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CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES IN
CIVIL SOCIETY

1. Background

The Vienna Summit of October 1993 laid down an ambitious mandate for the Council of Europe concerning the protection of national minorities. The various measures envisaged were essentially of two kinds.

The first category of measures is legal standard-setting. The recent opening for signature of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, together with the encouraging number of member States which signed immediately, testifies to the significant progress already made in carrying out this part of the Vienna Summit's mandate. Work has also started on drafting a protocol to the European Convention on Human Rights guaranteeing individual cultural rights, in particular for persons belonging to national minorities.

Secondly, the Vienna Summit called for confidence-building measures aimed at increasing tolerance and understanding between peoples. This objective is based on the realisation, firstly, that in addition to its activities which are of general European scope, the Council of Europe must be ready to assist in the solution of specific minority problems; secondly, that in the field of minorities, if changes in the law are to achieve their purpose effectively, they must be accompanied by changes in the attitudes of those concerned.

The specific contribution of the Council of Europe to confidence-building is thus of two main kinds:

- (i) provision of expert assistance and advice for the drafting of bilateral treaties, national legal provisions or policies concerning the situation of a given minority;
- (ii) support to pilot projects aimed at fostering good relations between minorities and the majority "on the ground".

The present document is concerned with the second kind of activity.

2. The concept of "confidence-building measures in civil society"

It is clear that much of the work of the Council of Europe is relevant to the general objective of promoting a climate of mutual understanding, tolerance and respect for different cultures. This is true, for example, of activities in the field of education (education for democratic citizenship, intercultural education, language learning, new approaches to history teaching); culture and conservation of the cultural heritage; the mass media; migration and community relations; promoting transfrontier co-operation between local and regional authorities.

Although some of these activities involve a variety of partners, they remain to a considerable extent within the traditional conception of intergovernmental co-operation. The increasing prominence of minority problems, especially in central and eastern Europe, revealed, however, that such activities needed to be supplemented by specific initiatives on the ground undertaken in close collaboration with the communities concerned. This is the motivation behind the programme of confidence-building measures in civil society.

This programme consists of activities which are of a preventive nature, i.e. they are designed to defuse tensions which could otherwise lead to serious conflict. They should be essentially practical in character and help to break down barriers between different communities at the grass roots through dialogue and opportunities to learn or work together on specific projects. Such shared experience is seen as the most effective way of promoting mutual knowledge and understanding and a rejection of violence as a means of solving problems.

Confidence-building measures may be undertaken in a wide variety of fields. The Intergovernmental Programme of Activities for 1995 specifically mentions the media, education, housing and welfare services. However, projects may also be developed in other cultural or social areas or in the field of youth, local democracy or regional co-operation. Their primary distinguishing characteristic, however, is that the activities to be supported will involve above all non-governmental partners.

Necessarily, the direct impact of such projects will generally be felt only at a local level. They are therefore conceived as *pilot* projects which, if successful, can have a multiplier effect and stimulate others to follow the example given. It will be necessary to encourage networking and cross-fertilisation between individual projects and to learn from successes and failures.

By the same token, it would be realistic to expect results in the medium and long term rather than immediately. The need for such pilot projects arises precisely because of the impossibility of legislating for changed mentalities. Creating a climate of confidence is a gradual process requiring patience and perseverance.

3. The successive stages of pilot projects

a. Initiative

The initiative for a project to be adopted by the Council of Europe as a confidence-building measure may come from a variety of sources:

- Member States or European non-member States
- regions or local authorities
- schools, universities, media, NGOs, etc.
- the Secretariat.

b. Selection criteria

In general, confidence-building measures must correspond to the objectives outlined in Section 2 above. In particular, they should

- promote mutual acquaintance and peaceful co-existence
- facilitate intercultural learning, education for human rights, tolerance and democratic citizenship
- provide opportunities for people from different communities to work together towards a common objective

Two complementary categories of pilot projects are conceivable:

- ad hoc, short-term projects meeting a specific, immediate need, or
- projects providing examples of good practice which may be reproduced elsewhere.

Where possible, it is desirable that projects should have functional or structural links between them or be conceived in such a way as to produce a multiplier effect.

c. Implementation

The role of the Council of Europe is not limited to the provision of the necessary funding to enable each pilot project to get off the ground. In order to ensure that the project is carried out in the form in which it has been approved and continues to correspond to the objectives of the confidence-building measures, its implementation needs to be followed and supported by the relevant department of the Council of Europe. The latter should maintain a constant dialogue with those responsible for the project and be ready to assist where appropriate with resolving problems which may arise.

d. Evaluation

The monitoring of the implementation of each project needs to be supplemented by an effective evaluation once it has come to an end. This implies a need to define the objectives of the project clearly from the start so that the results obtained can then be measured against them. It also entails an obligation upon the organisers not only to account for the correct expenditure of the funds provided by the Council of Europe, but also to co-operate in an assessment of the extent to which the objectives of the project have been attained in practice and to supply all necessary information to that end.

Such an evaluation should enable lessons to be drawn for the selection of future projects. It is particularly important in relation to those projects which are intended to furnish models of good practice.

Considering the different nature of the backing which may be given to a project by the Council of Europe, and in particular the fact that it may take the form of moral support or technical advice without a substantial financial component, it will not always be appropriate to apply a standardised evaluation procedure.

4. Administrative aspects

A team based in the Directorate of Political Affairs is in charge of the management of the confidence-building measures programme. It works in close co-operation with the relevant departments in the Houses, acting as a focal point and ensuring co-ordination.

This team receives the applications and carries out a preliminary selection on the basis of the above-mentioned criteria. It then consults the different Directorates concerned and, if need be, arranges inter-departmental meetings. If appropriate, interviews with the project designers can be held at the Council of Europe headquarters in order to clarify particular aspects of the projects, improve their design and determine the type of support to be provided.

With a view to improving the presentation of projects and collecting full information, DAP has drawn up a form to be used as a guideline by project designers. Each application should normally include the following information:

a. Identity Data

1. Title
2. Starting date
3. Geographical coverage
4. Project site
5. Project language
6. Executing agency
7. Other cooperating agencies
8. Financing

b. Content

1. Brief résumé
2. Objectives
3. List of the main outputs
4. List of the main activities
5. List of the major inputs
6. Budget estimate
7. Monitoring
8. Evaluation

Projects may be submitted in their final version or, in certain cases, in the form of an outline. If potential donors are interested, the outline will develop into a project. If appropriate, projects must also contain precise, costed indications as to the staff required for their implementation.

Once the Secretariat has finalised the assessment, and if its conclusion is positive, projects are submitted to the Steering Group (see below), which takes the final decision both as to the selection of the projects and about the kind of support to be given. After their approval by the Steering Group, projects are circulated to member States for information as well as for possible additional voluntary funding.

The implementation of the projects is followed by the relevant operational Directorates or else directly by DAP.

5. The Steering Group

To undertake the final selection of projects submitted for inclusion among the confidence-building measures, the Secretary General has set up a small Steering Group.

The role of this Steering Group is to examine the projects which have already been vetted and filtered by the Secretariat and for which the necessary information has been provided, and to take the final decisions as to whether to approve the projects and what form the Council of Europe's support should take. It was conceived as a light structure which should not be out of proportion to the sums to be disbursed.

The membership of the Steering Group is as follows:

- Ambassador Henrik AMNEUS, Permanent Representative of Sweden, nominated by the Bureau of the Ministers' Deputies to represent the Committee of Ministers
- The Deputy Secretary General
- The Director of Political Affairs
- The Head of the confidence-building measures programme
- Any other Director(s) involved in the preparation/implementation of the projects submitted

The Steering Group held its first meeting on 25 November 1994. The report of the meeting is attached.

In addition to the members of the Steering Group, the meeting was also attended by

- Ambassador Janos PERENYI, Permanent Representative of Hungary
- Ambassador Nicolae MICU, Permanent Representative of Romania
- Mr Heinrich GATTIKER, Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland
- Mr Juraj SIKRA, Deputy Permanent Representative of Slovakia
- Mrs Anna Karin ENESTRÖM, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Sweden
- Mr Wojciech KALAMARZ, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Poland

as well as by representatives of the Directorates concerned.

The intention remains not to create an unduly cumbersome structure for the selection of pilot projects. Instead, the Committee of Ministers will be kept regularly and fully informed of the deliberations of the Steering Group.

Nevertheless, the Ministers' Deputies might wish to enlarge the Steering Group slightly by designating a second and perhaps a third representative.

6. Finance and Budget

Activities in 1994

a. Budget

The budget is handled through a special account, which appears to be an appropriate formula for the purpose of the operational implementation of confidence-building measures.

The 1994 budget was composed of:

-	Special account "Follow-up to the Vienna Summit"	2.000.000,00 FF
-	Voluntary contribution from Switzerland	795.740,00 FF
-	Voluntary contribution from Finland	300.000,00 FF
-	Voluntary contribution from the Netherlands	650.606,40 FF
		=====
TOTAL FOR 1994:		3.746.346,40 FF

b. Expenditures

The breakdown for 1994 is as follows:

(a)	<i>Staff, implementation, management, missions and follow-up of project costs:</i>	861.452,04 FF
(b)	<i>Meetings in Strasbourg with project leaders:</i>	64.007,46 FF
(c)	<i>Contracts for experts working on projects:</i>	342.010,30 FF

(d) Projects (sums allocated)Klagenfurt Network:

-	Belgrade Conference	50.000,00 FF
-	Media/journalists meeting in Klagenfurt	30.000,00 FF
-	Coordination meeting of the Klagenfurt network	18.500,00 FF
-	Language of Peace Seminar	31.000,00 FF
-	Freedom school at Gorski Kotar ¹	115.000,00 FF

SPOLU:

-	Spolu summer camps in Prague	50.000,00 FF
-	Spolu musical and dance group in Prague	50.000,00 FF
-	Spolu musical and dance group in Kremnica	50.000,00 FF

Local Democracy embassies:

-	Civil society school in Osijek ²	200.000,00 FF
-	Regional T.V. in Maribor	206.000,00 FF

City Hall of Arad, Romania:

-	Artistic programmes for children in Romania	3.000,00 FF
-	The "Bridge" meeting	3.000,00 FF

Others:

-	Estonian T.V. ³	908.500,00 FF
-	Intercultural Institute of Timisoara	470.000,00 FF
-	Radio Lungomare ⁴	/

TOTAL OF THE PROJECTS**2.185.000,00 FF****TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1994:****3.452.469,80 FF****BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD:****293.876,60 FF**

¹ 115.000,00 FF from a voluntary contribution of the Government of the Netherlands

² 200.000,00 FF from a voluntary contribution of the Government of the Netherlands

³ 908.500,00 FF = 308.500,00 FF from the Confidence-building measures programme
300.000,00 FF from a voluntary contribution of the Government of Finland and
300.000,00 FF from a voluntary contribution of the Government of the Netherlands.

⁴ The allocation of 30.000,00 FF has been suspended because the Croatian authorities have not assigned the necessary radio frequency.

Activities in 1995

The 1995 budget up to end of January 1995 is composed of:

-	Vote II of the ordinary budget of the Council of Europe	3.000.000,00 FF
		=====
	PROVISIONAL TOTAL FOR 1995:	3.000.000,00 FF

Therefore, the total amount available in the Special Account "Confidence-Building Measures" at the beginning of 1995 was 3.293.876,60 FF.

The projects approved so far are set out in the attached report of the first meeting of the Steering Group, which was held on 25 November 1994.

7. Future prospects

For a general assessment of the programme of confidence-building measures, it is obviously still too early; not enough of the projects selected have had time to progress beyond the initial stages of implementation. However, as far as the selection of projects is concerned, a few reflections may be in order.

It was no doubt natural that in the early stages, when the programme was little known, the number of applications should be modest. There are signs that this situation is changing following efforts by the Secretariat to encourage the submission of eligible projects. Nevertheless, the question arises as to whether more could be done.

The Secretariat remains of the opinion that so long as the budgetary appropriation for confidence-building measures is not substantially increased, a European advertising campaign would be out of proportion to the funds available for subsidising projects. However, this should not preclude efforts to insert information about the programme, where possible free of charge, in appropriate publications, e.g. those of associations. Governments, local and regional authorities and relevant NGOs might be asked to provide assistance to this end.

As regards the nature of the projects approved so far, it is noteworthy that several are extremely modest in scale. This is quite reasonable if one bears in mind what has been said above in Section 2 about the conception of confidence-building measures, and particularly if a multiplier effect can be expected. Nevertheless, such small projects do have certain practical drawbacks when it comes to monitoring implementation and the need for constant dialogue with the relevant department in the Council of Europe.

Several departments are already suffering from severe overload in the implementation of their own programmes. It was therefore considered essential that proposals for confidence-building measures should include costed requirements for staff resources. For very small projects such an approach seems unrealistic. That is why there is also a need to develop more larger-scale projects which are not only likely to have a greater impact but also allow a realistic calculation of the cost of monitoring and evaluation.

If the developments just outlined actually occur, i.e.

- (i) a higher number of projects are submitted,
- (ii) the scale of the projects submitted is, on average, larger,

it is clear that the modest budget for confidence-building measures is likely to prove inadequate. It may be hoped that a wider choice of substantial projects would also elicit more voluntary contributions from governments and other donors. Nevertheless, the Secretariat is of the view that it would be unwise to leave too wide a gap between the ordinary budgetary appropriation and the required level of voluntary contributions. A significant increase could therefore be necessary in the 1996 budget.

The Secretariat will follow the issues raised in this section and submit appropriate proposals.

APPENDIX

**CONFIDENCE BUILDING MEASURES
MESURES DE CONFIANCE**

"COMITE DE PILOTAGE"

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING

held on 25 November 1994

INTRODUCTION

The "Comité de Pilotage" of the confidence-building measures programme in civil society held its first meeting on 25 November 1994. The meeting was chaired by Ambassador Amneus, Permanent Representative of Sweden at the Council of Europe (see appendix 1 for the list of participants).⁵

The aim of the meeting was to examine a series of proposals for pilot-projects with a view to their adoption within the framework of the confidence-building measures programme. The proceedings of the meeting followed the order presented in the annotated agenda document CBM(94)1 and a selection was made:

- on projects already classified as confidence-building measures which require new funding (A.) and
- on new projects submitted for approval (B.).

The Committee took note of projects under C. and D. of the annotated agenda for further examination at a next meeting. (See appendix 2).

The following projects have been selected and declared eligible for funding within the special account for confidence-building measures.

A. PROJECTS ALREADY CLASSIFIED AS CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES WHICH REQUIRE NEW FUNDING

1. Intercultural Institute of Timisoara
CBM(94)3

The Institute started its activities in 1992 which are implemented in close cooperation with the DECS. Some of its activities are considered as confidence-building measures for their multiethnic and plurilinguistic character.

⁵ On an ad hoc basis, several permanent representatives attended the meeting as observers.

The creation of the Institute was decided following an initiative taken both by the University and the Municipality of Timisoara.

It operates with financing of the Romanian authorities and the Soros Foundation, and has as target the development of education in Human Rights and democracy in a multicultural environment.

As from 1993, the Institute has developed within the CDCC project "democracy, human rights, minorities: educational and cultural aspects", and has acquired, thanks to its activities, an interregional and international dimension.

The first phase of the activities developed in cooperation with the Council of Europe concerned a programme of civic education at primary and secondary level. A network of 26 European schools was created in order to exchange experience in the field. The results of these exchanges will be debated at a symposium to be held in Timisoara from 7 to 11 December 1994. As a follow up, a methodological guide on civic education should be prepared for the use of schools in central and eastern European countries.

The second phase of the activities comprises as from 1995, a programme on:

- cultural patrimony of minorities in countries in transition (by means of analysis of the problem area, training courses, case studies),
- training in human rights and democratic citizenship for several socioprofessional categories.

The total budget for 1995 is 1.983.910 FF. It was requested that the confidence-building measures programme contribute with 470.000 FF.

The Deputy Secretary General informed that the Peter Kaiser Foundation would contribute with 80.000 CHF to help finance the total budget.

Decision:

The Committee welcomed the contribution of the Peter Kaiser Foundation and agreed to support the request for 470.000 FF.

2. Klagenfurt Network

CBM(94)4

See also n°6, 7, 18, 19, 35 a), b), c), d)

The Klagenfurt Network started to collaborate with the Council of Europe confidence-building measures programme as early as 1992 by contributing to the selection and development of a number of pilot projects in central and eastern Europe, and more specifically in the territory of former Yugoslavia.

The Klagenfurt Network has benefitted from a contract with the Council of Europe and has been entrusted with the following tasks:

- Presentation of new projects
- Evaluation of projects
- Setting up of a database

The activities foreseen for the period starting in November 1994 were described in document (CBM(94)4), circulated to the participants in the meeting.

The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the Klagenfurt Network. In particular, it was noted that its action had been efficient in the planning, coordination and implementation of a number of projects in the region.

Decision:

The Committee agreed that a financial support to the Klagenfurt Network be extended for a period of six months for a total sum of 100.000 FF.

B. PROJECTS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

3. School on civil society in Osijek
CBM(94)5

The project aims at promoting exchanges between communities by means of round tables. The first one will take place on 3 December 1994 in Osijek.

The project fits in the existing network of local democracy embassies supported by the CLRAE and ensures links with the neighbouring cities of Pécs and Timisoara.

The total annual budget is 468.000 FF. The city of Osijek will submit a proposal for an estimated amount of 100.000 FF. 168.000 FF will be provided by different partners, cities and NGOs of the local democracy embassy of Osijek, as well as from a part of the funds provided by the PHARE Democracy Programme of the European Union.

The Council of Europe was requested to fund 200.000 FF. The Government of the Netherlands had indicated its preliminary intention to contribute to the financing of the project.

Decision:

The Committee agreed with the proposal to contribute with a sum of 200.000 FF to the overall budget of this project.

4. **Artistic programmes for children of Gyula (Hungary) and Arad (Romania)**
CBM(94)6
See also n°5, 14, 15

The project stems from a series of meetings held between the Mayors of Gyula and Arad. At a meeting on 27 October 1994, the two cities agreed on a twinning between the two towns. On this occasion, a series of artistic events and programmes for young people of both towns are envisaged. 3.000 FF were requested.

Decision:

The Committee agreed to support the project with 3.000 FF.

5. **"The Bridge" meeting (Gyula and Arad)**
CBM(94)7
See also n°4, 14, 15

This meeting is part of the follow up to a previous larger meeting between the local population of Arad (Romania) and Gyula (Hungary) held in June 1994.

The meeting in question is conceived as an informal exchange of views between students, professors, minority representatives, administrators and police officials in order to discuss local minorities problems.

A particularly positive aspect lies in the bringing together of these different groups in order to offer them a frame in which to talk about their concrete problems and to discuss practical solutions. 3.000 FF were requested.

Decision:

The Committee agreed to support the project with 3.000 FF.

6. **Language of Peace Seminar (Klagenfurt Network)**
CBM(94)8

This meeting, which will be organized by a Philosophy Professor of the Belgrade University, is conceived as a follow-up to the symposium held in Belgrade from 2 to 4 June 1994 on "Interculturality in Multiethnic societies".

The meeting will be attended by a number of university researchers from various countries of the region, who will discuss a large number of subjects, in philosophy, sociology, law, languages and related disciplines in order to find a systematic approach to the issue. 31.000 FF were requested.

Decision:

The Committee agreed to support the project with 31.000 FF.

7. Freedom school in Gorski Kotar, Croatia (Klagenfurt Network)
CBM(94)9

The project is divided in two parts: the first concerns the financing of the renovation of a building in Mrkopalj in order to create an interethnic permanent school centre, and the second concerns the support for a number of interethnic school activities in Mrkopalj. It is envisaged also to give other villages the possibility to carry out such activities.

The Klagenfurt Network continues examination of the proposal for the renovation of the building, and envisages to send an architect to Gorski Kotar in order to assess the work to be done and its cost.

Other activities are included in the project, in particular the establishment of a ceramics workshop and a media computer workshop, and in addition, the production of publicity and documentation material. Expenses for administration are also foreseen.

For such other activities, an expenditure of 115.000 FF (32.000 DM) had been foreseen. The Government of the Netherlands had indicated its preliminary intention to contribute to the financing of the project.

Decision:

The Committee agreed as follows:

- a) to wait for further information concerning the renovation of the school,***
- b) to approve the request to finance the other activities indicated in the project up to a sum of 115.000 FF.***

8. Interregional television in Maribor
CBM(94)10

The Belgian NGO "Causes Communes" has contributed to launch in Slovenia a workshop on TV producing and programming, done by and for refugees. These programmes, thanks to a video reading, have been broadcast in refugee camps, as well as on Kanal A in Ljubljana, on Telesarajevo, and, during one year, on TV5.

The project of an interregional television has been submitted by an already existing team. It fits into the network of cities involved in the local democracy embassies (with the support from CLRAE).

The project consists in producing TV programmes and tapes to support independent media. The aim of the project is not only to produce video material but also to bring together refugees of different communities to work on a common project.

The implementation of a TV station will allow, in a first phase, the establishment of a link between the towns of Maribor, Tuzla, Zenica, Timisoara and Osijek.

Out of the total annual amount of 436.000 FF, the Belgian NGO "Causes Communes" will provide 180.000 FF. 50.000 FF will be funded by the local democracy embassy of Maribor. The Council of Europe is requested to finance 206.000 FF. These funds will be used for activities and not for the purchase of equipment.

Decision:

The Committee agreed to support the project and to support the project with 206.000 FF.

9. SPOLU mixed music and dance school for children in Kremnica

CBM(94)11

See also n°12, 26, 32

The project has been submitted by "One Europe", a Dutch foundation coordinating a number of activities in favour of Gypsies in Kremnica. In particular, the proposal requests support for music courses as well as dance courses for children in order to facilitate their admission to musical secondary school and their integration in Slovak society. 50.000 FF were requested.

Decision:

The Committee agreed to support the project with 50.000 FF with the understanding that the activities financed should be interethnic.

10. Romas in Bosnia Herzegovina

CBM(94)12

The project aims at the drawing-up of a report on the situation of Romas in Bosnia Herzegovina including guidelines and proposals for confidence-building measures.

A well-known French historian, Mrs Claire AUZIAS, has been contacted for this task. It is foreseen to allocate 40.000 FF for travel expenses and 20.000 FF for fees.

Decision:

Taking especially into consideration the particular situation of Roma people in this area, the Committee agreed to support this study which should include concrete proposals with a total sum of 60.000 FF.

Appendix 1

COMITE DE PILOTAGE

List of participants

of the 25th November 1994 meeting

MEMBERS:

- Ambassador Henrik AMNEUS, Permanent Representative of Sweden to the Council of Europe
- Mr Peter LEUPRECHT, Deputy Secretary General
- Mr Hans-Peter FURRER, Director of Political affairs
- Mr Alfredo MICCIO, Head of the Confidence-building Measures Programme

OTHER PARTICIPANTS IN THE MEETING:

- Ambassador Janos PERENYI, Permanent Representative of Hungary to the Council of Europe
- Ambassador Nicolae MICU, Permanent Representative of Romania to the Council of Europe
- Mr Heinrich GATTIKER, Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Council of Europe
- Mr Juraj SIKRA, Deputy Permanent Representative of Slovakia to the Council of Europe.
- Mrs Anna Karin ENESTRÖM, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the Council of Europe.
- Mr Wojciech KALAMARZ, Deputy to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the Council of Europe

- Mr Raymond WEBER, Director of Education, Culture and Sport
- Mr Rinaldo LOCATELLI, Head of Secretariat for CPLRE
- Mr Marc SCHEUER, Deputy Director of the Private Office of the Secretary General
- Mr Roger MASSIE, Deputy Director of the Secretariat of the Committee Ministers
- Ms Claudia LUCIANI, Directorate of Political Affairs
- Ms Sandra LECAILLER, Directorate of Environment and Local Authorities

Appendix 2

AGENDA

A. PROJECTS ALREADY CLASSIFIED AS CONFIDENCE-BUILDING MEASURES WHICH REQUIRE NEW FUNDING

1. Intercultural Institute of Timisoara, CBM(94)3
2. Klagenfurt Network, CBM(94)4

B. PROJECTS SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL

3. School on civil society in Osijek, CBM(94)5
4. Artistic Programme for children of Gyula (Hungary) and Arad (Romania), CBM(94)6
5. "The Bridge" meeting, CBM(94)7
6. Language of peace seminar, CBM(94)8
7. Freedom school in Gorski Kotar, Croatia, CBM(94)9
8. Interregional television in Maribor, CBM(94)10
9. SPOLU mixed music and dance school for children in Kremnica, CBM(94)11
10. Romas in Bosnia Herzegovina, CBM(94)12

C. PROJECTS IN PREPARATION AND SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION

11. Zemplen, regional television in Hungary - Development of the public regional television in Hungary
12. Spolu Kremnica
13. Pluriregional Radio Station in Mostar, Bosnia
14. Exchange of children between Romania and Hungary
15. Interethnic summer camps
16. Central European Multilingual Film Festival in Croatia

D. PROPOSALS OF PROJECTS AT A PRELIMINARY STAGE

17. Multilingual regional television in Romania
18. Agora, radio of Carinthia (Austria) (Klagenfurt Network)
19. Periodical "Voice of and for minorities" (Klagenfurt Network)
20. Pluriregional Radio station in Mostar
21. Güven, bilingual periodical Turk/Bulgarian
22. Interregional cooperation programme in European conflict regions
23. International seminars for administrators dealing with minorities issues
24. International bulletin on minorities issues
25. Children learning through short stories (Estonian/Russian)
26. SPOLU subproject: Through children to family (Educational programmes) ...
27. The Council of Europe's children
28. Sighet Memorial
29. Adult education in Estonia

PROJECTS ALREADY APPROVED AND SUBMITTED FOR INFORMATION

- 30. Local T.V. station in North-East Estonia
- 31. Radio Lungomare
- 32. Spolu Prague
- 33. Local Democracy Embassy in Osijek
- 34. Bilingual alphabetization
- 35. Klagenfurt Network
- a) The Network
- b) Programming and coordinating meeting
- c) Conference on interculturality in multiethnic societies
- d) Meeting journalists/media representatives