the field of cinematography.

Potential film literacy:

- to equip the recipients of cinematographic works with the knowledge of the style that the works are using (something like film literacy that has to be absorbed so that the users does not lose ability to continually follow the development of expression);
- to enlarge the field of culture; to create a base for understanding how film plays a legitimate part important in wider social context;
- to give the students authentic personal experience with the film media and cinematography apparatus; in the sense that they do not have to be only passive recipients of cinematographic artworks but also can understand the apparatus and therefore can get a more intense experience; here creative and critical thinking naturally intertwine;
- to create grounds for deeper understanding of film works as well as the system of cinematography, and based on students' talent their character can be developed in either more reflexive or creative direction based on their artistic dispositions.

OMA traditionally supports education in the field of cinematography. In respect of a selection procedure aimed at media education, OMA provided subsidies to the amount of 720 000 CZK in 2008 and 945 000 CZK in 2009.

## **Collection and processing statistical data in the audiovisual field**

The government submitted a draft amendment of the Act no. 273/1993 Coll. on certain conditions of production, distribution and archiving of audiovisual artworks, on changes and adding certain legislation and other regulations, as amended on 4 January 2005. The Act that was finally adopted and announced on 31 May 2006 in the Law Code under no. 249/2006 Coll. was again just a technical amendment modifying mainly the evidence of works and entrepreneurs in the field of audiovisuals.

Evidence of audiovisual works is one of the necessary conditions for better preservation of cultural heritage in the field of cinematography. Currently the evidence is taken care of by four subjects: the National Information and Advisory Centre for Culture (NIPOS), the Czech Film Centre (CFC), the National Film Archive (NFA), the Ministry of Culture (the Media and Audiovision Department) ó each of the above mentioned subjects according to its requirements.

The NFA provides probably the most complete summary of audiovisual works. The Czech producers of audiovisual works have an "offer obligation" in respect to the NFA. According to Act no. 249/2006 Coll. on certain conditions of production, distribution and archiving of audiovisual works, all Czech producers of audiovisual works have to offer two copies of these works to the NFA to purchase. The NFA also annually sends out questionnaires regarding evidence of audiovisual works to around 800 subjects and around 350-400 are filled out and submitted.

The CFC annually issues a Czech film catalogue. Films are divided into three categories: feature films, short films and documentary films. CFC employees obtain information on films through direct contact with the film production societies. Annually CFC publishes information on several dozens of films in its catalogue.

## **Institutional establishment of the Czech cinematography**

### **National Film Archive**

The National Film Archive (hereafter NFA) resident in Prague and established by the Ministry of Culture is a specialised accredited archive for audiovisual archival documents. Its mission is to gather, protect, scientifically research and utilise audiovisual and written documents regarding Czech audiovisual production, the origins and development of film, the social life of the former Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic and the image of the changing world. The NFA belongs amongst the ten oldest and the most significant film archives in the world.

### **Program Media**

Program MEDIA belongs to the European Union supporting programs. It was founded in 1991 and is aimed at increasing competitiveness and circulation of European works throughout the international audiovisual market. Since last year, based on changing requirements of the audiovisual market, a new generation of programs called MEDIA 2007 was created; they will be running until 2013 with a budget of 755 million. The Czech Republic has been a member of the MEDIA program since 2002. The Czech audiovisual society obtained attractive financing

resources mainly for the development of new films, film festivals and distribution. The program is represented in the CR by the MEDIA Desk Office. The success of Czech projects regarding program grant support is comparable to other member states, and in some cases even higher, so the MEDIA program became an important financial support resource of Czech audiovisual projects.

The program MEDIA Development (development of audiovisual projects) **has** now already supported 59 feature and documentary films in the CR, a number of which have already been shown in cinemas and even got international appreciation – for example the documentary *René*, the animated film *Fimfárum 2* and *Mení*. In 2008 film producers got over 6,4 million CZK for the development of three audiovisual projects.

Film distributors obtained through these programs automatic and selective support of distribution of foreign European films totalling 18 million CZK. More support is coming to the Czech Republic through financing educational activities in the MEDIA Training program, where the Czech applicants annually receive around 4 million CZK and the most important Czech film festivals are regularly supported through the MEDIA Promotion program.

In 2003-2008 due to the MEDIA scholarships and ones from the Ministry of Culture over 80 Czech professionally made films could participate in prestigious study programs supported by MEDIA such as ACE, EAVE, the Media Business School or Cartoon.

In next seven years the MEDIA 2007 program will also focus at supporting on-line distribution, where new challenges appear devoted to consortiums and operators of digital cinemas and video-on-demand services.

### **Eurimages**

The EURIMAGES fund was founded in 1989 by the Council of Europe and is currently the only international fund supporting the realisation of European co-productions. By now there are 33 European member states comprising the fund and currently Albania and several others former Soviet Union countries are applying for membership. During its existence the fund has given support to 1352 films to a total value of € 370 million, a number of which were very successful at festivals and with the audience. Just in the past two years an official Cannes selection EURIMAGES supported twelve films.

The EURIMAGES fund supports feature, documentary and animated films of a minimum length of 70 minutes that are in cinema distribution and produced by at least two member states. For the Czech producers it is one of the most important opportunities to obtain finance for its projects. EURIMAGES also supports the distribution of European films beyond state borders, where a certain film was made, and supports cinema development. The support of distribution and cinemas does not only regard the states which are MEDIA program members, therefore EURIMAGES support was open to the CR since 2002.

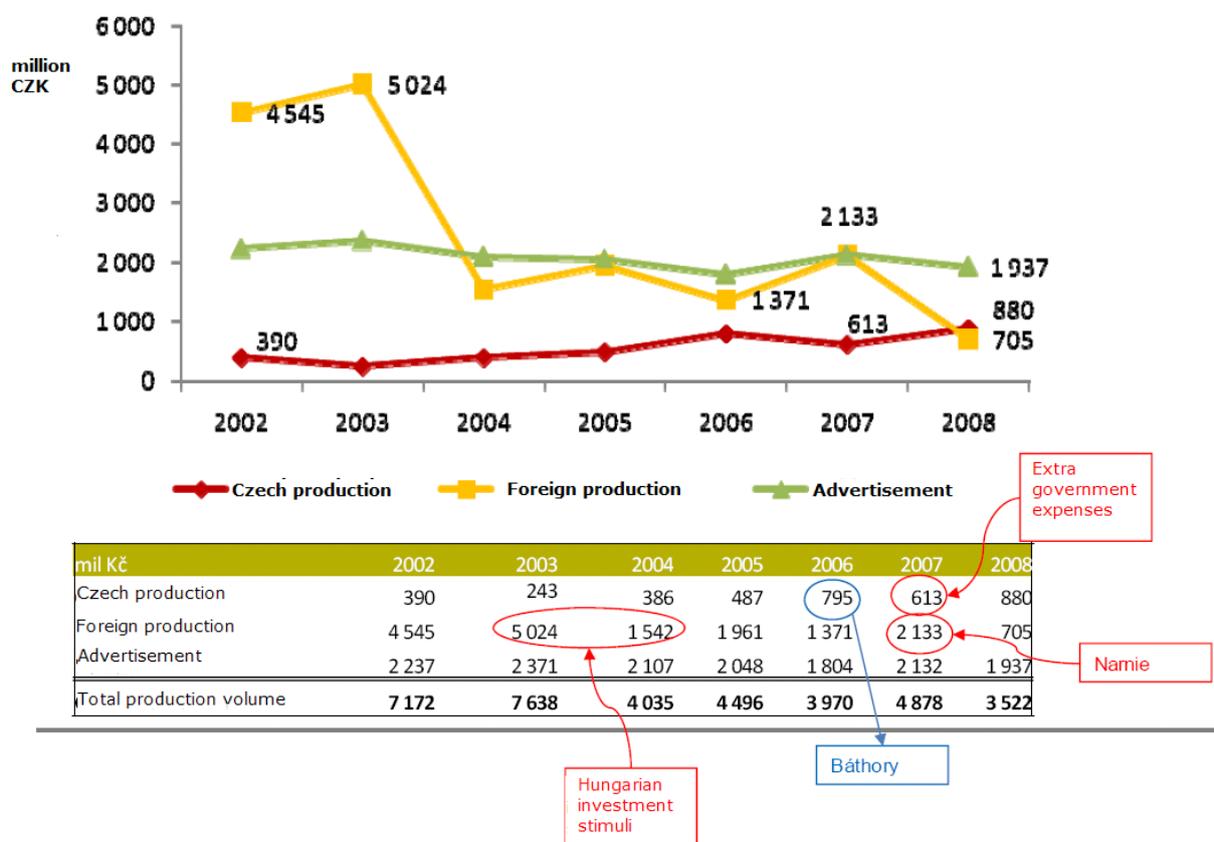
On average the member fees for the Czech Republic are about €220 thousand. In several years the Czech producers got 1.5 to 2-times more finances than the CR put into the fund. Czech producers' interest in EURIMAGES support is still increasing.

The EURIMAGES fund newly offers support for film digitisation and technologies related to digital film distribution. EURIMAGES actively seeks to enter a discussion regarding rights protection of authors initiated by the European Council. The objective of the EURIMAGES membership is not just re-distribution of finances but more an active participation of producers, authors and directors in the European cinematographic production and distribution area. For Czech co-production projects that means a challenge to prevail over strong European competition, that is to go beyond state borders and at the same time to express the Czech identity. The fund support of film production regards only the films with sound financial balances, where it covers the missing part of finances. The fund membership helps our film makers overcome limited domestic conditions, get the necessary contacts and wider cooperation in a European context.

## Czech State Fund for Support and Development of Czech Cinematography

### Film production in 2004-2008

Development of film production in the Czech Republic including advertisements, co-productions and foreign commissions



	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Feature films <sup>1</sup>	22	23	39	23	27
Documentary films <sup>2</sup>	2	4	9	7	12

Source: *Film Distributor Union*

1 films, which were premiered in the respective year in cinemas, including animated films

2 documentary films shown in cinemas

## Film distribution and digitisation of cinemas

	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Number of premieres	192	193	234	218	200
Number of performances	326 646	318 212	345 239	353 801	386 319
Audience Number	12 046 139	9 478 632	11 508 965	12 829 513	12 897 046
Profit (in millions of CZK)	1 106	854	1 043	1 200	1 220
ø entry fees (CZK)	91.80	90.15	90.65	93.53	94.61
Total number of established cinemas <sup>1</sup>	544	530	553	528	511
Total number of film halls	674	667	701	681	689
Multiplex Cinemas	15	16	19	19	24
Halls (multicinas)	136	142	161	161	193
Open air cinemas	103	101	100	95	99

Source: *Film Distributor Union*

1 Including cinema cafes and club facilities, excluding irregular, open air and on the road cinemas.

The table shows the number of cinemas in past years including their classification. The digitisation of films most probably caused certain classical cinemas to cease to exist; on the other hand it will bring a wider program offering, the opportunity to utilize alternative content and enlargement of multi purpose project facilities.

In September 2008 the Media and Audiovision Department established the Working Group for Coordination of the Czech Cinema Digitisation. Its main objective was to create a draft of a complete plan of digitisation that would define the role of the state and provide detailed information on digital projection for amateurs from the field of subsidy providers as well as the

experts on part of the applicants. The result was a document "Czech cinema digitisation - Information on transfer to digital projection of picture and sound".

Cinema digitisation essentially means substituting or adding to the currently usual 35mm film cinema projectors by digital technologies and also a change of established ways of distribution. The quality of digital screening is comparable with 35mm screening; moreover digital copies do not suffer from mechanical deterioration and their quality remains constant. Digital projection brings future savings mainly during copy production and their distribution. It also allows for better competitiveness of small local cinemas, which currently have to wait for the delivery of an attractive title for several weeks and cannot compete with the multiplex cinemas in larger towns. That could lead to the improved development of local and regional culture activities in total. For a transitory period, when the classical 35mm copies and new digital technologies will overlap, it is necessary to account for higher costs in the field of distribution as well as in the field of production. The savings will appear at the moment when distribution will move primarily to digital media. Unless cinema digitisation happens soon, the Czech audience will be denied access to the new films that will be distributed only through digital media in selected cinemas and screened especially in multiplex cinemas.

Non-coordinated digitisation and not participating in the preparation for the transmission could mean a serious disadvantage for the Czech Republic in the field of distribution in the world scope and a complete destruction of the classic Cinema network.

### **Support of projects aimed at distribution and receipt of information in national minorities languages**

Subsidies were provided based on governmental resolution no. 98/2002 Coll. stipulating the conditions and ways of providing subsidies from the state budget for activities of national minorities and the support of integration of the Roma community, as amended, for support of projects aimed at enlarging and receiving information regarding the following:

- a) periodic print issued totally or mostly in national minorities languages or information on national minorities in society;
- b) radio or television broadcasting totally or mostly in national minorities languages or information on national minorities in society.

The subsidies are decided on by the selected grant commission of the Ministry of Culture, members of which are, apart from the representatives of the Ministry of Culture, also the representatives of the governmental council for national minorities and the representatives of individual national minorities.

In 2006 in cooperation with the governmental council for national minorities and other ministerial departments a draft of an amendment of the governmental resolution no. 98/2002 Coll. stipulating the conditions and ways of providing subsidies from the state budget for the activities of national minorities representatives and the support of integration of the Roma community, as amended by the governmental resolution no. 262/2005 Coll. was passed.

The state budget provided the following subsidies:

In 2004: 30 000 000 CZK

In 2005: 29 730 250 CZK

In 2006: 28 404 750 CZK

In 2007: 27 985 250 CZK

In 2008: 30 000 000 CZK

In 2004-2008 a total amount of 146 120 250 CZK was devoted to the subsidies.

### **Czech State Fund for the Support and Development of Czech Cinematography**

The Czech State Fund for the Support and Development of Czech Cinematography is a unique tool for public financial support of independent cinematographic production in the CR.

The fund was established based on the Act no. 241/1992 Coll. on the Czech State Fund for the Support and Development of Czech Cinematography that came into effect on 1 July 1992. The purpose of the act was to create an institutional base of resources, which would finance selected projects in the field of the Czech cinematography, especially original creation, production, distribution, promotion and technical development of cinemas. The fund is an independent legal entity listed in the business register. The fund administration is done by the Ministry of Culture headed by the minister of culture, who is responsible for the fund's economy. The fund council decides on providing the fund finances for individual projects as an independent collective body, members of which are voted for by the Czech Parliament and directly responsible to it.

The fund currently has several income resources. The income from business utilization of films, where the fund owns production rights (that is films made in the Barrandov Film Studios and the Gottwaldov Film Studio or more precisely the Zlín Film Studio in 1965-1990) is a constant resource. The source has had a gradually decreasing tendency caused by less interest on behalf of the main customers, the domestic and foreign television broadcasters, decreased by increasing availability of DVDs (moreover most of the rentable titles were already published) etc.

Another source of constant income for the fund is a general supplementary charge on top of the entry fees in the amount of 1 CZK. Since 1992 the supplement has not been adjusted.

Since 2008 there was a more significant increase of income. In compliance with the Act no. 304/2007 Coll. on certain regulations in connection with finalisation of changeover from analogue television broadcasting to digital television broadcasting, the fund annually obtained 150 million CZK from Czech television. In 2008 there were just 11 payments which was an increase of 137.5 million CZK because the due date of the first payment was February 2008. It is necessary to consider that the amount significantly raises the fund budget but it is only a temporary resource until the finalisation of TV digitisation.

A more significant part of income (about 12 million CZK per year) is from the applicants fees, which they are obliged to transfer to the fund along with support applications, and that are costs related to the application procedure.

Another source of income for the fund is the profits from formally supported projects (for example the films *„Kolja“* or *„Knoflíkář“*), income from property rental, interests and transfers between accounts, received penalty payments and eventual payments of returnable finances.

Although the effective Act no. 241/1992 Coll. presumes the possibility of providing state budget subsidies, in 2004-2009 the Fund received subsidies only in 2007 (to the total amount of 200 million CZK), but those subsidies influenced the Fund only later in 2008. The governmental regulation no. 1341 of 28 November 2007 approved an increase of the Ministry of Culture's

budget by 100 million CZK for 2007 directly from the General cash administration items of the Governmental budgetary fund reserve. Because of the lack of time the Fund could not utilise the finances in 2007 and they were transferred into the reserve fund of the Ministry of Culture; in the course of 2008 the monies were continually used for its activity of support of projects of a cinematographic character. A part of the means to the amount of about 13 million CZK was left in the reserve fund of the Ministry of Culture and the Fund council planned their utilisation in 2009 mainly for a "large cinema digitisation" (a new cinema technique that would enable screening with a new type of technology because the classic film copy has been deteriorating). Following this decision, the Ministry of Finance did not allow for utilisation of the reserve funds and the Fund intentionally did not utilise the spare amount of finances.

The largest part of the Fund expenses is represented by the support of the project realisation. In 2004-2009 the amount of 967 227 thousand CZK was provided.

Another part of expenses are the direct costs for the Council activity, costs of consultation, advisory and legal services, costs of data processing, mail, banking fees and costs of other services and payments of royalties for films that the Fund invests in.

Since the start of its existence, the essential problem of the Fund was the fact that it has no permanent, sufficient and legally guaranteed resources which could serve for fulfilling its mission. With respect to this fact a draft of an act on abolishment of the Fund was prepared and discussed in spring 2009 by the Czech Parliament.

In June 2009 the minister of culture decided to cease further debates on the act and suggested to renew the Fund's activity with current available resources to the amount of about 6 million CZK per year. The main reason to do so was the fact that during the financial crisis and cutting down on state budget resources for cultural projects even this resource represents a desirable aid in support of this culture sphere. In addition, new members of the Council Fund were suggested. In the first round of debates the Parliament did not choose any of the candidates and another round of debates is awaited.

### **Film industry program support**

During the governmental meeting on 19 October 2009 a draft of the Program support of film industry was passed. Program aims at solving the decreasing film production in the Czech Republic, which happened not only as a result of the global economic crisis but mainly in relation to the implementation of similar regulations in other countries. Similar program support already exists in many other EU member states. In cooperation with the Office for Protection of Economic Competition, the MC elaborated a notification of the Program by the European Commission. If it is adopted then the program will start running in January 2010.

The Program aims at motivating foreign and domestic film production to boost its investment in the CR. It is a regulation insuring orders for the companies in related services as well as in production and creating new job opportunities. The MC for example presumes that in the area of film industry the number of jobs will increase by 1500 for film professions (for example cameramen, cut, costume designers, lighting specialists etc.) and in other areas by about 2500 jobs for actors, and indirectly in the field of construction, accommodation, catering etc. another thousand jobs are expected.

## 7. Foreign Affairs Department

Mgr. Emilií Šechová, director

### Cultural cooperation with foreign countries

The year 2004 was an important milestone for cultural relations with foreign countries as well as for the whole Czech Republic. Following the accession to the European Union the European area opened for Czech culture and art. It was also an boost for a more intense effort on the part of the Ministry of Culture to reach the desired quota of 1 % of state budget expenses for the benefit of the sphere of culture.

New concept materials were passed (Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture or Concept of Effective Art Support); the Act on Certain Sorts of Culture Support was passed and the program document of the State Cultural Policy in 2009-2014 was finalised. All these documents contained a number of stimuli, objectives and opportunities for the development of international cooperation in culture and cultural relations with foreign countries.

The gradual growth of GNP enabled a gradual increase of the budget of the Ministry of Culture and hence an increase of the budget for cultural relations with foreign countries. In 2003 - 2006 the budget for cultural activities organised by the Czech organizations in cooperation with foreign partners doubled. This caused an important revitalisation of cooperation of Visegrád countries, the start of new social projects such as the Visegrád library and Visegrád anthology. The cooperation in the format of V4 + started and other states were gradually invited to join in.

After more than fifteen years, cultural cooperation with several states of Latin America was initiated. In 2005 and 2006 several dance and theatre companies were hosted in Argentina, Brazil, Venezuela and Mexico. There was a regular Czech-Argentina biennale "Kafka-Borges". In 2008 the main hosts of the International Literary Fair "World of Books" were the states of the Merkosur group who were interested in publishing the Visegrád anthology in Spanish. There was a significant increase in interest in Czech culture in these countries. An exhibition "Scenography of J. Svoboda" was held in Argentina; a photographer, professor Jindřich Štreit was invited to Brazil to present his works in Sao Paulo and four other cities.

A more active influence of our culture and art abroad gradually started to bring results. For example sending out five theatre companies to the Fringe Festival in Edinburgh, where the company "Farm in a cave" won the main prize, brought several offers and invitations to the most prestigious international festivals and fairs.

Since 2007 the MC began preparations for another big opportunity for Czech culture and art - the Czech presidency to the EU. An extraordinary round of the grant procedure in support of cultural activities broadcast to the European capitals was prepared and announced during the Czech presidency. In cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic and the Czech Centres these activities were given large support. The Brussels town hall hosted an exhibition "Morbid colours - Decadence in the Czech countries in 1880-1914" and the UNESCO palace in Paris hosted the exhibition "Homo Faber". Traditionally our music enjoyed large success abroad. A number of the events were accompanied by receptions organised by the Czech embassy on the occasion of the start of the presidency. The period of our EU presidency was a definite peak of Czech cultural presentation abroad.

On the contrary the period 2004-2009 cannot be characterised as a very successful. The world financial crisis resulting in an economic recession immediately influenced the state budget and

the sponsors' willingness to support cultural projects. A proper grant selection procedure in 2009 had a lower budget; the second round of grants in 2009 was abolished completely and members of the Foreign Department in the grant commission resigned from their functions.

The Czech Republic did not suffer at the beginning like Hungary, the Baltic states or Iceland, but a longer and more permanent decrease may follow in the oncoming years.

Nevertheless we remain optimistic. The same as banking institutions, industrial production and other economic areas will overcome the crisis changed and healthier, the Czech culture and art might also become modified in structure and stronger so that they are able to fulfil their irreplaceable role in future. Allow me to remind you that the approved State Cultural Policy in 2009-2014 states as the first objective of the cultural policy as follows:

*šTo use the benefits of art and cultural heritage and related creativity in order to increase competitiveness in other areas and their activitiesö.*

## **8. Separate Division for EU**

Ing. Jaromíra Mizerová, Head of the Department

### **The European Union**

The period 2004-2009 is characterised by a complete engagement of the CR in all structures and work formations of the European Union under the scope of the activities of the Ministry of Culture.

In 2004 the process of Czech legislation harmonisation was finished by the date of our accession to the EU on 1 May 2004 according to the classification of chapters of the European Commission (EC). The MC became a collective administrator of copyright for the chapter šAudiovisuals and cultureö; moreover it was responsible for several parts of the chapters šFree movement of goodsö, šCompany lawö and šFree movement of servicesö.

The most important document related to the CR accession to the EU by 1 May 2004 was the Report on implementation and application of law that is directly related to the obligations of the Czech Republic following its membership in the European Union (the governmental regulation no. 735 of 28 July 2004). The MC work aimed at finishing comparison tables for the notification of European Commission directives, for which the MC is a collective administrator of copyright (the governmental regulation no. 847/2003 of 3 September 2003), and materials for the Consultation meeting between the EU and the CR to clear out the imperfections of the Czech legislation, which took place on 6 February 2004 in Brussels as stated in the monitoring report.

The MC representatives continuously participated in working committee meetings and the European Commission groups (Committee for Cultural Affairs, Working group for audiovisuals, Work group for intellectual ownership, Contact committee for harmonization of certain aspects of copyrights and related rights in the information society). In 2006 there was a change of organization of the MC in the areas of the European Union, UNESCO and ICCROM. By the decision of the minister of culture no. 34/2006 of 11 October 2006 the Separate Division for EU (SOEU) was established separately from the Foreign Department.

2007 was an extraordinary year from the point of promoting the sphere of culture into European policies. For the first time the conclusions of the European Council in March 2007 implemented the support of increasing the potential of small and middle size enterprise in the sphere of culture

and works were aimed at establishing the relevant status of culture in a new Lisbon strategy. Of extraordinary importance for activities in the sphere of culture at the European level was the adoption of the Working plan for culture in 2008-2010 by the Council of ministers for culture and audiovisuals on 21 May 2008, which represented a major step forward by application of a new form of cooperation in the sphere of culture – Open Method of Coordination (OMC). The Working plan was based on the resolution of the Council of 16 November 2007 on the European agenda for culture while the document provides concrete content and working methods. The resolution of the Council of November 2007 represents a strategic answer from the Council for the Commission's statement on the –European agenda for culture in a globalised world– adopted on 10 May 2007. This important statement first suggests the European strategy for culture. It confirms the Central role of culture as an important moving force for the development of personality, the social coherence and economic growth and also its position of the essential element of the European project based on common values and heritage, which in itself also respects diversity.

An important event was the first –Cultural Forum for Europe– that took place on 26 –27 September 2007 in Lisbon with resulted in the development of a sustainable strategy for an intercultural dialogue.

In 2008 the efforts of working bodies of the Council for Education, Youth and Culture on enforcement of the sphere of culture into the European policies continued. The conclusions of the European Council regarding the renewed Lisbon strategy (13-14 March 2008) again stressed the necessity to support small and medium sized enterprise with a high growth potential that dealt with research and innovations, for example through the new status of the European society. By the decision of the European Parliament and the Council no. 1983/2006/ES of December 2006 the year 2008 was proclaimed the –European Year of Intercultural Dialogue (EYID).– The Czech National Coordination Office EYID nominated the Theatre institute - Arts Institute in Prague and after the discussions with the general public and non-profit sector it defined the –National strategy.– In cooperation with the Ministry of Culture, the Office of the Government of the Czech Republic, the Foundation for Culture and Theatre institute – Arts Institute, a national project called the –European Year of Intercultural Dialogue in CR 2008 – Together through cultures– was created. The national project EYID 2008 in the Czech Republic was defined in compliance with EYID objectives as they are specified by the decision of the European Parliament and the European Council no. 1983/2006 and in compliance with the Czech National strategy for EYID. From the point of view of the European Commission the cooperation with the civic societies was a key objective. That is one of the reasons why most project activities were realized in cooperation with non-profit organizations, which are successful in the field of intercultural dialogue. Each of these organizations executed projects that followed from their past activity in the framework of the national EYID project. The selection of subjects for cooperation was based on the following criteria: sector coverage (culture and education), geographic coverage (the largest coverage of the CR territory), target group (the projects aimed at youth and –multipliers– got priority), financial capacity (the ability to finance the realisation of activities). The project included a total of seven activities realised in cooperation with six non-profit organizations.

2009 was announced the European Year of Creativity and Innovation. In the framework of the Czech presidency of the EU Council there was an international Conference –Forum for Creative Europe– during 26 –27 March 2009 in Prague. The main objective of the conference was to take into account the unique contribution of art and culture for the development and utilization of the creative potential of Europe and strengthen the understanding of art and culture as primary

inspirational resources for European creativity. The Concept of creativity was discussed in three thematic parts: Art, culture and creative ecology, Creativity and society, and Creativity and education. The conference presented clear arguments in support of the fact that culture and creativity significantly contribute to social and economic growth.

### **The Czech presidency of the European Council in the first half of 2009**

On 1 January 2009 the Czech Republic took over the presidency of the Council of the European Union. For the MC, the event became an important part of its official work and the cultural institutions in its competence. The MC fulfilled the priorities of the Czech presidency set by the working program of the CZ PRES in the sphere of culture, audiovisual and intellectual ownership (copyright).

On 19 January 2009 the minister for culture, Vaclav Jehlika, presented a speech in the Committee for Culture and Education of the European Parliament in Brussels, where he introduced the priorities of the Czech presidency in the sphere of culture and answered EPs questions. Before the presentation in the EP the minister met the Head of the Committee, Ms Katerine Batzeli, employees of the General secretariat of the Council (Jaroslav Pietras, DG I, Luc Lapere, director of the UNIT 2A – education, youth, culture and audiovision) and briefly spoke with the members of the Committee from the Czech MPs ( T. Zatloukal, J. Zvína, V. Flasarová).

The year 2009 was announced by the European Commission the European Year of Creativity and Innovation. It was initiated by a conference on 7 January 2009 in Prague organised by the Office of the Czech Government, Ministry of Education Youth and Sports, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Trade and Industry with participation of Czech government ministers, the commissioner Ján Figel, director general for culture, Odile Quintin and ambassadors of the European Year of Creativity and Innovation.

### **Culture**

The Czech presidency aimed at the fulfilment of the 'European Program for Culture' adopted by the regulation of the Council for Education, Youth and Culture (EYC) on 16 November 2007 and 'the conclusions of the Council and governmental representatives of the member states of the Council on a working plan for culture in 2008' adopted by the EYC Council on 21 May 2008.

On 12 May 2009 the EYC Council adopted the draft conclusions of the Council on culture – a catalyser of creativity and innovation, one of the main priorities of the Czech presidency in the sphere of culture. The document supported the long term efforts of the EU ministers of culture to raise the status of the cultural issues in the European policies and creating concrete tools. Its individual parts summarise the works so far and state concrete objectives and procedures for the common efforts of the member states and the Commission to reach the set objectives. The document is a challenge for the member states and the European Commission to try in various ways to fulfil the potential in cultural policies to support creativity in society.

During 26 – 27 March 2009 following the announcement of the European Year of Creativity and Innovation in 2009 Prague was a venue of the international conference the 'Forum for Creative Europe'. The main objective of the conference was to take into account the unique contribution of art and culture for the development and utilization of Europe's creative potential and to strengthen understanding of art and culture as primary inspirational resources for European

creativity. The Concept of Creativity was discussed in three thematic blocks: Art, culture and creative ecology, Creativity and society and Creativity and education. The conference presented clear arguments that the culture and creativity significantly contribute towards social and economic growth. There were 6 ministers of culture, 40 speakers and over 450 other participants. In the framework of priority CZ PRES called 'Digitisation of Cultural Content' a conference called 'Digital Access of Cultural Heritage' was organised in Prague on 26 May 2009 aimed at digitisation processes in CR and the issue of the European digital libraries.

(How many times can you say the same thing?)

### **Audiovisuals**

In 18-20 March 2009 there was an international conference 'On responsibility of providers of content and its users' in Prague, aiming at the issue of three related fields: increase of public awareness in relation to the Copyright Act, product placement (a form of audiovisual advertising) and media literacy.

In January 2009 the Commission presented a draft of a new program MEDIA MUNDUS aimed at the cooperation of European professionals and other countries professionals in the field of audiovisuals. Its objective is to support the competitiveness of European works in the markets outside Europe and to contribute to easier access of consumers to various cultural audiovisual content. The program should run from 1 January 2011 to 31 December 2013 with a total and due to the economic crisis a modest budget of €15 mil. On 7 May 2009 the European Parliament adopted a compromise draft elaborated during the Czech presidency and based on previous Council agreements. The decision was adopted during the Czech presidency due to an effective cooperation of all of the Council, Parliament and Commission.

On 12 May a meeting of the Council EYC took place. In relationship to audiovisuals a beneficial discussion on the current issue called 'Creative on-line content' and the related issue 'Media literacy', brought exchanges of experience that the member states got during the last year.

### **Intellectual ownership & Copyright Act**

(The Chapter on Internal Market, the Council for Competitiveness)

Beyond the CZ PRES Working plan, the MC also ensured in the framework of PS for the Copyright Act the Council for Competitiveness debates on the draft of the Commission for amendment of the European Parliament and The Council Directive no. 2006/226/ES on harmonization of copyright protection and certain related rights. The MC is the collective administrator of copyright along with the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Commission presented the draft of the Directive in July 2008 and it was not probable that in the framework of CZ PRES the debates would significantly progress. CZ PRES in cooperation with the GS Council and the Commission prepared a total of four revised compromise suggestions. On 23 March 2009 the draft of the Directive as amended by the suggestions (to a certain extent corresponding to amending suggestions of the Council) was adopted in the first reading by the EP general assembly. During the working meeting regarding the Copyright Act on 18 May 2009 an initial discussion for the official view of the European Parliament took place. The draft will be the subject of negotiations of other working meetings regarding the Copyright Act.

The working group for the Copyright Act also dealt with the WIPO agenda (preparation of the Standing Committee for the Copyright Act and related rights that took place during 25-29 May 2009 at the headquarters of WIPO in Geneva) and issues of copyright chapters of bilateral business contracts.

Apart from the partial working results, the Ministry of Culture participated at accompanying cultural events of the presidency, during which over 80 cultural events took place in the Czech Republic and abroad bearing the presidency logo.

During 11-12 May 2009 a regular session of the Council for Education, Youth and Culture took place. On 12 May 2009 the meeting of ministers in the field of culture and audiovisuals took place headed by the minister culture of the Czech Republic, professor Vaclav Riedlbauch. The EC Commissioner for Education, Youth and Culture, Ján Figel, and the Commissioner for Information Society and Media, Viviane Reding, were also present.

The Czech Republic participated in programs and initiatives of the European Communities:

### **Czech Music 2004 – An inseparable part of European culture**

In 2004, when the CR accessed the EU, the cultural general public in the CR and abroad celebrated the important anniversaries of Czech music composers, the most significant of which was the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Antonín Dvořák and the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Leoš Janáček.

The event "Czech Music 2004" was approved by the Czech government and was held under the auspices of the president Vaclav Klaus and EU Commissioner for Education and Culture, Ms Viviane Reding.

### **European City of Culture**

Prague was one of the European Cities of Culture in 2000 along with other eight other European cities.

The European Commission currently specifies the methods of selection for the sequence of cities of the member countries of the EU for the event to take place in future years. In 2004 the European cities of culture were Lille (France) and Genoa (Italy).

### **The European Union Youth Orchestra**

The Orchestra was founded by the European Parliament in 1978 and first performed in Prague in 1997. The Czech artists with MC support have been participating in the project since 2003. Based on governmental regulation no. 1066/03 of 29 October 2003 the Czech Republic provides an annual gift to the amount of 15 thousand for the Czech musicians' participation and the amount of 250 000 CZK to the Arts/concert agency to secure selected performances of Czech musicians.

### **EU Programs**

Czech participation in EU programs was in compliance with the National program of preparation of the Czech Republic for EU 2000 membership that the Czech government approved in its regulation no. 521 of 31 May 2000.

## **Program š Culture ( 200762013)ö**

Since 2002 the Ministry of Culture has had the budgetary charter for office operation programs and co financing the projects selected in the framework of program š Culture 2000ö or š Culture (200762013)ö. All year running the Ministry of Culture through its Foreign Department accepts applications for subsidies from the budget for projects that need the programø support. In 2007 the subsidies for the participants projects were 3 336 000 CZK, the contribution for office operation was 1 210 000 CZK. The program started at the end of 2006 (by the decision of the European Parliament and the Council no. 1903/2006/ES of 12 December 2006 issued in the office bulletin of the European Union L 378/22 on 27 December 2006); the program suggested for 200762013 did not set any cultural priority for 2007.

[www.culture2000.cz](http://www.culture2000.cz).

[http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/index\\_en.html](http://europa.eu.int/comm/culture/eac/index_en.html)

## **European Heritage Label**

The Initiative š European Heritage Label (European Heritage Label /Label du Patrimoine européen)ö was based on a suggestion from four European countries in 2007 in order to bring attention to certain cultural monuments and places (monuments, natural or urban centres /sites/, historical places), which are important to European history. The centres by their origin and importance promote the possibility of learning in the field of history and art, understanding of various languages and evaluation of European heritage.

In 2008 the minister of culture, Mr Jehli ka, awarded four Czech places the title öEuropean Heritage Labelö:

- Zlín ó the garden city
- Kynřvart Castle
- The Area of the Hlubina mine, coking plant and blast furnace
- The Castle and memorial of Antonín Dvo ák in Vysoká at P íbram

In 2008 during the French presidency it was suggested to institutionalize the project up to the European level (similarly as for example the project š European Capital of Cultureö). It was agreed that the process will continue based on the conclusions of the Council of 20 November 2008.

## **International governmental organizations**

The Council of Europe

The representatives of the Ministry of Culture worked in the following committees and working groups of the Council of Europe:

- CDCULT Steering Committee for Culture
- CDMM Steering Committee on the Mass Media
- SC-TT Standing Committee on Trans frontier Television

During 5 ó 6 May 2008 there was the 7<sup>th</sup> General meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture (CDCULT) in Strasburg. There were debates on the introduction of the White Book for Intercultural Dialogue and the new Chair of the Steering Committee Ms Deiana Danailova from Bulgaria and Deputy Chair, Ms Christine Merkel from Germany were elected for a one year term of office.

On 7 May 2008 the ministers of foreign affairs of 47 member states of the Council of Europe introduced the White Paper on Intercultural Dialogue at the 118<sup>th</sup> ministerial meeting. The White Paper was issued in order to support intercultural dialogue, mutual respect and understanding and is based on the basic values of the Council of Europe. It is a valuable contribution to international discussion and support of the European Year of Intercultural Dialogue.

The Czech Republic supported and actively participated in preparations and publishing the White Paper. The Ministry of Culture was asked to have the White Paper translated and now the conditions of publication of the Czech translation with respect to copyrights are being negotiated.

During 2 ó 3 December 2008 in Baku (Azerbaijan) the first conference took place at ministerial level with the participation of a delegation from the Czech Ministry of Culture regarding the intercultural dialogue called the šIntercultural Dialogue as the basis for peace and permanent sustainable development in Europe and its neighbourhoodō. All the states that were members of the European Cultural Convention were invited and also a number of the member states of the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO). The conference objective was to investigate the role of the programs and activities in the sphere of culture and cultural heritage in the framework of strengthening intercultural dialogue. At the end of the conference the Baku Declaration was agreed in support of intercultural dialogue.

During 13 ó 15 May 2009 in Strasburg there was the 8<sup>th</sup> General meeting of the Steering Committee for culture (CDCULT) and the Chair, Ms Danailova from Bulgaria was re-elected along with the Deputy Chair, Ms Merkel from Germany for another one year term (till spring 2010). The country representatives presented a short report on the situation in the sphere of culture at the national level.

## 9. UNESCO Office

Mgr. Michal Beneš, CSc., Head of the Office

To a certain extent the year 2009 for UNESCO was a summarising year as well as the year when a new direction was set for the most significant world intergovernmental organization aimed at education, science and culture. This same year UNESCO was changing its general director and Mr Koichiro Matsuura, a former Japanese diplomat is leaving the post after ten years. During his chair UNESCO might have been less visible in comparison with the last period; a more methodical and manageable system was implemented inside the organisation and with the approval of the member states UNESCO programs got a lot more concentrated from their originally unbearable extent.

The basic orientation of the departing general director reflected not only upon the international UNESCO apparatus but also upon engagement of the member states in UNESCO activities. That also applies generally to the sphere of culture.

The Ministry of Culture considers its most important participation in UNESCO activity its participation in the UNESCO regular programs and budgets in 2004-2005, 2006-2007 and 2008-2009. During the debates it stressed several important criteria, mainly the importance of education and participation of citizens in cultural life and cultural heritage, and further the issue of cultural policies ensuring on one part the preservation and development of cultural diversity and on the other hand understanding of culture as an important economic area due to cultural industries and finally the importance of international statistical surveys and comparisons as tools of self reflexion of governments and UNESCO itself. As for the two year UNESCO budget, in 2005-2009 the Ministry of Culture had a consistent expert opinion that the UNESCO budget between individual two-year periods should have zero growth.

In 2006-2007 the Ministry of Culture also got engaged in a large international debate resulting in the adoption of a mid-term UNESCO strategy for 2008-2013. From the beginning it was intended as an open document that gave direction to the concentration of UNESCO programs in future years to several basic objectives. In the sphere of culture a compromise was reached between various interest groups to set an objective to support cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue in reaction to manifestations of cultural, race or religions intolerance and hatred; there are three partial strategic objectives: the first one is to increase the share of culture in sustainable development; another is to promote cultural exchange and dialogue between cultures as a social coherence, placating and peace factor; and the last is a protection of cultural heritage in a sustainable way. From a methodology point of view it is essential that each strategic objective has set monitored results that enable a more precise grasp and understanding of the issues.

The Ministry of Culture also used the knowledge of these basic concept documents in drafting the new State cultural policy in 2009-2014 approved by the government in November 2008.

International debate in 2009, which was closely monitored by the Ministry of Culture, did not prove the necessity for a major modification of the basic and strategic objectives of the above mentioned mid term strategy.

If the recent basic guideline of UNESCO activity was the concentration of programs and priorities, then the same applied to the Ministry of Culture.

Still the main priority in cooperation with UNESCO remained the agenda of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. With the twelve monuments and monument protected areas listed in the World Heritage List according to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Czech Republic still belongs to the European states that are most represented in this prestigious list especially considering its modest territorial size and its short history of independence. The potential of the Czech Republic is not yet exhausted and the Ministry of Culture suggested more monuments to be listed in the World Heritage List, despite the understanding that their justification would be very difficult. The process confirmed this assumption because most of the suggestions were returned with recommendations for their enhancement by more elemental or international dimensions by the UNESCO specialised bodies (Luhaovice spa, paper mill in Velké Losiny, Teboříč fishpond heritage) or their deeper scientific importance (The monuments in Velká Morava: the Slavic settlement in Mikulčice and the church of St. Margita Antiochská in Kopaniny).

The Ministry of Culture also got involved in the agenda of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage in a different way: in 2004 - 2005 mainly in compliance with the decisions of international bodies it elaborated monitoring reports on eight selected monuments enlisted in the World Heritage List. Further it organised and documented in cooperation with the Prague City Hall a common monitoring mission UNESCO/ICOMOS, which visited Prague in 2008 regarding the issue of Pankrác area development and it brought certain conceptual recommendations addressed mainly to Prague City Hall. Obviously the MC was providing further information to the UNESCO Secretariate on the state of enlisted monuments.

The Ministry of Culture also got engaged in the Convention agenda at a conceptual level, that is by contributing to the debate on changes of the election system for the Intergovernmental Committee for the World Heritage, which is the governing body for the Convention agenda concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage at international level. The current system did not guarantee a complete representation of all world regions. The ministry is proud to state that the suggested system now fully complies with its original opinion.

The Ministry of Culture participated in complex debates on values of the series nominations, that is the nominations of several monuments altogether to the World Heritage List.

In 2003 the UNESCO general conference initiated a large international convention, the Convention on Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage. We are pleased that the first initiative came from the Czech Republic or the Ministry of Culture at the start of the millennium. The Czech Republic itself joined the convention relatively lately; it became effective only in 2009. On the other hand the fact that the experts from the Ministry of Culture participated in the negotiations even in observers' roles, provided the Czech Republic with a quality tool for its implementation, which materialised as the Concept of Effective Care for Traditional Folk Culture.

The Convention on Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage established the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity consisting of the world's most significant intangible cultural monuments. Immediately after the Czech Republic accessed the Convention it suggested and got enlisted the folk dance *řebenky*, which was already proclaimed in November 2005 a masterpiece of verbal and intangible heritage of humanity by UNESCO before the Czech Republic adopted the Convention.

The Ministry of Culture does not consider the offerings of important intangible cultural heritage in the CR exhausted; therefore in 2008 - 2009 there were even more intense works in nomination documentation of the unique preserved village *řmasopustě* marches and masks in the Hlinecko area for their eventual listing into the Representative List. In 2009 the documentation was submitted to the UNESCO secretariat for evaluation.

The Ministry of Culture also accepted the suggestion from the Ministry of Agriculture of the United Arab Emirates and agreed that the Czech Republic will join them in a common international nomination of hawking to get enlisted.

The participation of the Ministry of Culture in UNESCO programs dedicated to intangible cultural heritage was still not exhausted: for years the Ministry of Culture was successfully developing the remuneration system of the most significant heritage upholders in the field of traditional folk crafts *ř Upholders of folk crafts traditionsř*. The agenda had its peak during the representative exhibition of products of the awardees of the national system, which followed the previous UNESCO system *ř Living human heritage*. The exhibition was held at the UNESCO headquarters at the start of the Czech presidency of the EU in February 2009 with participation of the minister of culture and the UNESCO director general. The Paris presentation met with a large public acceptance also due to the fact that the Ministry of Culture secured a live presentation of folk craftsmen right at the Paris exhibition.

Due to the suggestions of the Ministry of Culture the CR obtained a UNESCO grant to organise an international working meeting regarding the issue of instruments for protection of traditional folk culture as an important part of intangible cultural heritage. The meeting was held in 2005 at the National Institute of Folk Culture in Strážnice.

UNESCO, based on the suggestion from the Ministry of Culture, also awarded a grant for a working meeting for care of monuments enlisted on the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity that took place in September 2009.

In 2005 the UNESCO general conference adopted a very important Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, which also got a lot of attention by the international communities and similarly to the previous Convention on Preservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage the new Convention enjoyed a swift growth in the number of ratifications. On September 2009 the European Communities became a contractual part to it and with the exception of Belgium, Holland and the CR so did all other EU member states. In case of the CR despite the efforts of the Ministry of Culture at its peak in 2007, the official conditions for its ratification have not been fulfilled so far.

Therefore the Ministry of Culture held preliminary negotiations during 2008 with its French counterpart regarding the issue of France taking over a coordination role in the matters regarding the Convention during the CR presidency of the EU Council. That was a very important step because in 2008 and the first half of 2009 UNESCO held preliminary negotiations regarding implementing the directive to the Convention with a peak after its adoption at the end of the first half of 2009.

Although the Czech Republic is not a contractual part of the Convention on Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, the Ministry of Culture regarded essential to actively work on the process and through the permanent mission of the Czech Republic at UNESCO it participated in the debates.

Despite the fact that the Czech Republic is not a contractual part of the above mentioned Convention, the State Cultural Policy in 2009-2014 reflects several of its articles and

traditionally supports certain multilateral presentation cultural events such as the Prague Quadriennale, the UNESCO grant recipient in 2007.

One of the factors endangering tangible cultural heritage is the illegal export and transfer of goods ownership. The issues are addressed in the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, to which the CR has been a contractual member for a long time.

In 2007 after a two year absence, the Czech Republic was repeatedly by the majority of votes elected amongst the intergovernmental commission in support of repatriation of heritage back to the country of origin in the case of their illegal alienation, and the representatives of the Ministry of Culture participated in extraordinary meetings in 2008 as well as a proper meeting in 2009, which initiated negotiations on the basic document modifying the activity of the above mentioned committee in connection with strengthening its status agreed at the UNESCO general conference in 2007, also with support of the Czech Republic represented by the Ministry of Culture.

In 2005 the cooperation with UNESCO in the field of tangible cultural heritage resulted in a successful finalisation of the project for renewal of the plasma chemical laboratory in Central Bohemian Museum in Roztoky in Prague that was destroyed by the floods in 2002, as a subject of a successful UNESCO grant application of the Ministry of Culture. Another project in the field of UNESCO cooperation was the digitisation of Mozart's autograph deposited in the librarian funds of the Prague conservatory, again as a subject of a successful UNESCO grant application.

The experts of the Ministry of Culture along with the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in finalisation of the draft of Declaration of Principles relating to Cultural Objects in connection with the Second World War. The international debates on the Declaration have been going on for a number of years and the last version has been discussed since 2006. The Declaration ought to be the final chapter behind World War II and in respect of its high importance it should be adopted by a consensus of the UNESCO general conference, where it was submitted in 2007. An insufficient consensus was the reason for its return back to further expert negotiations. The Ministry of Culture based the negotiations on the fact that a document of such importance ought to be accepted only consensually and that redressing of grievances should not cause new ones.

As for tangible heritage, in 2005 the Ministry of Culture used a UNESCO grant for the benefit of the National Film Archive devoted to saving film heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The project was successfully finished in 2008. The Ministry of Culture also requested that the National Film Archive gets the UNESCO grant for training of department employees of the Film Archive in developing countries corresponding to the UNESCO normative document of 1980 ó Recommendation for Preservation and Care for Moving Images. Unfortunately the grant application was not successful due to the reduction of amounts in the UNESCO central budget devoted to grant purposes.

The world expert public appreciates the fact that in 2005 the Ministry of Culture managed to push forward at the UNESCO general conference that 27 October became the World Day of Audiovisual Heritage that would be a major celebration of all sound and film archives. The date was chosen because on 27 October 1980 the 21<sup>st</sup> UNESCO general conference adopted the above mentioned Recommendation for Preservation and Care for Moving Images that is apparently the

only document of its kind in the world and it is the groundstone for the existence of film archives in many countries.

As same as in past years, the MC promoted the UNESCO program "World Memory" the objective of which is to register the world most significant documents, to coordinate the quality care and accessing them through contemporary information technologies.

From the start the Czech Republic was part of the program through the National Library and in 2005 it received the very first UNESCO/JIKJI award for international contribution to implementation of the program. In 2007 based on suggestion of the Ministry of Culture and added to by the National Library, the first two files of our documents were listed in the above mentioned world register; that is since 2007 a part of the World Memory was declared the Collection of Middle Age manuscripts from the period of the Czech reformation, and the world unique collection of Russian, Ukraine and Belorussian newspaper and magazines that were issued between the world wars by the first wave of Russian emigres that left the Bolshevik Russia and dispersed all over the world. Especially due to this suggestion, the Czech Republic proved that it fully grasped the philosophy of the World Memory international register, the point of which is not the national prestige but the preservation of what should not be forgotten and preserved for the whole of humanity.

During 2008 and 2009 the Czech National Library in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture began work towards a new nomination for the register to the World Memory of a collection of Baroque university thesis that was kept in Prague.

Since the very start of UNESCO, it has paid a lot of attention to the literary culture because libraries are considered not only the protectors of memory but also the gates to information highways and education. These UNESCO efforts correlate with an essential parts of a program administered by the Ministry of Culture called The Public Information Librarian Services, in the framework of which there is for example the Kramerius branch that helps the preservation of literary funds suffering from degradation of acid paper as recommended by the resolution no. 33 adopted at the 29 UNESCO general conference and the branch of Memoria Mundi Series Bohemica, corresponding to the above mentioned UNESCO program World Memory.

In connection with the UNESCO effort in the field of literary culture, the Ministry of Culture through the Czech National Library also during 2004-2009 ensured a regular contribution from the Czech Republic to the annually issued world summary of the translations Index Translationum and through NIPOS statistical data regarding libraries and literary production of the UNESCO International Statistical Institute.

The intellectual heritage of every country is created by the contributions of major personalities or institutions and it would be unjustifiable not to mention them.

The Ministry of Culture had the honour to suggest world UNESCO anniversaries such anniversaries as the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of birth of Jaroslav Jeřek, the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding the Secondary Art and Crafts School of Glass in Kamenický Újezd as one of the oldest glass schools in the European continent, the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the biggest systematist in botany before Linné, J. J. Kamel, the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of the architect and mercenary J. Hlávka, the 50 anniversary of the death of Bohuslav Martinů, the 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of rabbi Jehuda Low ben Bezalel as an important thinker and philosopher, and finally the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of founding the Prague conservatory and the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of birth of the director Karel Zeman; the last one will only happen in 2010 - 2011.

There is a UNESCO agenda that is often forgotten during the times of peace although that is exactly when it ought to be executed; it is the agenda regarding the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and both its Protocols, which are contractual documents.

In 2006 ó 2009 the international directive for application of the Second Protocol to The Hague Convention was finalised. After the approval that was presumed to happen in autumn 2009 the implementation of the contractual documents in respect to the definitive selection of cultural heritage for protection according to the contractual document should be definitely put in motion.

## **10. Separate Division of Cultural Policy and Strategies**

PhD. Libor Kubelka, Head of the Department

The main objective of the Separate Division of Cultural Policy and Strategies (hereafter šSD CPSõ) was to elaborate the draft of the State Cultural Policy in 2009ó2014. The material was aimed at defining the objectives in the government program statement and to start a discussion regarding the issues of a cooperative model of the financial support of public cultural services, the institutional base of culture, the structural funds in support of culture and the community programs of the European Union. The Ministry of Culture believed that without close cooperation with the region and the Union of Towns and Municipalities of the Czech Republic and the Association of Historical Settlement of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, a complex analysis of the current state of culture in the Czech Republic could not be properly elaborated. The material was approved by the governmental regulation no. 1452 of 19 November 2008. The government amongst others made a decision to make the State Cultural Policy public, to make representatives of independent regions acquainted with the document, to fulfil its objectives and to present information on their fulfilment to the government by 31 May 2010. It was stated that culture provides the spiritual base of our society and is an irreplaceable part of our national identity, a measurement of the whole society's development and a natural representation of the Czech Republic in the world. Along with the undisputable economic potential, culture has a chance to become the moving force for the development and prosperity of the whole society mainly due to the creativity for which it is the cultivating medium. The Cultural Policy objectives relate to the economic, social and citizen dimensions ó personal development, the role of the state, regions and municipalities whilst supporting the preservation and production of cultural values and the role of the state. Following the governmental regulation no. 1452 of 19 November 2008 on the State Cultural Policy in 2009 - 2014 the Implementation Plan for the State Cultural Policy in 2009ó2014 was defined that drafted concrete details and works through individual regulations and tools for the realisation of the Cultural Policy in cooperation with other departments.

Based on the statement of the Ministry of Finance to present the Implementation Plan for the State Cultural Policy in the context of the macroeconomic development the minister of culture

announced further proceedings and informed the government on the proposal. The actual macroeconomic situation and the state budget expenses do not allow for a realisation of the State Cultural Policy in 2009-2014 to the extent of the agreed governmental regulation no. 1452 of the 19<sup>th</sup> November 2008, therefore it was decided to submit the Implementation Plan to the government in the future including the costs according to actual budget conditions.

Accordingly there is the objective of the governmental program statement: "The government will present drafts of other concept materials for public discussion aimed at supporting cultural fields with important economic effects – the Czech cinematography and film industry, monument care, tangible and non-tangible heritage and digitisation of cultural content."

Further SD CPS ensured the elaboration of the draft of legislation on public service institutions in culture, in accordance with the objectives of Cultural Policy which ensured elaboration of an analysis of systematic support of artistic production in the CR based on comparison of international experience, analysis to increase the motivation for gifts supporting culture and preservation of cultural heritage and analysis in order to increase the efficacy of financial support culture in the CR. SD CPS further cooperates with NIPOS and CSI producing associated cultural projects.

One of the objectives following from the State Cultural Policy is the creation of a new national strategy of cultural content digitisation. SD CPS currently carries out a questionnaire survey amongst grant supported organizations of the Ministry of Culture, the purpose of which is to evaluate the state of digitisation in individual institutions, financial and personal coverage, way of connecting into national and international projects, ways of conversion of analogue objects etc. Based on the results it will form the foundation for the ground material of the national strategy.

In April 2006 the common Memorandum of the minister of culture, Vít zslav Jandák and principal of the High School of Economics, professor Richard Hindl, was written to create a study department at the High School of Economics aimed at the evaluation of the economic potential of cultural heritage and its renewal. The intent came from the fact that cultural heritage and their influence and monumental areas created an important part of the cultural heritage of the Czech Republic, but were at that time poorly understood as having economic value. Also the cultural heritage and monumental areas were not perceived as the recipients of the financial support essential for their conservation, restoration and renewal and their potential were not stressed enough, analysed or strengthened from the point of view of regional development and its economic aspects. There is a lack of understanding the economic potential that lies in the individual historical buildings and monument areas in the long term understanding of heritage at various levels and therefore there is the need to bring up a generation of experts in the respective fields. From the SD CPS initiative and the Memorandum, the minister of culture, Václav Riedlbauch and the principal of the High School of Economics, Richard Hindls, signed the cooperation agreement between the Faculty of Business Administration of the High School of Economics in Prague and the Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic and consecutively a similar agreement on the long term cooperation with the Philosophical Faculty of the Charles University in Prague (especially the department of Culture), based on several years of cooperation in the fields of social cultural research, expert activities and cultural policy studies.

# 11. Integrated Operational Program

Ing. Zdeněk Novák, Head Director of section B

During the pre-accession period the care for cultural heritage or development of cultural infrastructure was not supported from the structural funds with some exceptions such as the renewal of the castle of Kynčperk with the aid of the Phare program or certain projects in the framework of the Common Regional Operational Program. In 2003 the minister of culture, Pavel Dostál, managed to enforce a decision with the minister of local development, Jiří Paroubek that after the CR accession to the EU the sphere of culture will be amongst the supported priorities. Therefore in 2004 the ministry gathered suggestions for the utilization of finances from structural funds in the sphere of culture. Based on agreement with the Office of the Government of the CR a personal enhancement of cultural policy was enhanced by ten more job opportunities in the field of structural funds.

The year 2005 in the field of funding and culture, the priority was dedicated to the preparation of the new program for the period 2007-2013. The EC set new priorities of the Policy Coherence with the objective to make Europe and its regions a more attractive place to invest and work; to enhance knowledge and innovation necessary for growth; more and better job opportunities. Culture was featured in the core EU documents, concretely in regulations aimed at:

- the support of enterprise, local employment and development of communities that emphasise the ability to attract persons with professional qualifications, namely in the field of cultural services; to support the physical environment where it is desirable to concentrate on historical and cultural heritage renewal; to support events contributing to social cohesion including recommended events aimed at cultural integration; to enhance tourism and cultural tourism in particular.

In the CR the culture was identified as an active factor in building social and economic pillars of sustainable development and it was further included in the strategy of economic growth, according to which the priorities in the sphere of culture are set.

In 2005 the Ministry of Culture set global objectives for 2007-2013 in the framework of the Policy Coherence: to improve the quality of care for tangible and non-tangible cultural heritage and the development of cultural infrastructure and cultural industry and:

- to eliminate degradation and other negative influences endangering cultural heritage; to allow access to cultural heritage for all citizens; to support cultural and creative industry and enhance its influence on the Czech economy; to make regions more legally attractive; to utilise cultural institutions in the process of all life education and building cultural infrastructure, to rehabilitate cultural heritage as a valuable agent of the preservation of sustainable development. To aid the development of living art.

The support in the Czech sphere of culture aims for the following:

- A higher level of preservation of cultural heritage for the future; allowing access to cultural heritage for all citizens (tangible and intangible cultural heritage); support of cultural and creative industry and enlargement of its influence in the economy and the employment rate in the CR; making regions more attractive; utilisation of cultural institutions in education and building the cultural infrastructure; rehabilitation of cultural heritage as a valuable agent in aid of the preservation of sustainable development.

The Ministry of Culture actively participated in creating the National Development Plan (NRP) in 2007-2013, and especially in the working groups regarding the solution of national disparities and human resources. Culture creates a separate chapter in NRP defining the cultural potential and the areas that ought to be supported in 2007-2013.

In 2006 operational programs (OPs) were specified, the basic structure of which was finished in March 2006. The Ministry of Culture made an effort to create its own operational program (hereafter OP) called Culture that was also supported by the prime minister of the Czech government. The negotiations also regarded the involvement in the OP Education and OP Employment. In connection with the negotiations the sphere of culture was also incorporated into the regional operational programs.

In June 2006 the government acknowledged the material the content of which was the Integrated Operational Program that included the support of care for cultural heritage and the support of development of cultural infrastructure; the separate program was not agreed upon. In the field devoted to tourism support a further renewal of cultural heritage for appropriate tourist destinations was supported. In September 2006 there was a decrease of the planned allocation in the Integrated operational program and the finances were transferred into the regional operational programs.

The activities of the Structural Funds Department at the Ministry of Culture were in 2007 mainly aimed at creating materials for raising funds from the EU structural funds in 2007-2013. In the area of raising finances devoted to realisation of the policy of economic and social coherence in 2007-2013 the strategic document was the National Strategic Reference Framework (hereafter NSRF) approved by the European Commission in July 2007.

One of the operational programs in the framework of NSRF is the Integrated Operational Program (hereafter IOP), which in support of regions will realise the objectives of the Convergence in the CR and the Ministry of Culture will be the mediator for operation 5 - National Support of Local Development in the field of intervention and 5.1 - National Support for the Utilization of the Potential of Cultural Heritage. The objective of the IOP is to make the processes in the sphere of public administration and public services more up to date and efficient along with national support for local development as a driver for creating a modern society and increasing competitiveness of regions and the CR globally. In the framework of the IOP the development of national methodical centres for selected areas of cultural heritage will be supported along with the realisation of exemplary projects of renewal and utilization of the most important parts of intangible Monument Fund of the CR (National cultural heritage and Monuments UNESCO) and last but not least, an improvement of infrastructure for cultural services with higher added value. The total amount of finance for these activities in 2007-2013 is more than 7 million CZK.

On 5 December 2008 the Ministry of Culture announced the first call aimed at the following:

#### **Activity 5.1a:**

The national methodical centres specialise at concrete segments of tangible and non-tangible cultural heritage with a potential that can be used in support of economic and social growth; the centres are spread all over the CR. The reason behind creating the centres and making them more efficient is a renewal and utilization of the monuments, or collections of them .. The centres are located in the regions in accordance with the Convergence objective (outside the capital of Prague) with a high concentration of the given center, where there already is a positive

experience with its use. The institutions have an republic-wide scope of activity and utilise the network of their own or contractually guaranteed regional offices.

Their mission is to identify, document, preserve, present and utilise the tangible and non-tangible cultural heritage in the CR in the given areas. The centres fulfil more functions in the framework of the CR: they provide expert cultural services to the monument owners and to the investors in the respective sector (for example making analysis, elaborating methods of renewal and utilization of monuments and providing expert consultations) aimed at the monuments utilization to support economic and social growth. They also provide services for the expert and general public (To elaborate expertise, organise state and international conferences and workshops etc.) and for the amateur public (To ensure modern forms of presentation of tangible and non-tangible cultural heritage, educational events and promotion). The primary objective of establishing the centres and their operation is to secure interconnection of other national and regional projects in the field of services and enterprise (tourism, crafts, educational activities and others). ð

### **Activity 5.1b:**

šExemplary projects focus on the renewal and utilization of concrete intangible monuments, their collections and related monumental preserved areas to support social and economic growth by creating new cultural and complementary services. They serve as the model examples for other projects focusing on renewal and utilization of similar types of monuments. The processes and methods used also have to be applicable to the renewal and utilization of monuments of a certain type in other locations in the CR. A part of the projects is elaboration and presentation of the methods of renewal and utilization of a certain type of monuments and providing information to share experience with the project realisation and the final results with anyone interested in the realisation of similar projects. The following two types of exemplary projects will be realised:

#### **ó Projects of renewal and utilization of the monument or their collections listed in:**

- the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List,
- the List of candidates for the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List,
- the Central List of Cultural Heritage as national cultural monuments;

**ó Projects of renewal and utilization of complete thematic collections of cultural heritage located in the NUTS 2 territory** (outside the capital of Prague) have to be coordinated centrally to ensure a synergistic effect. These are the projects, where a centrally coordinated renewal and utilisation of the monuments is guaranteed to the project recipient.

The projects have to prove direct positive impacts to social and economic growth such as making the environment more attractive along with a multiplication effect based on the sustainable replication of the ways of renewal and utilization of monuments in other locations in the CR and allow for connecting other projects in the areas of services and enterprise (tourism, craft manufacturing, educational activities and others) in the CR on a regional scale that can be realised for example through relevant regional operational programs. ð

In 2009 despite initial hesitation, the number of applications rapidly increased and the call regarding the activity 5.1.b) had to be discontinued as of 29 October 2009.

In 5 December 2008 - 29 October 2009 the ministry received a total of 34 applications and the total amount of required subsidies was 12 343 176 954 CZK. Ten applications were either withdrawn by the applicants themselves or were disqualified due to serious flaws. Two projects

passed the evaluation successfully and the minister of culture Václav Riedlbauch signed a decision to grant a subsidy to the amount of 892 685 751 CZK to the project called The Centre of Building Heritage in Plasy (392 685 751 CZK) and The New Utilization of National Cultural Monuments in Vítkovice (500 000 000 CZK).

## 12. Separate Division of Project Management

Ing. Vladimír Tůdnt, Head of the Department

Accomplishments:

- Creating an internal quality management for FM EEA/Norway whilst decreasing the original administration costs in the field;
- Creating an internet portal facilitating the communication between implementation projects and improving project financial control;
- Selection of the quality of projects within the financial framework of the rules and insurance of pre-financing and/or co-financing of selected projects;
- Evaluation of šcultural heritageö in the form of realisation of various projects, using the important grant support from Norway and other EU countries ó the direct financial effect of the realised works totalling more than 1 billion CZK;
- Gaining the confidence of The National Contact Point grant support for The Cultural Heritage Preservation. Actually the total grant amount obtained was þ43.7 million in the framework of 163 calls and a there is a promise of a continuation of foreign grant support in 201062014.

Failures:

- The financial mechanisms of EEA/Norway were not effectively connected to the local support programs and the grant policy of the Ministry of Culture.
- An independent system for the financial support of the grant co-financing in the sphere of culture from the programs and grant policy in other respects were not established.

### EEA/Norway financial mechanisms

On 13 October 2003 the Czech government passed resolution no. 1011 based on which the agreement on participation of the Czech Republic in the European Economic Area was signed. Amongst others it contains a statement that Norway, Lichtenstein and Iceland will contribute to the countries accessing the EEA in the form of providing grants for investment and development of projects. In the framework of the 13 European states that are already supported in this way, the Czech Republic is in second place regarding the amount of foreign financial support. The EEA countries and Norway all subsidise the support and development in 7 priority fields of the CR to the amount of þ84,1 million (and another þ21,7 million for the öBlock grantsö);the 1<sup>st</sup> priority area called šCultural Heritage Preservationö was given the amount þ 43,7 million

The Czech Ministry of Culture is the guarantor of project quality in the framework of the 1<sup>st</sup> priority area including the Protection and Renewal of Intangible Cultural Heritage and Improving the Care and Protection of Tangible Cultural Heritage. Further the Ministry of Culture co-finances the projects fruition of state institutions and certain church monuments. The Ministry of Culture supervises the projects efficacy and purpose of the financial resources.

All applicants for the FM EEA/Norway grants have to take part in a proper selection procedure for the best projects with clear, objective and transparent rules. The Ministry of Culture recommended a wide spectrum of projects for their realisation including reviving, increasing the attractiveness and new utilization of important monuments. It was suggested to devote a part of the grants to the preservation of national heritage in the fields of art, literature, music and other forms of culture. Through the foreign grants allocated that are subsidised from other resources, 59 selected projects will be realised by 2011.

### **The total amount of FM EEA/Norway grants is 43 675 942**

Norway and the EEA countries evaluated the quality of project administration the part of the Ministry of Culture and the projects' realisation on the part of the final grant recipients and decided on the continuation of the EEA/Norway financial mechanisms in the period 2010-2014. The decision was based on an extremely high number and keen interest of the grant applicants and objective requirements in the area of the 'Cultural Heritage Preservation'.

For 2010-2014 the Ministry of Culture suggested that the foreign grant support would aim mainly at project realisation as follows:

### **Priorities in the area of the EEA/Norway financial mechanisms (2010-2014)**

EEA/Norway	Activities specification in the priority area
5. Preservation and revitalisation of cultural heritage	<p>Preservation, protection and renewal of the cultural heritage, including its mediation to the general public in the following fields:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- architectural heritage /revitalisation (revival) of unused or improperly used monuments. Protection of the values in the form of partial building modifications and technical regulations/;</li> <li>- librarian funds and precious documents /restoration including restorer inquiries, protection in the form of control and regulation of atmospheric storage conditions, paper de-acidification, making packages and disinfection. Creating the conditions for emergency management/</li> <li>- museums and collections /all forms of preservation, protection and renewal of tangible assets including their promotion to the general public/</li> <li>- non-tangible (non-material) art /processing available information</li> </ul>

	resources and historical materials including their access by the general public. Revival of the national theatre tradition through the support of outstanding creative activities in their current presentation forms./
Norway/EEA	
12.Preservation and revival of the monuments - landscape and garden architecture	Preventing the degradation of original attraction in these specific areas of landscape, park and garden compositions. The revitalization of garden and landscape objects with emphasis on their expressional and territorial identity.

## 14. Economic Department

### The summary on use of budgets and financing resources from 2004 - 2008

#### 2004

The Act no. 457/2003 Coll. on state budget in the CR in 2004 defined the total expenses of the Ministry of Culture to the amount of 6 045 710 thousand CZK. The agreed budget was increased to 6 392 952 thousand CZK based on budgetary modifications of the Ministry of Finance to the total amount of 347 242 thousand CZK. By 31 December 2004 a modified budget was used to the amount of 6 549 237, 20 thousand CZK; the excess use of expenses in relation to the modified budget by the total amount of 156 285.20 thousand CZK was caused by utilisation of the unbudgeted amount of 166 591.19 thousand CZK (the reserve fund of the Ministry of Culture, the State Culture Fund of gifts, EU financial means of the Minerva program). With the exclusion of unbudgeted resources a modified budget to the amount of 6 382 646.01 thousand CZK (99.84 %) was used in 2004.

#### 2005

The Act no. 675/2004 Coll. on the state budget in the CR in 2005 defined the total expenses of the Ministry of Culture to the amount of 5 757 145 thousand CZK. The Ministry of Finance increased the budget by 639 513 thousand CZK up to the total amount of 6 396 658 thousand CZK. A modified budget was used to the amount of 6 497 302.88 thousand CZK. The amount of 100 644.88 thousand CZK were not used due to the obligation to bind the financial amount of 142 896.44 thousand CZK in compliance with regulation § 25, par. c) the Act no. 218/2000 Coll. (budgetary rules). In 2004 the bound financial means could not be used for unrealised income payment in relation to the state non-tangible property that were available to be used by grant funded organizations.

In 2005 the chapter included unbudgeted financial means to the amount of 248 875.02 thousand CZK, by which the modified budget could have been exceeded (that is 248 626.48 thousand CZK from the ministry reserve fund and 248.54 thousand CZK from the EUó the Minerva Plus program). With the exclusion of unbudgeted resources and the amounts defined for binding expenses in the chapter a modified budget to the amount of 6 391 324,30 thousand CZK, that is 99,92 %, was used. In the framework of expense utilisation there was a transfer of unused financial means for fulfilment of the objectives to the amount of 533 105.19 thousand CZK into the ministry reserve fund in compliance with regulation § 47 Act no. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules and a modification of related acts.

## **2006**

The Act no. 543/2006 Coll. on state budget in the CR in 2006 defined the total expenses of the Ministry of Culture to the amount of 6 357 161 thousand CZK. Based on budgetary modifications done by the Ministry of Finances to the total amount of 395 929 thousand CZK, the agreed budget was increased to 6 753 090 thousand CZK. By 31 December 2006 the modified budget was exceeded by 342 002.75 thousand CZK in the view of utilisation of unbudgeted means from the reserve fund to the total amount of 387 421.97 thousand CZK. With exclusion of unbudgeted resources a modified budget to the amount of 6 707 670.78 thousand CZK, that is 99.33 %, was used. Into the reserve fund of the Ministry of Culture the total amount of 334 609.28 thousand CZK was transferred according to regulation § 47 Act no. 218/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules and on modifications of related regulations. The amount of 45 419,22 thousand CZK was not used, which was caused mainly due to obligations to bind the chapter expenses to the amount of 40 312 thousand CZK according to Act no. 218/2000 Coll. (budgetary rules) for unrealised income payments from the sale of state intangible heritage that is at the disposal of the respective grant funded organizations.

## **2007**

The Act no. 622/2006 Coll. on state budget in the CR in 2007 defined the total expenses of the Ministry of Culture to the amount of 7 909 779 thousand CZK. The agreed budget was during the year increased by 605 348 thousand CZK up to the total amount of 8 515 127 thousand CZK. By 31 December 2007 it was drawn to the amount of 8 300 418.69 thousand CZK. The rest of expenses to the amount of 214 708.31 thousand CZK was influenced especially by the obligation to bind the chapter expenses to the amount of 505 166.97 thousand CZK according to Act no. 218/2000 Coll. (budgetary rules). It was realised to the amount of 42 666.97 thousand CZK for

unrealised income payments from the sale of state intangible heritage that was at the disposal of respective grant funded organizations. The amount of 462 500 thousand CZK was further bound in expenses because the income account of the ministry did not receive the means of the special account of the abolished National Property Fund in connection with financing an investment program of the Care for National Cultural Heritage.

At the same time in 2007 unbudgeted means from the reserve fund to the amount of 296 239.83 thousand CZK were used. With exclusion of unbudgeted resources a modified budget to the amount of 8 004 178.86 thousand CZK, that is 94 %, were used. The reserve fund of the ministry for utilisation in future years received an amount of 820 084.25 thousand CZK; 510 948.14 thousand CZK were not used and 505 166.97 thousand CZK were not used which was caused due to obligations to bind the expenses in the modified budget for 2007.

## 2008

The Act no. 475/2008 Coll. on state budget of the CR defined the total expenses of the Ministry of Culture to the amount of 8 844 329 thousand CZK. During the year the agreed budget was increased by 307 515 thousand CZK to 9 151 844 thousand CZK. A modified budget was used to the total amount of 7 940 638.09 thousand CZK including unbudgeted means from the reserve fund to the amount of 291 487.40 thousand CZK. With exclusion of unbudgeted resources a modified budget to the amount of 7 649 150.69 thousand CZK, that is 83.58 %, was used. The amount of 1 502 693,31 thousand CZK was left unused due to the obligations to bind expenses in the amount of 692 181 thousand CZK in compliance with the Act no. 218/2000 Coll. of amount 643 000 thousand CZK was bound because the income account of the Ministry of Culture did not receive any means from the special account of the abolished National Property Fund and 49 181 thousand CZK was bound due to unrealised income payments from the sale of non-tangible property that is at the disposal of grant funded organizations. In the framework of unused financial means the demands from the unused expenses by 31 December 2008 were in the total amount of 810 512.31 thousand CZK (for future utilization).

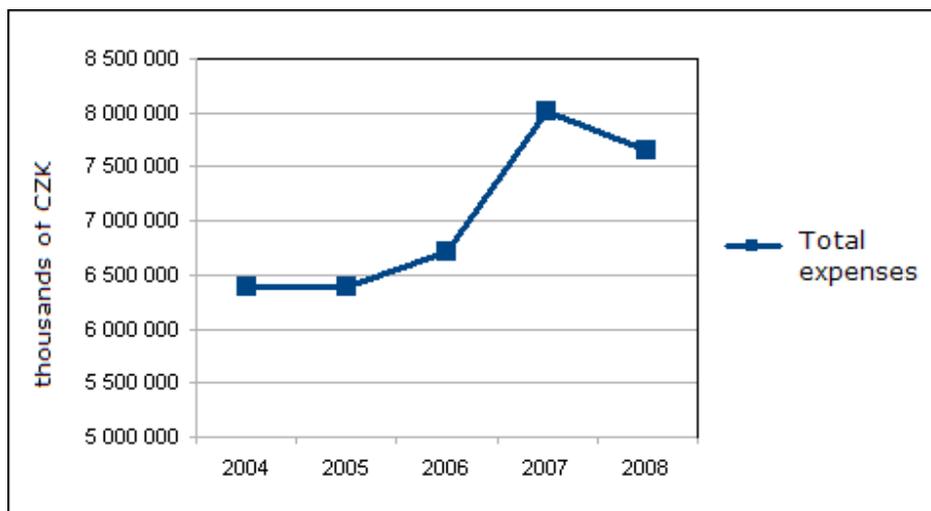
### Expense chapter 334 of the Ministry of Culture in 2004 - 2008

The development of the total expenses of the chapter 334 of the Ministry of Culture used in 2004 - 2008 drawn from the modified budget chapter is shown in the following table and graph.

*Graph no. 1: Total expenses of 334 chapter*

in thousands of CZK

The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total expenses</b>	6 382 646	6 391 324	6 707 671	8 004 179	7 649 151



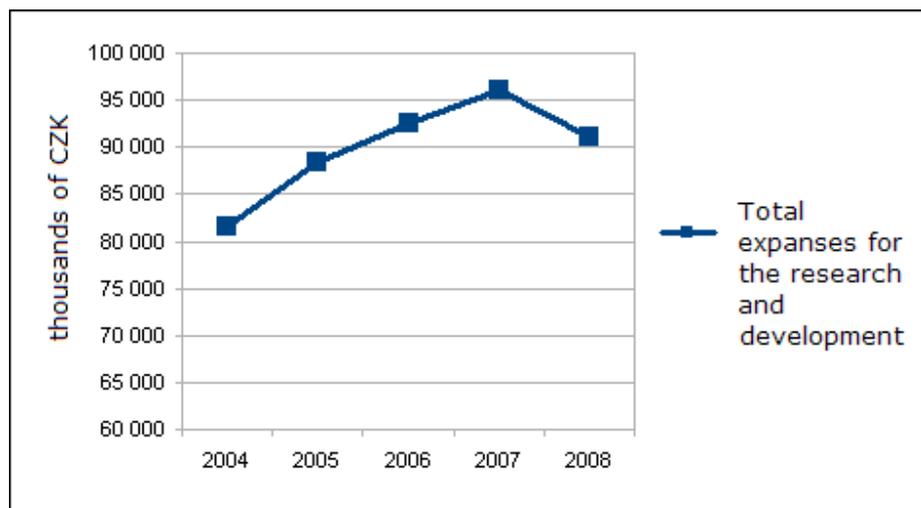
In 2004 - 2008 there was an annual increase of the total expenses of chapter 334 (excluding unbudgeted resources) with exemption of 2008, when the modified budget could not be used due to the obligations to bind expenses to the amount of 692 181 thousand CZK in compliance with the Act no. 218/2000 Coll. (budgetary rules). The reason was that the Ministry of Culture didn't receive finances from the previously abolished National Property Fund to finance the Program of Care for National Cultural Heritage to the amount of 643 000 thousand CZK. The amount of 810 512.31 thousand CZK reflects upon the methodical influence according to the Act no. 218/2000 Coll. stating the requirements regarding unused expenses are not included into the expense utilisation in the respective year. Expense stagnation in 2004 - 2005 was mainly due to the fact that the chapter 334 budget, in contrast to previous years, did not include the finances devoted to the Regional Libraries program to the amount of 129 607 thousand CZK, that was transferred from the budget chapter 334 into the regional budget in connection with the amendment of the Act on budgetary tax definition in 2005. The highest increase of the total expenses showed in 2006 - 2007. The expense increase in 2007 reflected mainly upon the expenses devoted to the reproduction of state grant funded organizations' property; specifically the financing of the new Program of Care for National Cultural Heritage. The investment program included the projects of large extent, for example the reconstruction of the main building of the National Museum, the new National Library building, the reconstruction of Klementinum and others. An increase of the budget chapter in 2007 further allowed for a significant increase of financing the support programs of living art and cultural services in the respective year. Since 2005 the programs of preservation and renewal of cultural heritage were devoted to financial means collaterally with a year on year increase. It can also be stated that the renewal of historical protected monuments was supported by the financial means in the framework of investment programs of the ministry aimed at the property's reconstruction.

The expense development of certain parts of the budget chapter 334 is illustrated in the following tables and graphs:

**Graph no. 2: Expenses for the research and development**

in thousands of CZK

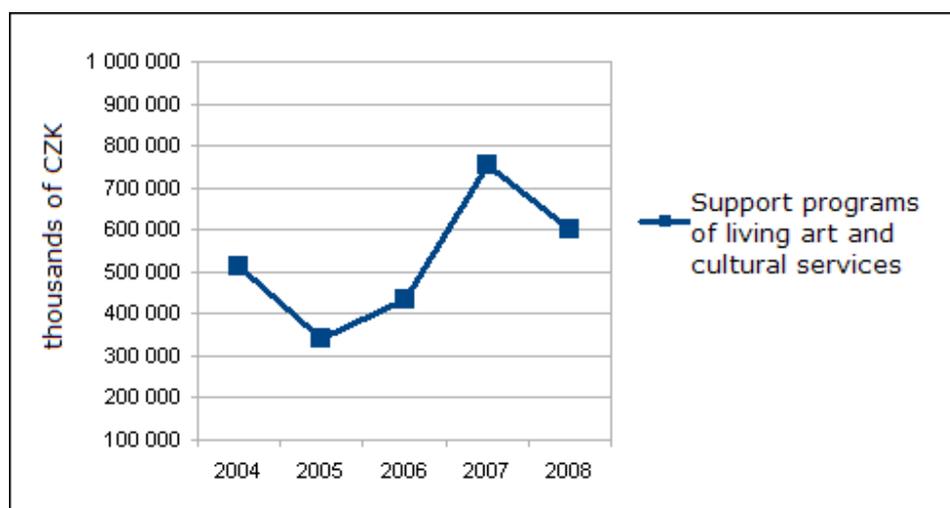
The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total expenses for research and development</b>	81 577	88 445	92 556	95 977	91 035



**Graf no. 3: Expenses for the support programs of living art and cultural services**

in thousands of CZK

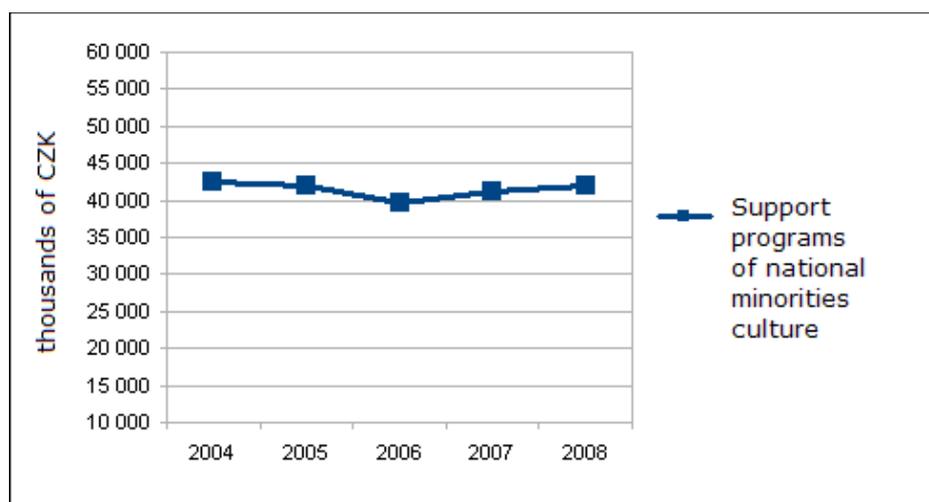
The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Support programs for living art and cultural services</b>	512 866	341 299	432 864	754 517	600 201



*Graph no. 4: Expenses for support programs for national minority culture*

in thousands  
of CZK

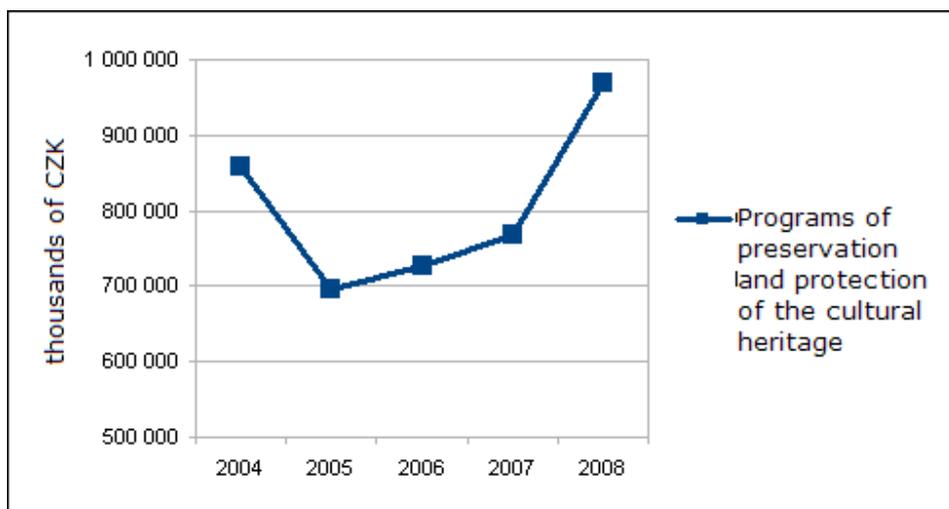
The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Support programs of national minorities culture</b>	42 500	41 924	39 673	41 258	41 952



*Graph no. 5: Expenses for programs of preservation and renewal of cultural heritage*

in thousands of  
CZK

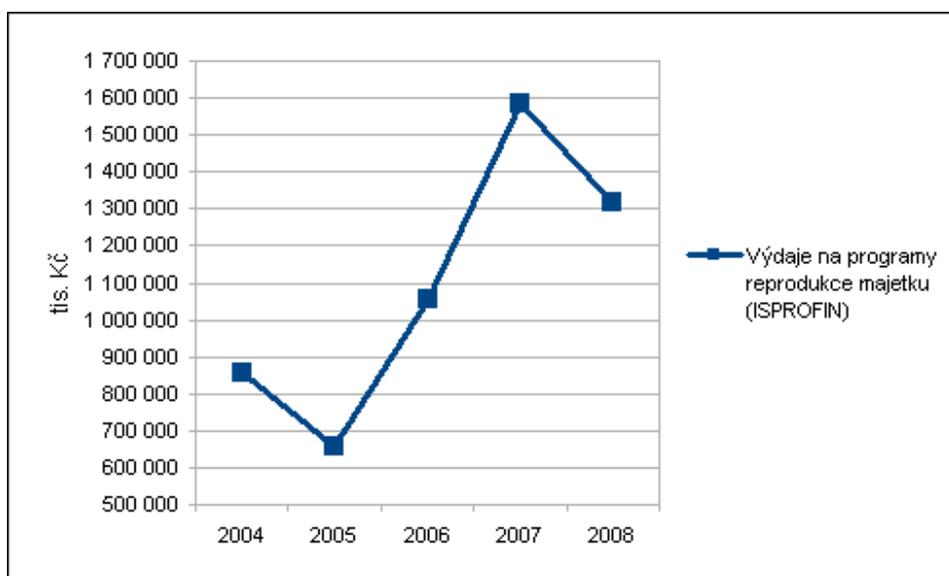
The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Programs of preservation and protection of the cultural heritage</b>	857 321	694 893	726 299	766 955	969 351



Graph no. 6: Expenses for property reproduction programs (registered in ISPROFIN)

in thousands of  
CZK

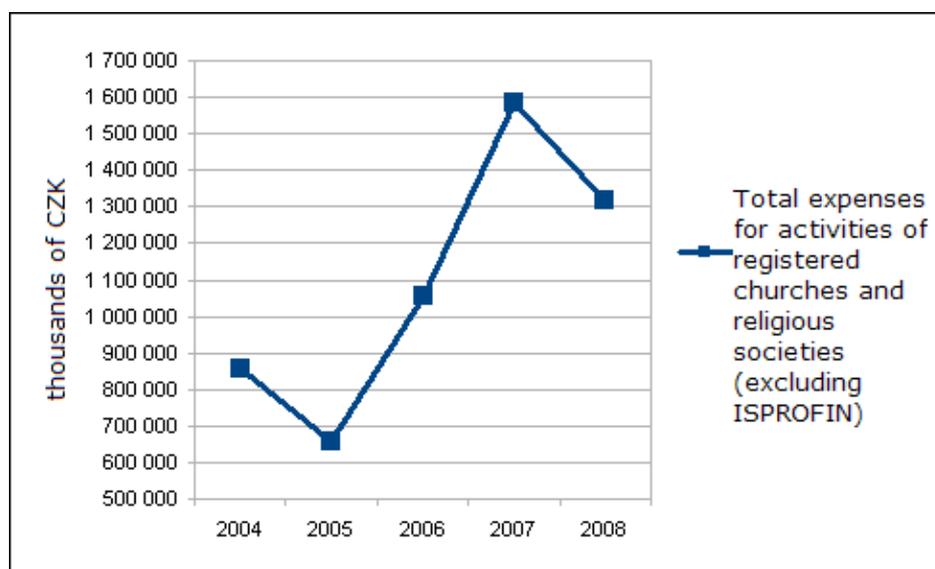
The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Expenses for property reproduction programs (ISPROFIN)</b>	855 207	655 800	1 054 300	1 586 400	1 318 934



*Graph no. 7: Expenses for activities of registered churches and religious societies (excluding financing of property reproduction of churches from the investment programs of the Ministry of Culture)*

in thousands  
of CZK

The reality excluding unbudgeted financial means	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total expenses for activities of registered churches and religious societies (excluding ISPROFIN)</b>	969 956	1 018 900	1 114 040	1 285 640	1 351 740



## 15. Monument Inspectorate

JUDr. Jiří Varhaník, director

### Regarding the Act on State Monument Care

The Monument Inspectorate (hereafter MI) according to § 27 Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on State Monument Care, as amended, is the specialised control body of the Ministry of Culture in the sphere of state monument care. The main mission of the MI is the performance of the central inspection abiding by the Act and related regulations. According to § 20 of the regulation of the Ministry of Culture CSR no. 66/1988 Coll. as amended, that executes the Act on State Monument Care, the subject of the MI central inspection are the activities related to the protection, renewal and social application of cultural heritage.

Whilst fulfilling its objectives the MI cooperated with the regional bodies, the city halls that are obliged to administer state monumental care, the municipalities with enlarged scope of activities, the National Monument Institute as the expert organization in the sphere of monumental care and other organizations including citizen associations.

The monitored period was important from the point of the basic preconditions for securing operation of the MI inspection because in 2006 there was a necessary enhancement of the MI by two new job positions; nevertheless the total number of eight permanent jobs does not come up to the expectations stated in the explanatory report on state monumental care. At least by separating and transferring the MI to a separate office in the object of the National Monument Institute in Prague 6 in Bubene in summer 2008 after a long time the standard working conditions were reached.

From the point of central inspection abiding by the Act no. 20/1987 Coll. on State Monument Care, which is the mission of the MI of the Ministry of Culture, the monitored period in contrast to the previous period was characterised by an overwhelming stability of the organization of state monumental care, from the point of view of the administrative office structure and from the point of view of the expert organization in the field of state monumental care – the National Monument Institute; nevertheless the preconditions for a successful application of the respective activities of the organizations were determined by other factors.

While the legislation regarding state monumental care was partially amended there were radical changes in the area of the special regulations with a major influence on the performance of the State Monument Care. Two new important legal regulations were adopted – the Administrative Procedure Code no. 500/2004 Coll. and the Building Act no. 183/2006 Coll. As for the new Administrative Procedural Code, despite an indisputable advance of certain institutions in contrast to the previous version, the larger extent and relative complexity of the regulation caused initial difficulties with its practical application. The issues regarding the correction of certain imperfections become very serious in the case where an administrative decision was issued contrary to law. In fact the only possibility was to initiate extraordinary legal remedies and an inspection of the decisions; but the procedure was determined by a short preclusive period set according to the new Administrative Procedure Code. Such cases were usually identified upon the acceptance of the decisions when the building activity was registered by the owners of the neighbouring properties, citizen associations or individuals that were concerned with the protection of cultural heritage or parts of the monument protected areas. At the end of this preclusive period when the decision became effective it was practically impossible to reach any legal correction.

The crux of the activities of the MI remains the inspection of the performance of the state administration at their regional offices and the Prague City Hall that are done every two years based on the Czech governmental regulation no. 554 of 4 June 2003 and the regulation no. 507 of 10 May 2006 and according to the inspection schedule specified by the Ministry of Interior. The results are submitted to the Ministry of Interior that incorporates them into the checking materials for the government of the Czech Republic and their generalised form is a part of the annual final reports of the Ministry of Culture.

The above described character of the MI activities that is directly dependant on its personal capacity does not allow for any statistic evaluation of preserving the legality at the state level from the point of fulfilment of obligations of all cultural heritage owners as well as at the level of state administration performance in the sphere of monumental care by all 206 offices within the enlarged scope of activities. Inspection protocols of the state administration performance in the

sphere of monumental care at the offices done by the regional offices, are also subject to inspection by the MI.

A thorough protection of cultural heritage, which is one of the Czech Republic's international obligations, cannot be ensured due to the lack of discipline on the part of certain cultural heritage owners and in many cases due to serious imperfections in the process of application of mechanisms that ought to focus on securing the protection. Often the respective bodies of the state monumental care remain idle and do not sufficiently use the tools that the Act on state monumental care offers them, especially the regulations regarding the legal punishments for the cultural heritage owners that do not abide by the legal obligations. That was confirmed especially in connection with the list of the most endangered intangible cultural heritage generated by the National Monument Institute, when on many occasions, the bodies of state monumental care applied appropriate tools only after the recommendation of the MI that focused on the issue in 2008. Based on the common regulation draft around 104 decisions were made by the respective municipal offices with an enlarged scope of activities and the Prague City Hall.

Problems in relation to the performance of state monumental care are further demonstrated by four examples.

In 2007 ó 2008 the results of two inspection checks of the MI conducted according to Act no. 552/1991 Coll. on State Control, were critical. Both concerned the national cultural heritage that is a part of the monumental reserves in the capital of Prague (the monuments that are listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List); both of them revealed serious imperfections with impacts that have not yet been reported to such an extent ever before; yet it is necessary to admit that similar cases though usually with less serious consequences, do occur during the renewal of the cultural heritage at a state level.

In the first case the issue regarded the damage to the national cultural heritage of the Old-New Synagogue in Prague, which took place in connection with the technical reconstruction of the air conditioning system. In January 2007 in the south synagogue vestibule a part of the middle age stone desk in length over eleven metres was destroyed. The desk was an important part of the synagogue building development and extraordinarily culturally and historically valuable; one because it was a part of apparently the oldest extensions attached to the early gothic two-bay section. According to the MI the law was breached on many parts - the owner, an administrator, and a construction designer and last but not least the state monumental office care itself.

Even more serious imperfections were revealed during the checking of the renewal of the Charles bridge in Prague done in 2008; the case was a subject of more intense media interest and coverage.

The inspection proved serious flaws in the stages of preparation as well as the realisation of the renewal. The capital city of Prague as the owner of the Charles bridge didn't require a binding statement regarding the documentation for the stone railings repair prior to the start of the works, therefore a respective body of the state monumental care could not properly decide whether the intended way of reconstruction was feasible and met the essential requirements. No criteria were set in view of the protection of cultural historical values of the national cultural heritage to evaluate individual stone blocks of the railing and the attached parts with respect to their preservation or a substitution of new stones, though the previous binding statements had already described a detailed preparation process including renovation of the bridge and historical research. Despite that, the owner of the national cultural heritage did not fulfil any of the conditions.

An example of a different nature proves the negligence for care in the area of the Kyselka Spa (Lázn Kyselka in Karlovy Vary region), which was happening since the 1990s when the

children's hospital located in the location of the former spa were privatised and the new owners were not fulfilling their duties and obligations in respect of care and preservation of the cultural monument. The MI has been dealing with the case since 1990s and the owner of the monument has changed twice already.

In the monitored period, when the body of the state monument care was the Karlovy Vary City Hall, legal regulations were repeatedly urged by the Regional Office and as the city didn't react to its suggestions the matter became an issue of the inspection of state administration performance in the sphere of state monument care in 2005. On 31 March 2007 in the view of the continuing idleness on part of the city, the Regional Office of the Karlovy Vary region suggested to give a systematical guidance and regularly inspect the performance of the state administration at municipal offices to prevent irreversible losses in the area of cultural heritage; special attention was devoted to the endangered and unused cultural monuments not limited to the area of the Kyselka Spa but also other valuable objects. With respect to the fact that even in case of the Kyselka Spa the essential renewal was simply not done, the matter was repeatedly inspected by the MI in the framework of inspection of the state administration performance in the field of monumental care in 2009; sadly even further steps didn't lead to any corrective actions.

The general trend is proved by another example; in autumn 2009 outside the scheduling of the Ministry of Interior an inspection of the performance level of state monumental care at the Municipal Office in Uherský Brod (Uherské Hradiště region) was done in relation to the case of the castle in Nový Světlov, which is a state cultural monument. It was initiated by the lack of activities of the supervising body, the regional office of the Zlín region, in connection with suggestions to conduct an inspection procedure.

The inspection proved that the municipal office, contrary to law, tolerated a completely insufficient preparation of the cultural monument renewal.

These serious facts regarding the performance level of state monumental care at the municipal offices with enlarged scope of action resulted from the MI's own activity as well as the regional offices inspections. Regarding a state scope, its level is hardly believable; as for the quality it varies majorly in each case and generally there is a large lack of personnel in the area. It is apparent that the monumental care performance conducted by the municipal offices under current conditions does not represent a purposeful nor effective solution, which would fully comply with the international obligations of the Czech Republic in the sphere of cultural heritage despite the volume of a direct methodical aid provided by their direct supervising bodies, the regional offices.

A serious problem is represented by the fact that in 2009 two cases of idleness of regional offices were also reported, which is a phenomenon that has not yet been reported in the past.

# Supplement: Economic and statistic data

## The National Information and Consulting Centre for Culture (NIPOS)

Mgr. Lenka Lázošková, director

### The definition of ōcultureö

The result of historical development in the CR is the fact that the definition of ōcultureö does not only include artistic activity or its results (the whole scale of expressions and products, rights for which are currently under the Act no.121/2000 Coll. on Copyright ō that is professional and amateur artistic activities), but also awareness, learning, interest and educational activities, as well as community activities, traditions and customs and even natural and urbanised environmental activities. We prefer the definition of ōcultureö including (amongst others) operation of libraries, museums, galleries and theatres (including so called stagionas), an offer of cultural, social, educational programs of various types of cultural centres, voluntary activities of citizens, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, but also local town celebrations, festivals etc.

Culture is a highly structured field of various individual, group and social interests and activities, which according to our beliefs largely contributes to the social identification and general development of an individual and overall integration of society. It has an important social and communication function. Obviously the general character of the residence or the region has a great influence on the declared needs and interests of the people in the field local and regional culture (from a demographic, geographic and historical point of view) ōamongst others also the employment rate, economic level and the expense structure, state of the technical infrastructure in the area, transport availability for cultural opportunity, continual tradition etc. In the sphere of culture ō on the part of the offer as well as on part of the demand ō general development processes can be reported such as removal of political barriers whilst using information resources, development of digital technologies and the price availability of electronic home appliances for families and individuals etc.

The defined sphere of culture is still significantly more than the framework of competence set by the legislatively set competence and responsibility of the ministry or other administrative offices or self administrative areas can cover; the culture is difficult to reduce only to the sphere of economics and economy. With all due respect to the economic character of public cultural services in their local and regional context, the services that provided in the public interest, are still dependant on their existence from the financial support through public budgets that are allocated by the public administrationŏs respective bodies.

On the other hand the sphere of public services is generally (including local and regional culture) quite important from the economic point of view ō employment rate, paid salaries that help fund householdŏs expenses, tax deductions from salaries or visitors to the CR in the framework of tourism or domestic tourism. Surely indispensable is the economic effect of expenses of the cultural grant funded organizations realised in form of the purchase of goods, services or property.

### Engagement of the public budget

Following from the economic nature of cultural activities and activities, it is apparent that the financial security of expert operation of the cultural facilities and the cultural offerings for the visitors of municipalities and towns are largely covered from the public budgets. These finance not only the operation of their own (most frequently) grant funded organizations, but also provide subsidies to the non-profit organizations and entrepreneurs to cover parts of the costs for the cultural events they organise.

**Table: Public budgets expenses for culture in relation to GDP**

*in milliards  
of CZK*

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
GDP *)	2 189.2	2 352.2	2 464.4	2 577.1	2 814.8	2983.9	3 215.6	3 530.2	3 705.9
culture**)	13.1	14.4	15.6	17.4	19.3	19.7	22.3	22.8	22.2
v %	<b>0.59</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.69</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.60</b>

\*) *Data on GDP provided by CSI*

*The sum of chapter 334 expenses (the Ministry of Culture including expenses for church and religious societies)*

\*\*)

*And chapter 700 until 2002 (including) and regional office budgets*

Following from the table, especially with respect to the price increase of inputs, it is apparent that the cost covering expenses for providing public cultural services and supporting artistic activities are at best just stagnating. Currently two thirds of the costs in the sphere of culture are financed from the budgets of the local self administration areas and regions.

### **Demographic distribution in the CR**

Out of the current number of 6 248 municipalities in the CR, 529 bear a status of a town and there are only 310 municipalities and towns with a number of inhabitants above 5 thousand. In the view of the current system of tax income for the municipalities, it appears that the budgets of 5 938 municipalities only just cover the necessary expenses following from the obligations of self administration in relation to their citizens. It is usual that cultural affairs get a small contribution from local budgets for the operation of libraries or subsidising local civic associations and their cultural activities.

Number of inhabitants in the municipality		Number of municipalities	Number of inhabitants	%
from	to			
0	999	4 932	1 763 117	17
1 000	4 999	1 047	2 068 485	20
5 000	9 999	138	939 382	9
10 000	19 999	109	954 239	9
20 000	49 999	41	1 197 676	12
50 000	99 999	17	1 206 595	12
100 000	And more	5	2 121 585	21

Total	6 248	10 251 079	100
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*Source: The Czech Statistic Institute ó small municipal lexicon*

We can see from the above mentioned table that the municipalities with up to 5 000 inhabitants constitute about 37 % of the population of the CR, which is quite a substantial number. Their life conditions are to a large extent influenced by the local traffic services, the general offer of services and trade and by the fact whether there is a local primary school etc. It is apparent that small municipalities have a difficult task to use their budget income for the maximum benefit of their citizens.

Nevertheless, looking at the data from regions and the data from the budgets of randomly selected municipalities, their expenses for culture suggest that small municipalities even in comparison to the regions or towns often give more financial means as a percentage of their income. The regions largely contribute to the support of operation of regional cultural organizations such as regional libraries, museums, galleries, theatres, musical bodies, observatories, planetariums and others.

### **Cultural services as an indicator of the CRs development**

Apart from artistic activities that are the result of the artistic creativity of individuals and groups, cultural services are of key importance with respect to satisfying cultural interest and the needs of the citizens. These are activities of a special nature because they can be the important by themselves or can contribute towards the production of cultural goods and services independently measured by trade value. Their implementers are organizations of various legal statuses starting in the sphere of non-governmental non-profit organizations (citizen associations, publicly beneficial organizations, foundations, church legal entities) to the governmental non-profit organizations (state and self administration operated grant funded organizations) and ending with business organizations. The generally understood meaning of the indicator 'The availability of cultural public services' for the sustainable development is amongst others expressed also by examining the sphere of culture with regard to the expense priorities agreed by the strategy and operational programs for 2007-2013. The percentage of expenses assigned to the sphere of culture out of the total public budget expenses is important information on the society's development, and the opportunity for citizens to participate in the quality of public services is generally understood as one of the fundamental criteria of their standard of life.

### **Material and personal conditions for realisation of cultural services support**

The sites that receive cultural support financed from public budgets (with the exemption of cultural monuments) are mostly older than 50 years and many come from the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Regardless of that, their construction and technical state generally do not comply with the contemporary requirements regarding the comfort of the users of public cultural services. For example one of the rules is the non-barrier access (not just for the physically handicapped but for senior people and parents of small children), which is usually not possible due to disposition of the historical building. The sites devoted to culture that were built in the seventies (if they continue serving their cultural purposes), are usually beyond their life span, and their potential reconstruction or modernisation usually requires a large amount of money. Collection organizations (museums, galleries and libraries) have problems with the capacity and feasibility of depository areas devoted to the preservation and protection of their collections.

The affected sites are usually the property of the regional self administrations or the state. Nevertheless the owners of these sites request financial support provided to the grant supported organizations for the administration of their property for the finances devoted to culture. They do not seem to accept, that this also means caring for the property, and do not accept the fact that the grant funded organizations carry the obligations of the owner caring for the property.

A negative economic is also the current issue of accounting depreciations. The municipalities do not write off the properties in their accounting, the grant funded organisations do without the possibility to apply any depreciation for income tax purposes. The grant funded organisations properties transfer the accounting depreciations to their investment funds, but the organiser often uses the finances in its own budget without allowing for its utilization for reconstruction or a technical evaluation of non-tangible or tangible property either (ironically) owned by the organiser or building new facilities.

In the view of the fact that the state has already contributed since the 1950s, it is apparent that the real estate administration has a growing debt and care for the intangible property of the state and its self administration is insufficiently financed and consequently the culture of the CR increases its internal debt.

The technical equipment of grant supported organizations is also obsolete and that especially applies to the IT sector. That stops the cultural organizations from the desired modernisation of their services provided to the general public. The one exemption is the libraries – but only the ones with professional employees – especially the regional libraries and the former regional and now the town libraries. Another unsatisfactory situation is also in the sphere of museums and galleries including the specialised departments' facilities (depositories, digitisation of the collections, conservation and restoration of workshops etc.). The imperfections of the technical equipment create a barrier for any modernisation and enlargement of cultural services for the general public, as well as a more significant digital presentation of cultural facilities and their services (for example via the internet).

The management of the grant supported organizations in the sphere of culture is mostly competent with respect to the personnel and expertise, but the problem still remains the low financial priority they are given that partly follows from the comparative statistical analysis proscribed by the governmental regulations that apply even for employees of the regional grant supported organizations.

Without underestimating the importance of the NGO sphere for the realisation of cultural services, the fact is that the grant funded organizations established by the municipalities, towns and regions bear most of the responsibility and costs for the preservation of the cultural heritage with expert continual care, creating the foundation for regional cultural activities and for the offers of cultural activities and opportunities.

### **The importance of the public cultural support**

It is difficult to actually prove that the public budgets financing the operation of the museums, galleries, libraries, various types of cultural centres and the cultural offers prepared in the historical monumental area are non-essential activities (Whilst the economic data unanimously proves that the municipalities and the state provide financial contributions to the grant funded organisations' budgets in the sphere of culture of about 40 %, to the region of about 65 %),

because they are responsible for most of the museums and all regional libraries (including their regional functions that are devoted to financing culture.)

Not even in the EU countries can the operation of culture in the museums, galleries and libraries do without contributions from public budgets whilst the organizational security of the respective financial flows reflects upon the historical development of the public administration in each country.

As follows from the available information it is quite unnecessary to search any new public budget financing model for the public cultural services in the EU countries for the CR. The EU fully respects the differences of the systems of financing and institutional security of the public cultural services (as part of general public services) in individual member states following the historical development of the public administration (see table below the text (source: Cultural economy in Europe, the study elaborated for the EC (The General Directorate for Education and Culture, October 2006).

The attention of the EU bodies focuses on the sphere of general public services (where the public cultural services undoubtedly belong) and appreciates the specific role of culture in connection with economic development and social stability in individual member countries as well as in the framework of the EU as a whole.

The problematic issue is the fact that expenses for culture in the case of the **CR** account for only 0,72 % of the total state budget expenses, in the case of self administration on average this makes up about 163 % of the total expenses of their budgets. It is not very optimistic or encouraging information though it varies from place to place.

We can presume that in the future years the economic crisis will have a negative affect on the sphere of culture in the form of decreasing the financing of culture from the public budgets and in the effective threat of increasing the unemployment rate especially in the smaller municipalities. Such negative tendencies will be magnified by the legislative modifications; for example the Act on Accounting (accounting of the collections as a property), the Act no. 250/2000 Coll. on budgetary rules of regional budgets (applied by the Act no. 477/2008 Coll.). The attendance rate at cultural facilities and events will be undoubtedly influenced by the decrease of real household income as well as the presumed (and in 2009 already calculated and documented) decrease of tourism from abroad.

**Table 1: The participation of the central government in public expenses for culture (2000-2005)**

*(The calculation up to 100 % represents the share of expenses from the regional and local budgets)*

<b>%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Luxemburg</b>						100
<b>Ireland</b>						100
<b>Malta</b>					85	
<b>Bulgaria</b>					76	
<b>Slovakia</b>					76	
<b>Slovenia</b>				62		
<b>Estonia</b>				60		
<b>Latvia</b>				60		
<b>Lithuania</b>				59		
<b>Finland</b>				58		
<b>Hungary</b>				58		
<b>France</b>				52		
<b>Italy</b>				52		
<b>Sweden</b>			43			
<b>Rumania</b>			42			
<b>Spain</b>			42			
<b>Denmark</b>			40			
<b>Portugal</b>			40			
<b>Austria</b>			40			
<b>Holland</b>		30				
<b>Poland</b>		22				
<b>Germany</b>		10				
<b>Belgium</b>	5					