

LITHUANIA

Short cultural policy profile

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1. Fact and figures

Political system: Parliamentary democracy

Official language(s): Lithuanian

	<i>Latest available data</i>	<i>Latest available data minus 5 years</i>
<i>Population on January 1st</i>	2 857 279 (2023)	2 808 901 (2018)
<i>GDP in million EUR</i>	67 399.1 (2022)	42 276.3 (2017)
<i>GDP per capita in PPS Index (EU27_2020 = 100)</i>	89 (2022)	79 (2017)
<i>General government expenditure (in % of GDP)</i>	36.4 (2022)	33.2 (2017)
<i>Public cultural expenditure (in mln EUR)</i>	822.60 (2022)	453.8 (2017)
<i>Public cultural expenditure as % of GDP</i>	1.2 (2021)	1 (2016)
<i>Public cultural expenditure per Capita (in EUR)</i>	290 (2022)	158 (2017)
<i>Share of cultural employment of total employment</i>	4.1 (2022)	3.7 (2017)

Sources: Population on January 1st, latest data available / <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data-browser/view/tps00001/default/table?lang=en>

GDP in million EUR, *latest data available* / https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data-browser/view/namq_10_gdp/default/table?lang=en

GDP per capita in PPS Index (EU27_2020 = 100), *latest data available* / <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tec00114/default/table?lang=en>

General government expenditure (in % of GDP), *latest data available* / <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/tec00023/default/table?lang=en>

Public cultural expenditure / Public cultural expenditure as % of GDP / Public cultural expenditure per Capita: see also chapter 7.1.1 of the national Compendium profile

Share of cultural employment of total employment / *latest data available*:
https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/cult_emp_sex/default/table?lang=en

2. Cultural policy system

2.1 Objectives

[The scope](#) of cultural policy in Lithuania includes visual and performing arts, historical and cultural memory, libraries, film, ethnic culture, regional culture and children and youth cultural education, literature and publishing, museums and galleries, public information policy, national minorities, heritage.

Objectives of Lithuanian cultural policy are integrated in the long-term national strategy [Lithuania 2030](#) adopted by the Lithuanian Parliament in 2012. The strategy presents a national vision and priorities for the development of Lithuania as well as guidelines for their implementation by 2030. According to the strategy, Lithuania aims “at a creative empowerment of each and every member of society, focusing on ideas that would help Lithuania to become a modern, energetic country, embracing differences, and with a strong sense of national identity”.

To implement this strategy, the Government of Lithuania adopts long term development plans. The [National Development Plan of Lithuania for 2021-2030](#) sets ten strategic goals to be achieved over the next 10 years. The Lithuanian Ministry of Culture is mostly involved in the realisation of the fourth goal of the Plan, which is “to strengthen national and civic identity, increase the spread of culture and the creativity of society”. For realisation of this goal, the Lithuanian Government adopted the [2021-2030 Culture and Creativity Development Programme](#), which is carried out by [The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania](#) and entails 7 objectives: 1) to increase the capacity of cultural and creative industries (CCIs) and promote the development of new products and services based on creative content; 2) encourage the population to participate in cultural activities and contribute to the development of culture; 3) improve conditions needed for creation in Lithuania and increase the dissemination of Lithuanian culture abroad; 4) promote the integration of national minorities; 5) strengthen the relevance of historical memory in society; 6) revive the cultural and national heritage of public significance and increase its usage for the needs of society; and 7) increase the relevance of the Lithuanian language in the context of globalization and technology.

2.2 Main features

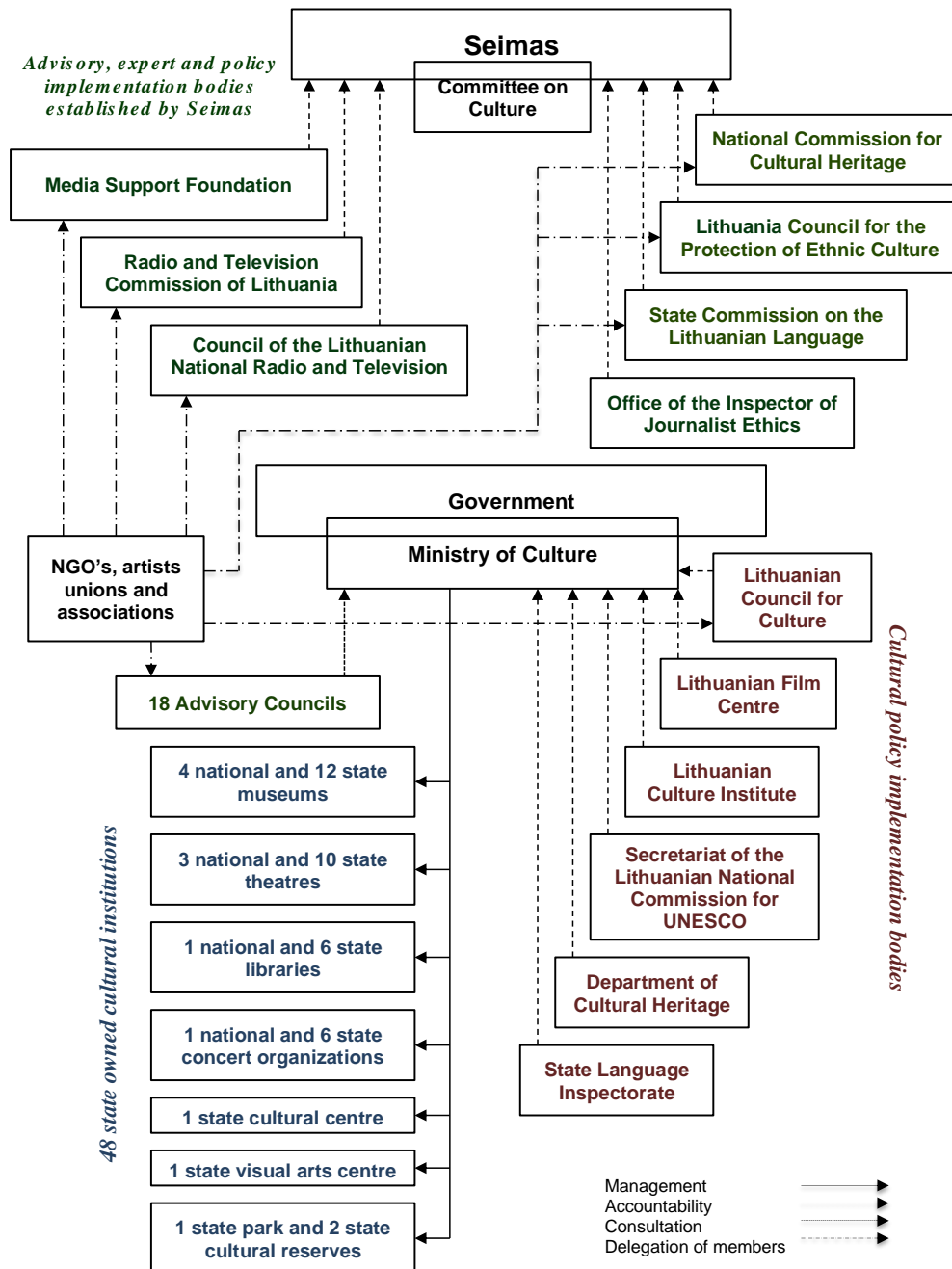
The [Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania](#) is in charge of the following areas of culture: memory institutions (heritage, libraries, museums, archives), performing arts (theatre companies, concert halls, orchestras, etc.), visual arts (galleries, arts centres), media and information (press, radio, television), creative and cultural industries (design, architecture, publishing), copyright, and ethnic culture (cultural centres). The Ministry shapes, organises, coordinates, and evaluates the policies in these areas, allocates appropriations to the state institutions, and implements several funding programmes. In its activities, the Minister relies on the advice of the Board of the Ministry of Culture and [18 Advisory Councils](#). To deal with special current issues, the Minister forms temporary working groups and commissions. In 2024, 33 working groups, commissions and committees were working under the Ministry of Culture.

Cultural policy implementation bodies in the fields of arts, cinema and media are [the Lithuanian Council for Culture](#), the [Film Centre](#) and [Media Support Foundation](#). [Lithuanian Culture Institute](#) presents Lithuanian culture and professional art abroad. These institutions allocate funding for arts, culture and media projects through calls for tender. They are relatively autonomous and make funding decisions on expert judgment. The activity of these institutions is regulated by special laws that define their functions and the sources of their funds.

The cultural heritage protection policy is mainly implemented by the [Department of Cultural Heritage](#) under the Ministry of Culture. The functions of the Department include maintenance and management of cultural properties, maintenance of accounting and control of cultural heritage, as well as presentation of cultural heritage to society. The Department also contributes to the formation and implementation of national policies in protection of cultural heritage.

In general, the Lithuanian cultural policy system is centred in the Lithuanian Ministry of Culture, which performs the main functions of cultural policy formation, implementation, and monitoring. The establishment of the four above mentioned funding institutions was meant as a step towards horizontal decentralisation of the system, however, their influence is quite limited due to their small financial capacity. The Lithuanian Council for Culture distributes approximately 5,5 % of the total central government funding for culture, the Film Centre 2%, the Media Support Foundation about 2,3 %, Lithuanian Culture Institute 0,3 %. Although by establishing these institutions the idea was to decentralise cultural policy and create independent policy-making bodies of the "arm's length" type, they mainly act as projects' funding and administration institutions. A small positive step to the horizontal decentralisation of the system is the reorganisation of the former Press, Radio, and Television Support Foundation to the Media Foundation with a larger budget.

2.3 Governance system: Organisational Organigram



2.4 Background

1990-2000

In 1990, following the declaration of independence, the Lithuanian Government began to reform all areas of public policy, including cultural policy system. In 1991 the Government established Arts and Culture Council and some other expert councils and commissions that acted as advisory bodies. In 1996, the Government organised the Lithuanian Cultural Congress, which resulted in establishing the Press, Radio and Television Foundation and, two years later, the Culture and Sports Foundation. However, the budgets of these institutions were limited, and so was their role in the financing of culture. The Ministry of Culture remained the main actor in the cultural policy system.

2000-2010

In 2001, the Lithuanian Government approved a programme document titled Provisions on Lithuanian Cultural Policy. The document defined goals and objectives of cultural policy but did not include any changes to the cultural policy implementation mechanism. The institutional system of cultural policy remained the same; the Ministry of Culture remained the main body of cultural policy development and implementation. Therefore, the following decade was marked by discontent of artists and cultural professionals with the existing centralised system of cultural policy and financing. In 2010, the Lithuanian Parliament adopted the strategic document [Lithuanian Cultural Policy Change Guidelines](#) that claimed the need to democratise the existing cultural policy model, by developing cultural self-regulation and establishing the Arts Council.

2011-2020

To implement the Guidelines, the Government established [the Lithuanian Film Centre](#) in 2012 and [Lithuanian Council for Culture](#) in 2013. The Lithuanian Film Centre is a budgetary institution under the Ministry of Culture that coordinates national film production and administers state funds for the development of the film industry. The Lithuanian Council for Culture is a budget-financed institution that finances culture and arts programmes; distributes grants and other types of support to culture and arts professionals; and monitors the culture and art projects that are under implementation.

3. Current cultural affairs

3.1 Key developments

Key developments in Lithuanian cultural policy in recent years are related to the cultural funding of institutions, i.e. Council for Culture, the Press, Radio and Television Support Foundation and Lithuanian Culture institute.

In 2021, the Lithuanian parliament changed the [Law on the Council for Lithuanian Culture \(2012\)](#) and diminished the financial independence of the Council. Until 2021, the funding of the Council was carried out through the Culture Support Fund that was comprised of the following: 1) 3 per

cent on the income received from the excise duty levied on alcoholic beverages and processed tobacco; 2) 10 per cent on the proceeds received from the lottery and gambling tax; 3) other lawfully acquired resources. This funding regulation secured the financial independence of the Council since the amount of its finances did not depend on the will of politicians and could not be manipulated. A similar funding regulation is established for the Lithuanian National Broadcasting Company (LRT), which is calculated automatically as a fixed percentage of the state's tax revenue and cannot be revised by the government every year. The State allocates to LRT 1% of personal income tax and 1.3% of excise duties collected.

In 2020, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania asked the Constitutional Court to clarify whether these forming principles of the Culture Support Fund and the budget of LRT do not contradict its constitutional right to propose a budget to the Parliament, taking into account the current social and economic situation of the country. In the LRT case, the court stated that this legal regulation protects the institutional and editorial independence of the national broadcaster and is a way to shield it from political pressures. This argument, however, was not applied to the funding of the Lithuanian Council for Culture and in 2021, the Ministry abolished the Culture Support Fund and changed the [Law on the Council for Lithuanian Culture \(2021\)](#) respectively. According to the new edition of the Law, the funds of the Council consist of the appropriations of the state budget. The amount is decided by the government. Thus, the main decisions regarding the budget of the Council depends on the will of the Ministry of Culture.

In 2022, the Ministry of Culture changed [the regulations of the Lithuanian Culture Institute](#). The new regulations give the institute a new function of the distribution of funding. From the beginning of 2023, the Institute began to operate under new regulations and allocates state funding for the dissemination of national culture abroad, controls the use of funding and accounting for it. The budget of the Institute is about 1.5 million Euros.

In 2023, the Ministry of Culture proposed to amend the [Law on the Provision of Information to the Public](#), and to abolish the Press, radio and Television Support Fund and establish a new Media Support Foundation. In January 2024, the [Press, Radio and Television Support Fund](#) was abolished, and a new [Media Foundation](#) was launched. The Foundation will support projects through calls for tenders in the areas of news, investigative and educational journalism, cultural media, regional media, media of national minorities and diaspora, as well as other programmes prepared by the Foundation Council. The Foundation's budget consists of state budget allocations and amounts to approximately 6.5 million Euros.

3.2 Key themes

A new challenge for Lithuanian cultural politics and the whole cultural sector in the last years is cultural services for Ukrainian war refugees. Since the full-scale invasion of Russia in Ukraine, about 85 thousand Ukrainian war refugees have arrived in Lithuania. Half a year after the full-scale invasion, the Lithuanian Employment Service conducted a survey of Ukrainians who applied to it, whether they planned to stay in Lithuania. Then only about 15 percent both working and non-

working respondents thought about staying. Most hoped to return to Ukraine soon. After repeating the survey in March of 2024, already 32 percent Ukrainians said they linked their future with Lithuania.

The Lithuanian cultural sector has been actively involved in helping Ukrainian war refugees. Most [Lithuanian museums](#) offer free admission for Ukrainians. The [public libraries](#) have issued library cards free of charge for Ukrainians, Ukrainians can borrow books and take advantage of public-access computers and wireless internet, family-youth-recreation spaces, educational programmes and hands-on activities, children's sensory reading, shows and exhibitions, cultural events of various types, various board games and tabletop games, interactive games, music recordings, films, books and periodical publications in various languages. Public libraries, in cooperation with Ukrainian associations, also seek to add to their collection Ukrainian-language literature. [Culture centres](#) offers spaces for Ukrainian clubs, holidays, Lithuanian language courses. [Performing arts institutions](#) offer Ukrainians invitations and free tickets to concerts and performances.

However, the availability of many cultural services is reduced due to the language barrier, so the biggest problem remains Lithuanian language training for Ukrainians. Surveys show that availability of language courses is the most frequently mentioned problem identified by the surveys and interview participants, who were asked to indicate the three most important challenges of adaptation in Lithuania. The Lithuanian Employment Service can finance Lithuanian language courses only once per person. There is a great lack of a complex approach to the teaching of the Lithuanian language, there are not enough methodological materials and learning tools, there is a lack of properly trained teachers and opportunities to pass the state exam of language.

These problems revealed gaps in the Lithuanian language for foreigners' education system. There is no institution that would coordinate the whole process from both methodological and organizational points of view. In most countries, Cultural Institutes are involved in teaching the national language to foreigners and organising exams, but the Lithuanian Institute of Culture does not have such a function. There is no clear system for language learning levels, exams are organized rarely and there are not enough places in them.

3.2 International Cultural Cooperation

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania is the main coordinator of international cultural policy. In 2018, the Ministry of Culture adopted the [Concept of the Culture Internationalisation Policy](#) that defines the goal, objectives and evaluation indicators of the culture internationalisation policy. According to the Concept, the goal of the culture internationalisation policy is to advance the internationalisation of Lithuanian culture in pursuance of the diversity of cultural expressions, enhance the quality and competitiveness of creative products and cultural services, and contribute to the development of an open and dynamic society that is able to perform in an ever-changing world.

The function of the representation of Lithuanian arts and culture abroad is performed by [the Lithuanian Culture Institute](#). The institute organises and coordinates representational Lithuanian cultural programmes abroad; implements cooperative bilateral and multilateral exchanges as well as

cultural programmes in Lithuania and abroad. [Culture attachés](#) working in diplomatic missions of Lithuania also represent Lithuanian arts and culture abroad. Currently, 11 cultural attachés work in the European Union, France, Germany, Israel, Italy, Poland, Sweden, USA, Ukraine and Georgia, UK, Japan. These countries also show the main geographical directions of Lithuanian cultural co-operation.

As of 2019, the Lithuanian Ministry of Culture participates in [the Baltic Culture Fund](#) programme. The Fund was founded on 8 July 2018 by the Ministries of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, Republic of Estonia and Republic of Latvia. The main goal of the Baltic Culture Fund is to promote cultural cooperation between the Baltic countries and strengthen the internationalisation of Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian culture through joint cultural projects and events.

In February of 2022, the Lithuanian Minister of Culture, the Minister of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine and the Polish Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister of Culture and National Heritage signed the declaration of intent on trilateral cooperation in the Lublin Triangle format. Lithuania, Ukraine and Poland will carry out a joint effort to promote common cultural heritage and history, to foster cooperation between cultural institutions and experts, and provide more opportunities for young culture professionals.

4. Cultural Institutions

4.1 Overview

The Lithuanian culture institutions system comprises 4 kinds of institutions: national, state, municipal and private, i. e. established by private persons or organisations. These kinds of institutions are present in all main areas of culture: museums, theatres, libraries, cultural centres, etc.

In 2024, there were 10 national cultural institutions in Lithuania. The national institutions themselves manage the appropriations that are allocated to them each year by the Government. State cultural institutions are financed through the Ministry of Culture, i. e. the Ministry allocates their appropriations according to its budget plan of the respective year. In 2022, 39 state cultural institutions were in the purview of the Ministry.

Local authorities are responsible for the financing and maintenance of local cultural institutions and cultural heritage. They have the right to establish or abolish cultural institutions of local importance and finance them through appropriations from the local budgets. Most local culture organisations have a legal form of budget or public institution and their owner is the municipality.

Data on private cultural institutions are not systematically registered. The Lithuanian Ministry of Culture only provides data on some private museums and theatres, there are also private initiatives to prepare catalogues of private museums or other cultural institutions, but the data is not reliable.

In general, the Lithuanian system of national and state cultural institutions changed very little over the last years. In 2009, a national cultural institution was established: the National Museum Palace of the Grand Dukes of Lithuania. In 2012, the State Kaunas Drama Theatre became the national theatre.

4.2 Data on selected public and private cultural institutions

Table 1: Cultural institutions, by sector and domain

Domain	Cultural Institution (Subdomain)	Public Sector		Private Sector	
		Number (2022)	Number (2018)	Number (2022)	Number (2018)
Cultural Heritage*	Cultural heritage sites (recognised)	163	158	NA	NA
	Archaeological sites	63	63	NA	NA
Museums**	Museum institutions	110	104	108	NA
Archives***	Archive institutions	9	9	NA	NA
Visual arts****	Public art galleries / exhibition halls	9 / 189	9 / 186	14	NA
Performing arts	Scenic and stable spaces for theatre*****	23	23	NA	NA
	Concert houses*****	5	5	0	0
	Theatre companies*****	22	NA	101	NA
	Dance and ballet companies*****	4	4	13	13
	Symphonic orchestras	4	4	0	0
Libraries***	Libraries	2152	2402	NA	NA
Audiovisual	Cinemas*****	2	2	20	26
	Broadcasting organisations*****	1	1	67	NA
Interdisciplinary*****	Socio-cultural centres / cultural houses	154 / 617	158 / 719	NA	NA
Others (please explain)					

Sources:

*Data from the [Register of Cultural Values](#)

**Data about public museums from the [Lithuanian Ministry of Culture](#), data about private museums from <https://www.privatusmuziejai.lt/>

***Data from [Statistics Lithuania](#)

****8 public galleries belong to national museums; Special exhibition halls have Contemporary Arts Centre; 189 exhibition halls are accommodated in cultural houses (data from the [National Cultural Centre](#)), data about private galleries [Lithuanian Gallerists' association](#)

*****Data from the State [Register of Legal Entities](#)

*****Data from [Lithuanian Dance Information Centre](#)

*****Data from the [Lithuanian Film Centre](#)

*****Data from the [Radio and Television Commission of Lithuania](#)

*****Data from the [National Cultural Centre](#)

5. Cultural Funding

5.1 Overview

In Lithuania, several state institutions fund artists and culture: the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, the Lithuanian Council for Culture, the Media Foundation, the Film Centre, and the Lithuanian Culture Institute.

The Ministry of Culture allocates the biggest share of state financing for culture through direct institutional funding. It funds state cultural organisations – theatres, museums, libraries, concert organisations. The Ministry also implements a range of special programmes designated to support the various fields of culture: [the Reading Promotion Programme](#), the [Lithuanian Capital of Culture Programme](#), [Programme of Lithuanistics Traditions and Heritage](#), [Funding Programme of Projects Implementing Initiatives to Preserve Historical Memory](#), etc. Other funding institutions – the Lithuanian Council for Culture, the Media Foundation, the Film Centre, and the Lithuanian Culture Institute – implement financing programmes and allocate funding through calls for tender. Their budgets consist of appropriations allocated by the Ministry of Culture.

Lithuanian municipalities fund local theatres, museums, libraries, cultural centres, and concert organisations. Mostly, municipalities are the founders or co-owners of these local cultural organizations and finance them in a direct institutional way.

In general, since 2017, the general state expenditure on recreation, culture and religion has grown every year from 10 to 23 percent, and in 2022 has almost doubled, from 453,8 million (2017) to 822,6 million (2022).

Data about the private support for culture provided and received by legal persons are collected by the State Data Agency. According to this data, legal persons working in the fields of creative, arts and entertainment activities, libraries, archives, and museums and other cultural activities, received more than 8 million EUR support in 2022. Compared to other areas, these activities receive three times less support than education (23,5 million), and almost 6 times less than sport, amusement and recreation activities (they received 50 million). However, when looking at the

growth of private support, the biggest growth is in the cultural sector, which has doubled since 2020, from 4 million to 8 million.

5.2 Public cultural expenditure by level of government

Table 2: Public cultural expenditure by level of government, in EUR, 2018-2022

Level of government	2022		2018	
	Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion in millions EUR	% share of total	Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion in millions EUR	% share of total
State (central)	388,7	47,25%	251,8	50,36
Local (municipal, incl. counties)	433,9	52,75%	248,2	49,64
TOTAL	822,6	100%	500	100%

Source: [Statistics Lithuania. State data Agency 2024](#)

5.3. Public cultural expenditure per sector

Table 3: Public cultural expenditure (central government)*: by sector, in EUR, 2022, 2018

Field / Domain	Latest available data 2022		Latest available data minus 5 years 2018	
	Total expenditure in million EUR	% share of total	Total expenditure in million EUR	% share of total
Cultural Heritage	19	5.2%	13	5.1%
Museums	52	14.1%	44	17.2%
Archives	13	3.5%	9.4	3.7%
Visual Arts	3.3	0.9%	2.5	1%
Performing Arts	89	24.3%	56.4	22%

Libraries	22	6%	13.6	5.3%
Audiovisual and Multimedia	68	19%	48.5	19%
Interdisciplinary Socioculture Cultural Rel. Abroad Administration Cultural Education	99	27%	68	26.7%
Not covered by the above domains	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	367	100%	255	100%

*Data are compiled data on the basis of the Annual Budget Reports of the Ministry of Culture, 2018, 2022, the Law On Approval Of Financial Indicators Of The State Budget And Municipal Budgets For 2018 and 2022, data of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Lithuania, [Lietuvosfinansai.lt](https://www.lietuvosfinansai.lt), Lithuanian Council for Culture, [Stats and Figures](#).

6. Legislation on Culture

6.1 Overview national cultural legislation

The [Law on the Budget Structure \(1990\)](#) (last edition in 2024) defines the contents of the state budget and municipal budgets of the Republic of Lithuania; establishes the legal grounds for the formation of revenue of these budgets and use of appropriations; also the basic provisions of and procedures for the drawing up, approving, implementing, assessing and controlling the budgets; and the duties, rights and responsibility of appropriation managers. According to the Law, 10 national cultural institutions are funded directly by the Seimas with a separate line in the state budget and they are appropriations managers.

The [Law on the Council for Lithuanian Culture \(2012\)](#) (last edition in 2024) defines the status, financing, operational objectives, functions and organisation of activities of the Lithuanian Council for Culture.

The [Law on Cinema \(2002\)](#) (last edition in 2019) establishes the basis for public administration and public financing of cinema, the distribution, exhibition and production of films through publicly accessible electronic communications networks, as well as the procedure for the protection of film heritage.

The [Law on the Provision of Information to the Public \(1996\)](#) (last edition in 2024) establishes the procedure for collecting, producing, publishing and disseminating public information and the rights, duties and liability of producers and disseminators of public information, their participants, journalists and institutions regulating their activities.

6.2 Overview international cultural legislation

Title of the act	Year of adoption
<u>UNESCO Conventions, ratified by Lithuania</u>	
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage	Acceptance: 31/03/1992
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention	Accession: 27/07/1998
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property	Ratification: 27/07/1998
International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations	Accession: 22/04/1999
Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms	Accession: 27/10/1999
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage	Ratification: 21/01/2005
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage	Ratification: 12/06/2006
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions	Accession: 18/12/2006
<u>WIPO treaties signed by Lithuania</u>	
Berne Convention	Accession: 14/09/1994
Budapest Treaty	Accession: 9/02/1998
Hague Agreement	Accession: 26/06/2008
Madrid Protocol	Accession: 15/08/1997
Nairobi Treaty	Accession: February 9, 2021
Nice Agreement	Accession: 22/11/1996
Paris Convention	Accession: 21/02/1994
Patent Cooperation Treaty	Accession: 5/04/1994
Patent Law Treaty	Accession: 3/11/2011
Phonograms Convention	Accession: 27/10/1999
Rome Convention	Accession: 22/04/1999
Singapore Treaty	Ratification: 14/05/2013
Trademark Law Treaty	Ratification: 27/01/1998
UPOV Convention	Accession: 10/11/2003
WIPO Convention	Accession: 30/01/1992

WIPO Copyright Treaty	Accession: 18/06/2001
WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty	Accession: 26/01/2001
<u>Council of Europe Treaties in the area of culture, signed and ratified by Lithuania</u>	
European Cultural Convention	Entered into force: 7/5/1992
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe	Entered into force: 1/4/2000
European Convention on Transfrontier Television	Entered into force: 1/1/2001
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)	Entered into force: 8/6/2000
European Convention on Cinematographic Co-Production	Entered into force: 1/10/1999
Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities	Entered into force: 1/7/2000
European Landscape Convention	Entered into force: 1/3/2004
European Convention for the Protection of the Audiovisual Heritage	Entered into force: 1/1/2008
Protocol to the European Convention for the Protection of the Audiovisual Heritage, on the Protection of Television Productions	Entered into force: 1/4/2014