



QUADRENNIAL PERIODIC REPORT

2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

General information

Technical Information

Name of Party:

Portugal

Date of ratification:

16/3/2007

Officially designed Point of Contact:

Title: Ms

First Name: Lurdes

Family Name: Camacho

Organization:

Ministry of Culture - Cultural Strategy, Planning and Assessment Bureau, International Affairs Department

Mailing Address: Rua D. Francisco Manuel de Melo, N° 15, 1070-085 Lisboa

Telephone: +351 213 84 84 40 **Fax:** +351 213 84 84 39

E-mail: lurdes.camacho@gepac.gov.pt

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

Cultural Strategy, Planning and Assessment Bureau

Describe the multi-stakeholder consultation process established for the preparation of this report:

Taking into consideration the specific characteristics of the information needed, different entities and organisations were contacted in order to obtain the necessary information, public entities as well as civil society.

The main source of information were the organisms of the Ministry of Culture: Cultural Strategy, Planning and Assessment Bureau, Institute of Cinema and Audiovisual, Directorate-General for the Arts, Portuguese Cinematheque, Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage, Directorate-General for Books, Archives and Libraries. Also very important was the contribution from the Regional Directorates for Cultural Affairs, as well as the Secretaries of State for Culture of the governments of the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and Azores.

Other Ministries, Secretaries of State and official entities were involved: Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (comprising Camões, Institute for Culture and Development, important partner of the EUNIC network), Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Social Security and Employment, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, Secretary of State for Citizenship and Equality, Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, High Commission for Migration, Portuguese Coalition for Cultural Diversity, National Institute for Statistics (particularly the Culture Satellite Account). Different information was obtained online, at reliable websites as, for instance, PORDATA, Database of Contemporary Portugal, that collects, compiles, systematizes and disseminates data on multiple areas of society, for Portugal and its municipalities. Different data was asked to the different stakeholders according to the structure of the Report and the final analysis, organisation, preparation and production of the Report was made by GEPAC, Cultural Strategy, Planning and Assessment Bureau.

Executive Summary

Please summarize in max 3500 characters the main achievements and challenges in implementing the Convention and the outlook for the future. Please note this is not an introduction to the report

or an annotated table of contents.:

The spirit, values and principles of the 2005 Convention - even if not stated explicitly - are present and shape different political documents concerning present and future cultural policies, namely the program of the current government and the Major Planning Options for the next few years. We only have to see the importance conferred to cultural heritage preservation and restoration (tangible and intangible heritage), cinema, visual and performing arts, design, etc. and there will be no doubt about the commitment of national authorities regarding this subject. A central position is also granted to cultural and creative industries, its development, promotion and financing. Cultural expressions come essentially from CCI, developed and promoted by SMEs (mainly small and very small enterprises), in different areas of the CC sector, struggling against majors, against crises, lack of funding, international competition, lack of training,... This is why CCI and its funding are so important to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions in general, particularly in small countries like Portugal. If protection and promotion of cultural diversity expressions is the core "business" of CCI, it is also one of the main guidelines for many official institutions, many NGOs, giving substance to a significant number of state and civil society initiatives, measures, programs and projects. Dialogue and close work with civil society is crucial, as well as cooperation and cross cutting work between central, local and regional administrations. But there's still a lot to be done concerning civil society since this is a double face relationship and sometimes it seems that only one of its sides reveals openness and readiness for this real peer-to-peer cooperation. ICTs facilitates the job, the digital environment is a favorable one, social media fosters contacts and interaction among partners. A particular word must be granted to cooperation with the Portuguese speaking countries; more than international cultural cooperation or preferential treatment, relationship within CPLP, the community of Portuguese speaking countries, is a national goal, to the achievement of which common history and cultural heritage, as well as interest on protecting and promoting the diversity of their common and different cultural expressions, are crucial. The above said (and detailed in the Report) does not exhaust national cultural policies, but gives an idea of orientations and priorities of Portuguese government for the cultural sector, where the diversity of cultural expressions is crucial, being its protection and promotion a common goal of Portuguese official authorities and civil society.

Overview of cultural policy context

Parties shall describe the key objectives and priorities of their current cultural policy and the impact the Convention has had in their formulation or reformulation. They will also report on the opportunities and challenges to promote the diversity of cultural expressions in a digital environment.:

Culture is considered by the current government as an essential pillar of democracy, national identity, innovation and sustainable development. Fundamental aspects of the government action are the constitutional guarantee of democratic access to cultural creation and fruition, preservation, expansion and promotion of our tangible and intangible heritage, as well as assumption of Culture as an essential factor of innovation, qualification and competitiveness of our economy.

A cross-cut cultural policy is in progress, identifying, stimulating and assembling cultural elements in all governance sectors, particularly those of education, training, employment, regional development, tourism and external trade. In the Cultural public sector, priorities are the reform of the sector, endowing it with flexible and effective models suitable to the specificity of its mission, stimulate network between central and local administrations and between public agents and civil society, redefine rules and procedures for financial support schemes.

At the same time, the reinforcement of arts and humanities as central elements of the educational system, the intensification of the public media service as a privileged instrument of cultural policies and the use of ICT to guarantee a large scale access to heritage and creation are needed. Still, measures in the areas of taxation, labor legislation and Social Security, to dignify culture professionals, to support and make more dynamic entrepreneurship and creative industries and stimulate production and consumption of cultural goods will proceed.

Concerning the cross-cut character of cultural policies, priorities are the reestablishment of the Ministry of Culture (accomplished in 2015) as the first promoter of a coherent and sustainable cultural policy and a privileged partner to other Ministries, at the same time that promotes network with the local and regional decision centers, reinforcing its initiative and capacities.

More participated and accessible culture to everyone will demand an integrated approach that mobilizes traditional channels for communication and knowledge and content transfer, and new digital platforms, reducing costs and facilitating access by means of incentives to cultural products consumption.

Tangible and intangible heritage is a major element to cultural and social identity of the country, a factor of enrichment of relations between Portugal and the countries where that heritage can be found, a rich and differentiating element for the attractiveness of regions and the development of tourism. Therefore there's a shared responsibility to preserve and promote this heritage, guaranteeing a large scale access to its fruition and assuring its transmission to future generations.

Cultural and creative industries are crucial to the promotion of economic activities and jobs creation, promoting cross-cut policies that foster synergies between relevant sectors as tourism and construction (heritage rehabilitation and restoration). Policies that enriches and dignifies authors and artists and improves the conditions for the development of their professional activity through a better protection of their rights, better access to financial support and less labor instability are essential.

Even if the 2005 Convention and its principles are not expressly referred to, they underlie cultural policies defined, namely in the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions in a digital environment.

Convention integrated:

a) It is (or has been) the basis for changing one or more policies?: Yes

How:

The political program of the current government as well as the Major Planning Options for the next four years were designed taking into consideration, among other elements and concerns, the major challenges Portugal will face in the next few years. And one of this challenges will be, precisely, the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, namely in the growing and increasingly important and compelling digital environment. This explains the references in the texts, but mainly the initiatives and measures that have been undertaken, the ongoing policies regarding cultural heritage, cinema, arts, artists protection, CCIs funding among many others. Bilateral agreements include growing references to the 2005 Convention, multilateral policies (for instance in the EU framework) are based in its principles. In the Culture ministerial meeting of the Portuguese speaking countries already in 2012, a Resolution concerning the 2005 Convention was approved, urging the Community members to sign and ratify the Convention and, even more important, to implement its principles and orientations in each country. Portugal was a subscriber and a strong supporter of the proposal and at national and international levels the basic principles of the Convention act as important guidelines for cultural policies.

b) It is (or has been) a tool to promote policy discussion?: Yes

How:

The 2005 Convention has been a tool to promote policy discussion, namely and mainly in the dialogue with civil society. In the public sector and within the Ministry of culture, in areas such as cinema or the performing arts, cultural diversity is crucial, meaning this that the basic principles of the Convention are present in all policy discussions, even if an explicit reference to it is not made. Discussions concerning financial support to individual artists, to Festivals, to film, among others, are enriched with the need to respect cultural diversity, to promote the diversity of cultural expressions, trying to find a balance among the different cultural expressions.

c) It is (or has been) a reference for ongoing policy development?: Yes**How:**

The 2005 Convention has been a reference for ongoing policy development. For instance, bilateral cooperation agreements and programs include more and more references to the Convention as a tool for cooperation and a landmark to be considered and respected. Being a Party to the Convention may not be a sinequanon condition for the signature of an instrument of cooperation but is undoubtedly a benchmark in the development of such cooperation and is therefore increasingly included in the texts of the Cooperation Agreements and Programs.

MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION

CULTURAL POLICIES AND MEASURES

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
National Strategy for Education and Culture	National	institutional
DGARTES-Public support programmes to the arts	National, International	legislative, financial, institutional
National Film Plan	National	institutional
ADDICT / Creative Industries Agency Portugal	National	institutional
Aesthetic and Artistic Education in Schools	National	institutional
Platform of Arts and Creativity in Guimarães	Regional	institutional
StartUP Portugal - Portuguese Strategy for Entrepreneurship	Regional, National	financial, institutional
National Reading Plan	National	legislative, institutional

INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Cooperation with Macau in the area of Archives-International Memory of the World Register	International	institutional
Project NÓS - A Galician-Portuguese Project for Theatre	International	institutional
Strategic Plan for Multilateral Cultural Cooperation in Portuguese Speaking Countries	International	institutional
Program CPLP Audiovisual	International	financial, institutional

PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Development of Mechanisms for Collective Management of copyright in Cape Verde	International	institutional
Cooperation Strategic Program Portugal - S. Tomé and Príncipe – a new generation of programs	International	financial, institutional

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Democracy Governance Process in East Timor: EU Media Program in East Timor	International	Legislative, regulatory, institutional

INTEGRATION OF CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - AT NATIONAL LEVEL

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Annual Program to Support Immigrant Associations.	National	institutional
Choices Programme	National	institutional
Media and Disability Reflection Group	National	institutional
PARTIS-Artistic Practices for Social Inclusion	National	institutional

INTEGRATION OF CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Sphera Cástris - Southwest Park for Heritage and Arts	Regional, National, International	institutional
Book Fair in East Timor – Reading exchange (2014)	International	institutional
Programming of the Cultural Centre in Luanda - 2012-2015	International	institutional

EMERGING TRANSVERSAL ISSUES: Resolution 5.CP 9b

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
Portuguese-Brazilian Digital Library	International	institutional

CURRENT UNESCO GLOBAL PRIORITY: GENDER EQUALITY

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
VIDArte Prize – Art against domestic violence	National	institutional
Award: Women creators of Culture	National	institutional
National Plan for Gender Equality, Citizenship and non-discrimination (2014-2017)	National	legislative, institutional

YOUTH

Name of the measure	Scope of the measure	Nature
---------------------	----------------------	--------

More Leaders

National

institutional

10x10

National

institutional

List of measures

National Strategy for Education and Culture

b. Key objectives of the measures:

National Strategy for Education and Culture (ENEC) is a program of the Portuguese Government, designed and developed in a close cooperation by the Ministries responsible for Education, Science and Culture. It intends to implement a long term action plan, in the areas of education, arts and culture.

It aims at getting a greater presence of artistic and cultural activities across all levels of study, from preschool education to the end of secondary school.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

It contributes to generalise the presence of culture and artistic activities in the framework of the educational and training system, from preschool education to secondary and professional schools, promoting the concept of "cultural experience" and "cultural literacy" among all educational community.

Promote the diversity of cultural expressions all over the country, enhancing the emergence of elements of analysis that will allow public policies decision-making favouring a higher access to cultural activities from citizens in general and students in particular.

Integrate culture in the daily educational routines, through medium and long term learning paths, to the development of skills, knowledge and attitudes, in order to contribute to a more open, demanding and plural society.

Reaffirm a broad concept of culture, understood as a social and human phenomenon, which englobes multiple dimensions: anthropological, social, symbolic, aesthetic and economic.

Broaden communication and enable cultural interactions, creating environments, devices and conditions for shared initiatives, through the use of technological means, namely electronic platforms.

Value the country cultural diversity, as a way of recognising the richness of cultural goods, encouraging its preservation and contemporary cultural creation.

Expand training programs for education and culture professionals in the areas of Artistic Education.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Students and youngsters

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

This Strategy intends to achieve, consolidate and foster application, within cultural and educative contexts, of training models and plans for education and educative services of cultural entities professionals, as well as the assessment and evaluation of the implemented practises.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Directorate General for Education, Directorate General for Education Statistics

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

There was no information available.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

DGARTES-Public support programmes to the arts

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The General Directorate for the Arts is a central department of the Ministry of Culture. Its mission is to coordinate and carry out arts support policies, foster institutional partnerships and conduct the necessary course of action to ensure the universal character of its undertaking, as well as the freedom and qualification of artistic creation.

The core objectives of DGARTES include: to support independent cultural agents, to actively promote the internationalisation of Portuguese arts and artists, to divulge the works of artists and interpreters through publications in various types of media and to encourage innovation and experimenting in the field of the arts. This is part of a comprehensive strategy that aims to support artistic creation and dissemination, the development of new audiences and increased international cooperation and exchange.

The competences of DGARTES comprise the implementation of the new arts support policy whose core objectives include the consolidation and sustainability of a network of technically and vocationally oriented independent cultural agents spread out evenly throughout the various regions of the country. This network is responsible for the introduction of new intervention models in articulation with other sectorial policies, for encouraging partnerships with local authorities, and also for supporting production and programming, particularly with the purpose of giving renewed visibility and reviving the network of municipal theatre-movie houses.

The new arts promotion policy also aims to encourage increased sharing of responsibilities between the State, cultural agents, local authorities and other public and private bodies, with a view to promoting the creation and dissemination of the arts. By making full use of available tools for the virtual management of information, it is equally responsible for ensuring the recording, organisation and dissemination of contemporary production, either by generating or integrating national and international information networks that are accessible to both professionals and public.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The programmes support the creation, production and dissemination of the arts, as well as the consolidation, qualification and stimulation of cultural equipment networks. The public financing of activities and projects that contribute towards the promotion of the artistic creativity and capacity for innovation at national and international level is one of the core instruments used to carry out these two correlated sides of cultural policy, which also aims to raise the awareness and critical stance of the population, thus supporting their qualification and social cohesion in the process.

Taking into account the role of culture, particularly that of the arts, in the social and economic development of the country, as well as the need for convergence of sectorial policies by bringing together synergies and their replicating effects, the Government has set up a normative framework, via the Directorate-General for the Arts, that regulates support activities, in response to the need to consolidate and foster the sustained development of artistic activities.

Types and Categories of support:

Direct Support / Four year

Direct Support / Biennial

Direct Support / Annual

Direct Support / Specific

Indirect Support / Tripartite Agreements

Support to Internationalization

Support to Cultural associativism

Support to regional orchestras

Cultural Footprint - Arts and Education

[www://dgartes.pt](http://www.dgartes.pt)

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists, creators

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Ensure public access to the various fields of artistic activity, contributing to the promotion of quality of life, citizenship and the qualification of the population;

Encourage the decentralization and dynamization of cultural offer, correcting regional asymmetries and promoting artistic activity as an instrument of economic development and social qualification, inclusion and cohesion;

Promote artistic research, experimentation, creation and innovation;

Encourage the sharing of State responsibilities with cultural actors, including through local and other public and private entities, in order to stimulate local investment in the creation, production and dissemination of the arts;
To consolidate professional and creative activities, activities and activities, valuing their mission;
To promote the qualification of Portuguese and foreign artists living in Portugal;
Stimulate the artistic residence of creative entities;
Encourage artistic network production;
To value the network of cinemas and other cultural equipment, supporting regular quality programming, which includes an educational dimension;
Promote the production of publications and other materials for the dissemination or dissemination of the arts, in digital, online or printed form;
Articulate the arts with other sectoral areas.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Directorate General for the Arts

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available for the period.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

No information available about evaluation.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

No information available.

National Film Plan

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The National Film Plan was established as a film literacy program and for the dissemination of national cinematographic works to the students, guaranteeing essential instruments and reading and interpreting cinematographic works among the students of the schools covered by the program. It supports and aims at an audience development in schools, through training actions targeting children and youngsters, aiming to create new audiences for cinema.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The National Film Plan is a common initiative from the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Cabinet of the Secretary of State for Culture and the Ministry of Education and Science and is operationalised by the Institute for Cinema and Audiovisual, Portuguese Cinematheque and Directorate General for Education.

In the framework of the Plan, the Institute for Cinema and Audiovisual also grants support to projects that consist on the organization of training actions at schools and support young film makers / cinema student, through the funding of films made at the end of the course and first works after the conclusion of the training process.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Students

Young film makers

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Promote and raise awareness among students to cinematographic works, and provide them with knowledge about this art. At the end of the school year 2015-2016, more than 20.000 students from schools from all over the country participated and got substantial benefit from the National Film Plan.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Institute for Cinema and Audiovisual

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

ADDICT / Creative Industries Agency Portugal

b. Key objectives of the measures:

ADDICT is a non-profit association supporting the creative industries sector in Portugal. The main objective is to foster favorable environment to promote creation, production and distribution in the creative industries while acting as an innovation and internationalization platform..

ADDICT's aims and objectives include to:

- Nurture a positive environment for the development of CCI's;
- Thrive through the promotion of capacity building and internationalization of its stakeholders;
- Promote systemization of the sector;
- Advocate appropriate public policies to help the sector;
- Help with finding available funding;
- Create a platform for networking and knowledge promotion.

<http://addict.pt>

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

ADDICT was founded by 10 institutions with the aim to:

- Promote the CCI sector and the region;
- Help revitalize the industrial sector in the region;
- Create a connection between universities, the industry and young entrepreneurs.

ADDICT has then become the representative and coordinator for the creative industries cluster in Northern Portugal and later at national level. One of the ADDICT's successes was joining the European Creative Hubs in 2014 that is now financed by the EU and whose goal is to monitor the hubs space.

ADDICT has 80 members covering the whole CCI's and spilling over to other sectors, such as research & development, universities, cultural NGOs (theatre groups etc.), city councils, freelancers, youth associations and others. The association is recognized by the Portuguese Ministry of Economy as the coordinator of creative industries cluster in Portugal. Additionally, ADDICT contributes to strategies addressing territorial competitiveness and urban regeneration.

ADDICT work includes:

- Co-operation with other partners on developing various initiatives targeting the sector's professionals and organizations and also policy decision makers and institutions.

- Providing support for its members to identify the appropriate partners and funding sources. To facilitate this, ADDICT organizes various events, such as Club ADDICT sessions or the European Creative Hubs Forum120, to address main interests and concerns of its members and to provide opportunities for new contacts and networks.

- Fostering the sector's capacity building, like entrepreneurship and development and exploration of new ideas, through promotion and jury participation in various competitions, for example National Award for the Creative Industries and the Creative Business Cup.

- Organization of mentoring and accelerating programs for start-ups.
- Facilitation of contacts with investors and so-called business angels.

At European level, the Agency is actively cooperating with various partners and participates in a number of European projects.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists

Cultural institutions, art spaces

Universities, science parks, research centers

Municipalities-Cultural and Creative Industries, ICT, Textile, Fashion, Furniture

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

- Supply of competitive and qualified young human resources in the technological, cultural and creative sectors;

- Network of relevant infrastructures allowing sector professionals to learn, research, present, develop and experiment with new ideas and to interact with each other;
- Possibility of a cross-over with the tourism industry to use its full potential the diverse landscape and local produce and to exploit the possibility of capitalizing on the architectural and cultural heritage of the region/country;
- Further deepen cultural contacts and links with other parts of the world using the Portuguese language as a door to other markets.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

ADDICT-Creative Industries Agency Portugal

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

About € 100,000 per year (spent on day-to-day operations) + funds received for various projects.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

The long-term impact in the area of competitiveness of the creative strategy is yet to be mapped, however, it is already visible that the development of creative clusters has had a positive impact on urban regeneration and in attracting young creative minds to the region of Northern Portugal. There is no overall monitoring of effectivity. The national statistics about the CCI sector appear to be weak and incomplete. However, they show that the sector has been growing, thanks to the local investment in CCI. In 2013 a study was commissioned on the national level about the internationalization of the national CCI sector and its main conclusions were:

- Motivation and knowledge of the CCIs sector of ADDICT employees. ADDICT is the only entity in Portugal that represents the CCI sector and thanks to its knowledge of the sector and its participants it has a role of mediator and facilitator.

• ADDICT's model of functioning is a good one, however, without sufficient support (for example, national strategy), the implementation of it is very challenging. One of the successful approaches that could be replicated on the EU level is the involvement of various actors from across the business spectrum and not focusing on just entities involved with the CCI sector. The combination of cooperation and collaboration could be also replicated together with the improvement of interaction facilitation.

Some of the barriers that the agency and the sector face include:

- Lack of a nationwide political vision for the further development of the CCI sector and, as a consequence, lack of specific programmes and support tools;
- Lack of backing from authorities;
- Lack of effective collaboration with institutions;
- Many ADDICT members (for example, universities) have their own CCI departments that do not collaborate with the association;
- Economic and political instability that prevents an implementation of a long-term investment strategy;
- Emerging sector that cannot afford to pay for advice;
- Insufficient international mobility and participation in networks.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

No information available.

Aesthetic and Artistic Education in Schools

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The promotion of an action plan covering different art forms in the school context. The project aims to develop:

Skills

- Creation of creative spaces in schools and cultural institutions.
- Provision of training for teachers and other school staff in different artistic fields.
- Provision of training for cultural actors.

Knowledge

- Development of models and structures for conveying arts and culture in schools and cultural institutions.
- Development of a multifaceted and tailor-made range of offers for cultural education and artistic projects.

Attitudes

- Development of long-term cooperation projects with local cultural institutions/artists.
- Promotion of systematic class activities in arts education.
- Development of the ability to appreciate and appraise works in the visual arts, music, dance and drama.

www.dge.mec.pt

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Aesthetic and Artistic Education in Schools is a national initiative to promote and stimulate:

- An increase of the aesthetic dimension of education through the appropriation of the language of various art forms, using the specific contents of each one to gradually implement educational strategies which ensure curricula which integrate different modes of expression and foster cross-curricular knowledge;
- Development of joint actions between educational and cultural institutions based on the idea of culture as a need and an asset in the educational process;
- Awareness among teachers and families of the role of art in children's education and its relationship with other areas of knowledge;
- Knowledge of cultural and artistic heritage as a process of affirmation of citizenship and a means of developing cultural literacy.

From 2010 to 2015, the programme has been implemented in 96 schools and 34 cultural institutions across the whole of the country, involving 3 595 teachers and 63 936 students thus far. The offer includes:

- training in various art forms: visual art, music, drama, theatre, movement, dance;
- building up partnerships between schools, cultural institutions and artists;
- advising schools on artistic and cultural projects;
- moderating and mediating processes within and between the schools and cultural institutions;
- engaging children, teachers and families in all kinds of arts (e.g. dance, music, theatre and visual arts);
- development of awareness of art as a form of knowledge.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Children/youth

Parents/families

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

- Experimentation and progressive mastery of the specific knowledge of each art form;
- Contact with different cultural backgrounds (musical, choreographic, theatrical, fine arts, among others);
- Development of the child's expressiveness;
- Improvement and expansion of the child's aesthetic experience;
- Development of the child's aesthetic sense and intentionality.

The project also contributes to develop:

- Arts (e.g. visual arts, music, dance, literature, drama)
- interdisciplinarity: contribution of arts and culture to other non-artistic or non-cultural topics (e.g. environment, social climate, social inclusion, health, active lifestyle, sports).

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

General Directorate of Education, Ministry of Education and Science of Portugal

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

Give schools and cultural institutions the necessary resources to offer active participation in art and culture to every pupil. Make sure that teaching of art and culture in schools and cultural institutions remains relevant at all levels within the institutions.
Support structures and mediators (such as cultural actors) in developing artistic projects and long-lasting cooperation.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

No information available

Platform of Arts and Creativity in Guimarães

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Platform of Arts and Creativity is an infrastructural project of transformation of the Old Market in Guimarães, a multifunctional space dedicated to artistic activity, cultural, economic and social. This equipment will host a series of skills and areas dedicated to three major program areas. Guimarães was European Capital of Culture in 2012.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

Regional

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The buildings that make up the Municipal Market and the space defined by them, commonly referred to as "the square", a name inherited from market square are, as a unit, characteristic elements of the urban landscape of the city of Guimarães. The grounds of the old municipal market boasted a privileged and very central location with excellent accesses, very close to the Toural Square and the historic center.

The program provided a clear concept and defined the objectives intended to achieve with this infrastructure, listing a series of skills and spaces that constitute the functional program for both the new and the existing buildings, as well as the adjacent plots of land. For this purpose three major program areas were defined:

- Art Center, which houses a permanent collection, in this case the Collection of José Guimarães, temporary exhibition area, a multipurpose space for additional activities, performances and shows, in addition to a series of complementary services. The exhibition area gets the name of the artist José de Guimarães, born in the city, which then deposits a large group of the most important parts of the three collections that has constituted fifty years ago - African Tribal Art, Archaeological Art Chinese and Pre-Columbian Art (Mexico, Peru, Guatemala and Costa Rica) - and works of the artist's own authorship. The Center is composed of 13 exhibition halls, a store, a cafeteria, a conference room and a black box.
- Creative Labs are business support for the reception, installation of activities and incubation of projects related to creative industries, focused on innovation and entrepreneurship, allowing the development of business projects.
- Workshops to Support Emerging Creativity, consisting of workspaces and creative vocation for young creators in various areas of activity, hoping to develop projects on a temporary basis, boosting a contagious creative momentum throughout the Platform of Arts.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists and creators

Entrepreneurs and Cultural and Creative sector

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

It provides the city with the effective acquisition of a singular and qualified public space, with dynamic and appealing activities and spaces of socialization and community life.

With this project, the transformation of the marketplace into a multifunctional space dedicated to artistic, economic, cultural and social activities within the scope of European Capital of Culture 2012, allowed for the physical and functional reintegration into the urban fabric, to become a reality and so, to recover one key area of the city space. In addition, the operation extended to adjacent plots, enabling the regeneration of the interior space of the block, which was completely uncharacterized, as a result of its occupation by a marble processing industry.

Finally, the intent to recover the existing building on the eastern side, trying to promote the installation of additional commercial activities that could enhance the creation of a space with a broad scope in regards to multidisciplinary cultural activities.

The whole structure, according to the program, would complement the existing equipment in the city, as well as those which were under development within the European Capital of Culture.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER OF ARTS JOSE GUIMARAES

13 Exhibition Halls

Conference Room - Capacity - Pax: 80 in audience

Possibilities of use: conferences, work meetings, training actions, product launches, etc.

Cafeteria

Black Box - Capacity-pax: 198

Possibilities of use: shows, conferences.

ATELIERS EMERGING

5 Workshops

LABS CREATIVE

12 Laboratories

OTHER SPACES

Restaurant, book store, parking

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Municipality of Guimarães

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

StartUP Portugal - Portuguese Strategy for Entrepreneurship

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Startup Portugal is the Portuguese Government's strategy for Entrepreneurship. More than fostering an entrepreneurial spirit, it aims to support those who are already entrepreneurs, ensuring the longevity of the companies created and increasing the impact they have on job creation and economic value. It means to organize, free up and promote the sharing of benefits, best practices and resources, identify regional and sectoral flaws and fill gaps.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

Regional

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Devised as a four-year plan, it is focused on three areas of operation: Ecosystem, Funding and Internationalization.

Ecosystem

This pillar of StartUP Portugal's intervention shall be developed with the purpose of identifying and overcoming sectoral and regional gaps in the acceleration programme, business incubators, fablabs, maker spaces and design factories. It will also strive to increase the international competitiveness of these assets, to promote the sharing of physical resources and know-how, to promote greater professionalization of teams and of the services offered to entrepreneurs and companies being incubated.

Funding

The public financing policies for start-ups will be focused on offering alternatives to bank loans, namely by promoting new methods of financing, such as equity crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending, co-investment with the best national and international investors, bolstering Portugal Ventures' intervention as the body responsible for public venture capital investment, in strategic sectors for the national economy and in projects at a stage at which the risk is perceived to be too high for private investors and where there is currently a gap in the market. Within this scope, vouchers will be created for start-ups to acquire professional incubation services, and for young people who live in Portugal or abroad who wish to create a start-up in Portugal, regardless of their financial situation, to support the establishment of the most favorable tax regime for the start-ups and to provide job creation incentives.

Internationalisation

In this area, a number of initiatives will be carried out to strengthen the objective to position Portugal as a global destination to attract foreign start-ups, investors, incubators and accelerators, to promote the national ecosystem in the markets, namely by supporting the presence of Portuguese start-ups at the main sectoral trade fairs, at the largest global tech events, in official delegations, in State visits abroad, and State receptions for foreign entities.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Entrepreneurs in the cultural and creative sector

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Portugal is a country rich in talent and diversity. The public investments made in the past decade in education, infrastructures and technology pave the way for those wanting to start or invest in a new business. With one of the most vibrant entrepreneurship ecosystems in Europe, Portugal is a top destination to create, test, fail fast and try again.

The strategy intends to strengthen different qualified and creative entrepreneurship levels, through direct support to entrepreneurs, encouraging the emergence of new business opportunities, particularly in creative and innovative fields. It also includes the activities of cultural and creative industries, which make use of creativity, cultural knowledge and intellectual property, resources to produce tradable and international goods and services with social and cultural significance (such as the performing and visual arts, cultural heritage, crafts, cinema, radio, television, music, publishing, educational software and entertainment and other software and computer services, new media, architecture, design, fashion and advertising).

Thus, this strategy supports individual projects aimed at creating companies that carry out activities in sectors with dynamic and strong growth, including the built-in creative and cultural industries and / or sectors with intensive knowledge or technology.

Different projects and mechanisms are envisaged: Ecosystem - National Incubators Network, National Makers Network, Free Zone – Technology, Simplex for Start-ups and Inclusive and job-oriented Entrepreneurship; Funding - Startup Voucher, Momentum Programme, Incubation Voucher, Seed Programme, Hiring Incentives, New Financing Methods, Calls Portugal Ventures, Co-investment with Business Angels, Co-investment with Venture Capital Firms; Internationalisation - Portuguese start-ups at the largest global tech events, Portuguese start-ups at the main national sectoral trade fairs, Portuguese start-ups at official receptions and State events, Creation of a Portuguese accelerator of reference in Europe, Web Summit.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Economy

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

As referred above, the public financing policies for start-ups will be focused on offering alternatives to bank loans, namely by promoting new methods of financing, such as equity crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending, co-investment with the best national and international investors, bolstering Portugal Ventures' intervention as the body responsible for public venture capital investment, in strategic sectors for the national economy and in projects at a stage at which the risk is perceived to be too high for private investors and where there is currently a gap in the market.

Within this scope, different instruments and support schemes are being created and planned, such as vouchers for start-ups to acquire professional incubation services, and for young people who live in Portugal or abroad who wish to create a start-up in Portugal, regardless of their financial situation, to support the establishment of the most favorable tax regime for the start-ups and to provide job creation incentives, monthly incentives given to young entrepreneurs, among others.

For the moment it was impossible to indicate an amount for national investment, since it will combine national and European funds, structural funds along with crowdfunding and peer-to-peer lending and most of the instruments and schemes are still being designed.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

National Reading Plan

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The National Reading Plan is a Government initiative, of the responsibility of the Ministry of Education, jointly with the Ministry of Culture and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

This is a response to the concern on the literacy levels of the population in general, especially that of young people, which is significantly lower than the European average.

The main objective of the National Reading Plan is to raise the level of literacy of the Portuguese people and to place the country on a par with its European partners.

It is aimed at creating the conditions for the Portuguese people to achieve reading levels in which they feel that they are fully capable of deal with written words, under any circumstances of life, and can interpret the information made available by the media, access scientific knowledge and enjoy the great novels of Literature.

The National Reading Plan has the following objectives:

- Promote reading, considering it an essential element in individual development and national progress
- Create a social environment is favorable to reading
- Make an inventory and valorize educational practices and other activities stimulating pleasure in reading amongst children, young persons and adults
- Create instruments enabling the definition of increasingly more precise targets for the development of reading
- Enrich the skills of social players, developing both the formal and informal action of teachers and reading mediators
- Consolidate and increase the role of the Public Library Network and School Library Network in developing reading habits
- Gradually achieve better results in national and international studies evaluating literacy.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

It will be implemented through a set of strategies aimed at promoting the development of skills in reading and writing, as well as the broadening and deepening of reading habits, especially among school populations.

A Plan focusing on the development of reading as a political priority and a national goal should have various strategic lines:

- Broaden and diversify actions promoting reading within school, family and other social contexts
- Contribute to the creation of a social environment favorable to reading
- Ensure training and support tools
- Make an inventory, and optimize resources and skills
- Create and maintain and information and evaluation system
- Principles for the Promotion of Reading

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Children and young people

Teachers, parents, librarians, reading mediators

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

In addition to the programs to promote reading which have been launched within the context of the Plan, it is hoped that multiple and various initiatives will appear spontaneously, with a local, regional and national scope, carried out by civil society organizations, professionals and volunteers.

If responsibility is taken on collectively, the country will be led to a higher level in a faster and better way.

It is hoped that the public discussion on the proposals and the effects of the National Reading Plan and the disclosure, through the media, of the results of its studies will contribute to creating a social environment favorable to the broadening of cultural habits in the area of books and reading. But it is also hoped that multiple and various initiative arise spontaneously, of local, regional and national scope, in the public and private sector spheres, carried out by civil society organizations, professionals and volunteers.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Ministry of Education

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Ministries jointly responsible for the Plan define the technical and financial resources for the execution of the respective programs.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

It wasn't possible to access the necessary and reliable information. Nevertheless the maintenance of the plan over several years means that it's still considered important and necessary and even if some changes have been introduced it still remains close to its original basis. A new plan is beeing envisaged.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

It's has not been possible to access the information

Project NÓS - A Galician-Portuguese Project for Theatre

b. Key objectives of the measures:

National Theatre D. Maria II designed a cooperation project between the 2 Portuguese National Theatres (Lisbon and Porto) and the Galician Dramatic Center, as well as with the Superior Theatre / Drama Schools of Lisbon, Porto and Vigo. The project aims to create a regular circulation of performances (a theater production per year) between Lisbon, Porto and Santiago de Compostela, with the graduate students of the 3 Superior Drama Schools in different training areas.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The project NÓS is the basis of synergies between Portugal and Galicia. To invest in the relationship with Galicia is to invest in the future. That's why this is a cooperation project between the 3 drama schools (Lisbon, Porto and Vigo), the 2 National Theatres (TNDMII and TNSJ) and the Galician Dramatic Center, to create conditions for national productions, having in mind the professional circulation of Portuguese and Galician students. With this project and from the training process, artistic and creative networks we'll be created.

The Project has 2 editions, the first one in 2015 and the second one in 2016. It was decided that 11 students from the 3 Drama schools would participate (2015), acting students and technical specialities students. National Theatres and the Dramatic Center have the responsibility to ensure production resources and visibility.

In the first edition (2015):

- 1st rehearsal month - April – Porto
- 2nd rehearsal month – May – Lisbon
- Opening – June – National Theatre D. Maria II – Lisbon
- Performances – Lisbon (June), Porto (June) and Santiago de Compostela (June)
Portuguese drama director and playwright.

In the second edition (2016):

- 1st rehearsal month - April – Porto
- 2nd rehearsal month – May – Santiago de Compostela
- Opening – June – Santiago de Compostela
- Performances – Santiago de Compostela (June), Porto (June) and Lisbon (June)

Galician drama director and playwright.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Graduate students of 3 drama schools

Young artists

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Devised to help in the construction of a network of young artists, this project places National Theatres at the service of the educational community, reinforcing student's professionalization and circulation.

At the same time this project will enable the reinforcement of the cultural cooperation between Portugal and Galicia and a better knowledge of both peoples and culture.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Portuguese National Theatres - Teatro Nacional D. Maria II (Lisbon) and Teatro Nacional de S. João (Porto)

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Strategic Plan for Multilateral Cultural Cooperation in Portuguese Speaking Countries

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Promote the exchange of knowledge among cultural agents, artists, writers, composers, researchers, managers and civil society organizations, through the creation of conditions that guarantee the mobility of cultural operators and the circulation of cultural goods;

Identify and promote joint actions that benefit the populations;

Establish and define the mechanisms of communication and transmission of information;

Provide culture professionals with tools that allow them to develop and safeguard their creations;

Stimulate the internationalization of CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries) in the field of Culture;

Promote arts and cultural education activities aimed at different target audiences in the Community;

Structure and strengthen cooperation among the CPLP countries in the field of cultural heritage, with a view to preserving, enhancing and disseminating that heritage.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The Plan presents five previously identified axes based on the strategic guidelines of CPLP's statutory bodies and systematizes the actions considered as priorities for the CPLP's Strategic Plan for Multilateral Cultural Cooperation (2014-2017 and 2017-2021), to be implemented in the short, medium and long term through specific programs, projects and actions in the field of culture.

1st Axis - Cultural Industries and Creative Economy in the CPLP

The promotion of the culture of Portuguese-speaking countries through multilateral cultural cooperation in the field of cultural industries, cultural expressions (cinema, music, theater, dance, visual arts, among others) and festivals, shows, cultural seasons and various events in third countries, represents a vector of CPLP's strategic vision of cooperation.

2nd Axis - Diversity of Cultural Expressions in the CPLP

The Charter of the CPLP (1996) recognizes that the cultural diversity of the Member States is a common cultural heritage and is one of the pillars of the CPLP.

3rd Axis - CPLP Internationalization in the Field of Culture

Promoting the cultural potential of the CPLP Member States to regional and international organizations through multilateral cooperation outside the Community is a strategic basis for cooperation with a view to the internationalization of the CPLP.

4th Axis - Cultural Heritage and Historical Memory of the CPLP

The recovery of the historical heritage of the Member States of the CPLP and the creation of mechanisms to facilitate the reproduction of this common heritage is also a strategic basis for the recovery and sharing of the Historical Memory of the CPLP.

5th Axis - Training of Human Resources

Cooperation projects and / or programs for the training and qualification of professionals related to the different sectors of culture and technical assistance for the exchange between institutions and specialized personnel are lines of action considered as priorities by the CPLP Ministers of Culture.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

All cultural actors

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Recognizing the importance of culture to consolidate the CPLP objectives, as required in the CPLP's statutory documents, this Plan constitutes a proposal for a strategic vision for a period of six years (2014 to 2020), with a view to Cultural cooperation between member states and the strengthening of their development through culture.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries - Executive Secretary

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Financial contributions from all member states and state budgets of each country.

Member states will allocate a sum of money to the projects and activities they are interested in.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Program CPLP Audiovisual

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The purpose of the CPLP (Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries) Audiovisual Program is to promote the production and broadcasting of audiovisual content in the member states of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries by national competitions for the selection of projects of documentaries and fiction TV films in Angola, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Guine-Bissau, Equatorial Guine, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and East Timor.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The CPLP Audiovisual Program integrates the following 3 lines of action:

1. "DOCTV CPLP II" - II Program to Promote the Production and Broadcast of the Documentary of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries:

- Co-production of a national documentary of 52 minutes by each country;
 - Allocation of financial support in the amount of € 50,000 to the documentaries selected by each country.
2. "FICTV CPLP I" - I Program to Promote the Development, Production and Broadcast of Fiction Works of the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries:
- Co-production of a 52-minute fiction film, based on the adaptation of a national literary work - in the case of Angola, Brazil, Mozambique and Portugal.
 - Allocation of financial support in the amount of € 150,000.00 to selected films by each country;
 - Development of a 52-minute fiction television project, for the other CPLP countries;
 - Allocation of financial support in the amount of € 40,000.00 for selected projects by each country.

3. "Our Language I" - I Program of Exchange and Broadcast of Documentaries:

Designed for the network of public broadcasters, it aims to broadcast the Our Language Program, which aims at the dissemination of documentaries illustrating socio-cultural issues contemporary to the national realities of the Member States of the CPLP, by providing up to 4 documentary works of 52 minutes (or approximate duration) with free rights for diffusion in the other national public broadcasters that are members of the Network and in the composition of the weekly programming range for the diffusion of the Our Language Program.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Filmmakers, cinema and audiovisual directors and producers from the CPLP member states

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Training, co-production and broadcast of portuguese-language audiovisual content in various national and world markets, based on a network operation model, whereby each participating State / region simultaneously co-produces audiovisual works and ensures broadcasts through public television broadcasters.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Portuguese Institute for Cinema and Audiovisual

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

DOCTV CPLP - Allocation of financial support in the amount of € 50,000 to the documentaries selected by each country
FICTV CPLP

Co-production of a 52-minute fiction film, based on the adaptation of a national literary work - in the case of Angola, Brazil, Mozambique and Portugal.

- Allocation of financial support in the amount of € 150,000.00 to selected films by each country;
- Development of a 52-minute fiction television project, for the other CPLP countries;
- Allocation of financial support in the amount of € 40,000.00 for selected projects by each country.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Cooperation with Macau in the area of Archives- International Memory of the World Register

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Encourage mutual exchange of professionals in the area of Archives, encourage cooperation for experts' training in the areas of archives description, conservation, restoration and digitization, as well as promote the exchange of information and periodical publications about technologies used in archive systems, in the areas of current archives and electronic archives. Other important objective of this cooperation, consolidated in the signature of a Memorandum of Understanding, was the promotion of a common application of the collection "Official Records of Macao During the Qing Dynasty (1693-1886)" to the UNESCO's International Memory of the World Register, which was carried out in May 2016.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Participation of archive professionals in conferences of scientific nature, seminars, meetings and workshops which subject is of common interest to both countries;
Collaboration in activities organized in the framework of regional or international organizations in the area of archives;
Mutual promotion of exhibitions about heritage, historical and cultural ties, existing in the archives of both countries, on a non-profit basis;
Exchange of information, studies and periodical publications concerning archives;
Exchange of fac-similes of documents guarded by both countries and related to the historical relationship developed between Portugal and the Special Administrative Region of Macau;
Mutual promotion of activities in the areas of archives conservation, restoration, digitization and description;
Promotion of a common application of the collection "Official Records of Macao During the Qing Dynasty (1693-1886)" to the UNESCO's International Memory of the World Register, which was carried out in May 2016.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Archives professionals

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Presentation of a common application of the collection "Official Records of Macao During the Qing Dynasty (1693-1886)" to the UNESCO's International Memory of the World Register, which was carried out in May 2016.
At the same time, the Portuguese National Archives Torre do Tombo should develop some agreed work to the Cultural Fund of the Government of Macau, regarding conservation and digitization of the collection:
- minimal intervention for conservation and restoration in 549 documents in Chinese
- intervention for preservation and restoration in about 500 documents in Portuguese
- description, digitization and final report of the work

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Directorate-General for Books, Archives and Libraries-Portugal

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Cultural Fund of the Government of the Special Administrative Region of Macao will pay to Torre do Tombo the global amount of 490.000 patacas (Macao's currency)

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Development of Mechanisms for Collective Management of copyright in Cape Verde

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The main objective of this project is to involve the partners in order for them to make all efforts and cooperate aiming at, in a short term, help to implement in Cape Verde mechanisms to improve collective management of copyright and neighboring rights. These mechanisms should be expressed in the support to public and private institutions from Cape Verde and shall be based on principles of accuracy, transparency, fairness and equality in the treatment of the right-holders they represent, according to the best international practices.

The partnership established by the parties aims the following general objectives:

- Professionalization of the record publishing sector and valorization of artistic careers;
- Development and internationalization of the music industry on the extent of all their creative holders;
- Promote, with the competent international bodies, a Portuguese expression market of cultural goods;
- Promote the interaction between music and other economic sectors, in particular, creative industries, start-ups and tourism;
- To protect and disseminate both countries cultural and musical repertoire by promoting performances, artists and producers exchange.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To attain the objectives, a protocol for the support and consulting in the development of mechanisms for the collective management of copyright was signed, between the government of Cape Verde (through the Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries) and Portuguese entities of collective management of copyright, namely, Audiogest and GDA.

In compliance with the protocol, the Portuguese collective management entities (EGC-P) have the conditions to ensure:

- Advice and technical support in the preparation of the activities plan and budget for copyright and royalties collecting in Cape Verde and in the preparation of regulations and internal rules for the collecting, distribution and rights management activities, as well for the procedures and organization of the management entity (ies) and respective forms;
- Training in raising repertoire and rights holders attendance; in copyright and related rights, with a particular focus on collectively managed rights; on tariffs definition and application; in negotiation and collecting functions: procedures, general rules, code of conduct for collection employees; in distribution functions.
- Provision, whenever possible and in particular when the EGC-P are seminars and courses of specialization promoters or organizers in the copyright and collective management field, of technical staff vacancies indicated by the Ministry of Culture and Creative Industries (MCIC) or by the entity (ies) indicated by MCIC.
- Local monitoring of collective management implementation of several activities;
- Support for the international recognition of the entity (ies) within the producers and artists management societies community;
- High-level technical assistance to support MCIC or whoever they understand to delegate within the framework of preparation and drafting of regulatory and legislative instruments;
- The claim of international repertoire of Cape Verde origin, off Cape Verde, its identification, complaint, collection and delivery to the holders representatives.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists, creators, author from Cape Verde

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

To protect careers of creators from Cape Verde, it's expected the establishment of conditions that enable cultural agents to operate and develop their artistic activity with legal security and a fair financial return.

This cooperation will bring to the Ministry of Culture and to Cape Verde several advantages:

- Effective implementation and short-term recovery mechanisms, management and distribution of copyright and related rights in the country;

- The possibility to obtain, through the management of EGC-P, revenue from related rights for the use of musical repertoire in foreign countries;
- Training technical staff in collective management and distribution of copyright and related rights;
- Contribute to promote the internationalization of Cape Verdean music in the world;
- Investment costs reduction and collective management system implementation;
- Permanent reduction of management costs for the use of international repertoire outside Cape Verde.

The advantages for the Portuguese entities are:

- Contribute to promote Portuguese music internationalization in the world and the exchange of producers, shows and artists in Cape Verde;
- Increase awareness and broaden management experience;
- General costs reduction by creating economies of scale;
- Reduction of international management costs for the use of Portuguese repertoire by creating an economy of scale enabled by the enlargement of the managed repertoire to the Cape Verde repertoire.

In a spirit of cooperation and mutual gains, this delegation of powers will allow the Portuguese entities, besides getting a fee for the management of the Cape Verde repertoire, to capitalize and develop its presence in the Portuguese-speaking market, creating true economies of scale. To Cape Verde advantages are mainly the cost reduction in the international management of the uses of the repertoire outside the country and the guarantee that royalties are fully taxed.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Audiogest – Association for the management and distribution of Rights

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available yet.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Cooperation Strategic Program Portugal - S. Tomé and Príncipe – a new generation of programs

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The development cooperation policy is a key vector of the Portuguese external policy, based in a general consensus between the main political forces and civil society, aiming at the poverty eradication and the sustainable development of partner countries, in a context of respect for human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

The design of the cooperation policy takes into consideration new national and international opportunities and challenges, as well as commitments internationally undertaken. It must be in line with and be essential to national interests and respond in an effective and structuring way to objectives and priorities of partner countries.

Cooperation must be understood as an investment and not as an expense, as development and not just aid, which must complement and reinforce other aspects of foreign policy, namely economic diplomacy and external cultural action, to the benefit of both sides. It's based on a model of decentralized management and framed in the Strategic Concept of Portuguese Cooperation 2014-2020.

This is the first Cooperation Strategic Program of the new generation to be signed, having as guidelines the priorities of the government of S. Tomé and Príncipe and is a result of the negotiation between the 2 countries according to the needs identified by STP.

The Program has a logical continuity in what are the Portuguese cooperation gains: education, training and culture; health and social affairs; finance, justice and security. It integrates also areas such as energy, environment and finance.

Interventions in each of the areas contribute for the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the program will invest in projects and actions with greater scale and potential impact to the country.

The promotion of gender equality, the support to the most vulnerable groups and to the civil society remain as cross-cutting objectives. A particular emphasis will be given to the promotion of partnerships with other actors, public and private, national and international in particular with the private sector, NGOs, civil society.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

financial

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

This is the first Cooperation Strategic Program of the new generation to be signed, having as new guidelines the alignment of interventions with the priorities of the partner country and the achievement of the sustainable development goals. It follows a result orientation and accountability rationale, with regular common monitoring and evaluation. This way the intention is to contribute to a gradual sense of ownership of the partner country regarding the different areas in a framework of sustainable development. The new programs also want to reflect an integrated approach to different support schemes, including loans and credit lines in a complementarity rationale.

The program includes the following priorities: Education, Training and Culture, Health and Social Affairs, Justice and Security, Energy and Environment and Finance.

Education, Training and Culture are considered fundamental vectors in every country development process, constituting an important feature in the fight against poverty. The development of human capital through the qualitative and quantitative improvement of education at all levels is essential to meet the challenges of sustainable development with multiplier effects in other areas of development. This cooperation provides programs, projects and actions in different cultural areas such as the reinforcement of reading access through the technical support to school libraries, collaboration in the framework of the common archives heritage or technical support in areas associated to historic heritage and the revitalization of the national culture.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

More vulnerable sectors of STP population

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

According to international good practices, the identification of the projects and its formulation assures that a relevant project will be supported, consistent with the policies of the partner and the problems to resolve; that the planned intervention will be feasible, producing benefits and managed in an efficient way. The implementation of the projects is done systematically, so that identified problems can be resolved, guaranteeing a total sustainability of each action.

Development cooperation policy:

- Reinforce capacities of the countries and institutions in structuring areas for human development
- Promotes good governance, democracy and the consolidation of rule of law

- Stimulates local economies, promoting economic growth through the reinforcement of the national business sector and the attraction of direct foreign investment that contribute to its growing integration in the global space.

Recognizing the importance of culture to the construction of multicultural societies, with capacity to develop and valorize its cultural specificity in the international level, it's important to promote heritage and the arts, in its different aspects. Cooperation policy must also be understood as a promotor of partnerships and operation of new projects involving citizens and companies to mutual benefit.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Camões Institute for Cooperation and Language-Ministry of Foreign Affairs

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The Cooperation Strategic Program 2016-2020 has a financial envelope for the 5 years of EUR 57,5 million, to be allocated in the priority sectors: Education, Institutional qualification, training and Culture; Health and Social Affairs; Justice and Security, Energy and Environment; and Finance.

From this amount two thirds go to Education, Training and Culture, Health and social Affairs. EUR 11,5 million will be allocated as loans/credit lines.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Support to Democratic Governance Process in East Timor: EU Media Program in East Timor

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Encourage the development of free, plural and independent media, thus strengthening diversity, protection of human rights and good governance. "The overall objective is to strengthen democratic foundations of oversight/accountability and transparency through institutional and capacity development in Parliament, Judiciary and Media, including joining efforts between them, by specifically addressing the shortage of skilled human resources, which constitutes one of the causes of fragility in the country, and through dissemination of better information about legislation, the judiciary and security sector activities." (Financing Agreement n° TL/FED/22100)

The main objectives cover 5 different areas:

1. Legislation - Media activity framed by legislative package

To accompany and participate in the preparation of diplomas establishing the bases of regulation of the media sector in Timor-Leste

2. Self-regulation - journalistic activity regulated by self-regulation procedures / codes

To monitor and participate in the preparation of self-regulatory mechanisms for journalistic activity in Timor-Leste

3. Training - Journalists trained in the transmission of reliable information to the public, thus contributing to the increase of media literacy, economic and financial literacy and legal literacy in order to promote knowledge of the population

Provide journalists and media professionals with specialized training, using experts

4. Public Information - Disseminate information on the activities of the Government, the Parliament, the Chamber of Accounts and the Police, with the aim of improving the knowledge of the population about state action, strengthening democratic bases.

To produce and disseminate four public information campaigns to strengthen the population's knowledge of the role of the four institutions (Government, Parliament, Chamber of Accounts, Justice and Police) and the democratic system

5. Collective Memory - Reinforce the cultural identity of Timor-Leste through the recovery and protection of RTTL files

Scan and protect RTTL audio-visual files

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

regulatory

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Improving the overall situation of the media sector in Timor Leste. The Program (that lasted from 2012 to 2015) provided several training courses (more than one thousand of hours of classes) to journalists and media professionals in Dili, it started an exchange student program for students of journalism between the National University of Timor Leste and the Catholic University of Portugal. At the legislative level, the program provided technical advice and assistance to the group responsible for drafting the new Media Law, which was promulgated and published on the 19th of November, 2014. The Program also promoted the holding of the first National Congress of Journalists of Timor-Leste, in which one of the goals of the Program was fulfilled: the approval and signing of a universal Code of Ethics for all journalists in Timor-Leste. The Program also provided the means to digitize the archives of the Public Television of Timor Leste (RTTL) and secured specialized training for its journalists and personnel. The Program also created a specialized library in the matters of media and Portuguese language in Dili. It has also produced media campaigns aimed at providing the population with a better knowledge of the functioning of state bodies through the distribution of information leaflets and the broadcasting of radio and television programs.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

- Main representatives of the Timorese media sector:

Associations of media professionals

Teachers of Journalism and Media studies

Public entities responsible for the area of Media

Journalists and students

Professionals from RTTL, community radios and the press

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

1. Legislation - Media activity framed by legislative package
2. Self-regulation - journalistic activity regulated by self-regulation procedures / codes
3. Training - Journalists trained in the transmission of reliable information to the public, thus contributing to the increase of media literacy, economic and financial literacy and legal literacy in order to promote knowledge of the population
4. Public Information - Disseminate information on the activities of the Government, the Parliament, the Chamber of Accounts and the Police, with the aim of improving the knowledge of the population about state action, strengthening democratic bases.
5. Collective Memory - Reinforce the cultural identity of Timor-Leste through the recovery and protection of RTTL files

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

IPAD (currently Camões- Instituto da Cooperação e da Língua, IP), by delegation of the European Commission.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The program was funded by the 10th European Development Fund (EDF) under the Cotonou Partnership Agreement that allocated 1 million euros to implement the measures.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Name:

- CEFTEC (Center for Technical Communication Training): Dili's training center and school for professionals of the media sector.

Type of Involvement:

- A protocol between CENJOR and CEFTEC was signed and CENJOR sent portuguese teachers and journalists to CEFTEC to teach several classes and training programs.
- CENJOR (Centre of Professional Training for Journalists), a Portuguese Professional Training Center for Journalists and professionals of the media sector. A protocol between CENJOR and CEFTEC was signed and CENJOR sent portuguese teachers and journalists to CEFTEC to teach several classes and training programs.

Name:

- Catholic University of Lisbon.

Type of Involvement:

- The Catholic University of Lisbon received several students from the National University of Timor Leste's Journalism and Media Studies Course that came to Lisbon to study (student exchange program).

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

International

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

No data available

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

- Number of consultations made to Civil Society for the implementation of diverse legislation related to Social Communication;
- % Of the population that perceives the media as reliable sources;
- % Penetration of the Written Press;
- % Penetration of the Public Radio and Television Station;
- Number of specific training courses targeted at journalists;
- Frequency rate of the courses and training;
- Level of satisfaction of students and the expert / teacher / trainer;
- Evaluation of lectured chairs;
- Number of students / trainees completing the courses successfully;
- Knowledge acquired by exchange students.
- Number of Community Radios supported by specific legislation;
- Number of meetings with local stakeholders carried out to define the legal framework of the Media;
- Legal framework for the Media promulgated and being enforced;
- Signing and approval of a self-regulation code;
- Number of hours of scanned and properly archived records;
- Number of employees qualified to scan contents correctly;
- Number of files consulted.
- Number of contents produced (leaflets, radio and television programs)
- Level of knowledge of the population regarding the topics covered by the contents that were produced.

Media and Disability Reflection Group

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Media and Disability Reflection Group was created with two key objectives:

- a) To develop and to increase the levels of Media Accessibility by those with special needs;
- b) to include characters with special needs and disability issues in media content, avoiding stereotypes and other misrepresentations of disability.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

On March 2011, was created a think tank on issues that cross the media and disability. It was created by Gabinete para os Meios de Comunicação Social who invited, for this purpose, national personalities and institutions of reference in the different areas that Media / Disability involves such as ANACOM - National Communications Authority, ERC - Regulatory Entity for Social Communication, INR - National Rehabilitation Institute, RTP, SIC, TVI, FCT Access Unit, journalists and researchers / teachers.

Between March 2011 and December 2014, the Reflection Group promoted studies, including a survey of the state of the art and evaluation of the accessibility of national media web pages, held annual colloquiums, edited a guide about good journalistic practices in the field of disability, held hearings with various stakeholders (associations of disabled people, representatives of media industries, journalists ...), with the dual purpose of exchanging information and knowledge, as well as creating conditions for the establishment of partnerships between representatives of people with disabilities and the media. Also carried out a significant activity with NGOs that work in the field of disability in order to improve their skills to deal effectively with the media.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

People with disabilities

Media professionals, journalists

Media industries

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Main expected results concern the exchange of information and knowledge, as well as the creation of conditions for the establishment of partnerships between representatives of people with disabilities and the media. The activities carried out with NGOs that work in the field of disability intended to improve their skills to deal effectively with the media.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Gabinete para os Meios de Comunicação Social (between 2011 and 2015). After that, the Group was coordinated by the National Rehabilitation Institute.

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Not quantified.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

PARTIS-Artistic Practices for Social Inclusion

b. Key objectives of the measures:

PARTIS, which ran for the second time in 2015, is a programme that allows the Gulbenkian Foundation to realize its conviction that art is an agent for inclusion and social change through its unique power to bring people together. It has been designed to support projects that use artistic practices (music, photography, video, theatre, dance and circus arts) as tools to create bridges between communities that normally do not cross paths.

It's a program promoted by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation that believes that art is the engine for the inclusion and social change, with its unique power to unite people. It was designed to support projects that use artistic practices - music, photography, video, theater, dance and circus - as tools to create bridges between communities that usually do not cross. It's an application Funding Program, that allows the access to all organizations to apply. The program do not open exclusively to social or artistic agents. The program privileged the principle of democratization, to access to the finance. For example, there are projects promoted by entities with an exclusively social or artistic basis, but we can also find some hybrids organizations that have the both dimensions on its mission. This program funds the project but can also fund the structure of the organization in order to create a more sustainable basis for the intervention (eg. Refugiacto group - from Portuguese Refugee Council).

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

PARTIS gives financial support to two projects developed by the Portuguese Refugee Council:

1. "Refuge and Theatre: sleep thousand gestures on my fingers" (CPR/PARTIS)

It's a project, promoted by the Portuguese Refugee Council, funded by Partis Program (Artistic Practices for Social Inclusion), of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation, to associate the theater to language learning. The main objective of the project is to create a set of activities related to the theater, while enhancing the integration and social inclusion, mediator of personal and interpersonal conflicts, while supporting the learning and practice of Portuguese language and culture. It's also the link between the arts and life, unifier of cultures, knowledge and feelings, and finally the theater as an opportunity to share with the society in general the situation of refugees in the world and each of the refugee-performers have a voice that is all they have to shut up. Activities developed:

- a) - Dramatic Expression sessions for asylum seekers accommodated in a Reception Centre for Refugees (Bobadela), using the theater as a base activity of the integration process, together with the Portuguese language);
- b) - Organize and promote all the work of the RefugiActo, composed by refugees and non-refugees, with their own artistic objectives and intervention in society.

2. Refuge and Art: Sleeps thousand colors on my fingers

It's a project promoted by the Portuguese Council for Refugees, co-financed by the PARTIS Program (Artistic Practices for Social Inclusion), of the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. The main objective of this project is to develop a project related to the plastic arts, directed to young refugees and asylum seekers, in order to create tools that promotes the learning of the language and the inclusion in the Portuguese society. This project establishes partnerships with educational institutions, artists' studios, exhibition halls and galleries. Schools have a central role, embodied in the joint celebration of artistic expression initiatives and significant dates.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Migrants

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Where the second edition is concerned (2015), 160 applications were received from all over the country and 16 new projects were selected to receive support over the three-year period between 2016 and 2018.

The projects that made up the first edition, some of which are still underway, completed their second year of existence, having given rise to 7963 activities and 321 public events (37,636 visitors/public) and reaching around 5791 direct participants. These projects involve 181 full-time professionals, 104 volunteers and 287 (public and private, profit and non-profit) partner organisations.

There is concern about the process and not just with the product. The priority of PARTIS projects is the process of growth and autonomy of the people involved. The idea is in fact not make public presentation the culmination of the process, but a part of it, so that the work does not end there but remains, making more sustained the changing process. The public presentations are always previously assessed to see if they have artistic quality to do so.

1^a edition 2014-2016 - Funded - 17 projects

2^a edition 2016-2018 - Funded - 16 projects

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The project represents an investment of around €1 million over a period of three years. From 2014-2016, the Partis Programme Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation supports through PARTIS 15,000 €/year the following activities: Dramatic Expression sessions for asylum seekers and organize and promote all the work of the RefugiActo, composed by refugees and non-refugees, with their own artistic objectives and intervention in society. Refuge and Art: Sleeps thousand colors on my fingers is a project financed also by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (15.000€/year).

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

The evaluation methodology is being developed at the same time that the program is being implemented (ongoing evaluation). However they want to make a social and artistic evaluation. For this purpose, they are drawing with an evaluative expert in Arts from UK an artistic evaluation model to evaluate the artistic quality of the projects. For the Program is important to evaluate the social inclusion process as well as the ability of the project for an artistic public presentation. The products that results from the intervention are very important but the emphasis is on the social and artistic process. In what concerns to the artistic evaluation it will be a more qualitative assessment. Base in the experience of the first edition, in the second edition of the PARTIS was made an initial training about evaluation, specially dedicated to the Theory of Change, in order to define exactly what is expected for each project and which are their goals, so they could not be changed during the implementation process. This training was held for a day with the promoter and partner of each project. In this training were defined the goals of each project, their target groups and how they were standing at the moment.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

PARTIS have defined in its regulation the evaluation criteria for which, each project have to accomplish. Transcribing the PARTIS criteria set on the program Regulation:

- a) Planning – establishing a clear and consolidated diagnosis, define goals, identify activities as well as the expected impact of the project in the problems diagnosed;
- b) Partnership – in the creation and implementation of the projects, it should be involved more than one organization, setting a partnership whom assures complementarity, resources gathering, a joint responsibility for the actions, in order to facilitate the production of new dynamics (or the strengthening of the existing ones), and assure the sustainability of the actions;
- c) Participation – involvement of the direct participants, of the communities and organizations, along the different stages of the project, promoting empowerment and joint responsibility processes;
- d) World crossing – promote interactions in spaces and realities that are not common in the daily life of the direct and indirect participants;
- e) Social Innovation – presentation of new ideas (products, services or intervention models) that matches with the needs of the participants (in a more effective way than the other alternatives), and, in parallel, with the creation of new social relationships or collaborations among field agents;
- f) Accessibility and artistic experimentation – contemplate the possibility to participants access to the most variable artistic practices' through the experience as a public, creation and production;
- g) Multidisciplinary' Perspective – promote the crossing between different areas in an integrated and complementary form: social, artistic, education, health, ...

Related with the application analysis the Program also defined a set of criteria to better evaluate it. One of the principles of PARTIS is also not to meddle in the solution or the creative process of the projects.

Annual Program to Support Immigrant Associations.

b. Key objectives of the measures:

On an annual basis, funding for the Immigrant Associations is available, fostering activities that support immigrant's integration.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

As a result of the development of the Portuguese integration policies, in close partnership with the civil society, the Technical Support Office for Immigrant Associations (www.acm.gov.pt/viver/cidadania/associativismo) is an office within the High Commission for Migration that provides technical support on planning, implementation and assessment of the activities promoted by those Associations, also providing support for their activities.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Immigrants.

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The development of activities that support immigrant's integration.

Taking into account the importance and the positive impact that some of those activities might have in the countries of origin, the definition of the Annual Program to Support Immigrant Associations envisaged this possibility.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

High Commission for Migration (www.acm.gov.pt)

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

This information is not available

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Choices Programme

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Choices Programme (www.programaescalhas.pt) is a nationwide Programme which aims to promote the social inclusion of children and young people from vulnerable socio-economic backgrounds, aiming for equality of opportunities and the reinforcement of social cohesion.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The Choices Programme developed by the High Commission for Migration (www.acm.gov.pt), promotes the social inclusion of children and young people (6 to 30 years) from vulnerable socio-economic contexts particularly descendants of immigrants and ethnic minorities. In this Programme, local projects are design to match the specific needs of the people to whom it is directed and have a strong emphasis in school support to increase academic success. The Programme aims to fight against early school leaving by promoting non-formal education, vocational training, community participation, digital inclusion and empowerment.

The sixth generation of this Programme will run from 2016 until 2018, currently with 90 approved projects, involving around 75.000 participants.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Children and young people from vulnerable socio-economic contexts particularly descendants of immigrants and ethnic minorities

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The Programme aims to fight against early school leaving by promoting non-formal education, vocational training, community participation, digital inclusion and empowerment.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

High Commission for Migration (www.acm.gov.pt).

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Information not available.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Book Fair in East Timor – Reading exchange (2014)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

1. Global aim: Promotion of the dissemination of knowledge and books

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To ensure the organisation of a book fair; to make various books of different areas accessible for the population in general and for teachers and students in particular, adjusting their prices to the economic reality of the country in order to contribute to the promotion of the Timorese people' reading habits in Portuguese.

Portuguese Cultural Centers form a structured network that simultaneously spread portuguese culture abroad and gives support to local cultural structures/entities. Centers are reference poles of the portuguese culture, promoting and enabling local initiatives in areas such as visual arts, cinema and music, they have libraries that frequently are indispensable to the local schools, becoming centers for spreading of knowledge and communal areas used by large swathes of the population.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Students and teachers of public and private schools in East Timor

Population at large

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Provision of the Timorese people with 21.400 books at reduced prices: 11.843 books have been sold, thus generating a revenue of \$71,650,85; the execution of reading promotion actions, directed at the visitors of the fair, mainly at students and teachers; cultural programming; the equipping of the collections of Xanana libraries and the Mós Bele Programme, in Maubar.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Camões IP / Portuguese Cultural Centre in Dili

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Camões I.P./ Portuguese Cultural Centre in Dili: €80,000,00

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

Information is not available, but it's an activity of the Portuguese Cultural Center in Dili and its reoccurrence implies a positive evaluation.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

No information available.

Sphera Cástris - Southwest Park for Heritage and Arts

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The project Sphera Cástris aims, in the first place, to promote the cultural heritage and artistic education in Évora. However other national and international objectives are pursued for this center for the arts, science and technology, research, innovation and sustainability. .

The project seeks to respond to the need to create an infrastructure for culture and heritage, production and artistic creation, based on an integrated and inclusive vision of knowledge and its transfer. A location anchored in a historical and cultural territory, that fits in within a network with existing cultural and scientific equipment and organizations, allowing to develop integrated projects with scale to gain economic and cultural development of their region of influence.

This way other objectives of the project are:

To ensure greater accessibility to the (knowledge of) the region's Cultural Heritage

To increase the impact of Cultural Heritage at regional level

To promote entrepreneurship and job creation

To promote research and advanced training

To provide residencies for artists and researchers

To promote the training and qualification of human capital

To create an exhibition and interpretive pole and an experimental center for arts and heritage

To create a vision resulting in integrated management of knowledge and its transfer, in the domain of arts and cultural heritage, anchored in a determined historical territory

To create an European consortium / network for art and heritage.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

Regional

National

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Promoted by the Regional Directorate for Culture of Alentejo, the project involves a set of entities representing the municipality of Évora and the region, as well as several international entities, for streamlining the Convento de São Bento de Cástris (Convent of St Benedict of Cástris) and its surrounding area.

The approximately 5 000 square meters of construction will be subject to requalification works, in order to accommodate an exhibition pole and an experimental arts and heritage Centre.

The Sphera Castris will assume an integrated vision of arts, culture and heritage action as pillars for competitiveness and sustainable development, responding so to the needs, challenges and opportunities in the region. And it will engage in the creation of a strategic alliances network with regional, national and international partners, to affirm itself as an innovative and avant-garde Centre with ability to study, experience, disseminate, preserve and reinvent all cultural disciplines on two crucial cornerstones: knowledge and innovation.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists and creators

Researchers

Cultural agents

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

It is intended that the project creates business clusters, development laboratories in the heritage area, artistic residencies and agricultural development works. It is expected that the intersection of science, heritage and contemporary art in the Convent area would contribute for the economic development of Évora and of the region.

The promoters believe the Sphera Castris can assert itself as an innovative structure of reference at European level dedicated to the promotion and enhancement of Southwest heritage, culture and arts, in an integrated and sustainable territorial perspective, guiding their action to the following major vectors:

- Preservation and enhancement of cultural and traditional heritage of the territory through knowledge and its integration into national and regional policies.
- Development of innovative technologies and methodologies in cultural heritage and associated areas.

- Maximization of creative approaches in traditional arts and contemporary arts production and dissemination.
- Increasing opportunities and resources for creating and artistic excellence.
- Artistic and patrimonial education promotion and contribution to populations' life quality.
- Growth of competitiveness and creation of skilled employment in the Culture sector in the Alentejo region.
- Contribution to the increase of visitors and overnight stays in the region in the scientific and cultural tourism sector.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Regional Directorate of Culture of Alentejo

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

The investment comes from structural funds, through Creative Europe Program and scientific projects with the University of Évora.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Programming of the Cultural Centre in Luanda - 2012-2015

b. Key objectives of the measures:

Promotion of the production and dissemination of works by Angolan artists;

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

To promote the diversity of artistic expression; to create environments for the presentation of artistic practices and expressions of Angolan artists, at the Cultural Centre; to support the dissemination of works and the education of Angolan artists.

Portuguese Cultural Centers form a structured network that simultaneously spread portuguese culture abroad and gives support to local cultural structures/entities. Centers are reference poles of the portuguese culture, promoting and enabling local initiatives in different areas such as visual arts, cinema and music; they have libraries that frequently are indispensable to the local schools, becoming centers for spreading of knowledge and communal areas used by large swathes of the population.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Angolan artists and cultural participants

Population in general

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Promotion of the cultural appreciation and qualification of artists and participants; stimulation of the mobility of artists and their work; reinforcement of cooperation with local public entites and local private entities; programming of activities together with partners. Between 2012 and 2015, around 95 activities were carried out.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Camões, I.P. / Portuguese Cultural Centre in Luanda

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Camões, I.P./Portuguese Cultural Centre in Luanda: around €120,00,00 (2012-2015)

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

Portuguese-Brazilian Digital Library

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The design of the Portuguese-Brazilian Digital Library (PBDL) started in 2014, as a result of a partnership between the National Library of Rio de Janeiro and the National Library of Portugal, with the main objective to coordinate efforts and to make available in the same access point all the digital collections of both institutions. It will be a first step to give a new dimension, relevance and visibility online to cultural content from a common language and history.

This is the first time that libraries from Portuguese speaking countries join together to make available their collections and seek to match other global initiatives.

Other objectives are:

- To collaborate actively in the transfer of knowledge in technical areas with a fast pace of evolution, in terms of standards, methodologies and technological resources of digitalization, information management and digital preservation;
- To coordinate activities to avoid digitalization duplication of the same content, in printed publications, optimizing resources; at this point, is highly relevant to Portugal the collaboration offered by the National Library Foundation (Brazil) to help in the mass digitalization of newspapers microfilm, of which BNP has more than 15 million images;
- To extend the collaborative processes to other areas of activity, such as joint production of exhibitions and cultural and technical events, strengthening institutional ties.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

International

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The project is a portal which will add automatically information of both national libraries of Brazil and Portugal, whose sum of content reaches more than 2 million documents, more than 60000 titles, corresponding to approximately 13 million images of bibliographic materials in the public domain, from all times and genres. Among them, we can find the first edition of "Os Lusíadas", by Luis de Camões, from 1572.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Young people

Teachers, researchers

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

After the entry into regular operation of the portal, it will begin a second phase of expansion, widening to COLUSO participants (Portuguese-Brazilian Committee for Safeguarding and Disseminating Documentary Heritage) and the other entities and projects from Portuguese libraries.

The Portuguese-Brazilian Library collection also includes works from 30 institutions of Portugal and 20 more from Brazil, including Real Gabinete de Leitura (Real Reading Office), founded by Portuguese immigrants in Rio de Janeiro, in 1837. At this stage, it is predicted also the diversification of PBDL portal in terms of content typology, adding contextualization skills to digital collections, in an editorial area in which, in addition to dissemination of news events, it will be created files, exhibitions, essays, articles, etc. It is expected to attract around from 100000 accesses a month.

For a third phase, from 2016-17, both national libraries intend to extend the perimeter of PBDL to other Portuguese-speaking countries who wish to participate. In this phase it is expected the deepening of organizational structure and technique, and extending training and support services that make possible the cooperation from new participating countries.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

National Library of Portugal

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Information not available

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

National Plan for Gender Equality, Citizenship and non-discrimination (2014-2017)

b. Key objectives of the measures:

1. Reinforce gender equality in all government areas and gender dimension in the activities of all Ministries, becoming an important vehicle for intersectorial coordination of gender equality policy and non discrimination based on sex and sexual orientation.
2. Reinforce intervention in different areas such as education, health and labour market, having in mind continuance of the ultimate objective of gender equality in all areas of society.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

legislative

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The Plan is based on a triple approach. On the one hand, the strengthening of gender mainstreaming, in order to ensure its integration into all areas of political activity and social reality, in order to build a full citizenship within the public and private spheres, integrating the Gender equality and non-discrimination as a requirement for good governance. On the other, the combination of this strategy with specific actions, including positive actions, aimed at overcoming the inequalities that affect women in particular. Also, the introduction of a gender perspective in all areas of discrimination, with a particular focus on the different impacts of this on men and women.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

General population, with particular focus on women and girls

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

To ensure the close articulation between the Plan and existent national plans and programs in sectorial or transversal policy areas, relevant to the construction and deepening of gender equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex and sexual orientation.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Comission for Citizenship and Gender Equality

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Included in the different Ministries budgets.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

Name:

Many national and internacional NGOs

Type of Involvement:

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

Yes

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

National

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

This information wasn't available but since the Plan for 2014-2017 is the 5th National Plan, its continued implementation means that, even with changes and corrections, the main objectives were attained and essential to maintain.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

Information not available

VIDArte Prize – Art against domestic violence

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To recognize artistic works in the areas of cinema, theatre and literature, announced during the period covered by the V Plan for Prevention and Combat to domestic and gender violence (2014-2017), that had focused the theme of domestic violence.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

Portuguese works or co-productions can apply, written in portuguese language and promoted during the period previously defined, works that show:

- Violence caused by a power imbalance between men and women, expressed in physical, psychologic and sexual violence and whose victims are mainly women;
- Violence as an obstacle to achieve equality objectives, development and peace, that infringe, difficult or cancel the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Artists in the areas of cinema, theatre and literature

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Raise awareness concerning domestic and gender violence, to reduce social tolerance regarding domestic and gender violence; break up gender stereotypes that support relationships based in power and control dynamics from one of the members in relation to the other; make more visible personal and social consequences that life in situations of domestic violence comprises.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Comission for Citizenship and Gender Equality

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Four prizes are awarded, of 5.000,00 Euros each, to the winning works in each of the areas.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

Award: Women creators of Culture

b. Key objectives of the measures:

To give visibility to women noted for their cultural production.

This merit award, besides being a way to recognize women for the work carried out, intends to value and highlight women who develop their activities in the cultural sector, ensuring a balanced visibility between men and women, free of prejudices and stereotypes.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

The initiative arises as part of the National Plan for Equality, Gender, Citizenship and non-discrimination (2011-2013 and 2014-2017), and its awarding implements the measures foreseen in the National Plans.

Enabling people of both sexes to have equal opportunities regarding cultural production and enjoyment is a major contribution to the exercise of a full citizenship, to reduce all kinds of inequalities, to social development and to reinforce an equalitarian paradigm of national identity in the context of an increasingly globalized world.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Women artists and working in the cultural field

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Enabling people of both sexes to have equal opportunities regarding cultural production and enjoyment is a major contribution to the exercise of a full citizenship, to reduce all kinds of inequalities, to social development or to reinforce an equalitarian paradigm of national identity in the context of an increasingly globalized world

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Commission to Citizenship and Gender Equality

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

No information available

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

More Leaders

b. Key objectives of the measures:

The Choices Programme (www.programaescolhas.pt) developed a special initiative dedicated to the empowerment of youngsters. The measure was designed in partnership with the Embassy of Cape Verde in Lisbon, targeted to youngsters with Cape Verdean origin, to discuss and reflect about the Democratic Institutions, the Rights and Duties, the International Conventions and the Justice, Media Literacy and Citizenship.- <http://www.acm.gov.pt/-/mais-lideres-acm-e-embaixada-de-cabo-verde-arrancam-com-programa-de-formacao-civica#>

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

During this edition, 26 youngsters descends of Cape Verdean immigrants, between 19 and 33 years old, participated and received training and inputs from experienced partners such as Members of the Parliament, Diplomats, Professors and Associative Leaders. The final outcome of this initiative was a country visit to Cape Verde, where the participants had the opportunity to contact, learn and share experiences with local Associations, Public Institutions and Governmental Bodies.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Youngsters with Cape Verdean origin

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

The main result was the empowerment of youngsters.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

High Commission for Migration (www.acm.gov.pt)

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Information not available.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

No

10x10

b. Key objectives of the measures:

From a belief that artistic practices can inspire new tools, new strategies and new behaviours in the classroom, the project engages teachers, artists and students in trying out and discussing new approaches to learning. This good practice helps the target group with

Skills

- Students: self-expression, individual research.
- Teachers: performativity, communication, dialogic speech, authorship.

Knowledge

- Students: better perception of abstract concepts, enhanced capacity to relate concepts from different disciplines.
- Teachers: constructivist methods of teaching and learning.

Attitudes

- Students: respect (for teachers and fellow students), collaboration, pro-activity, responsibility.
- Teachers: listening, empowering students.

c.1. the scope of the measure:

National

c.2. the nature of the measure:

institutional

c.3. the main feature of the measure:

It involves collaboration between teachers and artists on the conception and promotion of new tools, strategies and teacher/student relationships in the classroom in order to motivate students and involve them in the learning process, with strong impact on teachers' awareness and routines, and on students' engagement, collaboration and motivation.

d. Does it specifically target individuals and/or social groups as defined in Article 7 of the Convention?:

Yes

List targeted individual/social groups:

Children/youth

Others: teachers and schools

e. What are the results expected through the implementation of the measure?:

Developments of skills:

- Producing/making
Visual diaries, videos, texts, photographs, performances, games.

- Perceiving/analysing

Argumentation, invention of plausible scenarios, perceiving multiple meanings of the same words according to context, problem solving, critical analysis.

- Reflect upon arts/culture (production as well as perception)

Interpretation, self-expression, interactive play.

Improve relationship with:

- Arts (e.g. visual arts, music, dance, literature, drama) - By promoting ability in visual, sound and movement aspects, as well as linguistic ability.

- Media (e.g. film, television, newspaper, online) - Production of digital content.

- Subculture/different cultures (e.g. hip hop culture, Roma culture, urban culture, immigrant cultures) - Immigrant cultures, urban culture, rap, youth culture.

- Interdisciplinarity: contribution of arts and culture to other non-artistic or noncultural topics (e.g. environment, social climate, social inclusion, health, active lifestyle, sports) - Language, maths, philosophy, biology (secondary level), active citizenship, social inclusion.

f.1 Name of agency responsible for the implementation of the measure:

Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation

f.2 Financial resources allocated to implement the measure:

Around EUR 50 000 per edition including evaluation and documentation costs;

Staff: one coordinator, one producer, two mediators, ten artists, one evaluator, three researchers, one film crew (per edition); Several reports, communications and films are published online.

g. Name of NGOs and/or private companies engaged in the implementation of the measure, if any:

/

h.1. Implement the provisions of the Convention?:

No

h.2. Support/nurture policy discussion inspired by the Convention?:

No

h.3. Other reasons unrelated to the Convention?:

Yes

i. Has the implementation of the measure been evaluated?:

Yes

i.1 At what level the evaluation was conducted?:

Local

i.2 What were the main conclusions?:

Introduce active collaboration between teachers and artists into the framework of continuous professional development of teachers, focusing on creative and reflective practices, as well as experimentation with alternative pedagogical strategies;
Elaborate a European code of conduct for teachers inspired by the eight key competences for education in the 21st century.

i.3 Which indicators were used to determine impact?:

No information available

CIVIL SOCIETY

Have you taken or supported initiatives involving civil society in activities::

Promote the objectives of the convention through awareness raising and other activities: Yes

Please explain how:

In the last years several initiatives were taken to raise awareness concerning the 2005 Convention and to promote its objectives.

One example was a Colloquium organized in 2015 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the Convention. It was prepared with the Lisbon municipality, the Portuguese Coalition for Cultural Diversity and the National Commission for UNESCO and it was held in the Fado Museum (fado is UNESCO Intangible heritage). Several speakers presented their ideas about the Convention, obstacles and challenges to implement it; among them there were the Councilor for Culture of the Lisbon municipality, the President of the Coalition and the President of the National Centre for Culture, one of the "fathers" of the Faro Convention of the Council of Europe, important instrument closely related to the 2005 UNESCO Convention.

Another example was the Conference "The place of Culture: models and challenges for the 21st century" (15.04.2015 – www.olugardacultura.pt) and the Colloquium "Culture and Development" (16.04). Both initiatives were aimed at promoting discussion with different partners (specially civil society) concerning the main challenges for Culture and culture development in the 21st century. The 2005 Convention was one of the pillars of the debate, that brought to Lisbon Enrique Barón Crespo (ex-president of the European Parliament), Tomás Sedláček (economist) Jonathan Taplin (Director of the Annenberg Innovation Lab), Daniel Innerarity (University of Basque Country), Christian Felber (economist) and Homi K. Bhabha (Harvard University). This 2 days conference was followed, the day after, by a set of conferences discussing sectorial cultural policies, with the objective of deepening priority themes in the various domains of public cultural policies and the presence of culture in Portuguese society development. After these discussions an interesting initiative took place: "Open Doors Journey" (18-22 April). The objective was to encourage public and private institutions to open their facilities.

Collect data and share and exchange information on measures adopted at local and international level:

Yes

Please explain how:

Cultural Strategy, Planning and Assessment Bureau, with the collaboration of the National Institute for Statistics, have developed an information system to collect data and statistics from the cultural sector.

A Satellite Account for Culture was also created, allowing the gathering of data related to different cultural sectors and the creation of statistic information accurate and reliable in the cultural sector that had never existed.

These information and initiatives have been shared in different occasions, namely in websites (www.gepac.gov.pt, www.ine.pt). Meetings were held to better promote the information exchange: the launch of the Satellite Account and mainly a Workshop in the National Theatre D. Maria II "Knowledge for Growth: understanding and measuring culture's impacts" (30.01.14 - <http://www.gepac.gov.pt/cultura-2020/knowledge-for-growth-understanding-and-measuring-cultures-impacts.aspx>). This international event had the presence of representatives from countries where Satellite Accounts for Culture have also been developed and a fruitful exchange of experiences, ideas and best practices was engaged.

During 2013-2014 the government decided to undertake the Culture 2020 set of studies, research on the presence of culture as a factor of cohesion, identity and development of the Portuguese society. Nine studies were developed and the results were published and distributed (paper and Internet- <http://www.gepac.gov.pt/cultura-2020.aspx>). An important Colloquium for the information sharing was organized in April 2015, with the presence of the main researchers, Marco Mira d'Ercole (OECD), Michaela Saisana (European Commission), Pier Luigi Sacco (Economy of Culture Professor), Luca Bergamo (Culture-Action Europe), Valentina Montalto (KEA).

At a national level another important research was undertaken, concerning the UN Sustainable Development Goals, in order to achieve a state-of-the-art for the cultural sector. This information will enable the development of initiatives and programs for the achievement of the UNSDG in the cultural area.

Provide spaces where ideas of civil societies can be heard and discussed while developing policies:

Yes

Please explain how:

Several spaces were provided to hear and discuss with civil society ideas concerning the development of cultural policies and the role of the 2005 Convention. Some of them were aforementioned: the Conference "The place of Culture: models and challenges for the 21st century", the Colloquium "Culture and Development", conferences to discuss sectorial cultural policies, the workshop "Knowledge for Growth: understanding and measuring culture's impacts", among others.

At a regional level, the Regional Directorates for Culture (North, Centre, Alentejo and Algarve) have also undertaken several measures and initiatives to promote discussions with civil society, mainly concerning local and regional policies.

Implement Operational Guidelines: Yes

Please explain how:

Even if specific initiatives to implement Operational Guidelines were not taken, all events presented and explained in the previous questions contribute to that objective.

Other: Yes

Please explain how:

We can also refer existing measures to support different initiatives and actions promoted by civil society and to whom public financial support is essential.

The General Directorate for the Arts has different lines for the support of the Arts, the Institute for Cinema and Audiovisual also has different programs to support cinema and audiovisual sector (creation, production, distribution,...).

Important to refer also the financial support provided by the Fundo de Fomento Cultural, a cultural fund which objectives are: to provide financial support to activities of promotion and diffusion from different cultural areas; to finance actions for preservation and valorization of cultural goods; to finance congresses, conferences, meetings, missions and other cultural initiatives, as well as the participation in similar initiatives abroad; to finance national and international promotion of programs and cultural and artistic actions; to finance studies and research in the cultural area; to grant scholarships for cultural actions. Just as an example, in 2014 the FFC spent € 23.713.126,41.

Is Civil Society contributing to this report?:

Yes

Name of the Organization(s):

Portuguese Cultural Diversity Coalition

Contribution from Civil Society

This section is to be completed with information provided by civil society:

Has the civil society taken initiatives to::

Promote the principle and the objectives of the Convention locally and internationally: Yes

Please explain how:

Coalitions for Cultural Diversity hold regular meetings in Brussels (twice a year) where the international cultural political agenda is discussed and resolutions taken.

The Portuguese Cultural Diversity Coalition was represented at the IFACCA 7th World Summit in Malta (2016) by Helena Vasques de Carvalho, who made a presentation about performing artists work conditions today, raising awareness to issues of artists' labor markets near representatives of Governments and Arts Councils from all over the world.

Promote ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments: Yes

Please explain how:

Locally the Portuguese Cultural Diversity Coalition works closely to creators and artists rights agencies (GDA and SPA), and also to artists' Unions (CENA), dealing with all artists issues and working on new proposals near the Government.

Bring the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities, including vulnerable groups:

Yes

Please explain how:

Coalitions assemble a great number of artists' professional organizations, thus representing thousands of artists. In Portugal every organization has its own agenda, but all get together on the Convention principles. Many encounters have been made with public authorities in order to ensure a positive development of the arts.

Contribute to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability and accountability in the cultural governance:

Yes

Please explain how:

The portuguese cultural government has one of the most transparent funding processes in the arts. Naturally artists engage in this process knowing that results will be fair and even.

Monitor policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote diversity of cultural expression:

No

Please explain how:

Build capacities in domains linked to the Convention and carrying out data collection: Yes

Please explain how:

Data collection is a major concern of cultural public agencies and a new framework for data collection and treatment has been implemented by the Ministry of Culture.

Create innovative partnerships with the public and private sectors and with civil society of other regions of the worlds:

No

Please explain how:

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention:

Solutions found or envisaged:

Activities planned for next 4 years to implement the Convention:

Supporting attachment provided by the Civil Society:

Achievements, challenges, solutions and next steps

Describe main results achieved in implementing the Convention:

Probably one of the main achievements of the 2005 Convention was the awareness raising concerning the Convention itself. From an unknown and “one more” UNESCO Convention, it became an important tool for national policy development, national and international cooperation, to foster cultural and artistic areas, to stimulate the CCIs sector, to create a national and international framework where the Convention is central and indispensable reference.

In addition and as a consequence, progressive awareness of the importance of the diversity of cultural expressions and its role in different areas were achieved. How to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions in each country? What should be the role of public institutions and civil society? Nothing should be taken for granted; for all countries cultural diversity is essential to safeguard (even survival) of its history, culture, national identity and presence in the world.

Even if sometimes the relationship is difficult, cooperation between public and private institutions, dialogue with civil society has been deepened and improved and often is from that turbulent but well succeeded collaboration that important activities are born, measures are taken, programs are designed and realized.

All over the country Festivals, exhibitions and so many other cultural and artistic events emerge and take shape; discussions around copyright, intellectual property, taxes on cultural goods and services, artists mobility and double taxation, social inclusion, immigration, refugees, and so many other issues are carried out; implementation of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, cooperation development, are in every country's agenda and Portugal is not an exception.

And the 2005 Convention is always present, it has a role to play in all these issues; it's in the origin of the discussions but it may also be the solution for many of them. Like all other UNESCO Conventions it has now won its own place and for Partners it's a fundamental instrument for the design and preparation of a better world.

Challenges encountered or foreseen to implement the Convention :

Challenges are still immense! How to convince those, specially public and political authorities, that the 2005 Convention is an instrument that they must be aware of? How to clarify, to so many people, the distinction between this Convention and the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage? How to explain that diversity of cultural expressions and intangible heritage is not the same thing? How to improve cooperation and close work with civil society? How to surpass suspicion that exists in both sides concerning work with each other?

The list of challenges, doubts and questions is a long one. And that's why public authorities have an important and decisive role to play in order to find ways, paths that lead to better solutions and results. Work with civil society is crucial. But often both sides or one of them raises problems difficult to resolve. It's not enough to say that one wants to collaborate, it must happen, it must be done. And this Report is a good example that words and “good” intentions were not enough.

Financing is clearly and unfortunately a major issue. Organizing conferences, promoting meetings, commissioning studies and research, editing reports or comprehensive studies cost money! And studies and research are needed since policies must be based in accurate data, reliable information. And where can money come from when the public debt is huge, financial cuts are enormous and most institutions barely have the resources to keep doors opened and pay the indispensable expenses? But things are changing and the battles for culture, the cultural and creative industries, the arts, all these for such a long time considered “minor” sectors, is being gradually won. Because studies showed that culture is becoming an important part of GDP, that workers in the cultural sector represent a higher percentage than most people believed, that Culture and Arts (including CCIs) can play an important role in the economy, social and regional development! The challenge is to keep this tendency growing.

Solutions found or envisaged to overcome those challenges:

Awareness raising, information sharing, ideas and best practices exchange! The solutions to overcome the above mentioned challenges (and others) may be of different kinds, but they must include an important space for awareness raising. The share and exchange of information, ideas and best practices must be sought, by public authorities and by civil society. Together they should be the task force to find the best ways to implement the 2005 Convention.

Financing will be crucial and efforts must be made to find new funding opportunities and to make available the necessary resources: sustainable partnerships between public and private entities, sponsorship from national and international companies, new business models, increasing role of municipalities that are becoming a key partner for cultural structures in the areas of creation, production and distribution. But financing also for CCIs, important basis for the diversity of cultural expressions, taking into consideration the process of internationalization of the Portuguese economy and making profit from the tourism (cultural synergies). Training / professionalization in target areas such as ICT, intellectual property rights, project management, audience development are important and it's necessary to promote skills, develop talents and encourage synergies between the professional classes, boost contacts, co-working.

But even if important work must still be done at a national level, international cooperation cannot be forgotten and is fundamental, not only for the exchange of good practices, the knowledge of other's experiences, the added value of projects and initiatives developed abroad, but also to help to promote the Convention in other countries, namely Portuguese speaking countries, that have not yet signed or ratified the Convention.

Steps planned for the next 4 years:

As above stated, the program of the current government and the Major Planning Options are clearly the guidelines for the steps planned for the next 4 years. In that framework measures will be designed, programs elaborated, initiatives and activities undertaken, but the background is established, the main principles and guidelines are there and the need now is to implement them.

A new model for Portuguese cooperation has been defined, in line with the objectives of the international agenda for sustainable development policies, focused in areas where Portugal has a real added value to deliver and based in a national, European and international, public and private, co-financing.

Culture is an essential pillar for democracy, national identity, innovation and sustainable development. It is a constitutional right and the improvement of a democratic access to cultural creation and enjoyment is a key priority to the Portuguese government. Culture is also an essential factor of innovation, skills and competitiveness of the economy.

According to these principles, a transversal cultural policy is being promoted, aimed to identify, stimulate and articulate cultural elements in all areas, particularly education, training, employment, regional development, tourism and external trade. Priorities shall be to grant a transversal nature to cultural policy and develop network between central and local administration; educate for a more participated culture; preserve, value and promote tangible and intangible heritage; promote a higher economic

valorization of the cultural and artistic activity and launch an investment program for the rehabilitation of historical heritage; value and dignify authors and artists and promote national creators in Portugal and abroad; assure media freedom, as well as freedom of expression and information. This way protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions shall be in the agenda!

SOURCES AND STATISTICS ANNEXES

1. Economy and Finance

When reporting data in this section, it is important to define the "cultural sector" for statistical purposes and apply that definition consistently. For guidelines, please refer to the [2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics \(FCS\)](#).

1.1. Total Flows of Cultural Goods and Services

1.1.a Cultural Goods

(a) Exports in cultural goods	17.34	2012 ▼	Culture Satellite Account, National Instit
(b) Imports in cultural goods	20.43	2012 ▼	CSA, NIS

1.1.b Cultural Services

(a) Exports in cultural services	500.04	2012 ▼	CSA, NIS
(b) Imports in cultural services	768.20	2012 ▼	CSA, NIS

1.2. Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

(a) Total GDP	189330.13	2012 ▼	CSA, NIS
(b) Share of cultural activities in GDP	3.16	2012 ▼	CSA, NIS

Which methodology was used to calculate the share of culture in total GDP?

<p><font

? More information about text formats

1.3. Government expenditure on culture (If not available, please use government expenditure on Recreation and Culture)

(a) Total government expenditure	40055.93	2012 ▼	CSA, NIE	
(b) Share of culture in government expenditure	1.80	737.98	2012 ▼	CSA, NIE

2. Books

	Num	Year	Source
(a) Number of published titles	12280	2015 ▼	PORDATA (original source-N
(b) Number of publishing companies			
Total all companies	420	2009 ▼	Portuguese Association of Pu
Small Size Companies		▼	

Medium Size	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Large Size	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(c) Bookshops and sales

Bookstore chains	<input type="text" value="650"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="2009"/>	<input type="text" value="Portuguese Association of Pt"/>
Independent Book stores	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Book stores in other retail	<input type="text" value="229"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="2009"/>	<input type="text" value="Portuguese Association of Pt"/>
Online Retailers	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

d) Translation flows

Number of published translations	<input type="text" value="2913"/>	<input type="text" value="2015"/>	<input type="text" value="PORDATA (original source-N"/>
----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---

3. Music**(a) Production / Number of albums produced:**

	Num	Year	Source
Physical Format	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Digital format	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Independent	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Majors	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

(b) Sales / Total number of recorded music sales:

Physical format	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Digital format	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4. Media**(a) Broadcasting audience and share**

Year	Source
<input type="text" value="2015"/>	<input type="text" value="OberCom-Observatory of Communication"/>

Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access	Remove
<input type="text" value="Total cable / other channels"/>	<input type="text" value="42"/>	<input type="text" value="Company"/>	<input type="text" value="Paid"/>	
<input type="text" value="TVI"/>	<input type="text" value="23"/>	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	<input type="text" value="Free"/>	

Programme type	Audience share	Type of ownership	Type of access	Remove
<input type="text" value="SIC"/>	<input type="text" value="19"/>	<input type="text" value="Private"/>	<input type="text" value="Free"/>	
<input type="text" value="RTP1"/>	<input type="text" value="15"/>	<input type="text" value="Public"/>	<input type="text" value="Free"/>	
<input type="text" value="RTP2"/>	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="Public"/>	<input type="text" value="Free"/>	

(b) Broadcasting media organizations

Year

Source

2014

National Institute of Statistics

Number of domestic media organizations providing

Ownership:	Radio channels	Television channels	Both radio & television channels	Total
Public	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Private	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Community	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>
Not specified	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>
Total	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

(c) Newspapers (excluding online newspapers only)

Year

Source

2014

National Institute of Statistics

<i>Publishing format</i> PRINTED	Daily newspapers	Non-daily newspapers	Total
Free Only	<input type="text" value="2"/>	<input type="text" value="530"/>	<input type="text" value="532"/>
Paid Only	<input type="text" value="28"/>	<input type="text" value="822"/>	<input type="text" value="850"/>
Both Free and Paid	<input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

BOTH PRINTED & ONLINE

Free Only	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Paid Only	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Both Free and Paid	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="0"/>

Total	30	1352	1382
-------	----	------	------

5. Connectivity, infrastructure, access

	Num	Year	Source
(a) Number of mobile phone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	1236	2015 ▼	National Institute of Statistics
(b) Number of households with Internet access at home	3111038	2016 ▼	National Institute of Statistics
(c) Number of individuals using the Internet	5600000	2016 ▼	Markttest

Percentage of people participating in cultural activities at least one time during the last 12 months

6. Cultural Participation

Activity (in %)	Female	Male	Total
Cinema			29.00
Theatre			13.00
Dance (including ballet)			8.00
Live concert/musical performance			19.00
Exhibition			17.00
All activities			0.00

Is there any available data on the reasons for the non participation in cultural events?

No Yes

Main reasons for non participation (in %)	Female	Male	Total
Too Expensive			27.00
Lack of Interest			44.00
Lack of time			16.00
Lack of information			0.00
Too far away			8.00
Other			0.00

7. Additional clarifications:

For some areas, it's very difficult to get accurate data, broken down by sector of activity, gender or any other item.

Different sources of information were consulted and some time different data is available for the same items.

For item 3. Music, we couldn't get any data. At times only totals are available - for instance broadcasting media organizations (but we couldn't even register the totals since in the table the total corresponds to a sum) or number of publishing companies; other times different items are merged (bookshops and sales - the only available data for bookstores does not discriminate between Bookstore chains and Independent Book stores).

In relation to Cultural participation, no source could provide data according to the discrimination and categories requested. For instance: we have data for Historical monument or site visitors / visiting cultural sites, but there's no such category in the above table.

Additional Annexes (if any):

SUBMISSION

Title:

Ms

First Name:

Fernanda

Family Name:

Heitor

Organization:

Cultural Strategy, Planning and Assessment Bureau

Position:

Director General

DATE OF SUBMISSION: *5/12/2016*