

## **Annex A**

### **Operational programmes in various countries of EU (as of 2004):**

- 1. Austria: 9 Operational Programmes**
- 2. Belgium: 8 Operational Programmes**
- 3. Denmark: 1 Operational Programme**
- 4. Finland: 5 Operational Programmes**
- 5. France: 27 Operational Programmes**
- 6. Germany: 18 Operational Programmes**
- 7. Greece: 19 Operational Programmes**
- 8. Ireland: 6 Operational Programmes**
- 9. Italy: 26 Operational Programmes**
- 10. Luxembourg: 1 Operational Programme**
- 11. Netherlands: 5 Operational Programmes**
- 12. Portugal: 15 Operational Programmes**
- 13. Spain: 23 Operational Programmes**
- 14. Sweden: 6 Operational Programmes**
- 15. UK: 20 Operational Programmes**

Source: Mercouris 2002

## Annex B

### National Cultural Institutes of various countries in Lithuania

<b>The British Council</b>	A quarter of the British Council's budget is devoted to culture; and virtually all cultural initiatives are realized in collaboration with local partners.
<b>The Goethe Institute</b>	Around 22% of the Goethe Institute's annual budget is allocated to culture, and almost 100% is realised in collaboration with local partners.
<b>The French Cultural Centre</b>	One quarter of the French Cultural Centre's budget is spent on cultural projects, all of which take place in collaboration with local organisations. The events organised by the French Cultural Centre cover virtually all art forms. In general, the French Cultural Centre is closely connected to the French Embassy and to the plans made in Paris.
<b>The Polish Cultural Institute</b>	85% of its total budget is allocated to culture, and nearly 90% of it is spent in collaboration with local partners. The Polish-Lithuanian relationship is historically very close and the activities of the Institute are quite visible.
<b>The Danish Cultural Institute</b>	Unlike the institutions described above, the Danish Cultural Institutes receives funds from its home country only to cover administration costs; it thus has to raise the funds for its activity budget itself.
<b>Italian Cultural Institute</b>	The cultural activities of the Italian Cultural Institute are financed from the Institute itself, and from the Italian Embassy.

Source: EFAH report, 2004

## Annex C

### Tabulation (descriptive statistics) on internationalization of the sector of culture (2005-2007)

#### Tabulation of Question 1: Have you ever been abroad? (K1A K1B K1C)

##### Tabulation of K1A: as a tourist

K1A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	302	<b>95.27</b>	95.27
2	15	4.73	100.00
Total	317	100.00	

(N= 317)

##### Tabulation of K1B: on a work-related trip

K1B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	198	<b>84.62</b>	84.62
2	35	14.96	99.57
5	1	0.43	100.00
Total	234	100.00	

(N=234)

##### Tabulation of K1C: on a study trip

K1C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	82	<b>43.39</b>	43.39
2	103	54.50	97.88
5	4	2.12	100.00
Total	189	100.00	

(N=189)

#### Correlation of K1A K1B K1C

(obs=165)

	K1A	K1B	K1C
K1A	1.0000		
K1B	-0.0229	1.0000	
K1C	0.0656	0.4271	1.0000

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**Tabulation of the Question 2: Do you agree that international cultural co-operation opens the following opportunities (K2A K2B K2C K2D K2E)**

**Tabulation of K2A: Creation of networks, partnerships, making contacts**

K2A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	257	<b>79.32</b>	79.32
2	63	19.44	98.77
3	4	1.23	100.00
Total	324	100.00	

(N=324)

**Tabulation of K2B: Encouragement of mobility and awareness increase of existing activities**

K2B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	209	<b>65.93</b>	65.93
2	99	31.23	97.16
3	7	2.21	99.37
4	2	0.63	100.00
Total	317	100.00	

(N=317)

**Tabulation of K2C: broadening of culture horizons and competences of employees**

K2C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	225	<b>70.31</b>	70.31

2	86	26.88	97.19
3	8	2.50	99.69
5	1	0.31	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 320 100.00  
 (N=320)

**Tabulation of K2D: introduction of variety of cultures to inhabitants**

K2D | Freq. Percent Cum.

1	186	<b>58.49</b>	58.49
2	114	35.85	94.34
3	13	4.09	98.43
4	5	1.57	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 318 100.00  
 (N=318)

**Tabulation of K2E: promotion of peaceful coexistence among nations**

K2E | Freq. Percent Cum.

1	122	<b>39.23</b>	39.23
2	121	38.91	78.14
3	54	17.36	95.50
4	11	3.54	99.04
5	3	0.96	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 311 100.00  
 (N=311)

**Correlation of Question “Do you agree that international cultural co-operation opens the following opportunities” (K2A K2B K2C K2D K2E) (obs=303)**

| K2A K2B K2C K2D K2E

K2A	1.0000			
K2B	0.4498	1.0000		
K2C	0.4265	0.4576	1.0000	

K2D |0.3341 0.2916 0.4281 1.0000  
 K2E |0.2969 0.3798 0.3575 0.5326 1.0000

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**Tabulation of Question: “What to your mind are threats of international cultural cooperation?” (K3A K3B K3C K3D K3E K3F)**

**Tabulation of K3A: coercive commercialization of culture, implicitly seeking profit**

K3A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1	45	<b>14.47</b>	14.47
2	98	31.51	45.98
3	85	27.33	73.31
4	65	<b>20.90</b>	94.21
5	18	5.79	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	311	100.00	

(N=311)

**Tabulation of K3B: speculative needs statements for culture projects**

K3B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1	44	<b>14.01</b>	14.01
2	96	30.57	44.59
3	87	27.71	72.29
4	73	<b>23.25</b>	95.54
5	14	4.46	100.00
-----+-----			
Total	314	100.00	

(N=314)

**Tabulation of K3C: unsound competition among institutions for the sake of subsidies**

K3C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+-----			
1	44	<b>14.38</b>	14.38
2	85	27.78	42.16
3	87	28.43	70.59

4		68	<b>22.22</b>	92.81
5		22	7.19	100.00
-----+				
Total		306	100.00	

(N=306)

**Tabulation of K3D: disappointment in initial negative outcomes of participation in competitions/calls for applications**

K3D		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+				
1		20	<b>6.71</b>	6.71
2		74	24.83	31.54
3		86	28.86	60.40
4		94	<b>31.54</b>	91.95
5		24	8.05	100.00
-----+				
Total		298	100.00	

(N=298)

**Tabulation of K3E: threat of national identity loss**

K3E		Freq.	Percent	Cum.
-----+				
1		33	<b>10.65</b>	10.65
2		61	19.68	30.32
3		60	19.35	49.68
4		103	<b>33.23</b>	82.90
5		53	17.10	100.00
-----+				
Total		310	100.00	

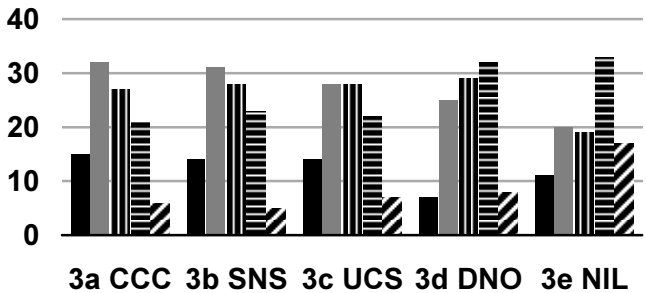
(N=310)

**Correlation K3A K3B K3C K3D K3E K3F  
(obs =277)**

		K3A	K3B	K3C	K3D	K3E
-----+						
K3A		1.0000				
K3B		0.2958	1.0000			
K3C		0.1966	0.4254	1.0000		

K3D | 0.1320 0.1956 0.3480 1.0000  
 K3E | 0.2569 0.1260 0.1776 0.2608 1.0000

Inductive (inferential) statistics are not used, since we examine the entire population.



■ Strongly agree                      ■ Agree  
 ▨ Neither agree or disagree    ▨ Disagree  
 ▩ Strongly disagree

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**Tabulation of Question “What do you think are possible means that help culture administrators developing international cultural co-operation” (K4A K4B K4C K4D K4E)**

**Tabulation of K4A: bilateral and multilateral agreements.**

K4A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	116	36.83	36.83
2	143	45.40	82.22
3	44	13.97	96.19
4	10	3.17	99.37
5	2	0.63	100.00
Total	315	100.00	



(N=315)

**Tabulation of K4B: culture attachés in Lithuanian consulates over the world.**

K4B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	48	16.11	16.11
2	120	40.27	56.38
3	96	32.21	88.59
4	28	9.40	97.99
5	6	2.01	100.00
Total	298	100.00	

**Tabulation of K4C: The Lithuanian Institute**

K4C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	34	11.76	11.76
2	75	25.95	37.72
3	129	44.64	82.35
4	35	12.11	94.46
5	16	5.54	100.00
Total	289	100.00	

(N=289)

**Tabulation of K4D: The European Cultural Programs Centre**

K4D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	45	14.80	14.80
2	149	49.01	63.82
3	86	28.29	92.11
4	18	5.92	98.03
5	6	1.97	100.00
Total	304	100.00	

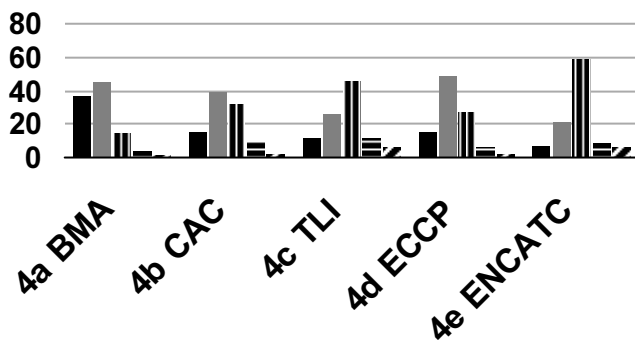
(N=304)

**Tabulation of K4E: ENCATC (European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres)**

K4E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	18	6.90	6.90
2	55	21.07	27.97
3	152	58.24	86.21
4	20	7.66	93.87
5	16	6.13	100.00
Total	261	100.00	

**Correlation of Question “What do you think are *possible means* that help culture administrators developing international cultural co-operation?” (K4A K4B K4C K4D K4E) (obs=253)**

	K4A	K4B	K4C	K4D	K4E
K4A	1.0000				
K4B	0.2315	1.0000			
K4C	-0.0088	0.3783	1.0000		
K4D	0.1170	0.2662	0.4202	1.0000	
K4E	0.0437	0.3154	0.5485	0.4822	1.0000



- Strongly agree
- Agree
- ▨ Neither agree or disagree
- ▨ Disagree
- ▨ Strongly disagree

**Tabulation of Question: “Please indicate the international cultural institutions in Lithuania with who culture organizations communicate most efficiently” (K5A K5B K5C K5D K5E K5F K5G K5H)**

**Tabulation of K5A: Nordic Council of Ministers Office, Lithuania**

K5A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	111	59.68	59.68
2	62	33.33	93.01
3	7	3.76	96.77
4	1	0.54	97.31
5	5	2.69	100.00
Total	186	100.00	

(N=186)

**Tabulation of K5B: British Council, Lithuania**

K5B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	68	36.96	36.96
2	106	57.61	94.57
3	6	3.26	97.83
5	4	2.17	100.00
Total	184	100.00	

(N=184)

### Tabulation of K5C: Goethe-Institut Vilnius

K5C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	70	37.84	37.84
2	103	55.68	93.51
3	6	3.24	96.76
4	2	1.08	97.84
5	4	2.16	100.00
Total	185	100.00	

(N=185)

### Tabulation of K5D: Polish Institute (Instytut Polski)

K5D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	63	34.62	34.62
2	108	59.34	93.96
3	7	3.85	97.80
4	1	0.55	98.35
5	3	1.65	100.00
Total	182	100.00	

(N=182)

### Tabulation of K5E: Danish Culture Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania

K5E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	50	30.86	30.86

2	100	61.73	92.59
3	6	3.70	96.30
4	1	0.62	96.91
5	5	3.09	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 162 100.00  
 (N=162)

**Tabulation of K5F: French Cultural Centre (Centre Culturel Français)**

K5F | Freq. Percent Cum.

1	60	32.61	32.61
2	114	61.96	94.57
3	5	2.72	97.28
5	5	2.72	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 184 100.00  
 (N=184)

**Tabulation of K5G: Italian Cultural Centre, Vilnius**

K5G | Freq. Percent Cum.

1	31	19.14	19.14
2	120	74.07	93.21
3	5	3.09	96.30
4	1	0.62	96.91
5	5	3.09	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 162 100.00  
 (N=162)

**Tabulation of K5H: The America Center**

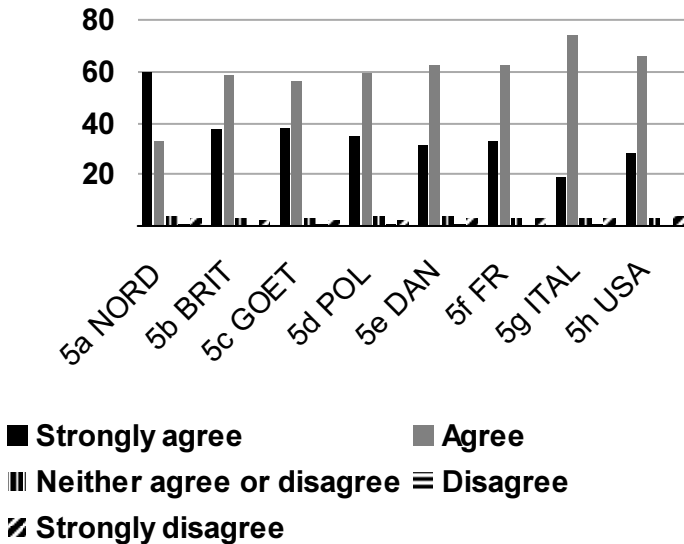
K5H | Freq. Percent Cum.

1	45	27.78	27.78
2	107	66.05	93.83
3	4	2.47	96.30
5	6	3.70	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 162 100.00  
 (N=162)

**Correlation of Question: Please indicate the international cultural institutions in Lithuania with who culture organizations communicate most efficiently (K5A K5B K5C K5D K5E K5F K5G K5H)**  
 (obs=140)

	K5A	K5B	K5C	K5D	K5E	K5F	K5G	K5H
K5A	1.0000							
K5B	0.7384	1.0000						
K5C	0.6240	0.7105	1.0000					
K5D	0.5154	0.6245	0.6912	1.0000				
K5E	0.7775	0.7289	0.6714	0.5996	1.0000			
K5F	0.7147	0.8231	0.6701	0.7075	0.7600	1.0000		
K5G	0.6983	0.7618	0.7242	0.7172	0.7893	0.8875	1.0000	
K5H	0.7308	0.7575	0.5902	0.5441	0.7522	0.7915	0.7638	1.0000



**Tabulation of the Question “Please distinguish most frequently confronted obstacles in development of cultural co-operation in Lithuania” (K6A K6B K6C K6D K6E K6F K6H K6I)**

**Tabulation of K6A: Insufficient knowledge of foreign languages**

K6A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	142	44.10	44.10
2	120	37.27	81.37
3	27	8.39	89.75
4	19	5.90	95.65
5	14	4.35	100.00
Total	322	100.00	

(N=322)

**Tabulation of K6B: Lack of experience**

K6B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	92	29.97	29.97
2	156	50.81	80.78
3	45	14.66	95.44
4	9	2.93	98.37
5	5	1.63	100.00
Total	307	100.00	

(N=307)

**Tabulation of K6C: Lack of information on possibilities for international co-operation in culture**

K6C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	63	20.52	20.52
2	123	40.07	60.59
3	61	19.87	80.46
4	54	17.59	98.05
5	6	1.95	100.00

Total | 307 100.00  
(N=307)

**Tabulation of K6D: Inadequate teamwork capabilities**

K6D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	45	14.80	14.80
2	126	41.45	56.25
3	83	27.30	83.55
4	39	12.83	96.38
5	11	3.62	100.00

Total | 304 100.00  
(N=304)

**Tabulation of K6E: Insufficient experience using high technologies**

K6E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	54	18.12	18.12
2	96	32.21	50.34
3	74	24.83	75.17
4	56	18.79	93.96
5	18	6.04	100.00

Total | 298 100.00  
(N=298)

**Tabulation of K6F: Economic and financial instability of cultural institution**

K6F	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	132	41.90	41.90
2	119	37.78	79.68
3	44	13.97	93.65
4	15	4.76	98.41
5	5	1.59	100.00

Total | 315 100.00



(N=315)

**Tabulation of K6H: Uncertain future of cultural institutions**

K6H	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	84	28.00	28.00
2	88	29.33	57.33
3	81	27.00	84.33
4	40	13.33	97.67
5	7	2.33	100.00
Total	300	100.00	

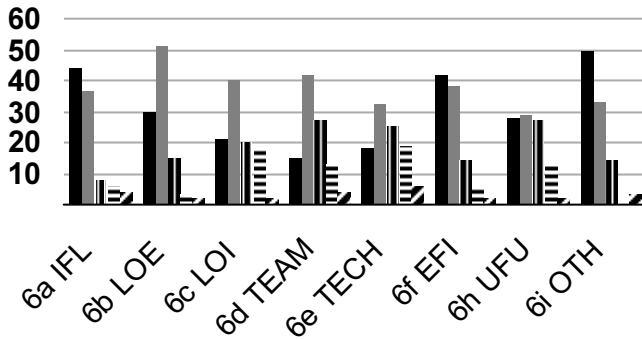
**Tabulation of K6I: other**

K6I	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	18	50.00	50.00
2	12	33.33	83.33
3	5	13.89	97.22
5	1	2.78	100.00
Total	36	100.00	

(N=36)

**Correlation of Question “Please distinguish most frequently confronted obstacles in development of cultural co-operation in Lithuania” (K6A K6B K6C K6D K6E K6F K6H K6I)  
(obs=32)**

	K6A	K6B	K6C	K6D	K6E	K6F	K6H	K6I
K6A	1.0000							
K6B	0.3860	1.0000						
K6C	0.1586	0.2697	1.0000					
K6D	0.0822	0.3430	0.3380	1.0000				
K6E	0.5087	0.1711	0.0526	0.2709	1.0000			
K6F	-0.2230	-0.0365	-0.1620	-0.2289	-0.0188	1.0000		
K6H	-0.3512	-0.1977	-0.1565	-0.1133	-0.0582	0.5795	1.0000	
K6I	-0.0703	0.2217	-0.0011	-0.0315	-0.1904	0.1788	0.0198	1.0000



■ Strongly agree                      ■ Agree  
 ▨ Neither agree or disagree    ≡ Disagree  
 ▩ Strongly disagree

**Tabulation of the Question: “What foreign languages do you speak?” (K71 K72 K73)**

**Tabulation of K71: Russian**

K71	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	190	60.51	60.51
2	102	32.48	92.99
3	11	3.50	96.50
4	9	2.87	99.36
5	2	0.64	100.00
Total	314	100.00	

(N=314)

**Tabulation of K72: English**

K72	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	88	34.11	34.11
2	92	35.66	69.77
3	41	15.89	85.66
4	22	8.53	94.19
5	13	5.04	99.22
6	2	0.78	100.00
Total	258	100.00	

(N=258)

### Tabulation of K73: German

K73	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	17	17.35	17.35
2	19	19.39	36.73
3	19	19.39	56.12
4	25	25.51	81.63
5	12	12.24	93.88
6	2	2.04	95.92
34	1	1.02	96.94
43	2	2.04	98.98
543	1	1.02	100.00
Total	98	100.00	

(N=98)

Correlation: K71 K72 K73  
(obs=95)

	K71	K72	K73
K71	1.0000		
K72	-0.3457	1.0000	
K73	-0.0824	-0.0509	1.0000

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**Tabulation of Question: "Please list factors critical to successful international cultural co-operation" (K9A K9B K9C K9D K9E)**

**Tabulation of K9A: Trustworthy and attractive public image of the institution**

K9A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	92	29.77	29.77
2	118	38.19	67.96
3	78	25.24	93.20
4	15	4.85	98.06
5	6	1.94	100.00
Total	309	100.00	

(N=309)

**Tabulation of K9B: Strong awareness of institution's mission**

K9B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	186	58.49	58.49
2	105	33.02	91.51
3	20	6.29	97.80
4	3	0.94	98.74
5	4	1.26	100.00
Total	318	100.00	

(N=318)

**Tabulation of K9C: Financial stability of institutions**

K9C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	154	47.98	47.98
2	139	43.30	91.28
3	18	5.61	96.88
4	8	2.49	99.38
5	2	0.62	100.00
Total	321	100.00	

(N=321)

**Tabulation of K9D: Network of social partners**

K9D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	84	27.72	27.72
2	139	45.87	73.60
3	69	22.77	96.37
4	10	3.30	99.67
5	1	0.33	100.00
Total	303	100.00	

(N=303)

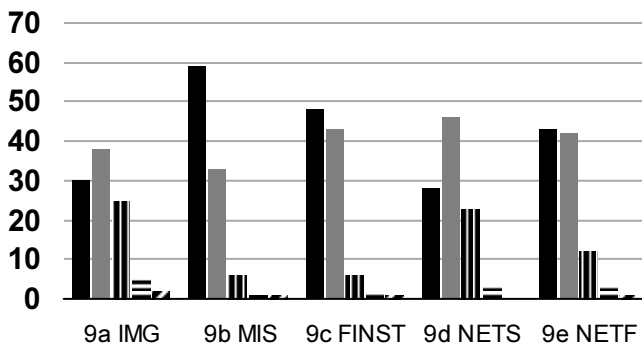
**Tabulation of K9E: Network of foreign partners**

K9E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	134	42.68	42.68
2	132	42.04	84.71
3	38	12.10	96.82
4	8	2.55	99.36
5	2	0.64	100.00
Total	314	100.00	

(N=314)

**Correlation of the Question: Please list factors critical to successful international cultural co-operation (K9A K9B K9C K9D K9E)  
(obs=295)**

	K9A	K9B	K9C	K9D	K9E
K9A	1.0000				
K9B	0.3924	1.0000			
K9C	0.2269	0.2110	1.0000		
K9D	0.2154	0.2124	0.3885	1.0000	
K9E	0.0521	0.1732	0.3713	0.5197	1.0000



- Strongly agree
- Agree
- ▨ Neither agree or disagree = Disagree
- ▩ Strongly disagree

**Tabulation of the Question: what do you think are the skills and competences that culture administrators should possess to be able to maintain international co-operation? (K10A K10B K10C K10D K10E)**

**Tabulation of K10A: Awareness in public sector development strategies**

K10A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	112	36.60	36.60
2	147	48.04	84.64
3	41	13.40	98.04
4	5	1.63	99.67
5	1	0.33	100.00
Total	306	100.00	

(N=306)

**Tabulation of K10B: Understanding of culture policy**

K10B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
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1	186	58.12	58.12
2	120	37.50	95.62
3	10	3.12	98.75
4	3	0.94	99.69
5	1	0.31	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 320 100.00  
 (N=320)

**Tabulation of K10C: Experience in setting up inter-sectorial and inter-institutional networks**

K10C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
------	-------	---------	------

1	64	20.85	20.85
2	150	48.86	69.71
3	79	25.73	95.44
4	13	4.23	99.67
5	1	0.33	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 307 100.00  
 (N=307)

**Tabulation of K10D: Expertise in international and inter-regional co-operation**

K10D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
------	-------	---------	------

1	95	30.35	30.35
2	155	49.52	79.87
3	53	16.93	96.81
4	10	3.19	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 313 100.00  
 (N=313)

**Tabulation of K10E: Knowledge of public sector and culture policy of other countries**

K10E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
------	-------	---------	------

-----+-----

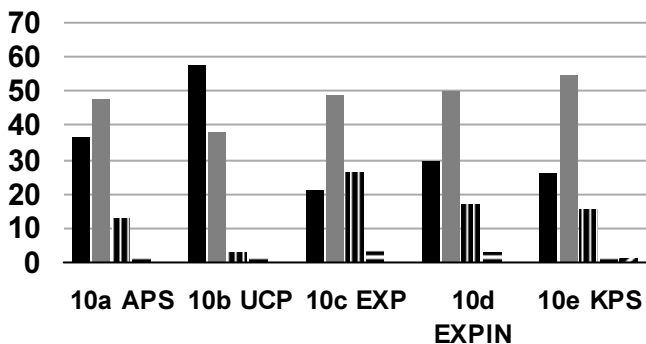
1	79	25.57	25.57
2	171	55.34	80.91
3	49	15.86	96.76
4	7	2.27	99.03
5	3	0.97	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 309 100.00  
 N(309)

**Correlation of Question: “What do you think are the skills and competences that culture administrators should possess to be able to maintain international co-operation?” (K10A K10B K10C K10D K10E) (obs=293)**

		K10A	K10B	K10C	K10D	K10E
K10A		1.0000				
K10B		0.3602	1.0000			
K10C		0.3309	0.3069	1.0000		
K10D		0.2726	0.2699	0.5883	1.0000	
K10E		0.2318	0.3480	0.3652	0.4217	1.0000





■ Strongly agree                      ■ agree  
 ▨ Neither agree or disagree    ≡ Disagree  
 ▩ Strongly disagree

**Tabulation of the Question: “How does the distinctiveness of Lithuanian culture manifest?” (K11A K11B K11C K11D K11E K11F)**

**Tabulation of K11A: Lithuania is capable attracting the world with its ethnic culture**

K11A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	123	39.05	39.05
2	111	35.24	74.29
3	61	19.37	93.65
4	16	5.08	98.73
5	4	1.27	100.00
Total	315	100.00	

(N=315)

**Tabulation of K11B: Development of Lithuanian culture is not possible without preservation of heritage**

K11B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	179	55.76	55.76
2	110	34.27	90.03
3	22	6.85	96.88
4	9	2.80	99.69
5	1	0.31	100.00
Total	321	100.00	

(N=321)

**Tabulation of K11C: The role of culture professionals is crucial for Lithuanian culture**

K11C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	51	16.40	16.40
2	111	35.69	52.09
3	90	28.94	81.03
4	46	14.79	95.82
5	13	4.18	100.00
Total	311	100.00	

(N=311)

**Tabulation of K11D: Lithuanian culture amateurs should care for their activities cultivation themselves**

K11D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	26	8.52	8.52
2	43	14.10	22.62
3	67	21.97	44.59
4	111	36.39	80.98
5	58	19.02	100.00
Total	305	100.00	

(N=305)

**Tabulation of K11E: It is vital for Lithuanian culture to protect the language and traditional values**

K11E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	141	44.62	44.62
2	120	37.97	82.59
3	36	11.39	93.99
4	9	2.85	96.84
5	10	3.16	100.00
Total	316	100.00	

(N=316)

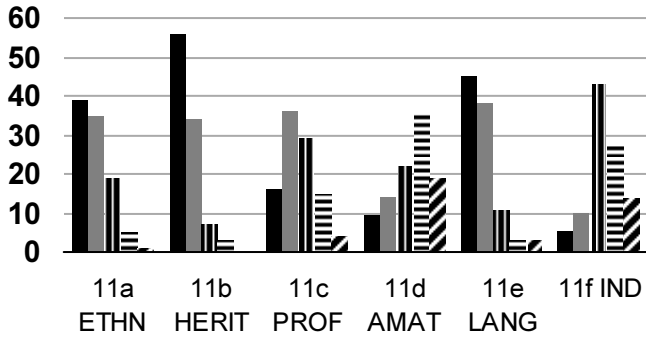
**Tabulation of K11F: Culture industries are superficial to Lithuania**

K11F	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	16	5.33	5.33
2	31	10.33	15.67
3	130	43.33	59.00
4	82	27.33	86.33
5	41	13.67	100.00
Total	300	100.00	

(N=300)

**Correlation of the Question: “How does the distinctiveness of Lithuanian culture manifest?” (K11A K11B K11C K11D K11E K11F) (obs =289)**

	K11A	K11B	K11C	K11D	K11E	K11F
K11A	1.0000					
K11B	0.3081	1.0000				
K11C	0.0560	0.1777	1.0000			
K11D	-0.0527	-0.2070	0.2041	1.0000		
K11E	0.3152	0.3289	0.2040	-0.0438	1.0000	
K11F	0.0256	0.0125	0.1500	0.2255	0.0604	1.0000



■ Strongly agree                      ■ Agree  
 ▨ Neither agree or disagree = Disagree  
 ▩ Strongly disagree

**Tabulation of the Question: “What do you think makes the greatest impact of other countries in Lithuanian culture?” (K12A K12B K12C K12D K12E)**

**Tabulation of K12A: European countries are rather different than similar**

K12A	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	42	14.29	14.29
2	68	23.13	37.41
3	93	31.63	69.05
4	78	26.53	95.58
5	13	4.42	100.00
Total	294	100.00	

(N=294)

**Tabulation of K12B: European countries have many common values**

K12B	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
1	67	21.61	21.61

2	183	59.03	80.65
3	45	14.52	95.16
4	13	4.19	99.35
5	2	0.65	100.00

-----+-----  
Total | 310 100.00  
(N=310)

**Tabulation of K12C: Pop-culture penetration into national cultures increases**

K12C	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
------	-------	---------	------

1	131	41.72	41.72
2	144	45.86	87.58
3	29	9.24	96.82
4	9	2.87	99.68
5	1	0.32	100.00

-----+-----  
Total | 314 100.00  
(N=314)

**Tabulation of K12D: Scandinavian culture has more similarities to Lithuanian culture than other**

K12D	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
------	-------	---------	------

1	29	9.63	9.63
2	71	23.59	33.22
3	117	38.87	72.09
4	71	23.59	95.68
5	13	4.32	100.00

-----+-----  
Total | 301 100.00  
(N=301)

**Tabulation of K12E: Eastern and Central European neighbours are more related to Lithuanians than other**

K12E	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
------	-------	---------	------

-----+-----

1	38	12.46	12.46
2	119	39.02	51.48
3	79	25.90	77.38
4	51	16.72	94.10
5	18	5.90	100.00

-----+-----  
 Total | 305 100.00  
 (N=305)

**Correlation of the Question: “What do you think makes the greatest impact of other countries in Lithuanian culture?” (K12A K12B K12C K12D K12E) (obs=281)**

		K12A	K12B	K12C	K12D	K12E
K12A		1.0000				
K12B		-0.0721	1.0000			
K12C		0.0792	0.0930	1.0000		
K12D		0.1891	0.0878	0.0073	1.0000	
K12E		-0.0541	-0.0375	0.1220	-0.2360	1.0000

---

## **Annex D**

### **Richard Florida's Global Creative Class Index**

Rank	<i>Country</i>	Percentage of Workers in the Creative Class
1	Ireland	33.5%
2	Belgium	30.4%
3	Australia	30.1%
4	Netherlands	29.5%
5	New Zealand	27.1%
6	Estonia	26.2%
7	United Kingdom	25.7%
8	Canada	25.0%
9	Finland	24.7%
10	Iceland	24.1%
11	UNITED STATES	23.6%
12	Sweden	22.9%
13	Greece	22.8%
14	Switzerland	22.1%

Table continued

15	Denmark	21.3%
16	Russian Federation	21.1%
17	Latvia	20.9%
18	Israel	20.5%
19	Germany	20.1%
20	Ukraine	20.1%
21	Spain	19.8%
22	Bulgaria	19.8%
23	Norway	18.8%
24	Hungary	18.5%
25	Austria	17.2%

Note: Data for the Russian Federation refer to 1999; for the Netherlands and Bulgaria, 2001; for the United States, 2003. All other figures refer to 2002, the latest year for which those data are available.

Source: Compiled by Irene Tinagli from International Labour Organization and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics data. R.Florida “The Rise of the Creative Class”



## Annex E

### European integration related to culture: main stages

Event	Year	Impact on culture
Minister of French Foreign affairs Robert Schuman offers Germany to join coal and steel manufacturer resources into one entity, open for other states.	1950	Not yet.
The ECSC Treaty was signed in Paris in 1951 and brought France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries together in a Community with the aim of organising free movement of coal and steel and free access to sources of production.	1951	Not yet

Table continued

<p>The EEC Treaty, signed in Rome in 1957, brings together France, Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries in a community whose aim is to achieve integration via trade with a view to economic expansion. After the Treaty of Maastricht the EEC became the European Community, reflecting the determination of the Member States to expand the Community's powers to non-economic domains.</p> <p>Treaty establishing the European Atomic Energy Community signed.</p>	<p>1957</p>	<p>Not yet</p>
<p>The Treaty of Rome defined the general objectives of a common agricultural policy. The principles of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) were set out at the Stresa Conference in July 1958. In 1960, the CAP mechanisms were adopted by the six founding Member States and two years later, in 1962, the CAP came into force.</p>	<p>1962</p>	<p>Not yet</p>
<p>The tariff union was completed on 1 July 1968: all customs duties and restrictions among the six founding Member States of the Community were eliminated and the CCT (an external tariff which applies to third country goods) was introduced.</p>	<p>1968</p>	<p>Not yet</p>

Table continued

Denmark, Ireland and the UK became full EC members.	1973	During the meeting in Copenhagen in 1973, the Heads of State or Government of the nine Member States of the enlarged European Community 'declared their intention of converting their entire relationship into a European Union before the end of this decade. Copenhagen summit first drew attention to cultural identity issues.
The Commission addresses to the Heads of Government a declaration on the state of the Community. The declaration stresses the need to get Europe moving again bringing national policies closer into line and by working out common policies. The Parliament declares that the unity of Europe can only be realised if the Community institutions are enabled to pursue a policy funded on real European solidarity.	1974	The European Parliament pays more attention to issues of heritage.  Resolutions adopted by ICOM's General Assembly signed.
European Regional Development Fund was established, the ERDF was set up to stimulate the economic development of less prosperous regions of the European Union.  The Community and the 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACP) sign, in Lomé, Togo, a Convention, known as Lomé I, to replace the Yaoundé Conventions.	1975	
	1977	European Commission adopts a plan for joint culture activities.

Table continued

<p>The ECU was conceived on 13th March 1979 by the European Economic Community (EEC). The ECU was also the precursor of the new single European currency.</p> <p>The European Assembly Election, was the first European election to be held to directly elect representatives to the European Parliament.</p>	1979	
Greece becomes the 10 <sup>th</sup> country in the EU.	1981	
	1982	First official conference of culture ministers held.
	1985	<p>The European City of Culture was launched in 1985 by the Council of Ministers on the initiative of the Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri.</p> <p>Lome Convention III introduces issues of culture cooperation.</p>
<p>Spain and Portugal joins the EU.</p> <p>The Single European Act (1986) is signed so that the final barriers to free movement of capital, labour, goods and services were removed.</p>	1986	
	1990	European Cultural Month as an event created by the European Union to promote culture appears.
Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, EEC, and The Agreement on a European Economic Area (EEA) is signed.	1992	First program MEDIA I (1991-1995) was established. It encourages audio-visual development.

Table continued

Maastricht Treaty (formally, the Treaty on European Union, TEU) was signed on in 1992 in Maastricht, Netherlands after final negotiations between the members.	1992	The Council has taken note with interest of the Commission communication on Article 128 of the EC Treaty “European Community action in support of culture.”
Austria, Finland and Sweden join the EU. The family embraces 15 members.	1995	The Barcelona Conference or Common Strategy on the Mediterranean Region is organized. It was attended by the then 15 EU members. It is considered a beginning of co-operation in culture.
	1996	First report of the Commission on the Communities cultural aspects published.  First evaluation of culture activities in the EU was done.
	1996	Program KALEIDOSKOPE established. Draft of program for artistic and cultural activities was created.  Program MEDIA II established (1996-2000). Second stage of audio-visual production promotion.
The treaty of Amsterdam was approved by the European Council held in Amsterdam on 16-17 June 1997 and signed on 2 October 1997 by the Foreign Ministers of the fifteen member countries of the European Union. On 1 May 1999, it came into force having been ratified by all the member States, following their own constitutional rules.	1997	Article 151 of the Maastricht treaty comes into action, regarding cultural cooperation.  Program ARIADNE established.  1997 – 1998 m. Program promoting reading and translations. Program RAPHAELIS established. 1997 – 2000 heritage program.

Table continued

Started negotiations regarding membership of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe.	1998	The Commission went on to organisation their evaluation as well as a Cultural Forum, which met in January 1998, in order to prepare the next stage of the Community's cultural activity. These consultations confirmed the validity of these programs and highlighted the need to reinforce cultural cooperation between professionals, to take cultural aspects into account in overall Community policies, and to take a trans-sectoral approach to culture. On this last point, the Kaleidoscope program could already be regarded as an outline design for multidisciplinary support, an idea that has been accepted in the Culture 2000 program.
Eleven countries of EU accept Euro - a common currency.	1999	CONNECT action. This initiative was designed to support during 1999 projects in culture, training, R&D and new technologies. New directorate for Education and culture was founded. Preparation for joint program "Culture 2000" - experimental acts. 55 pilot projects funded .
The primary purpose of the Treaty of Nice was to reform the institutional structure to withstand the enlargement of EU, a task which was supposed to have been carried out at the Amsterdam treaty, which failed to address most of the issues	2000	Establishment of program "Culture 2000". First program during 2000-2004 in culture with budget of 167 mln. euros. Program MEDIA PLUS (2000-2005) adoption. Audiovisual production promotion with the budget of 400 mln. euros.
	2007	New generation of the programme "Culture 2000" - "Culture 2007" - established.

Source: cited 2004 05 16 from: [www.durys.org](http://www.durys.org); also available in: [http://europa.eu/scadplus/treaties/eec\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/scadplus/treaties/eec_en.htm)



## Annex F

### Human development index

**Human Development Index (HDI)** is a comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standard of living. It is a standard means of measuring well-being. It is used to determine and indicate whether a country is a developed, developing or underdeveloped, and also to measure the impact of economic policies on quality of life. The index was developed in 1990 by Indian Nobel prize winner Amartya Sen, Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, with the help from Gustav Ranis of Yale University and Lord Meghnad Desai of the London School of Economics and has been used since then by the United Nations Development Programme in its annual Human development report.

The HDI measures three basic dimensions:

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth;
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrollment ratio (with one-third weight);
- A decent standard of living, as measured by the log of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) in USD.

The HDI report for 2006 was completed in Cape Town, South Africa. The report showed stagnation in HDI as the continued improvement of developed countries was offset by a general decline of the developing world. A HDI below 0.5 is considered to represent *low development* and 29 of the 31 countries in that category are located in Africa, with the exceptions of Haiti and Yemen. The bottom ten countries are all in Africa.

A HDI of 0.8 or more is considered to represent *high development*. This includes all developed countries, such as those in North America, Europe, Oceania and Eastern Asia, as well as some developing countries in Eastern Europe, Central and South America, Southeast Asia, the Caribbean and Arabian Peninsula.

#### Top thirty countries (HDI range from 0.965 down to 0.885)

- |                                |                                  |                                 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Norway 0.965<br>(steady)    | 11. Finland 0.947 (up 2)         | 21. Germany 0.932<br>(down 1)   |
| 2. Iceland 0.960<br>(steady)   | 12. Luxembourg 0.945<br>(down 8) | 22. Hong Kong 0.927<br>(steady) |
| 3. Australia 0.957<br>(steady) | 13. Belgium 0.945<br>(down 4)    | 23. Israel 0.927<br>(steady)    |
| 4. Ireland 0.956 (up 4)        | 14. Austria 0.944 (up 3)         | 24. Greece 0.921<br>(steady)    |
| 5. Sweden 0.951                | 15. Denmark 0.943<br>(down 1)    |                                 |



- |     |                            |     |                             |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
|     | (up1)                      |     |                             |
| 6.  | Canada 0.950               | 16. | United Kingdom 0.942 (up1)  |
|     | (down1)                    | 17. | France 0.940 (down1)        |
| 7.  | Japan 0.949 (up 4)         | 18. | Italy 0.940 (down 3)        |
| 8.  | United States 0.948 (up 2) | 19. | Spain 0.938 (up 2)          |
| 9.  | Netherlands 0.947 (up 2)   | 20. | New Zealand 0.936 (down 1)  |
| 10. | Switzerland 0.947 (steady) |     |                             |
|     |                            | 25. | Singapore 0.916 (steady)    |
|     |                            | 26. | South Korea 0.912 (up 2)    |
|     |                            | 27. | Slovenia 0.910 (down 1)     |
|     |                            | 28. | Portugal 0.904 (down 1)     |
|     |                            | 29. | Cyprus 0.903 (steady)       |
|     |                            | 30. | Czech Republic 0.885 (up 1) |

### Top/bottom three countries by region

#### Africa

047. Seychelles 0.842 (up 4)  
 063. Mauritius 0.800 (up 2)  
 064. Libya 0.798 (down 6)  
 ...  
 175. Mali 0.338 (down1)  
 176. Sierra Leone 0.335 (steady)  
 177. Niger 0.311 (steady)

#### North America

006. Canada 0.950 (up 1)  
 008. United States 0.948 (up 2)  
 031. Barbados 0.879 (down 1)  
 ...  
 117. Honduras 0.683 (down1)  
 118. Guatemala 0.673 (down1)  
 154. Haiti 0.482 (down1)

#### Asia

007. Japan 0.949 (up 4)  
 022. Hong Kong SAR 0.927 (steady)  
 023. Israel 0.927 (steady)  
 ...  
 138. Nepal 0.527 (down 2)  
 142. Timor-Leste 0.512 (down 2)  
 150. Yemen 0.492 (up 1)

#### Oceania

003. Australia 0.957 (steady)  
 020. New Zealand 0.936 (down 1)  
 055. Tonga 0.815 (down1)  
 ...  
 119. Vanuatu 0.670 (down1)  
 128. Solomon Islands 0.592 (steady)  
 139. Papua New Guinea 0.523 (down 2)

#### Europe

001. Norway 0.965 (steady)  
 002. Iceland 0.960 (steady)  
 004. Ireland 0.956 (up 4)  
 ...  
 097. Georgia 0.743 (up 3)  
 099. Azerbaijan 0.736 (up 2)  
 114. Moldova 0.694 (up 1)

#### South America

036. Argentina 0.863 (steady)  
 038. Chile 0.859 (down 1)  
 043. Uruguay 0.851 (up 3)  
 ...  
 091. Paraguay 0.757 (down 3)  
 103. Guyana 0.725 (up 4)  
 115. Bolivia 0.692

(down 2)

**Past top countries by HDI**

2006 – Norway	2001– Norway	1996 – Canada	1991 – Japan
2005 – Norway	2000– Canada	1995 – Canada	1990 – Canada
2004– Norway	1999 – Canada	1994 – Canada	1985 – Canada
2003 – Norway	1998 – Canada	1993 – Japan	
2002– Norway	1997 – Canada	1992 – Canada	

**2006 HDI Ranking** (<http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics>)

- |                    |                            |                           |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Norway          | 22. Hong Kong, China (SAR) | 42. Slovakia              |
| 2. Iceland         | 23. Israel                 | 43. Uruguay               |
| 3. Australia       | 24. Greece                 | 44. Croatia               |
| 4. Ireland         | 25. Singapore              | 45. Latvia                |
| 5. Sweden          | 26. Korea, Rep. of         | 46. Qatar                 |
| 6. Canada          | 27. Slovenia               | 47. Seychelles            |
| 7. Japan           | 28. Portugal               | 48. Costa Rica            |
| 8. United States   | 29. Cyprus                 | 49. United Arab Emirates  |
| 9. Switzerland     | 30. Czech Republic         | 50. Cuba                  |
| 10. Netherlands    | 31. Barbados               | 51. Saint Kitts and Nevis |
| 11. Finland        | 32. Malta                  | 52. Bahamas               |
| 12. Luxembourg     | 33. Kuwait                 | 53. Mexico                |
| 13. Belgium        | 34. Brunei Darussalam      | 54. Bulgaria              |
| 14. Austria        | 35. Hungary                | 55. Tonga                 |
| 15. Denmark        | 36. Argentina              | 56. Oman                  |
| 16. France         | 37. Poland                 | 57. Trinidad and Tobago   |
| 17. Italy          | 38. Chile                  | 58. Panama                |
| 18. United Kingdom | 39. Bahrain                | 59. Antigua and Barbuda   |
| 19. Spain          | 40. Estonia                | 60. Romania               |
| 20. New Zealand    | 41. Lithuania              |                           |

Source:[http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/indicators\\_table.cfm](http://hdr.undp.org/hdr2006/statistics/indicators/indicators_table.cfm) (Human development report 2006: Beyond scarcity: power, poverty and the global water crisis)

## Annex G

### International agreements existing nowadays in Lithuania

1. Agreement for the cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Hellenic Republic in the fields of culture, education and science , 1997.
2. Agreement on cultural, educational and scientific cooperation between the Republic of Lithuania and the Kingdom of Spain, 1995.
3. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria for cooperation in the field of education, science and culture, 1996.
4. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of Italy on cooperation in the fields of culture, education, science and technology, 1996.
5. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on cooperation in the fields of education, science and culture, 1996.
6. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Poland on the cooperation and interchange of youth, 1997.
7. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of Poland on cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science, 1998;
8. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of Romania on the cultural cooperation, 1995.
9. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Slovenia on cooperation in the fields of culture, education and science, 1997.
10. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Finland on Co-operation in the Fields of Culture, Education, and Science, 1998.
11. Agreement on the cooperation in the field of education, science, culture and sport between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey, 1994;

Table continued

12. Agreement on cultural, scientific and educational cooperation between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Hungary, 1997;

13. Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the care of the graves of the German soldiers' in the Republic of Lithuania, 1996; Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on the cooperation in the field of culture, 1993.

**Source: [www.urm.lt](http://www.urm.lt) (cited on 2007 01 01)**

## Annex H

### Questionnaire on the opinions regarding cultural relations



#### QUESTIONNAIRE

County, town (required) \_\_\_\_\_

Questionnaire No \_\_\_\_\_

Dear culture administrators and managers,

The Center for Perfection of Lithuanian Culture Specialists in cooperation with the Department of International Economics and Management of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University has launched a research dedicated to the opportunities and competences for international cultural cooperation of Lithuanian culture administrators and operators.

Seeking to identify what factors aid or hinder successful international cooperation in the sector of culture, we kindly ask you share your experience in the field and answer our questions. We sincerely hope that this research will also help you distinguish your own opportunities in implementation of international projects and future strategy planning.

The Questionnaire is anonymous. Your first and last name are not required to indicate and will remain undisclosed. The results of the research will be printed in the publications of the Center.

Thank you for your time.

Please tick an appropriate answer on either your left or right, as asked below.

Evaluation scale: 1)  - Totally agree, 2)  - Agree, 3)  - Neither "yes" nor "no", 4)  - Do not agree, 5)  - Totally disagree.

<b>1. Have you ever been abroad? (please put a tick in the table on your left )</b>					
a) as a tourist;					
b) on a work-related trip;					
c) on a study trip.					
<b>2. Do you agree that international cultural co-operation opens the following opportunities (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):</b>					
a) Creation of networks, partnerships, making contacts;					
b) Encouragement of mobility and awareness increase of existing activities;					
c) Broadening of culture horizons and competences of employees;					
d) Introduction of variety of cultures to inhabitants;					
e) Promotion of peaceful coexistence among nations.					
<b>3. What to your mind are threats of international cultural cooperation? (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):</b>					
a) Coercive commercialization of culture, implicitly seeking profit;					
b) Speculative needs statements for culture projects;					
c) Unsound competition among institutions for the sake of subsidies;					
d) Disappointment in initial negative outcomes of participation in competitions/calls for applications;					
e) Threat of national identity loss.					
<b>3. Have you ever initiated any agreement of international cultural cooperation? (please put a tick in the table on your left)</b>					
a) yes;					
b) no.					
<b>4. What do you think are possible means that help culture administrators developing international cultural co-operation? (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):</b>					
a) Bilateral and multilateral agreements;					

b) Culture attachés in Lithuanian consulates over the world;					
c) The Lithuanian Institute.					
<b>d) The European Cultural Programs Centre (Vilnius, Lithuania);</b>					
<b>e) ENCATC (European Network of Cultural Administration Training Centres).</b>					
5. Please indicate the international cultural <i>institutions</i> in Lithuania with who culture organizations communicate most efficiently (please put a tick in the table on your left):					
<b>a) Nordic Council of Ministers Office, Lithuania;</b>					
<b>b) British Council, Lithuania;</b>					
c) Goethe-Institut Vilnius;					
<b>d) Polish Institute (Instytut Polski);</b>					
e) Danish Culture Institute, Vilnius, Lithuania;					
<b>f) French Cultural Centre (Centre Culturel Français);</b>					
<b>g) Italian Cultural Centre, Vilnius (Istituto Italiano di Cultura di Vilnius);</b>					
h) The America Center;					
6. Please distinguish most frequently confronted <i>obstacles</i> in development of cultural co-operation in Lithuania (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):					
<b>a) Insufficient knowledge of foreign languages;</b>					
<b>b) Lack of experience;</b>					
c) Lack of information on possibilities for international co-operation in culture;					
d) Inadequate teamwork capabilities.					



e) <b>Insufficient experience using high technologies;</b>					
f) <b>Economic and financial instability of cultural institutions;</b>					
h) <b>Uncertain future of cultural institutions;</b>					
i) <b>other (please explain).</b> .....					
7. What foreign languages do you speak (please inscribe in the table on your left)?					
<b>English, Russian, Polish, German, French, Latvian</b>					
8. What <i>skills and competences</i> are needed for successful co-operation among different cultures? (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):					
a) <b>Knowledge of at least one language of EU;</b>					
b) <b>Special degree (qualification) in management, humanities, economics, etc.);</b>					
c) Expertise in international project management;					
d) Long-life training and consideration of innovations;					
e) <b>Understanding of economics, politics and law;</b>					
f) Having strong motivation;					
9. Please list <i>factors critical</i> to successful international cultural co-operation (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):					
a) <b>Trustworthy and attractive public image of the institution;</b>					
b) <b>Strong awareness of institution's mission;</b>					
c) Financial stability of institutions;					
d) <b>Network of social partners;</b>					
e) <b>Network of foreign partners.</b>					

10. What do you think are the skills and competences that culture administrators should possess to be able to maintain international co-operation (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):					
<b>a) Awareness in public sector development strategies;</b>					
<b>b) Understanding of culture policy;</b>					
c) Experience in setting up inter-sectorial and inter-institutional networks;					
d) Expertise in international and inter-regional co-operation;					
<b>e) Knowledge of public sector and culture policy of other countries.</b>					
11. How does the <i>distinctiveness</i> of Lithuanian culture manifest (check appropriate answers in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question)?:					
<b>a) Lithuania is capable attracting the world with its ethnic culture;</b>					
<b>b) Development of Lithuanian culture is not possible without preservation of heritage;</b>					
c) The role of culture professionals is crucial for Lithuanian culture;					
<b>d) Lithuanian culture amateurs should care for their activities cultivation themselves;</b>					
<b>e) It is vital for Lithuanian culture to protect the language and values;</b>					
<b>f) Culture industries are superficial to Lithuania.</b>					
2. What do you think makes the greatest <i>impact of other countries</i> in Lithuanian culture? (check appropriate statement in the given scale on your right; one tick for one question):					
<b>a) European countries are rather different than similar;</b>					
b) European countries have many common values;					
c) Pop-culture penetration into national cultures increases;					

d) Scandinavian culture has more similarities to Lithuanian culture than other.					
e) Eastern and Central European neighbours are more related to Lithuanians than other; (Polish, Czech, Russian)					
13. What is the <i>percentage</i> of the international culture co-operation in the context of the whole activities of the represented institution? (please put a tick in the table on your left ):					
<b>a) 0-10 per cent;</b>					
<b>b) around 10 per cent;</b>					
<b>c) around 20 per cent;</b>					
<b>d) 30-40 per cent;</b>					
<b>e) 50 per cent and more.</b>					
14. What are the <i>ethnic groups</i> with which you communicate most frequently (please put a tick in the table on your left):					
<b>a) Russian;</b>					
<b>b) Polish;</b>					
<b>c) Byelorussian;</b>					
<b>d) Latvian;</b>					
<b>e) Caraites;</b>					
<b>f) the Roma;</b>					
<b>g) other.</b>					
15. What institution would you address, in order <i>to establish international relations</i> (please put a tick in the table on your left ):					
<b>a) National culture institutes operating in Lithuania;</b>					
b) Consulates and embassies of foreign countries residing in Lithuania;					
c) Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania;					
<b>d) Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania;</b>					



<p>18. I receive the information in the following <i>sources of information</i> that help culture administrators gather necessary information about international co-operation (please put a tick in the table on your left ):</p>				
<p><b>a) „Kultūros aktualijos“ bulletin;</b></p>				
<p><b>b) „Kultūros barai“ magazine;</b></p>				
<p><b>c) „Šiaurės Atėnai“ weekly;</b></p>				
<p><b>d) „Liaudies kultūra“ quarterly magazine;</b></p>				
<p><b>e) „7 meno dienos“ weekly;</b></p>				
<p><b>f) „Literatūra ir menas“ weekly;</b></p>				
<p><b>g) „Lietuvos ryto“ daily; section „Mūzų malūnas“</b></p>				
<p><b>h) „Muziejininkystės biuletėnis“ bulletin;</b></p>				
<p><b>i) the Internet portals.</b></p>				
<p>19. Have you ever conducted research on the impact of international cultural cooperation on your institution (please put a tick in the table on your left):</p>				
<p><b>a) yes;</b></p>				
<p><b>b) no.</b></p>				
<p>20. What else would you add to the issues examined above?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>				

PLEASE FILL OUT THE DATA PAGE ABOUT YOURSELF:

1. Your background:

**-Degree in Humanities**

**-Degree in Economics**

**-Degree in Law**

**-Vocational education**

**-Secondary**

**-Other**

2. Your position

**-Head of the organisation**

**-Head of the department**

**-Creative staff**

**-Project coordinator**

**-Lecturer**

**-Other**

3. Your work experience in this institution: .....years 4. Your gender: female  male

5. Your age: under 30  31-40  41-50  51-60  over 60

Your notes, comments.....

Thank you for your answers!

## Annex I

### Cultural policy priorities in various countries

<b>POLICY PRIORITY</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>
Art freedom	Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Italy
Pluralism	Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain
Quality of art	Austria, Belgium, Demark, Greece, Sweden, the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales)
Creativity – Innovation	Austria, Belgium (all communities), Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Spain, the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Northern Ireland)
Identity	Austria; Belgium (German community), Czech Republic, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovenia, the United Kingdom (Scotland, Wales)
Internationalisation	Austria, Belgium (French Community), Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal
Digitalisation	Austria, France, Ireland, Luxembourg
Reorganisation of the administrative organisation	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Spain
Decentralisation	Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, the United Kingdom (Wales)
Education	France, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, Slovenia, the United Kingdom (Scotland, Northern Ireland).

	continued
Participation (social focus)	Austria, Belgium (French, Flemish communities); Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovenia, Spain, the United Kingdom (all)
Economic effect of culture	Austria, Hungary, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom (England, Northern Ireland)
Cultural heritage	Belgium (all), Cyprus, Czech Republic, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, the United Kingdom (Scotland)
Change in the laws	Belgium (all), Bulgaria, France, Germany, Ireland
Involvement of non-profit and/or business	Bulgaria, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain
Creative industries	Austria, Belgium (all), Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom (all)
Support to artists	Austria, Belgium (French Community), Finland, Germany, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden

Source: Financing the Arts and Culture in the EU (2006)





## Annex J

### SWOT analysis for Lithuania's participation in the the program „Culture 2000“<sup>1</sup>

Strengths	Weaknesses/limitations
<p>-Lithuania's participation in the program has helped to raise more additional funding for large-scale culture projects.</p> <p>-Within the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania there is an independent program established for international cooperation, part of whose job is to co-finance the projects supported by EU.</p> <p>-Participation in the program „Culture 2000“, warranted the promotion of Lithuanian culture in at least two other countries of EU, which means that it complemented to the image of the country on the international level.</p> <p>-Lithuanian culture organizations became involved into the processes of international cooperation.</p> <p>-Lithuanian project coordinators had an opportunity to gain expertise in EU based project management and administration.</p> <p>-The obvious leader in this activity appeared to be the publishing sector of Lithuania, having attracted the largest share of the EU support.</p>	<p>-The number of culture operators that maintain job related relations abroad and have sufficient expertise in equal cooperation is relatively low.</p> <p>-The majority of culture managers and administrators possess rather weak capabilities for development and implementation of large budget international projects; the culture bariere is still the case for aculture operators, especially in the peripheria.</p> <p>-Some guidelines and prerequisites for participation in the program set by European Commission are too stringent for economically vulnerable Lithuanian culture institutions (for instance, minimal budget for a project equals 100 000 eur?; project co-organizer is obliged to cover at least 5 % = 5000 Euro of the project cost). This circumstance greatly limited the number of Lithuanian culture organizations, eager to participate in the program.</p> <p>-The time span for decision making process at the level of European Commission is too long: it often takes 9 – 11 months from the moment of proposal submission to actual signing the agreement (and receipt of funding for project implementation). This hinders both activity and financial obligations planning.</p>

<sup>1</sup> www.durys.org

	continued
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<p>-More Lithuanian culture organizations - both in the regions and by particular spheres of culture - could use the expertise acquired by participating in the projects on behalf of Lithuania in a more intense way and apply the possibilities provided by the new culture program.</p> <p>-Those Lithuanian culture operators hesitating to apply as project key organizers could more actively accept the role of co-organizers.</p> <p>-Especially broad prospectives and unused possibilities can be found in the sphere of culture heritage; besides, more initiative could be brought by the organizations related to literature and books.</p>	<p>-Requirement for co-financement.</p> <p>-Confusing partner search.</p>

**Source:** Financing the Arts and Culture in the EU, authors- Arjo Klamer, Lyudmilla Petrova, Anna Mignosa, Brussels, European Parliament, 2006

## Annex K

### Group One: Centralized structure

Country	Centralized/ Decentralised System	Central Ministry with Cultural Competence	Local Level of Govern- ment	Other Ministries	Arm's Length Bodies/ National Cultural Funds or Founda- tions	Representatives of Different Levels of Govern- ment
<b>Bulgaria</b>	Centralized structure moving towards decentraliza- tion	Ministry of Culture	Councils on culture (municipal level)	Finance	National Culture Fund (2000)	Interdepart- mental Com- missions
<b>Cyprus</b>	Centralized	Ministry of Education and Culture	Municipalities (festivals, libraries)	Communicat ion and Public Work; Foreign Affairs		Union of Cyprus Municipalities
<b>Czech Republic</b>	Centralized	Ministry of Culture	Municipalities	Foreign Affairs		
<b>Estonia</b>	Centralized state structure, independent municipal policies	Ministry of Culture	Municipalities	Education; Interior; Economy; Finances	Estonian Cultural Foundation (ECF); Estonian Film Founda- tion	Cooperatio n among different ministries

continued

<b>France</b>	Centralized structure with regional trends and growing local government role	Ministry of Culture and Communication	Départements Municipalities Regions	Youth, Education and Research Foreign Affairs	Fonds régionaux d'acquisition des musées (FRAM) Fonds régionaux d'acquisition des bibliothèques (FRAB) Fonds régionaux d'art contemporain (FRAC)	Inter-municipal Co-operation
<b>Greece</b>	Centralized system	Ministry of Culture	Local government	Press and Mass Media Environment; Planning and Public Works; Foreign Affairs; Education and Religious Affairs; Development	National Book Centre Greek Cinema Centre Fund of Credits Management for Archaeological Work Unification of the Archaeological Sites of Athens Hellenic Culture	Organization Interministerial committees
<b>Hungary</b>	Decentralized with re-centralizing tendencies	Ministry of National Cultural Heritage	Local Authorities	Interior; Transport and Telecommunication	National Cultural Fund The Hungarian Public Foundation for Motion Pictures	National Development Office

continued

<b>Ireland</b>	Very centralized system	Department of Arts, Sport and Tourism Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government	Local government (but less than other EU countries)	Communications Marine and Natural Resources Finance Education and Science Foreign Affairs Enterprise, Trade and Employment	Arts Council National Gallery National Museum Etc.	Arts and Culture Enhancement Support Scheme (ACCESS)
<b>Italy</b>	Developing a federal approach	Ministry of Heritage and Cultural activities	Regions Provinces Municipalities	Foreign Affairs Internal Affairs	Venice Biennale Fondo Unico per lo Spettacolo	Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning · State-Regions Conference
<b>Latvia</b>	Centralized structure, tendency to decentralization	Ministry of Culture	Municipalities · Counties · Cities	Defence Environment Foreign Affairs	State Cultural Capital Foundation	
<b>Lithuania</b>	Centralized structure moving towards decentralization	Ministry of Culture	Municipalities Counties		Media Support Foundation Culture and Sport Support Fund Lithuanian Culture and Arts Council	
<b>Luxembourg</b>	Centralized	Ministry of Culture, Higher Education and Research		Foreign Affairs Education Youth Affairs	National Cultural Fund	

continued

<b>Malta</b>	Decentralization of culture has become a priority	Ministry for Tourism and Culture, Youth and the Arts	Legislation for local authorities	Internal Affairs	Malta Council for Culture and the Arts Heritage Malta Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti National Orchestra	
<b>Netherlands</b>	Centralized structure with strong tendency towards decentralization	Ministry of Education, Culture and Science	Provincial and municipal governments	Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality	National Fund Mondriaan Foundation Netherlands Architecture Fund Netherlands Foundation for Visual Arts, Design and Architecture Dutch Foundation for Literature Dutch Film Fund	Committees for interdepartmental cooperation
<b>Portugal</b>	Some areas of devolution but hardly decentralization	Ministry of Culture	Independence of Municipalities	Education Labour and Solidarity Environment, Planning and Regional Development Foreign Affairs		Protocols with various ministries

continued

<b>Romania</b>	Centralized system	Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs	Some power to municipalities	Foreign Affairs Research and Educ.	National Fund	Inter-ministerial and Intergovernmental co-operation
<b>Slovakia</b>	Centralized system	Ministry of Culture	Attempt to decentralize	Foreign Affairs	Pro Slovakia State Cultural Fund	
<b>Slovenia</b>	Centralized system; municipalities played an important role	Ministry of Culture	Municipalities	Higher Education, Science & Technology Economy Environment, Spatial Planning and Energy Agriculture Foreign Affairs	Film Fund Cultural Fund for Cultural Activities	
<b>Sweden</b>	Centralized system; central level dialogue with autonomous regional and local levels	Ministry of Education, Research and Culture	Municipalities; Counties	Environment and Industry Employment and Communications Finance Social Affairs Legal Affairs	National Council for Cultural Affairs	



continued

<p><b>United Kingdom</b></p>	<p>Centralized but with regional decentralization trends and important local government role</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>·Dept. of Culture Media and Sport (England)</li> <li>· Scottish Minister for Tourism Culture, &amp; Sport</li> <li>· Scottish Executive Education Dept</li> <li>· National Assembly for Wales</li> <li>· DCAL – Northern Ireland</li> </ul>	<p>Local Authorities (strong role)</p>	<p>Foreign Affairs</p>	<p>Arts Councils English Heritage Historic Scotland Non-Governmental Public Bodies</p>	
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## Group Two: Decentralised structure

Country	Centralised/ Decentralized System	Central Ministry with Cultural Competen- -ce	Local Level of Government	Other Minis-tries	Arm's Length Bodies/ National Cultural Funds or Founda- -tions	Representatives of Different Levels of Government
<b>Austria</b>	Federal system (decentralized structure)	State Secretary for Arts and Media	<i>Bundesländer</i>	Foreign Affairs Economic Affairs and Labour Interior	Advisory bodies responsible for funds redistributi on	<i>Landes- kultur- Referenten - konferenz:</i> Meeting of representa- tives of the <i>Bundes- länder</i> and the federal govern- ment
<b>Belgium</b>	Federal system (Subsidiary principle)	No central ministry	Flemish French German Communities	Foreign affairs Education Employ- ment Environment Media Mobility Tourism	Literature Fund Flemish Audiovi- sual Fund	Federal level
<b>Denmark</b>	Very decentralized	Ministry of Culture (mainly set the Frame- work)	Municipal County Councils	Environment Education	State Art Foundation Film Subsidy Authority Danish Arts Council	

continued

<b>Germany</b>	Federal system Complete devolution	No Ministry	Länder	German Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs	Prussian Cultural Heritage Foundation	Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany
<b>Poland</b>	Decentralization of management and financing of culture is ongoing; strong emphasis on local level authorities	Ministry of Culture	Regional (voivodship) Provincial (poviat) Municipal (gmina) level	Foreign Affairs	Creativity Promotion Fund	Inter-ministerial cooperation in the field of culture
<b>Spain</b>	Decentralized	Ministry of Culture and Education	Comunidades Autónomas (CCAA) Municipalities	Foreign Affairs Environment	Instituto Nacional de las Artes Escénicas y de la Música Instituto de la Cinematografía y de las Artes Audiovisuales	<i>Comisión Delegada del Gobierno para Asuntos Culturales</i>

Sources: Council of Europe/ERICarts 2006, national reports of the institutions responsible for culture at the central level (ministries, department, etc.), European Commission (2006a), etc.

**Group Three: Mixed structure**

Country	Centralised/ Decentralized System	Central Ministry with Cultural Competen ce	Local Level of Gover-nment	Other Ministries	Arm's Length Bodies/ National Cultural Funds or Founda- tions	Represent- tives of Different Levels of Govern- ment
<b>Finland</b>	Bi-polar centralized system: state and municipalities Vertical decentralization	Ministry of Education and Culture	Municipalities	Finance Interior Transport and Communicat ions Trade and Industry	Arts Council of Finland (Central Arts Council and the State Artform Councils) Regional Arts Councils	Council of State



# Annex L

## Expert Evaluation Methodology

If more than two experts are involved, the concordance coefficient  $W$  defines the agreement of their judgements.

Expert evaluation results are presented in the matrix  $E = \|e_{ij}\|$  ( $i = 1, \dots, m; j = 1, \dots, r$ ), where  $m$  is the number of the criteria being compared, and  $r$  is the number of experts.

According to Podvezko, in calculating the concordance coefficient, expert ranking of the criteria should be applied. In case when the estimates are expressed in some other form, they should be preliminary ranked. Ranking is a procedure implying that the most important criterion is assigned the rank of one, the second most important criterion is given the rank of two, etc., whereas the least important criterion acquires the rank  $m$ , with  $m$  being the number of the criteria compared.

The coefficient is related to the sum of ranks of a particular criterion elicited from all experts:

$$e_i = \sum_{j=1}^r e_{ij} \quad (i = 1, \dots, m), \tag{1}$$

and, more exactly, it is associated with the sum  $S$  (variance analogue)

$$S = \sum_{i=1}^m (e_i - \bar{e})^2. \tag{2}$$

The general mean  $\bar{e}$  is calculated with the help of the formula:

$$\bar{e} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m e_i}{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^r e_{ij}}{m}. \tag{3}$$

If the experts ranked all the criteria in the same way, then the most significant criterion would get the rank one and the sum of ranks of this criterion assigned by the experts would be equal to  $r$ , while for the second most

important criterion, it would be  $2r$ , etc. and for the last criterion it would be  $mr$ . With respect of the concordance of expert judgements, this would be an ideal situation. The sum of ranks of  $m$  criteria assigned by  $r$  experts is as follows:

$$\sum_{i=1}^m e_i = \frac{1}{2}rm(m+1) \tag{4}$$

and the general mean

$$\bar{e} = \frac{1}{2}r(m+1) \tag{5}$$

exclusively depends on the values  $m$  and  $r$  being independent of the concordance level. Based on the standard formulas for the sum of natural

numbers and their squares ( $\sum_{i=1}^m i = \frac{(1+m)m}{2}$ ,  $\sum_{i=1}^m i^2 = \frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6}$ ),

researchers can easily prove that, in this ideal case, the value  $S$  calculated by formula (2) is equal to:

$$S_{\max} = \sum_{i=1}^m \left(ri - \frac{1}{2}r(m+1)\right)^2 = \frac{r^2m(m^2-1)}{12} \tag{6}$$

This is the largest possible  $S$  value when the judgments of experts are in balanced agreement. An opposite case would be, if the estimates were absolutely different, i.e., if all ranks from one to  $m$  were used and the sum of ranks of each criterion was the same, matching the mean value of the ranks. In this case,  $S$  is equal to zero, though this result is extremely rare and may be treated as a purely theoretical or extreme case. If denoted by  $S$  the actual deviation of the sum of squares of the criteria mean values from the general mean calculated from formula (2), then the concordance coefficient may be expressed by the relationship between the calculated  $S$  and the largest  $S_{\max}$ :

$$W = \frac{12S}{r^2m(m^2-1)}. \tag{7}$$

If the judgements of experts are in agreement, the value of the concordance coefficient  $W$  is approaching one, if they differ considerably,  $W$  is about zero.

The concordance coefficient may be used for practical purposes, if its boundary value, showing that expert estimates are still in agreement, is determined. It was proved that, if the number of criteria is  $m > 7$ , the significance of the concordance coefficient may be determined using  $\chi^2$  criteria. The random value

$$\chi^2 = Wr(m-1) = \frac{12S}{rm(m+1)} \tag{8}$$

is distributed according to  $\chi^2$  distribution, with  $\nu = m - 1$  degrees of freedom. Basing ourselves on the selected significance level  $\alpha$  (in practice, the value of  $\alpha$  is usually 0.05 or 0.01) we can find the critical value  $\chi_{kr}^2$  in the distribution table of  $\chi^2$  with  $\nu = m - 1$  degrees of freedom. If the value of  $\chi^2$  calculated from formula (8) is more than  $\chi_{kr}^2$ , the judgements of experts are considered to be in concordance.

When the number of the criteria  $m$  ranges from three to seven,  $\chi^2$  distribution should be applied carefully because critical distribution value  $\chi_{kr}^2$  may be larger than the calculated value, though the concordance of expert estimates is still satisfactory. In this case, probability tables of the concordance coefficient (with  $3 \leq m \leq 7$ ) or the tables of critical values  $S$  may be applied.

Sometimes, we encounter the cases when two or more criteria are similar and it is hardly possible to give the priority to any of them. Such criteria are referred to as the tied ones. The same rank is assigned to all of them, which is, in fact, the arithmetical mean of their ranks.

It has been proved that, in this case, the concordance coefficient is calculated by the formula, namely:

$$W = \frac{12S}{r^2 m(m^2 - 1) - r \sum_{j=1}^r T_j} \tag{9 L}$$

In formula (9), the tied ranks indicator  $T_j$  of the  $j$ -th expert is calculated by the formula:

$$T_j = \sum_{k=1}^{H_j} (t_k^3 - t_k), \tag{10}$$



where  $H_j$  number of equal ranks for the  $j$ -th expert,  $t_k$   $k$ -th number of equal tied ranks of the group. When the tied ranks are not found,  $H_j=0$ ,  $t_k=0$ , then  $T_j=0$  and formulas (7) and (9) will be the same.

The respective value of  $\chi^2$  calculated from formula (8) is now of the form:

$$\chi^2 = Wr(m-1) = \frac{12S}{rm(m+1) - \frac{1}{m-1} \sum_{j=1}^r T_j} \quad (11)$$

In the expression (11), the denominator can only become smaller compared to formula (8), therefore, the value of  $\chi^2$  calculated from formula (11) can increase correspondingly in evaluating the tied ranks. Therefore, the indicator of tied ranks  $T_j$  (10) and the respective value of  $\chi^2$  (11) need not be calculated, if expert judgements are found to be in agreement without taking into account the tied ranks, i.e. by calculating the values of  $W$  and  $\chi^2$  by formulas (7) and (8).

Ranking is not the only method of comparative assessment of criteria. Experts can use a particular scale of measurement based on units, per cent, points (in a scoring system) as well as directly evaluating the criterion weight (so that the total weight of criteria would be equal to one) by pairwise comparison. In order to use the concordance coefficient  $W$  in determining the agreement of expert judgements, the results of any evaluation method should be transformed into ranking. It is not a complicated task because any method performs the criteria rating in order of priority as well. It should be noted, that other methods of criteria evaluation often yield similar results relating to the criterion significance, implying that their ranks will be equal, and formulas (9–11) will be applied to the tied ranks.

The above methods prove that expert estimates are in agreement, however, the level of agreement varies depending on a particular method. The technique used also determines the priority order of the criteria as well as their weights (significances).