

Comparison Analysis on European Artist Welfare System

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1. Introduction

In Recommendation concerning the Statue of the Artists in 1980, UNESCO has defined artist as anyone who creates or express artworks, recreates, contributes to development of art and culture though foresaid methods, or is or requests to be acknowledged as an artist, whether one is hired by or participates in any association[1]. Welfare is one of rights all people have; welfare policy is more like a service for improvement of citizens' life in general. Thus, it is hard to see that current welfare policy for artists is specifically for artists. This study aims to examine artist welfare system by comparison analysis on European artist welfare system[2].

2. European Artist Welfare System

2.1. General Artist Welfare System

[Table 1] Analysis on European Artist Welfare System[3]

	System	Institute	Financial Admin
GERMANY	Social Artists` Insurance (KSV) Aosciana, an affiliated organization of Art Committee, operates pension plan for artists over 30-year-old.	Artist Social Treasury, an executive agency of Artist Social Insurance Act	Tripartite Sharing Principle among labor, management, and government (self 50%, user 30%, federal 20%)
FRANCE	“Intermittent,” unemployment insurance system for temporary positions in performing arts (general social security is applied to divide self-employed and employer)	Association for the Management of Authors' Social Security (AGESSA), ‘Audience’ a social security group for professionals in cultural art, Amin divided based on genre and task characteristics	Divided for labor and management
NETHERLAND	Work and Income for Artists Act' (WWIK)	Special Artist Fund (WWIK decides on collection)	Government, local government
ENGLAND	The nation or government avoids active support or interference	Department of Culture, Media, and Sport (DCMS), governmental agency – Art Committee	Budget of assembly is voluntarily by Art Committee

While transferring artists into general social security system, France has specially implemented ‘Intermittent’ for temporary performing artists, in order to resolve their hardship of life due to irregular income and activity. Netherland also has implemented WWIK as social allowance for artists whose income has momentarily decreased; WWIK is a system that can significantly help basic living. Germany has implemented pension plan for artists under Art Committee on national level. On the other hand, England avoids interference while actively supporting[3].

There are special systems such as pension plan, unemployment benefit for artists, or minimum living standard guarantee, or artists are transferred into general insurance system in Europe[3].

2.2. Dancer Welfare System

[Table 2] Comparison Analysis on European Dancer Welfare Institutes[3]

Institute	System	Operation
GERMANY TZD	Consultation, promotion of fund raising, support for career move.	Established with initial private fund. Currently operated with support and donation from German Foundation for Culture and related institutes.
FRANCE NATIONAL DANCE CENTER CND	Support creation and spread of works (choreographer) Provision of information and service for career of choreographers and dance instructors. Activity policy and research support including development of culture, preparation of symposium and seminar, publication of sourcebook, etc.	Dance company and house of performing arts. Department of performing art for dance education, research, career, and development. Operated with national fund. Supporting program for various fields (choreographer, dancer, and educator). Support for even foreigners. Practice room and residence rental
NETHERLAND SOD	Consultation on employment, career mover, welfare, health, economy, etc. For retired dancers, current dancers, and job applicant	Patronage fund from Ministry of Culture. Expense shared for dancers and dance companies.
ENGLAND DCD	Psychological support. Career move training service. Financial aid	Dance company division, Independent dancer division. World's first Career Move Organization. Operated separately in dance company division and independent dancer division. Support fund of Arts Council England. Donation, trust, fund raising.

France National Dance Center takes a form of welfare for dancers who are currently at work, while other European institutes have adopted a name Career Move Organization to serve welfare for dancers after their career years[3].

3. Conclusion

Welfare system in Europe has been developed and settled by various factors such as social economic conditions and people's recognition on Arts. This is a support at national level to develop cultural art and to satisfy the people's desire to enjoy healthy culture and art. Welfare support for artist must be recognized in a level to improve welfare for artists and the objects receiving welfare.

Therefore, welfare for artists is in fact a necessary policy to raise the value of artistic life in modern society.

4. References

- [1] I. H. Kang, "Current State of Welfare and Improvement Issue for Cultural Artists, Korea Creative Content Agency".
- [2] S. C. Kim, Legislative Design to Grant Welfare System for Artists.
- [3] G.W. Yoo, "A Study on the Desirable Welfare Direction for Dancers through Analyses of Domestic and International Artist Welfare Systems", Dance Research Journal of Korea 71(3), The Korean Society of Dance, 2013, pp.67-89.