



# Quadrennial Periodic Report on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

## General guidelines

- (i) The number of pages of the periodic reports should not exceed 20, excluding Annexes;
- (ii) Declarative statements shall be supported by facts and explanations;
- (iii) Information and analysis are to be derived from a variety of sources and be illustrated with examples;
- (iv) Long historical accounts are to be avoided;
- (v) Links may be added directly in the text.

### Languages:

The Report is to be prepared in English or French, the working languages of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.

Parties are encouraged to submit, to the extent possible, their reports in both working languages of the Committee.

Parties that are in a position to do so are invited to also submit their reports in other languages (e.g., national languages) for purposes of information sharing.

### Structure of reports:

Section Number	Heading	Suggested number of pages
	Executive Summary	1
1	General information	0,5
2	Measures	12
3	Awareness-raising and participation of civil society	3
4	Main results achieved and challenges encountered when implementing the Convention	3,5
Annex		

The original version(s) of the Report, signed by the official designated on behalf of the Party, is (are) sent to the following address: UNESCO, Section of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 1 rue Miollis 75732 Paris Cedex 15, France. The deadline for receipt of the reports is 30 April 2012.

The electronic version of this PDF form is to be sent through email to [reports2005c@unesco.org](mailto:reports2005c@unesco.org) or uploaded to : <http://www.unesco.org/tools/filedepot/>.

Parties are invited to contact the Secretariat for any clarification or information. The Secretariat would also welcome feedback which will be used in the development of the supporting tools and also contribute to future reporting cycles.

# 1. General Information

(Estimate: 250 words)

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a) Name of Party

Slovenia

b) Date of ratification

2006/12/18 ?

c) Ratification process

The Convention was ratified on 30 June 2006 and came to effect on 18 March 2007. ?

d) Total contribution the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (in USD)

\$13,474.48 ?

e) Organization(s) or entity(es) responsible for the preparation of the report

- Responsible government body for the implementation of the Convention: Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport  
- Designated contact point for exchange of information concerning the Convention: Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO

f) Officially designated point of contact ?

Title	First name	Family name	Organization	Position
Mr.	Gašper	Hrastelj	Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO	Deputy Secretary General

Mailing address

Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO  
Mr HRASTELJ Gašper  
Deputy Secretary General  
URAD ZA UNESCO, Kotnikova ulica 38, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia

Telephone + 386 1 478 4678

E-mail gasper.hrastelj@gov.si

Fax

g) Description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report ?

The Government of Republic of Slovenia established an intersectorial working group for the implementation of the Convention 2005, including representatives of relevant ministries and government bodies - of Culture, of Education, of Foreign affairs, of Interior, of Economic affairs, Office for European affairs and Office for UNESCO, as well as NGOs. The consultation process was led primarily through this working group, in addition the Government office for National minorities made a contribution. Furthermore, the process involved also other tools and mechanisms, in particular to ensure the cooperation and contribution by relevant civil society organisations and interested publics. The information about the preparation of the report was posted on several prominent web portals - of the Ministry of Culture and of the main NGO networks in the field of culture (Center for information, cooperation and development of NGOs - CNVOS, SLOGA - Slovenian Global Action, Platform of NGOs in the field of humanitarian assistance and international development, Artservis - SCCA, Zavod za sodobno umetnost - Ljubljana). Specific invitation for cooperation with the information package was sent also to the Chamber of Culture of Slovenia, the National Council for Culture, the project groups on civil dialogue and on status of self-employed in the field of culture, main professional associations in the field of culture and arts.

h) Name of representative(s) of participating civil society organization(s)

Title	First name	Family name	Organization	Position
Mrs.	Katja	Praznik	Asociacija - Association of Arts and Culture NGOs and Freelancers	Vice-President



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection  
and Promotion of the  
Diversity of Cultural  
Expressions

# 1. General Information

(Estimate: 250 words)

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## Executive Summary of the Report

In writing this summary, please include the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and, where appropriate, an outlook for the future. ?

(Maximum 500 words)

**Culture(s) in the Republic of Slovenia is defined by rich material and conceptual diversity, which has been formed on the Slovenian soil since prehistoric times and contains all elements of the European civilisation. Although it had lived within multinational countries until 1992, it has become and remained one of the basic momentums of Slovenian historical development and a place of free expression of human creative diversity. Slovenian cultural policy strives for stimulation of development of individual and group creativity in the area of culture, provision of free, independent and dynamic cultural creation, protection of Slovenian cultural heritage and tradition, development of cultural diversity and enhancement of cultural exchange between Slovenia and the world (from the National Programme for Culture 2008-2011, the new one 2012-2015 still under discussion).**

**With respect to cultural diversity and implementation of the Convention 2005 Slovenia consistently works towards provision of language rights and needs of all its inhabitants, support to cultural development of different communities, groups and individuals within its territory (Hungarians, Italians, Roma, immigrants etc.), as well as promotion of diversity and creativity of artistic expression. In recent years efforts were made for the digitisation of cultural material and further development of creative industries. Slovenia carries out measures for targeted and systematic cultural education and partnerships between educational and cultural sectors, in line with the UNESCO "Road Map for Arts Education", with an outstanding and highly recognised best practice of annual Cultural bazaar.**

**A particular stress was given to the role of culture during the Slovene Presidency of the European Union in the first half of 2008, which coincided with the European year of Intercultural dialogue. Slovenia continued with activities in the field of cultural diversity also during the consequent Chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers (May-November 2009). Within the framework of "Ljubljana –World Book Capital City" 2010-2011 the Ministry of Culture with the support of the UNESCO organised a major international event "Writing, publishing, translating: building cultural diversity in South-East Europe" in April 2011. The cultural diversity is currently a leading theme of the European Capital of Culture Maribor 2012.**

**During last years Slovenia has been strengthening cultural cooperation and intercultural dialogue with and between the Western Balkan countries through regional and international cultural networks and projects, for example by establishing the Platform for South East Europe and within it the Regional Hub of the Balkan Incentive Fund for Culture. Slovenia's international development cooperation has comprised cultural cooperation and donations to cultural institutions and many projects in developing countries.**

**Slovenia acknowledges the fact that culture manifests itself in various ways, including a way of life, while cultural diversity is important for the complete realisation of the human rights of all living in a certain society. Therefore, continuous work and further efforts are needed to find new syntheses and innovative solutions to the benefit of the entire society, based on mutual cultural influences, positive cultural interactions, creative and productive interculturalism.**

## 2. Measures

(Estimate: 6000 words)

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*Parties shall provide information on policies and measures adopted to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory (at the national, regional or local levels) and at the international level (including trans-regional or trans-national levels).*

*Information to be presented in this Section of the report is to be organized according to the following themes:*

- i) cultural policies and measures;*
- ii) international cooperation and preferential treatment;*
- iii) the integration of culture in sustainable development policies;*
- iv) protecting cultural expressions under threat.*

### **Key questions:**

*Parties shall respond, to the extent possible, to the following questions for each theme:*

- (a) What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?*
- (b) How has it been implemented, which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?*
- (c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?*
- (d) What has been the effect or impact of the policy or measure? What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?*



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

*The purpose of this section is to report on cultural policies and measures in place to promote the diversity of cultural expressions at the different stages of creation, production, distribution, dissemination and participation/enjoyment.*

*Measures may be understood as those that:*

- *nurture creativity,*
- *form part of an enabling environment for independent producers and distributors*
- *provide access to the public at large to diverse cultural expressions.*

*They may be regulatory or legislative, action or programme oriented, institutional or financial measures. They may be specifically introduced to address the special circumstances and needs of individuals (e.g. women, young people) or groups (e.g. persons belonging to minorities, indigenous people) as creators, producers or distributors of cultural expressions.*

*For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to [Article 6, Rights of Parties](#) at the national level, and the [Operational Guidelines adopted on Article 7](#) on measures to promote cultural expressions.*



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### Policy / measure 1

#### Name of policy / measure

Promotion of cultural development of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities in Slovenia

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Promotion of cultural activities of the autochthonous Italian and Hungarian national communities in Slovenia in accordance with their expressed cultural requirements, to maintain the cultural development of national communities and to improve conditions for the cultural diversity of programmes of Italian and Hungarian national communities. On the basis of Article 64 of the Constitution of the RS, the Italian and Hungarian national communities and their members are guaranteed the right to preserve their national identity, to establish organisations and to develop cultural activities. It is also stipulated that the state financially and morally supports the implementation of these rights. Cultural programmes of national communities have been financially supported by the Ministry of Culture of the RS from the beginning (1991); in 2002, the Act Regulating the Realisation of the Public Interest in the Field of Culture further operatively defined the measures in the area of culture also for the two national communities in Articles 31 and 59.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

The financing of various types of activities within the programmes of national communities with an annual submission of a direct call to the two national communities' central organisations and receiving feedback and proposals on the selected cultural programmes of Italian and Hungarian national communities. The participation of national communities in defining the goals of cultural policy in the section which relates to them, and the implementation of counselling at the Department for Cultural Diversity and Human Rights for the preparation and implementation of cultural programmes. The organisation of coordination meetings before issuing direct calls and, if necessary, also after the receipt of proposals for their programmes and the preparation of sector-specific laws with opinions from the national communities. The mutual establishment of the requirements for modifications in the area of institutes' operations of the Department for Cultural Diversity and Human Rights and national communities' central organisations. The improvement of the financing system of national communities' cultural programmes on the basis of regular evaluations and meetings with representatives of national communities and the promotion of the inclusion of national communities' institutes in the programmes of cross-border, interregional and international cooperation and the promotion of inclusion of the Italian and Hungarian national communities in the cultural programmes and projects of local communities. At the end of each calendar year, the Ministry of Culture submits to the both national communities a direct call which invites them to present the proposals for their cultural programmes for the following year. The proposals present the operation of public institutes established by each individual national community (they include funds for salaries and contributions of employees, general expenses and programme material expenses) and funds intended for the managers of the activities who are selected by the two central organisations of national communities by public procurement or a call whereby the Rules on the implementation of a public call and public tender are applied as appropriate. On the basis of Article 15 of the Self-Governing Ethnic Communities Act, the Ministry of Culture annually asks the two central organisations of national communities for their opinions relating to all matters concerning them. Thus, a regular annual coordination meeting takes place at the Department for Cultural Diversity and Human Rights,



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

where representatives of national communities define their cultural requirements and the amount of funds necessary for their cultural programme, within the available budget. Before the direct call, the expert service submits to the national communities the direct call documentation, model contracts and decisions, and other appropriate material for a review.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$990,228.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The richness resulting from coexistence, the enrichment of diversity on all levels and consistent implementation of the rights of members of national minorities can be an additional encouragement for good relations between our citizens and also for the international reputation of the state.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

The implementation of the cultural programme of minorities within the framework of the umbrella organisations (the central organisation of the Italian national community – Coastal Italian Self-Governing National Community, Italian Centre for Promotion, Culture, Education and Development Carlo Combi founded in 2005, and the central organisation of the Hungarian National community – Institute for Culture of Hungarian Nationality founded in 1994) which implement, organise and conduct various cultural activities within the cultural programme of ethnicities. Both institutes support the activities of societies in the ethnically mixed areas, i.e. in the area of publishing, cultural groups, contacting the nation of origin, events and activities for the preservation of their mother tongue, lectures and seminars, and cooperation on scientific-cultural projects. With the professionalisation of several functions, this structure has shown good results and as an example of good practice was also applied in the neighbouring countries.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### Policy / measure 2

#### Name of policy / measure

Promotion of creativity and development of film and audiovisual activities

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The measure includes the promotion of creativity and development of film and audiovisual activities with refundable and non-refundable state funding for the production, distribution and promotion of the European, national and artistic audiovisual works. The goal is to enable the production and distribution of European cultural works, to enable the greatest possible access to film and audiovisual projects with cultural content and to promote European and cultural diversity. The measures were established with the Film Fund of the Republic of Slovenia Act in 1994 and its further amendments, and by the formation of the scheme for co-financing support of audiovisual production for media and the promotion of the distribution of quality films and art cinema programme. The measure was established with the Media Act, on the basis of which the Ministry, with the selection of supported projects or programme content, pursues its goals in assuring media pluralism as defined in Articles 4 and 4.a. The number of supported projects decreases somewhat every year, as a consequence of the reduction of co-financing funds. With regard to 2010, funds were reduced by 10%; nevertheless, the effect of state aid remains positive in relation to the anticipated scope of supported content. In Article 85, the Media Act stipulates only the minimum proportions of in-house production; the goal is to achieve the highest possible proportions. The annual transmission time of the in-house production of broadcasters of television programmes and the daily transmission time of the in-house production of broadcasters of radio programmes decreased in the previous year. Regardless of the above-stated, the co-financing of programme content ensures the implementation of the right to public communication and to informing through programme content published in the media, e.g. general informative content, the plurality and diversity of media content (through programme content published in the media), particularly content intended for children and young people, senior citizens, and children and adults with special needs. By maintaining this measure, Slovenian national and cultural identity and language are being preserved; cultural creativity in the area of media and the culture of public dialogue are being promoted; the rule of law, the welfare state and the development of education and science through programme content (cultural, educational, scientific, youth, children etc.) published in the media are being strengthened.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

On a legal basis i.e. on the basis of the umbrella act, sector-specific law and by state aid notifications. The measure also includes international cooperation and coproduction. On the basis of the Media Act (Official Gazette of the RS, Nos. 110/06 - official consolidated text, 36/08 - ZPOMK-1, 77/10 - ZSFCJA and 90/10 - odl.US) and its implementing regulations.



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

Which public agency(ies) is (are)  
responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Slovene film center - public agency of the Republic of Slovenia,  
Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports

Public institution Film studio Viba film Ljubljana

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated  
to ensure implementation?

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The fundamental question is whether the measures ensure the greatest possible distribution and access to film and audiovisual works with cultural content.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

The measure is being verified with ratings of film works and proportions of audiovisual works in publishers' programmes. The measure examines whether the co-financed programme content was actually included and broadcast in the publisher's programme scheme.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

Data on ratings in cinemas, data on proportions of broadcasting by the publishers. Data on in-house production and a list of works produced.

## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### Policy / measure 3

#### Name of policy / measure

Promotion and development of cultural education

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Targeted and systematic care for cultural education on the national level and partnership between educational and cultural sectors in this field.

In the National Programme for Culture 2008-2011, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education and Sport defined the arts and cultural education as the long-term objective of the Slovenian cultural policy and set their common objectives and measures at the national level. It is stressed in the definition of public interest and cultural policy tasks in this field that cultural education includes an aspect of accepting culture as a creative or productive aspect. Thus, it includes culture for children and youth – when an individual is the “user” of culture and plays the role of a viewer, reader, listener, visitor, etc. Moreover, it also includes culture created by children and youth or culture with children and youth – when they are actively involved in cultural activities.

The NPC 2008-2011 sets the following national objectives:

1. Systematic care for the programmes for children and youth offered by cultural institutions in all fields of culture, the accessibility and popularisation of culture among young people.
2. Cultural education as a cross-curricular content and dimension.
3. Systematic care for further professional training in cultural education of the professional workers in education and additional training of the experts and artists who prepare projects and programmes for children and youth in kindergartens and schools or for them.
4. Preparation of an Action Plan of Cooperation and setting up of a network of participating partners, educational, and cultural institutions in the field of cultural education.
5. To ensure, in particular, availability of information on quality cultural goods (offers) for children and youth within the framework of the national cultural portal.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

By means of public calls the ministry encouraged cultural institutions to prepare quality projects and programmes for youth and children. Special attention was given to additional professional education and training to professionals in educational and cultural institutions. Since 2009, on the base of the aims in the National Programme for Culture 2008- 2011 the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and Sport and the National Education Institute of Slovenia have organized the Cultural Bazaar – Presentation of Culture. In 2011, at this one-day national event, more than 200 Slovene cultural institutions and numerous cultural creators presented themselves to professional workers from kindergartens, and from primary and secondary schools from all over Slovenia. Every year a catalogue of the Cultural Bazaar is published. In the catalogue, the participating cultural institutions present their offer for kindergartens and schools in the current school year. The catalogue specifically indicates which projects can be hosted at the school (mobile projects), and marks the projects that are free of charge. In the catalogue, they also emphasized that most projects, especially the mobile ones, are also suitable for children and young



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

people with special needs. The ministry web page includes a special section on Cultural education and Cultural Bazar. In 2010-2011 a special target call for education in arts and culture was prepared, with a stress on participation of artists and cultural institutions in kindergartens and schools and vice versa, visits of children in theatres and movie theatres.

In the framework of the Operational programme of the development of human resources 2007-2013 within the 3rd development priority a public call by the Ministry of Education was aimed at strengthening the competence of cultural awareness and expression. Three projects were selected: on pre-school level "Cultural enriching of the youngest", on elementary school level "Culture encounter" and on secondary school level "Cultural anti-cyclon".

In 2008 the ministries of culture and education initiated establishment of interdisciplinary working group on cultural education, which prepared "National guidelines for inclusion of cultural and art education to education". By support of the Ministry of Education and National Education Institute of Slovenia a textbook with best practices in cultural and arts education was published. Cultural and arts education was also included in the Action plan for implementation of programme for children and youth 2009-2010 and Action plan for prevention of violence in family 2010-2011. An e-textbook "Through art about interpersonal relations" was prepared for professionals in educational institutions.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

National Education Institute of Slovenia

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$790,000.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

Some objectives are only partly realised, due to financial and organisational limitations (human resources), the basic aims still remain the same (as included in the draft of the new National programme for culture).

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### Policy / measure 4

Name of policy / measure

The digitisation of cultural material

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Sustainable public funding of digitisation was introduced in 2008.

The main objectives were:

- to preserve cultural heritage for future generations,
- to preserve cultural diversity through wide access and use,
- to democratize access to the Slovenian collective knowledge and to make it accessible to the greatest number of people .

b) How has it been implemented?

Cultural institutions - museums, libraries and archives - were funded on an annual basis according to yearly programmes of activities. Eligible costs included the costs of conversion to digital format, workforce, technical infrastructure, website and software licences.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Museums, libraries and archives

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$700,000.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

The material accessible through Slovenian digital library and European digital library Europeana is mostly public domain material. One of the key challenges is to include in-copyright material, so as to avoid a '20th century black hole' - a situation in which much cultural material from before 1900 before 1900 is accessible on the web, but very little material from the more recent past.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes





## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

If yes, what was the impact :

More than 3 million digital objects accessible online.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

The absolute number of objects accessible online at:

- [www.dlib.si](http://www.dlib.si)

- [www.museums.si](http://www.museums.si)

- [http://www.culture.si/en/Latest\\_images](http://www.culture.si/en/Latest_images)

- <http://www.repertoar.sigledal.org/digitalne-zbirke>

## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### Policy / measure 5

Name of policy / measure

Preservation of and support to diversity of artistic expression

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> creation	<input type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> production	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Caring out public service in the field of arts, enabling access to top-level art, to high quality and diversity of programmes and projects (on the basis of Exercising of the Public Interest in Culture Act, 2002), providing for conditions for employment in culture, strengthening of social status of the artists and other professionals in the field of culture and media; support to education and professional training for specific professions in culture and arts; providing conditions for best functioning of all factors within the book chain

b) How has it been implemented?

Co-financing of public institutions and their programmes in the field of music and performing arts; co-financing of programmes and projects by NGOs and independent artists; co-financing of projects by cultural associations and groups, support to amateur cultural activities (including the ones by ethnic minorities), also to infrastructure, education and publications in this field; co-financing of scholarships and trainings in the field of culture and arts; co-financing for the status of the self-employed in the field of culture;

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

Public Fund for Cultural activities

Public institutions in the field of culture and arts, NGOs, individual artists

Slovenian Book Agency

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$536,467,936.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

Public institutions in the field of music contribute to rich Slovene concert life, by guest appearances abroad they promote Slovene music creativity and post-creativity, encourage new musical pieces and in cooperation with the public radio and television take care of



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

documentation and archivation of Slovene music creativity and post-creativity and nurturing musical tradition. Public institutions in the field of performing arts provide for conditions for production and postproduction, international exchange within intercultural dialogue (guest appearances abroad, festivals in Slovenia), care for theatre heritage, computerisation, education and support projects, care modernisation of equipment and infrastructure, development of amateurism and care for expert and quality criticism from this area. Support to quality cultural and art programmes and projects, to deficitary cultural and art expressions, guaranteeing recognisability and competitiveness of Slovene culture and arts in the international area, support to usage of innovative approaches in the field of creation, performance and dissemination of Slovene arts, increasing access to cultural and art goods through out the whole territory of Slovenia. Providing conditions for best functioning of all factors within the book chain, publishing, bookshop network, reading culture, original and non-commercial book and magazine production in the area of literature, science, art and culture in general, youth literature and youth periodicals, expert and critical works, promotion of books, reading and authors, literary festivals, international activity and international promotion, translations of Slovenian authors in foreign languages, education, computerisation, research, support projects and availability of books for blind and partially sighted.

### d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

Music: 3 public institutions, 9 opera and ballet premieres in 2011, 352 repetitions, guest appearances, 2 archive recordings, publication of 7 voice carriers, total of 302.411 visitors.

Performing arts: 14 public institutions (theatres), mainly financed by Ministry of Culture, 85 premieres, 4.102 public performances, 746.153 visitors. Particular institution is Cankarjev dom in Ljubljana - its programme includes musical, theatre, dance, visual arts, film, educational programmes, in 2011 total of 2017 events, out of which 1179 in the framework of public service, total of 356.961 visitors.

NGOs: co-financed 400 one year projects, 57 multi-annual programmes, 193 multi-annual projects, total of 5.000.000 visitors at home and abroad. Amateur culture: co-financed around 3000 projects 2006-2009 by nearly 900 associations.

Publishing: co-financed around 1000 book titles and 150 magazines 2006-2009.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

### Policy / measure 6

#### Name of policy / measure

Support to language diversity

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> creation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> regulatory	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> production	<input type="checkbox"/> legislative	<input type="checkbox"/> producers/entrepreneurs
<input type="checkbox"/> distribution	<input type="checkbox"/> institutional	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> financial	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participation/enjoyment	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)		<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
		<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Slovene language policy goes in the direction of providing for language rights and needs of all inhabitants of Republic of Slovenia. In practice this means identification of language needs for all languages, which might be potentially endangered by contacts with other languages. Policies and measures in this field are based on the Law on public use of the Slovene language and on the Resolution on national programme for language policy (currently in preparation a new resolution for period 2012-2016).

#### b) How has it been implemented?

Policies and measures are implemented in cooperation with institutions and civil society organisations, which carry on projects of diverse contents in this field, and by means of measures and activities carried out by the Sector for Slovene language of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports within its mandate and scope of work. External experts can apply for implementation of specific measures or activities on the basis of public call, invitations or public procurement, then ministry co-finances the implementation of selected or ordered projects.

#### Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Sector for Slovene language of the Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

[Add agency](#)

#### What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$721,762.00

(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)

#### c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

In the segment of language policies within the mandate of the ministry one faced challenges in particular in the field of language technologies (digitalisation, new media, web applications, translation tools, providing for technologically supported access to key corpuses in Slovene language etc.) which only recently started to develop; in the field of interactions between the Slovene and Roma language and their particular usage in Roma communities and their environments; with the development and standardisation of Slovene sign language; with media popularisation of public use of Slovene language and its prevention from specific language statuses and field of action, as well as with search for diverse forms of existence and strengthening of use of Slovene language in Slovene communities abroad and in foreign environments – all this strengthens active language diversity.



## 2.1 Cultural policies and measures

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes


If yes, what was the impact :

The impact of policies and specific measures for policy implementation was smaller as planned due to limited organisational and financial resources, in particular in 2011 when the Sector had to abandon part of the planned activities.

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?



## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment Page 19

*The purpose of this section is to report on measures aimed at facilitating international cooperation and preferential treatment  to artists and cultural professionals, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.*

*Measures are understood as legal, institutional and financial frameworks, policy and programme activities that, for example:*

- support the mobility of artists and cultural professionals abroad (sending and receiving);*
- provide greater market access for the distribution of cultural goods and services from developing countries through specific agreements;*
- strengthen independent cultural industries as a means to contribute to economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development;*
- aim to build institutional and management capacities through international cultural exchange programmes or partnerships among civil society organizations and networks.*

*For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to [Article 12](#) (Promotion of international cooperation), [Article 14](#) (Cooperation for development), [Article 16](#) (Preferential treatment for developing countries) and their corresponding Operational Guidelines.*

## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

### Policy / measure 1

#### Name of policy / measure

Slovenia's policy in the Western Balkans

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Frameworks	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mobility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural cooperation agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> institution building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> market access	<input type="checkbox"/> trade agreements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> financial investment	<input type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> strengthen independent cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> culture and trade agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> technology transfer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> develop management skills	<input type="checkbox"/> co-production / co-distribution agreements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> capacity building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exchange information and expertise	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> needs assessment ?		<input type="checkbox"/> operational action plan ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
<input type="checkbox"/> North-South-South cooperation			<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)			

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

In order to make Slovenia's activities in the Western Balkans more systematic, the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with other ministries and government offices, drafted the Guidelines for Slovenia's Policy in the Western Balkans, and proposed that the National Assembly adopt a declaration symbolically confirming Slovenia's commitment to cooperation, assistance and development in the Western Balkans. In 2010 the Government endorsed the Guidelines, which define a tool for the further consolidation and coordination of activities in the Western Balkans. The Guidelines, furthermore, define Slovenia's priorities and the measures needed to consolidate Slovenia's position in the Western Balkans. Moreover, the tools envisaged in the Guidelines will identify and remove Slovenia's internal administrative barriers to its relations with the region; the tools were devised to expedite economic, social and communication flows to the region, as well as to strengthen and renew the ties between the Balkan countries. In accordance with the Guidelines, Slovenia will strive for an expeditious and effective establishment of relations between all the Western Balkan countries in the fields of politics, security, transport, the economy, energy, science, information society, telecommunications, the environment, agriculture, culture, sport, etc., aimed at facilitating the free movement of people, goods, services, capital, and knowledge in the entire region.

In the field of culture, Slovenia plans to strengthen cultural cooperation and intercultural dialogue with and between the Western Balkan countries through cooperation in regional and international cultural associations and projects. Slovenia will promote connections, inclusiveness and synergy between international donors in the field of culture.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

The Republic of Slovenia strengthened and supported all-round cooperation in culture through cooperation in regional and international cultural networks, projects and initiatives.

The Slovenian Ministry of Culture implemented this measure within the framework of various activities:

- by joining the Council of Ministers of Culture of South East Europe as full member
- by establishing the Platform for South East Europe, and within it the Regional Hub of the Balkan Incentive Fund for Culture as defined in a memorandum signed with the European Cultural Foundation. Slovenia, through collaboration and partnership with the BIFC, wishes to contribute to its effectiveness by strategically strengthening the networking and project development, communication and visibility, as

## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

well as to the political advocacy for the fund and the region of Western Balkans among Member states and the EU institutions. The aim of BIFC contact point is to create an incubator for regional cooperation and become in time also a linking focal point of all already existing cultural cooperation initiatives in this region.

- by pursuing its constant efforts in the field of cultural heritage in the framework of the continuation of joint programme of the EC and CE Ljubljana Process II. During the Slovenian Chairmanship of Council of Ministers of the Council of Europe, Slovenia organized international conference "Ljubljana Conference – Rehabilitating Our Common Heritage" in co-operation with the Council of Europe and the European Commission on 6 and 7 November in Ljubljana. The Ljubljana Conference attained its main objective, i.e. to emphasise and upgrade – through the final declaration and ministerial statements – the achievements of the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH) – a joint campaign implemented by the Council of Europe and the European Commission which has been underway since 2003. The conference participants acknowledged the value of the social and economic potential of heritage and its key role in the region, as well as the countries' commitment to preserving cultural heritage; facilitate reconciliation between communities, and socio-economic development with the strengthening of regional co-operation and intercultural dialogue; ensure sustainability and the continuation of joint action, the financing of rehabilitation projects and the training of experts in project management, the management of monuments and restoration; and finally, the transfer of knowledge and experience from this region. By adopting the declaration and a joint ministerial statement of the beneficiaries of the Ljubljana Process, the participants confirmed their individual and joint responsibility in preserving and promoting the common European cultural heritage and their readiness to co-operate and to take decisions that will enable the continuation of the process in 2011.

- by taking an active part in the UNESCO initiative "Cultural Heritage – a Bridge towards a Shared Future" for South East Europe

- by organizing regional forum "Writing, publishing, translating: building cultural diversity in South-East Europe" within the framework of "Ljubljana – World Book Capital City", with the support of the Slovenian National Commission for UNESCO, the Slovenian Book Agency, and the UNESCO Office in Venice (more in detail as annexe).

The Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs supported the Sarajevo Notebooks, a project of promoting regional cooperation through literature.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$799,140.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection  
and Promotion of the  
Diversity of Cultural  
Expressions

## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

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What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

### Policy / measure 2

#### Name of policy / measure

Slovenia's Development and Humanitarian Assistance in Culture

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Frameworks	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> mobility	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural cooperation agreements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institution building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> market access	<input type="checkbox"/> trade agreements	<input type="checkbox"/> financial investment	<input type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input type="checkbox"/> strengthen independent cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> culture and trade agreements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> technology transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> develop management skills	<input type="checkbox"/> co-production / co-distribution agreements	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> capacity building	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exchange information and expertise	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> needs assessment ?		<input type="checkbox"/> operational action plan ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> South-South cooperation		<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> North-South-South cooperation			<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)			

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Article 9 of the 2006 International Development Cooperation Act stipulates that international development cooperation also comprises cultural cooperation and donations to cultural institutions in developing countries. The 2008 Resolution on International Development Cooperation of the Republic of Slovenia until 2015 defines cooperation in science and technology, including the establishment of integrated library information systems and research information systems to support education and research, as well as cultural, technological and economic development, as Slovenia's thematic priorities in international development cooperation.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

In 2010, Slovenia co-financed the organisation of a competition between Bosnian- Herzegovinian secondary schools, aimed at promoting intercultural dialogue and understanding, and the announcement of the winners (the authors of the project "Sajam sličnosti" – "Fair of Resemblance") at the conference of the Alliance of Civilizations in Sarajevo on 13 and 14 December. In Montenegro, Slovenia co-financed the equipment for the library of the Historical Institute. In Serbia, Slovenia co-financed a multiethnic performance entitled "Ti i ja smo mi" ("You and I are We"), given by secondary school students from the south of Serbia and aimed at promoting coexistence and cooperation between different nationalities. The Slovenian ministries of foreign affairs and defence organised a five-day prize trip for Bosnian-Herzegovinian secondary school students who took part in a EUFOR competition on the themes of "Children of the European Union" and "Europe without Borders"; at the trip, the children discovered Slovenia's cultural and natural heritage, and visited several Slovenian institutions. In 2011, Slovenia co-funded a project of the Institute of Information Science Maribor "COBISS.Net" which serves as an information infrastructure for information exchange on intellectual production, and thus acts as a facilitator of intercultural dialogue between the countries in South-Eastern Europe. In Albania, Slovenia co-funded a project of the Centre for European Perspective "Helping the library of the Faculty of Mathematics and Engineering Sciences in Tirana". The project aimed to improve the accessibility of scientific literature to professors, students and all others who have an interest in the areas of mathematics and engineering.



## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

In 2010, Slovenia contributed funds for the digitalisation of the Herat University library in Afghanistan. Under the auspices of the Slovenian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Institute for the Creative Development of Young People (Zavod za ustvarjalni razvoj mladih) organised in 2010 art workshops and exhibitions of the works of Afghan children – refugees. In 2010, in cooperation with the Slovenian ministries of defence and foreign affairs and the Embassy of the United States in Ljubljana, Pionirski dom, a centre for youth culture, carried out a project entitled “Art Without Borders”. The project hosted six students and professors of the Faculty of Fine Arts, Herat University, Afghanistan, who from 24 November to 3 December 2010, participated in art workshops to learn new fine arts techniques, and visited Slovenian museums and educational institutions to learn about the situation of visual arts in Slovenia. In 2011, Slovenia continued to actively support the further development of graphic arts at the Herat Faculty of Fine Arts (Afghanistan), notably with a project of providing the Faculty of Fine Arts with graphic equipment which enabled its professors and students to further develop their knowledge of graphic techniques acquired in Slovenia. During a relatively short period and due to an increased interest in the study of graphic arts, Slovenia’s contribution in this field yielded some concrete results, such as the formation of an independent department of graphic arts in 2011. In 2011, Slovenia co-financed an ethnological study of the revitalisation of handicrafts and crafts in Afghanistan among the vulnerable groups of Afghan refugees returning from Iran.

Slovenia co-financed the establishment of the Kafuli centre for computer literacy in Burkina Faso, a project by Umanotera, a Slovenian foundation for sustainable development. This 2010–2011 project involved the opening of a computer centre in a library, offering free computer courses. In 2010, the Slovenian Government co-financed a project by the Ljubljana Faculty of Architecture, involving the construction of a classroom and a library for the South African Ithuba Primary School, which are also open to the local population. The Ithuba Primary School is set in a Johannesburg slum, marked by high rates of unemployment, poverty, crime, and people infected with HIV. The project was part of a broader undertaking by an international network of schools of architecture, involving the construction of premises intended for education in undeveloped and socially disadvantaged parts of the world. MATAFIR, a society for intercultural relations, carried out in Sierra Leone in 2010 the project “I know – I can: Empowerment of Girls and Women in Sierra Leone”, which focused on motivating girls and women to continue their education. Slovenia co-funded the project, allocating EUR 12,057. Slovenia co-financed the project “Library – the Cornerstone of Reading Culture and a Source of Knowledge”, carried out by the Edirisa Society of Slovenia in Uganda. This 2010–2011 project involved allocating a room for the library, equipping the room, and preparing the library’s action programme.

In 2011, Slovenia contributed to the Trust Fund in Jamaica for the construction of a permanent memorial in honour of the victims of slavery and the transatlantic slave trade.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$255,869.48

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection  
and Promotion of the  
Diversity of Cultural  
Expressions



## 2.2. International cooperation and preferential treatment

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## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

*The purpose of this section is to report on measures aimed at integrating culture as a strategic element in development policies and assistance programmes at all levels (local, national, regional and international) and indicate how they are linked to human development goals, notably poverty reduction. ?*

*It is understood that sustainable development policies are to be formulated, adopted and implemented with relevant authorities responsible for the economy, environment, social affairs and culture. Measures to be reported on this section should take this interrelatedness into account.*

*For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to the [Operational Guidelines adopted on Article 13](#), Integration of culture in sustainable development.*

*In addition to measures, Parties shall report on whether and which indicators have been adopted in their country to evaluate the role and impact of culture in sustainable development policies and programmes.*

## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

### Policy / measure 1

#### Name of policy / measure

Promotion of cultural development of the Roma community in the Republic of Slovenia and intercultural dialogue.

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> participatory governance of culture ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inter-ministerial cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> economic empowerment through the cultural industries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> awareness-raising of the cultural dimension of development	<input type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building inclusive and creative societies	<input type="checkbox"/> capacity-building for development actors	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nurturing contemporary creativity and production of cultural expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> institution-building for viable cultural industries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> young people
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> equitable access to cultural life and diverse expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> long-term financial investments	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> increased literacy of diversity and its expressions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> developing legal frameworks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> skills development / training	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exchange of information and expertise	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> indicator development / collection of data	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The legal basis for the statutory regulation of special rights of the Roma people is provided in Article 65 of the Constitution of the RS which stipulates that the status and special rights of the Roma Community living in Slovenia is regulated by the Roma Community Act adopted in 2007. Since 1993, the Ministry of Culture, as part of a special programme, supports cultural projects of the Roma community creators with funds available from the budget of the RS, which with the adoption of the Act Regulating the Realisation of the Public Interest in the Field of Culture in 2002 also acquired a legal foundation.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

Due to the observation of special circumstances in which members of the Roma community work in the area of culture, the special measures, in addition to financing, also include expert counselling which has been conducted on andragogical foundations for many years. The counselling involves the provision of information relating to the application to public procurements or calls, assistance with forming project proposals and suitable applications compliant with the requirements of the Ministry of Culture, monitoring the realisation of contracts, assistance in preparing important documentation (payment claims, partial and final reports etc.), counselling on the realisation of projects, organisations' operations, the acquisition of the status of a society acting in the public interest and the status of a self-employed professional etc.

In autumn 2008 the Republic of Slovenia became the first European Union Member State to start the campaign 'Dosta! Go beyond prejudice, discover the Roma', which is an awareness campaign within a joint programme of the Council of Europe and the European Commission. The campaign is about raising awareness focused on the elimination of prejudice and stereotypes concerning the Roma. The Government Programme for assisting the Roma for the period 2010–2015 anticipates other individual activities in this field in the coming years, such as workshops targeted at raising awareness and eliminating prejudices and stereotypes concerning the Roma, or workshops

## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

on the fight against discrimination against the Roma, round tables, consultations, small awareness actions etc.

In addition, Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities as the manager of the activities also provided for the education of civil servants in public administration and judicial authorities who in the course of their work meet members of the Roma community. 15 two-day training sessions (255 participants) were executed in 2011 within the programme 'Training for recognition and managing stereotypes in multiethnic society' for police officers, and two training sessions for students outside the police. Moreover, the Ministry of the Interior conducted three Roma language courses – two courses for the Dolenjska dialect and one for the Pomurje dialect (41 participants), and one course of Albanian (17 participants).

The activities of Roma associations were financed through tenders by the Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities in order to support the operation of Roma organisations and for local radio shows:

- In the field of maintaining and strengthening the identity of community members,
- In the field of mutual integration and cooperation between different parts of the community,
- In the field of raising awareness, combating discrimination and intolerance, and
- In the field of information;

and the activities of local radio shows with the purpose of encouraging the preparation and broadcasting of Roma shows aimed at:

- Balanced range of topics concerning the Roma from different angles (from the point of view of the Roma, the majority of the population, national organisations, the state, local community, international community, expert public);
- Strengthening and preserving the ethnic, linguistic, and cultural identity of the Roma;
- Including the Roma in the preparation and presentation of the programmes;
- Influencing the majority of the population to show greater tolerance of the Roma and their values, and encouraging the Roma to respect the values of the majority population.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

Office of the Government of the Republic of Slovenia for National Minorities (now within Ministry of Interior)

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$563,535.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

With the implementation of the annual public procurement for the selection of cultural projects in the area of the Roma community in the RS, the goal is to co-finance the maximum number of applied cultural projects in the area of the Roma community. On the basis of Article 12 of the Roma Community Act, a special programme of the Roma community has to be prepared in cooperation with the Roma community. The Roma Community Council also cooperates with the Ministry of Culture on policy-making with regard to the Roma community and annual programmes. The priority criteria of the public procurement promote the creativity of children and young people, the inclusion of Roma artists in Roma cultural projects and the inclusion of the Roma community in cultural programmes and projects of local communities. On the basis of regular analyses and feedback from the managers of Roma community cultural projects, the conditions and criteria in public procurements improve every year.

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

? Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

The adoption of the Roma Community Act in 2007 which regulates the status and special rights of the Roma Community in Slovenia.



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection  
and Promotion of the  
Diversity of Cultural  
Expressions

## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

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What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?



## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

### Policy / measure 2

#### Name of policy / measure

The Strategy of Education of Roma in the Republic of Slovenia

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> participatory governance of culture ?	<input type="checkbox"/> inter-ministerial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> economic empowerment through the cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> awareness-raising of the cultural dimension of development	<input type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building inclusive and creative societies	<input type="checkbox"/> capacity-building for development actors	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> nurturing contemporary creativity and production of cultural expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> institution-building for viable cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> equitable access to cultural life and diverse expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> long-term financial investments	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> increased literacy of diversity and its expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> developing legal frameworks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> skills development / training	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
	<input type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
	<input type="checkbox"/> exchange of information and expertise	
	<input type="checkbox"/> indicator development / collection of data	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

The strategy was put forward in 2004 and revised in 2011. It was prepared in close collaboration with the Roma Union of Slovenia. It includes the following objectives:

- To ensure education and training that enable Roma children to achieve goals and standards defined in the National Curriculum for Preschool Institutions and in the elementary school syllabi
- To exercise the right to maintain and respect Roma language and culture in the education and training system
- To promote inclusion in society through education and training enabling Roma children to assume the functional requisites of society, while respecting their differences and identity
- To promote inclusion in society through a curriculum which ensures the principles and moral values of equality within the scope of social equity.

The following solutions were proposed:

- Early integration into the education and training system: increase in enrolment of Roma children in preschool institutions at least two years before starting elementary school
- Introducing Roma assistants: elimination or mitigation of ignorance of the Slovenian language and unsuccessful integration of Roma children; Roma assistants will help children to overcome emotional and linguistic barriers and act as a bridge between a preschool institution or elementary school and Roma community
- Adjustment in the contents of educational programmes: the introduction of the Roma language in elementary school on an optional basis, teaching Roma children the Slovenian language, and identification of objectives (e.g., multiculturalism) or standards of knowledge through the topics of Roma culture, history, and identity
- Continuous professional development and supplementary training for educators

## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

- Providing special organisational and material conditions: at least preserving the advantageous standards and criteria for the financial aid already established
- No segregation policy; as a rule, homogeneous Roma class-units shall not be formed
- Introducing various forms of learning assistance
- Establishing trust in school and eliminating prejudice
- Following the principle that, as an ethnic group, Roma children are not special needs children
- Promoting adult education: the reference level for objectives in the area of education of Roma adults are basic points set out in the Master Plan for Adult Education in the Republic of Slovenia until 2010.

### b) How has it been implemented?

One of the biggest projects dealing with Roma education in Slovenia was Successful integration of Roma children into education. It concerned the integration of Roma children into the education system and the elimination of segregation and discrimination. It was coordinated by the Roma Union of Slovenia and it strove to enhance the efficiency of the on-going integration process through educating and training Roma assistants, school teachers and staff as well as educating and encouraging Roma parents to assume responsibility. The project was financed by the European Social Fund (ESF) and the Ministry of Education and Sport of Slovenia and amounted to €1.593,100. It started on 30 May 2008 and was finished on 31 August 2011. As the project proved to be successful, a similar project, financed by the ESF and the Ministry of Education and Sport, was launched in September 2011; it is to be ended in August 2014 and amounts to €1.675,680.

Target groups were:

- Preschool and elementary school Roma children
- Roma parents
- Teachers and professional staff
- Roma teacher assistants.

The Roma assistants are Roma who set an example and communicate the importance of education in order to make Roma aware of the opportunities and their own capabilities to achieve learning objectives and develop skills, and challenge themselves for more demanding professions. There were 30 Roma assistants in the project working in 32 elementary schools and preschool institutions, helping 1,143 Roma children and pupils and guiding them to broaden their knowledge of Roma culture, history, language, and identity.

The Roma Union of Slovenia provided education and training for Roma assistants, primarily to familiarise them more with Roma culture, language, history, and identity. It encouraged Roma parents to participate in extracurricular activities of Roma children and various workshops.

The Union prepared a manual for teachers and Roma teacher assistants in co-operation with the public institution of adult education Ljudska Univerza Murska Sobota, which also provided theoretical courses (pedagogy, psychology, ICT, etc.) for Roma assistants. Several books were published by the Union on the Roma language, culture and history.

The project was nominated for 2010 RegioStars awards of the European Commission and received special mentions from the jury. The Commissioner For Human Rights of the Council of Europe, Thomas Hammarberg, chose it as one of three examples of good practice (the other two come from Finland and Spain).

The second very important project, Increase in Social and Cultural Capital in Areas with a Roma Population, started in June 2010 and will finish in August 2013. It is also financed by the ESF and the Ministry of Education and Sport and amounts to €3.562,000. The project is coordinated by the Institute for Ethnic Studies. The primary aim of the project is to create conditions that would allow the members of the Roma community to escape the vicious circle of social exclusion. This circle could only be broken by adequate investments in social and cultural capital in their environments. The project highlights education as the most efficient way out. Its objectives are to increase the level of education of the Roma community members and to raise awareness about the significance of education as the fundamental factor in the progress of the community.

The main activities are:

- Promotion of the importance of knowledge and education and awareness-raising of the Roma population
- Motivating children and parents to attend educational institutions regularly
- Establishment of day centres (Roma Education Incubators) where the following activities are carried out: social activities and workshops for preschool and school children and their parents; homework and study help; workshops for parents in social topics of interest
- Practical multi-lingual activities for the whole family; extra-curricular activities for all
- Education and training of teachers and other professional staff with an emphasis on problem-oriented practical activities to promote the



## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

staff's motivation

- Encouraging those members of the Roma community who possess a degree to serve as role models and help motivate Roma children to learn and develop their potential
- Transnational networking and exchange of examples of good practice in the field of Roma education
- Analysis of demographic spatial features of Roma settlements in Slovenia.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$9,000,000.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

### Policy / measure 3

#### Name of policy / measure

Strategy of the Inclusion of Migrant Children, Pupils and Students into the Education System in the Republic of Slovenia

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> participatory governance of culture ?	<input type="checkbox"/> inter-ministerial cooperation	<input type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input type="checkbox"/> economic empowerment through the cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> awareness-raising of the cultural dimension of development	<input type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building inclusive and creative societies	<input type="checkbox"/> capacity-building for development actors	<input type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input type="checkbox"/> nurturing contemporary creativity and production of cultural expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> institution-building for viable cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> equitable access to cultural life and diverse expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> long-term financial investments	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> increased literacy of diversity and its expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> developing legal frameworks	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> skills development / training	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
	<input type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
	<input type="checkbox"/> exchange of information and expertise	
	<input type="checkbox"/> indicator development / collection of data	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

According to the Strategy of the Inclusion of Migrant Children, Pupils and Students into the Education System in the Republic of Slovenia (2007), the following measures, apart from the supplementary lessons of mother tongue, are being carried out:

- Additional expert help in learning Slovenian, financed by government
- Adaptation of the implemented curriculum (a sort of individual programme with more Slovenian language at the beginning of schooling);
- Preparation of strategies for working with parents of migrant children;
- New practice-oriented strategies, especially how to work with parents, developing new multilingual materials, available on websites and distributed to teachers free of charge
- A special module is being prepared for educating teachers to work with migrant children;
- Expert conferences are being organised to train principals, counselling and other professional workers
- Encouraging intercultural learning and positive attitudes towards understanding and accepting difference (an ESF project).

#### b) How has it been implemented?

Main measures are being carried out by National Educational institute, faculties and schools and are financed by national budget and European Social Fund.

One example of good practice in this area is Education for Intercultural Dialogue and Active Citizenship project, coordinated by the Slovenian Academy of Science and Art and Educational Research Institute – (800,000 €; from 2010 to 2011).

Four aims were set forward:

- To link the three levels: legislation, educational policy and school practice, and to overcome inadequate transmission of educational policies into school practice in the field of intercultural dialogue and active citizenship

## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

- To transcend theoretical complexity and practical contradiction between the assurance of equality and unity and the acceptance, inclusion and respect of multiculturalism of the modern Slovenia and other EU members
- Intercultural education, which helps students to evaluate their cultural identity
- To present intercultural competencies and propose their inclusion in the preparation of curricula and educational programmes in Slovenia.

The results of the project encompass:

- 11 publications and other materials for teachers, students and public servants
- Several conferences, seminars and workshops
- Several analyses of present-day situation in the Slovenian regions, based on extensive field work
- The final conference of the project (presentation of collected materials, examples of good practice, workshops for all levels of the education system
- Establishment of information-communication network; two registers of relevant documents and examples of good practice; two lists of stakeholders in the field of the education of intercultural dialogue and active citizenship; two active forums (migracijski-forum[[@googlegroups.com](mailto:migracijski-forum@googlegroups.com)]; the second one available at: <http://www.medkulturni-odnosi.si/>).

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$1,000,000.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?



## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

### Policy / measure 4

#### Name of policy / measure

Additional support for the further development of creative industries

Please check as appropriate. More than one box can be checked.

Goal	Type of intervention	Target
<input type="checkbox"/> participatory governance of culture ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> inter-ministerial cooperation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> artists/creators
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economic empowerment through the cultural industries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> awareness-raising of the cultural dimension of development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> producers / distributors
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building inclusive and creative societies	<input type="checkbox"/> capacity-building for development actors	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cultural enterprises
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> nurturing contemporary creativity and production of cultural expressions	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> institution-building for viable cultural industries	<input type="checkbox"/> young people
<input type="checkbox"/> equitable access to cultural life and diverse expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> long-term financial investments	<input type="checkbox"/> women
<input type="checkbox"/> increased literacy of diversity and its expressions	<input type="checkbox"/> developing legal frameworks	<input type="checkbox"/> persons belonging to minorities
<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	<input type="checkbox"/> skills development / training	<input type="checkbox"/> indigenous peoples
	<input type="checkbox"/> networking/partnership development	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exchange of information and expertise	
	<input type="checkbox"/> indicator development / collection of data	
	<input type="checkbox"/> other (please specify below)	

#### a) What are the main objective(s) of policy or measure? When was it introduced?

Ministry of Culture funded a number of pilot projects in the field of creative industries in 2011.

The main objectives were:

- to make connections between government sectors,
- to stimulate connections between people and organizations working in creative industries, both amongst themselves and with those in other fields, especially connections between culture and business, education, science, and technology,
- to educate people and organizations working in the CIs and consumers of CI products.

#### b) How has it been implemented?

A number of pilot projects have been funded, for instance:

- A trade fair "Vesna" as a tool for expanding the sale and promotion of creative industries products. At the fair functional and decorative products with a cultural message, such as well-designed objects and artistic crafts, cultural-heritage souvenirs, and replicas were sold. In this way, creative production of this kind, most often by small companies or individuals, got additional opportunities for business development and social recognition.
- New approaches in education in accord with the concept of 'slow fashion' were implemented in the Department of Textiles at the Faculty of Natural Sciences and Engineering, University of Ljubljana. Students used knowledge derived from Slovene textile traditions and, with the help of manufacturers, designers, and market specialists, incorporated it in designs for a new line of textile products.
- Educational workshop in university-level department of design was organized, where students were given the task of designing a graphic visual identity, message, or packaging for 3 companies that will help these achieve greater recognition and success.
- Social initiatives in the form of creative events, projects, and actions that promote the principles of sustainable development, environmental protection, inter-ethnic relations, the importance of the public space, and equal opportunities in the formation of social





## 2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

policy were supported. Whilst it is true that such initiatives are often not understood as traditional creative/cultural industries, they are extremely important for the working of society as a whole. At the same time, they help to ensure a suitable environment for the creation and development of CCIs.

- Working in collaboration, the Ministries of Culture and Agriculture adopted joint measures to raise awareness about the importance of consuming fresh food produced locally with nature-friendly methods and to encourage people to cook with such ingredients. Architects, designers, and artists worked with food producers and distributors to develop creative cooking festivals "Ojej" that promote concern for the environment and healthy eating habits; these events also provides new business opportunities to small farmers and the distributors of their products.

Which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation?

Agency name

- Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport
- Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
- Republic of Slovenia Public Fund for Cultural Activities
- Association of Slovene Museums
- University of Ljubljana

[Add agency](#)

What resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?

\$210,000.00

*(an approximate total expressed in US dollars)*

c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?

d) At what level was the policy / measure designed to have an impact?

? Local  Regional  National  International

Has the impact of this policy / measure been investigated?

No  Yes

If yes, what was the impact :

What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?




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## 2.4 Protecting cultural expressions under threat

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*The purpose of this section is to report on public policies, measures and actions taken by Parties to protect cultural expressions that are determined to be under threat. This is only in the event when a Party has previously identified a special situation  under [Article 8.2 of the Convention](#).*

*For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to the [Operational Guidelines adopted on Articles 8 and 17](#) on measures to protect cultural expressions at risk or in need of urgent safeguarding.*

## 2.4 Protecting cultural expressions under threat

Have you identified a special situation under Article 8.2 of the Convention? 

No  Yes

If no, please proceed to Section 3.

If yes, can the special situation be subject to action under other UNESCO Conventions (for instance, the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage)?

No  Yes

If yes, please proceed to Section 3.

If no, please answer the questions below.

### Special situation 1

Name of the cultural expression

Gottscheerisch, i.e. an archaic German dialect evolved in the Middle Ages and still used by old settlers living in the area of Kočevje

Please describe the risk or threat to the cultural expression and the source of the threat, inter alia, with factual data

There is a risk of the extinction of Gottscheerisch, i.e. a German dialect which evolved in the Middle Ages, and which has been used by groups of old settlers who live in the area of Kočevje. Special attention dedicated to these old settlers is based on the fact that their culture is composed of a small number of members (cca 20), and special measures are required for the preservation of their cultural heritage, which is important in the context of protecting cultural diversity. The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports strives for quality coexistence and respect for equal rights for all in our country, as well as for respect for the tradition, culture and language of the Gottscheerisch settlers.

Please determine the vulnerability and importance of the cultural expression at risk

Please determine the nature of the consequences of the risk or threat to the cultural expression, and demonstrate the nature of the cultural consequences

Please explain the measures taken or proposed to remedy the special situation:

Short-term and  
emergency  
measures

Long-term  
strategies

The Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sports supports and co-finances the implementation of the Gottscheerisch and German language courses and projects for preserving cultural heritage, which includes co-financing exhibitions, the publishing of books, the making of documentary films - all within the public procurement intended for co-financing cultural projects of the German ethnic group in Slovenia.

Has your country provided assistance to other Parties, technical or financial, to remedy a special situation determined under Article 8 of the Convention?

No  Yes

If yes, please describe:



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## 2.4 Protecting cultural expressions under threat

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### 3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

(Estimate: 1500 words)

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*Parties have acknowledged the fundamental role of civil society  in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and have committed to encourage their active participation in activities, designed to achieve the objectives of this Convention.*

*The purpose of this section is to report on what Parties are doing to involve civil society in their activities, what resources they are providing to ensure their involvement, and what results have been achieved.*

*It is also designed to engage civil society in reporting on what they have done to implement the Convention as per their roles and responsibilities outlined in [Article 11 of the Convention](#) and its [Operational Guidelines](#).*

## 3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

### 3.1. Parties

Parties are to provide information on how they have involved civil society in activities such as:

- promoting the objectives of the Convention through awareness-raising and other activities

A particular stress was given to the role of culture during the Slovene Presidency of the European Union in the first half of 2008, which coincided with the European year of Intercultural dialogue. Slovenia continued with activities in the field of cultural diversity also during the consequent Chairmanship of the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers (May-November 2009). Within the framework of "Ljubljana –World Book Capital City" 2010-2011 the Ministry of Culture with the support of the UNESCO organised a major international event "Writing, publishing, translating: building cultural diversity in South-East Europe" in April 2011. The cultural diversity is currently a leading theme of the European Capital of Culture Maribor 2012. At all these various yet important occasions the aims of the Convention 2005 were broadly promoted in close cooperation with civil society, cultural organisations, artists, cultural organisations, experts.

- collecting data and sharing and exchanging information on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territories and at the international level

The First South-East Europe World Heritage Youth Forum, held from 21 – 26 May 2011 in Poreč (Croatia) and Škocjan (Slovenia), gathered young people, educators and representatives of heritage sites from the following countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Macedonia (FYROM), Montenegro, Moldova, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and from observer countries such as Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates. The Forum was held at two sites inscribed in the WH List (the Škocjan Caves in Slovenia and the Euphrasian Basilica in Poreč, Croatia), thus allowing both skills-training/restoration activities, specifically targeting young people (age group 13 – 18) as well as more theoretical ones, including the presentation of the World Heritage in Young Hands Kit in order to examine the potential for its inclusion into the school curricula of the concerned countries. The possibility of translating this Kit into national languages of the participating countries has been addressed both ahead of the Forum and during the event itself. Establishing cooperation and synergy between educators, preservationists and the young people is vital to the success of this project. To start with, schools have been selected in order to initiate WH-related activities. A network among the participating schools, students and teachers in the countries was established well ahead of the Forum, so that links were created in advance. At the main event, each school presented their work on this project and exchanged experiences with the others. The Forum was jointly organized by the UNESCO National Commissions of Slovenia and Croatia and the UNESCO World Heritage Centre (WHC), in collaboration with UNESCO's Associated Schools Project Network (ASPnet) and the UNESCO Venice Office (BRESCE).

- developing policies while providing spaces where the ideas of civil society can be heard and discussed

The presence, activities, knowledge and experience of civil society actors operating in the field of culture are important factors in the complex provision of cultural goods and especially in protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. Through their suggestions and civil dialogue, civil society actors participate in the restructuring, evaluation and implementation of the concrete measures of The National Programme for Culture. According to Exercising of the Public Interest in Culture Act civil society is involved in our cultural policy development mainly through National Council





### 3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

of Culture, Chamber of Culture of Slovenia and Expert commissions of the Minister. The National Council for Culture is an independent body which directs the national strategy for culture. The Chamber of Culture of Slovenia is a voluntary organisation of professional associations. The Chamber of Culture of Slovenia monitors and evaluates the effect of cultural policy on cultural development, gives its opinion on the national programme for culture and the annual reports on its implementation, considers bills and other draft regulations and proposals for the regulation of individual issues in the field of culture. Expert commissions are consultative bodies of the Minister for specific areas or aspects of culture.

- implementing operational guidelines

- other



### 3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

#### 3.2. Civil society

Civil Society may provide information on activities they are pursuing such as:

- promoting the objectives and principles of the Convention within their territories and in the international fora

- promoting ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments

- bringing the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities

In the years 2009 and 2010 our organization convened a project "Networking and capacity building of NGOs in culture" through which we have encouraged advocacy for culture as well promoted "structured dialogue" between civil society and public authorities in the field of culture. The immediate result of the project was establishment of a special working group "For systemic regulation of the NGOs in arts&culture" at the Ministry for Culture of the Republic of Slovenia. In the frame of the working group regular meetings were held with public authorities representatives at the ministry in order to solve issues related to improvement of working conditions for professional independent art organizations as well as to de-marginalization of the independent art organizations in the cultural system. The group had 13 meeting from November 2009 until June 2010. Written minutes were taken and are available in Slovene language on-line at: <http://www.asociacija.si/slo/dejavnosti/zagovornistvo>

- contributing to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability in the governance of culture

- monitoring policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions

- other

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### 3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

of the NGOs in arts&culture" at the Ministry for Culture of the Republic of Slovenia. In the frame of the working group regular meetings were held with public authorities representatives at the ministry in order to solve issues related to improvement of working conditions for professional independent art organizations as well as to de-marginalization of the independent art organizations in the cultural system.

#### Civil society may also wish to share information on:

- activities they have planned for the next four years to implement the Convention

- main challenges encountered or foreseen and solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges

#### Please specify which civil society organizations contributed to this section of the Report:

Asociacija, društvo nevladnih organizacij in samostojnih ustvarjalcev na področju kulture in umetnosti (Asociacija, Association of Arts and Culture NGOs and Freelancers)  
<http://www.asociacija.si/eng/>

## 4. Main achievements and challenges to the implementation of the Convention

(Estimate: 1750 words)

### Parties and other participating stakeholders are to share information on:

#### a) main results achieved in implementing the Convention

The right of minorities and thus the protection of cultural expressions is recorded in the Constitution of the RS by expressing special care for the development of constitutionally recognised communities, in the Roma Community Act for the members of the Roma community and in the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Slovenia and the Government of the Republic of Austria on cooperation in culture, education and science adopted in 2007, and on the basis of which the action programme for monitoring, cultural activities and the preservation of cultural heritage of the autochthonous German-speaking ethnic group was adopted. The Ministry paid special attention when implementing the Declaration of the RS on the situation of national communities of members of the nations of the former SFRY - De PNNS as of 1 February 2011.

#### b) main challenges encountered or foreseen

In our contributions to various strategies of sustainable development policies, the Ministry of Culture has frequently stated that the support of cultural diversity is important for the well-being of Slovenian citizens who have various national and ethnic identities. Their well-being can only be established if their cultural rights are respected and if they can creatively contribute to the development of society and enrich cultural life. Various employers are more sensitive, because they are aware of the cultural particularities of their employees and can thus achieve their working optimum, and through the creative intertwining of cultural patterns, interesting and socially beneficial development ideas are created. From a wider point of view, a treasury of cultural diversity can also be a treasury of good ideas and approaches that society is in need of. The Ministry of Culture acknowledges the fact that culture manifests itself in various ways and also includes a way of life. Cultural diversity is important for the complete realisation of the human rights of all who live in a certain society. Those who have a different identity from that of the majority can also express themselves culturally. Mutual cultural influences and cultural interactions or the intertwining of cultural patterns (interculturalism) can lead to new syntheses and innovative solutions that benefit the entire society.

#### c) solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges

The Ministry with its expert and deliberate measures manages the vitality and development of minority cultures by developing dialogue with artists who work in a minority area, by developing a special programme which will implement positive discrimination in compliance with expressed special cultural requirements, and with an integration programme within which it develops measures for the quality inclusion of members of minorities in cultural life, and a programme for the development of minority staff which is being financed from the European Social Fund. Whenever possible, intergovernmental discussions include issues on minority protection. Due to the danger of the extinction of their valuable cultural tradition, special attention is being paid to the old settlers. The priority criteria in public procurements promote the creativity of children and young people, the inclusion of artists in cultural projects and inclusion in local communities' projects. The Ministry constantly promotes and stresses the importance of integration in the wider cultural and social environment (the criteria in public procurements are also adjusted to that), the access of the wider public to public cultural institutions and the attainment of appropriate media recognition which contributes to connecting the minority with the majority. Organisation - which should be provided by the state - can contribute to peaceful coexistence in diversity, to social cohesiveness and to the enrichment of cultural life and sustainable development of a community. The preservation of ethnically diverse cultural heritage is beneficial for all, because it is a treasury of people's potential, abilities and values. The main goals of the minority cultural policy have been included in all the national programmes of the Ministry of Culture since independence, and are based on integrated expert groundwork, i.e. on the model of cultural diversity management which has been developing for several years at the Department for Cultural Diversity and Human Rights on the basis of systematic evaluations of continuous programmes and measures. In their content, the goals are directed toward the meeting of special requirements of various minority groups, which include constitutionally recognised minority communities (both national communities and the Roma community), other minority communities and immigrants, the communities from the Declaration adopted by the National Assembly, and multiple vulnerable groups, particularly the children of minority members. The minority cultural policy was implemented within the framework of the Department for Cultural Diversity and Human Rights in cooperation with the Republic of Slovenia Public Fund for Cultural Activities and in cooperation with various internal organisational units at the Ministry of Culture (integration programme). Financial resources were allocated for the implementation of various programmes.

#### d) steps planned for the next four years towards implementation of the Convention and priority activities to be undertaken during that period

The implementation of the above-mentioned measures and continuous monitoring, evaluation and consistent and regular



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## 4. Main achievements and challenges to the implementation of the Convention

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implementation of consultations with minority representatives with regard to the internal diversity of minority communities.



## Date and Signature Information

### Date when report was prepared

15 June 2012

### Name of the designated official(s) signing the report

Title	First name	Family name	Organization	Position
Mr.	Roman	Gruden	Ministry of Education, Science, Culture and Sport	Head of the Office for International Affairs and EU

(!) To be completed on the printed copy

Date of signature

Signature