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1. SUMMARY

Deployment site activities have been taken onto account to understand the requirements of pilot users, and identify sustainable services. In addition feedback has been collected during stakeholder support/documentation/training events.

Investigation on how to reach sustainability was assigned to an internal working group made up by Thorsten Siegmann (SPK), Manfred Hackl (ECCA), Peter Wouters (OKV), Enzo Finocchiaro (PrRN), Svenja Pokorny (Amitié). Several working group meetings were organized over the last year. The working group held meetings on 17th December ‘08; 4th September ‘09; 22nd October ‘09 and 17th December ‘09.

Starting from the results achieved and the experiences gained, the meetings allowed to better detail and update:

1. features of the sustainable services;
2. the target groups and the beneficiaries;
3. the mission statement;
4. future business objectives;
5. the long term viability and the organisational framework.

A first investigation on possible legal forms to be used for the establishment of a legal entity for euromuse.net showed that there are several pros and cons for each solution. Therefore the working group “business-plan” was mandated to present first ideas for an approximate legal frame to run the euromuse.net service in the future, leaving a considerable amount of flexibility to the individual consortia to set up the adequate rules for the specific infrastructure.

Concerning the current euromuse.net, many project obligations have nearly been met one year in advance. At the end of year 2009 the number of museum partners present on the platform euromuse.net already reached 217 (contractual target: 250). At the end of November 2009 the average of daily visitors recorded by the system (Annex 1) are 947 (contractual target year 2010: 800).

The project consortium has set up a working group to develop a business plan until the end of 2010.

1 Data 11th December 2009
2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SERVICES (STATE OF THE ART)

The euromuse.net project offers a public access portal giving accurate information on major exhibitions and collections in European museums. Over the last two years it has become more and more evident that quality of information is what makes this service unique. The quality of information in terms of accuracy and completeness provided by the platform differs significantly from average event calendars. The displayed content is scientifically updated and validated by the host museums themselves. Each museum's information is available in the native language and in English. A native speaker always revises the English translation. An editorial service is provided to ensure stylistic consistency. This feature is out-standing if we think of tremendous amount of uncontrolled information on the Web.

As a matter of fact euromuse.net has become an important reference service, e-resource and art link for art services, libraries and universities all over the world. The following screenshots are taken from the website of University Libraries in the USA and in New Zealand. The first is the Milner Library of the Illinois State University (USA), the second the University of Auckland which both included euromuse.net among its subject specific resources. The third screenshot refers to konstlistan.com – a commercial guide to art on the Internet providing information also in Chinese. The fourth screenshot is taken from Culturelink a Network of Networks for Research and Cooperation in Cultural Development. It was established by UNESCO and the Council of Europe in 1989 in Paris at the UNESCO Consultation of Representatives of Regional and Sub-regional Networks for Cultural Development Research and Cooperation.

![Screenshot 1: Milner Library – Illinois State University](image-url)
Screenshot 2: University of Auckland

Screenshot 3: konstlistan.com – a commercial guide to art on the Internet
Initially the website interface and the search functions of euromuse.net were available in English only. Since then the service has been enhanced significantly. Both are now available also in Dutch, German, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish, while each exhibition on euromuse.net is generally published in two languages. French and Finnish language versions will be published by the end of the year 2009.

Exhibition descriptions are available in fourteen languages: Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Polish, Portuguese, Slovak, Spanish, and Swedish.

At the beginning of December 2009 the number of registered museums reached 217 coming from over 19 European countries. The number of participating museums and countries has grown steadily, and still keeps growing. Among there are big Museum players (as the newly acquired El Prado, Madrid, Spain) as well as small but singular museums of niche art.

The first element for a comprehensive website reporting system that provides real-time insight into visitor behaviour has been implemented in order to extend the service and to be able to diversify information for potential revenue streams. The aim is to produce statistical data on “most searched cities”, “most searched exhibitions”, “most searched museums” which are sensible data both for museum operators and tourist players.

Once a displayed exhibition is over it becomes part of the exhibition archive (initiated in 2001 counting 1535 entries). This archive is an important source for exhibition curators.

The newly implemented newsletter has been designed to allow euromuse.net to increase the number of registered users, find out about their interests and receive information for optimizing the portal steadily. The newsletter is part of the development of innovative services to strengthen the user
involvement and the recommended Web2.0 scenario.

It is still under discussion to implement an exhibition/museum assessment device for the euromuse.net users. For example a ranking on the most popular exhibitions or the most interesting museum on euromuse.net would make the portal more interactive and would collect significant feedback about the information offered, which – on the other hand can become a “double-edged weapon” if registered museums reject the idea.

Screenshot 5: Draft-Newsletter subscription form euromuse.net (available from mid January 2010).

euromuse.net still offers an unique services without comparable competitors. Our main competitor, the European Museum Guide (http://www.europeanmuseumguide.com), currently presents 209 exhibitions from 686 museums. The web site offers information on the museums and its permanent collections, but the specific information on the museum’s exhibitions is of minimal amount and without pictures. Complete overviews and sufficient information about museums and exhibitions (or links to relevant information) in more than one language is not available on an international or even on a national level. No comparable platform currently exists, offering easy access to exhibitions and museums with high quality on an European level, like euromuse.net does.

3. **TARGET GROUPS & BENEFICIARIES**

Generally speaking euromuse.net is meant for tourists, art-lovers, any sort of public or private tourism service provider as well as museum professionals interested in updated information on important (art) exhibitions running throughout Europe. At a more specific level we can distinguish the following user communities and beneficiaries:

- **the tourism industries**
  Since the requests of industrial and private users normally differ, a special access for tourism industry
users has been set-up. The implementation of the Harmonise tool allows to receive and export xml formatted data. Tourism services can feed in data from the euromuse.net database in their own tourism portals. That means a highly specialised and very precise return on little effort for every professional tourism service. For this reason the contacts are running with Mr. Franklin, director of the European Travel Commission (ETC), to interlink euromuse.net with the newly relaunched website www.visiteurope.com. ETC intends to integrate the euromuse.net information to its new map based information system at visiteurope.com in the first quarter of 2010.

ETC represents the most suitable tourist organisation to link to because:

- its multi-national coverage is similar to the one we have in euromuse.net
- it operates world-wide for in-coming tourist who actually travel across Europe.

Museums are part of the “cultural assets” of cities, regions, and countries. Thus they are significant (potential) partners for destination-marketing organisations, which were among the first interlocutors who accepted to participate in the main public events, organised by the project (e.g. Unione di Prodotto Città d’Arte Emilia Romagna).

A special mention goes to tourism market niche “Coach holidays”.

In recent years, tourist marketers have evidenced a growth in short-break trips all over Europe. After a slow decline, there is evidence that the current economic climate is having a positive effect on coach tourism as customers seek holidays and day trips that offer extra value for money. They registered that coach holidays proved to be especially attractive to the over-50s segment of the market because:

- need for door-to-door return transport
- reluctance to travel by air due to inconvenient airport locations
- growing interest in longer itineraries, crossing several countries.

Although coach holidays represent only a small proportion of the overall European tourism market, it is a significant sector and source of revenue for a number of destinations and attractions.

With euromuse.net bus holiday companies get a powerful tool for investigations for their next season bus holidays. For example, the magazine “On the Road” for the inbound tour industry - which reaches 11 million escorted visitors into and around Europe – was contacted and received a press release on euromuse.net to be published in their next newsletter.

• the general public

It is not only the tourism industry profiting from this service, but also the general public. euromuse.net is a helpful tool for individual planning of trips to museums. Over the last years the consumer travel planning behaviour has changed completely. Nowadays innovative travel technology, e-tourism (air, rail, hotel, car rental) and travel websites make trip planning much easier and the consumer ratings even more reliable. There is a growing number of new online tools to help travellers plan where to go and what to do when they get there. ("While still immature and somewhat buggy, they are making finding, sorting, saving and organizing online travel content more efficient and fun, writes The New York Times"). A new report by Amadeus (the online platform set-up by the main European airline companies) has identified the emergence of the “Amateur-Expert Traveller” – who is more knowledgeable, more adventurous and more likely to live in an emerging economy than ever before – and whose rise coincides with innovations in the trip experience and the growth of niche travel in the post-recessionary environment. According to recent statistics route planning is still among the three
most popular content types (65%) after E-mailing (96%) and Listening music (68%). For this reason one of the potential future business partners for euromuse.net can be digital trip planners like Gliider or Nileguide.

Besides the presentation of the euromuse.net project at several events in the museum and tourism sphere, promotion of euromuse.net is directed to online activities also, in order to channel potential visitors to the website. For example, by search engine optimisation efforts (within others) for euromuse.net, the visitor amount could nearly be tripled within 2009. Events and traditional press media are important but not central if we consider that estimated Internet users in Europe in 2009 are 322.1 million. (eMarketer, June 2009). According to eMarketer the Internet has roughly double the influence of the second strongest medium - television - and roughly 8 times the influence of traditional print media.

- **museum staff, like curators, museum educators, exhibition directors, exhibition authors or university researchers working in museum sciences**

As stated before euromuse.net managed to become an important reference services for the art community.

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**Screenshot 6: Slovene Ethnographic museum announcing the registration to Euromuse as first Slovenian museum**

Museum’s directors feel that they can promote their own museum’s offers more effectively than before. Accurate and up-to-date information on the museum and its activities are essential parts of a good

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2 News Media Trend Watch 2009
service. The exhibition archive allows exhibition curators to get an overview on what is happening and what has already happened inside the European museum scene. As a matter of fact euromuse.net is a database on present and future exhibitions and an European archive on past exhibitions.

The alliance euromuse.net is creating step-by-step with travel marketers has become an aspect which raises desirability of euromuse.net in the museums community, because it creates links to tourists, which have always been hard to contact for cultural institutions, even if of high interest. In view of further developments, museum members will be able to reach not only a pan-European group of potential visitors but even a world-wide group (see screenshot 4).

Screenshot 7: Japanese web site promoting Euromuse as a museum link
4. **THE MISSION STATEMENT**

As defined in its Mission Statement, *euromuse.net* was set up to create a forum to highlight Europe’s cultural diversity and shared identity, and to foster cultural communication. The mission remains basically the same. However, the working group refined the mission statement to reflect the future working path of the project and to better point out the basic aims. This statement reassumes the perspective after the end of the euromuse.net funding period. It was set up during a working group meeting at September 04th, 2009 in Berlin and approved during an *euromuse.net* project consortium meeting in Rimini on October 23rd, 2009.

**Mission statement:**

euromuse.net is

→ an independent, non-profit
→ information provider on European museum-exhibitions
→ to promote and raise interest in Europe’s professional cultural offer
→ for individuals as well as for professionals from all over the world.

**Annotations:**

**Independent:** neutral in its opinion and independent from any particular party or dominating partner.

**Non-profit:** euromuse.net and its services shall not be provided on a commercial basis. Any profit shall be used to cover past efforts or be dedicated in future investments. Since the major project partners are governmental and research organisations, they are not directly interested to make profit from the service, while their objectives consist of promoting European and national culture and creating market opportunities for European local development agencies instead of direct revenues for the partners themselves.

**Information provider on European museum-exhibitions:** the main objective is to inform about exhibitions coming from museums, leaving out exhibitions organised for mainly commercial purposes in other venues. Museums are and will remain the central content providers.

**Europe’s professional cultural offer:** defining the regional range of euromuse.net (Europe) and the constitutional kind of contents it focuses on (professional cultural offers). This means that museums an only commercial or without an evident “cultural” basis (e.g. the museum of chocolate) are not within the scope of *euromuse.net*.

**From all over the world,** since *euromuse.net* intends to offer a world-wide service, which means an information base for use also for tourists and museum friends from outside Europe.
5. **FUTURE BUSINESS OBJECTIVES**

Together with the mission statement also the business objectives have been revised by the working group. For the long term perspective of euromuse.net it is necessary for the project group to orient already now to longer term perspective, which includes the obligations from the Grant Agreement but also reflects steps after the end of the eTEN funding period:

**Business Objectives during the project:**
- Develop additional service products for target groups
- Support museums to gain visibility (promotion)
- Offer special and additional information for museum professionals
- Channel main target users to the euromuse.net
- Interlink with the tourism industry and make them perceive euromuse.net as a reliable and helpful info channel
- Reinforce promotional work toward all target groups
- Have business plan reflected in deliverables of the project

**Business Objectives until the end of 2010**
Organisation established to run the service (not necessarily operative)

**Indicators**
- 250 museums with at least 1 exhibition
- 50 tourist bodies
- 800 daily online visitors
- 400 tourist organisations contacted
- 1 business case for sustainability

**Business Objectives until the end of 2013**
- Become „the“ authority / main information portal on professional museum-exhibitions in Europe
- Have main tourist target markets addressed
- Hold a long term exhibition schedule and collect info ahead as much as possible
6. LONG TERM VIABILITY

euromuse.net is not a commercial service, but intends to promote a major use of cultural services and support local development plans based on cultural tourism.

The value it creates can be measured in terms of subscription fees, but the value of the project must be measured also in terms of improved access to the European common cultural heritage. Exhibitions, which are the “core issue” of the euromuse.net portal, are fundamental “assets” for museums.

A visitor survey of the state museums in Vienna in 2004 pointed out that over 58% of the visitors are visiting a museum because of a special exhibition and another 14% because of an event or special programme. That means that two in three Austrians pay a visit to a museum because of special programmes or exhibitions. This information is crucial for strategic planning, meaning that museums must have special exhibitions in addition to their permanent collections, otherwise they fail to attract their full audience potential.

Being aware of the strategic importance of an European wide exhibition portal the current lead partner Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz Berlin (SPK) (a public body subsidised 80% by the German Federal government and 20% by the federal states and the largest cultural complex in Germany) expressed the will to run euromuse.net also after the project ends from the very beginning of the project.

It is foreseen that member museums contribute to the network through an annual fee and/or provide free of charge staff costs for preparing the information on new exhibitions. The direct support provided by SPK amount to approx. 20.000 Euro/year for permanent work on to basic editorial tasks, hosting and software maintenance and communication. Further support will be given by staff for the extension or active dissemination of the service and adaptations of the website to current developments.

The original project plan foresees to have 250 museums and 50 tourism bodies paying an annual fee of 1.000 Euro for covering the costs after the end of the deployment phase.

The contacts activated with the tourism stakeholders resulted in the conviction that the current benefits of the euromuse.net platform are more tangible for museums than for them. Tourism players are always interested in a certain territory (which can range from town-level up to international level). It depends on the specificity of their tourist products. If we consider that Europe is a geographic area comprising 48 countries, 27 of which are in the European Union, it becomes evident that at the current stage euromuse.net can’t be able to guarantee this coverage over the next years. This aim can be reached only in a gradual way.

Consequently it is reasonable either to foresee a membership fee for Museum members or to reinforce additional services with costs like (a) statistics drawn from the analysis of the platform use as well as the newly implemented (b) newsletter. The Province of Rimini managed to negotiate a (c) price (weekend in Riccione) to be advertised on the euromuse.net platform. These are all important strategies to maintain and increase traffic on the platform. For tourist players other forms of commercial agreements must be explored.

The current status of the Business Planning is to develop and analyse those services. A first and preliminary list of potential services is available in Annex II of this document, but this is work in progress, not approved by the consortium yet.

However starting from these assumptions, underlying the importance of euromuse.net within their...
institutional missions, considering the limited costs for its continuous maintenance and the considerable positive evolution, the project partners consider to commit themselves to guarantee the viability of euromuse.net after the end of the project, providing the internal staff for managing the service

7. Legal base

A number of requirements for an organisational framework have been analysed from the very beginning of the euromuse.net project. An innovative idea is always accompanied by initial thoughts about its future rollout. The ideas of non-for-profit services and a more associational form than a commercial one have always been around. However, before seriously considering some legal forms the project consortium made some effort to define requirements for the decision on a legal form. These requirements help to identify the optimal legal form for the future service organisation. The following preconditions and possibilities presented, do not describe a decision yet, but demonstrate several possibilities considered by the consortium and show up some criteria, advantages and disadvantages of this or that approach to reach sustainability, for the case of the foundation of an organisation with a specific legal basis.

7.1 Requirements for an organisational framework

Financial Issues

Cost of establishment:
The budget of the organisation will be very limited at the beginning – as for almost all start-ups. Therefore it has been required that the costs for establishing the organisation are comparably low.

Appropriate for non-profit organisation:
The organisation should be a non-profit organisation, therefore the legal form should be suitable for this purpose. A non-profit model is the only way to get some of our potential partners involved. Most of the current partners made it quite clear that they are not prepared to join a profit-oriented organisation. This organisation will continue to increase the number of registered museums-exhibitions, implement technological improvements and boost innovative service development. In addition, a service like Euromuse can hardly live without public funding since the cultural sector is highly dependent on public funding. This is even truer when a service should be rolled out on a transnational level.

Member Issues

Different member/owner statuses:
It was also clear from the beginning that potential beneficiaries/clients of euromuse.net have to be categorised somehow. The two main categories are museums and tourist players. The organisational form should be suitable for all possible cases.

Member/owner from different countries and of different types:
Then of course the service will be rolled out on an international scale, at least Europe-wide at the
beginning. For that reason the organisation should be able to service all possible kinds of organisations and nationalities as customers or members.

**Comparison of different legal forms**
There are various legal forms, which have been analysed in the course of the project. Some of them have been excluded very early in the discussion, while others were discussed and evaluated in more detail. The final decision process will follow a three-steps procedure. This report presents the results concerning issue 1:

1. Collecting information about different legal forms on a general level and screen their adequacy for the purpose.
2. Discussion of a country of establishment.
3. Finally decide on a legal form based on outcomes of steps 1, and 2.

### 7.2 Different Legal Forms

**Company**
The company is worldwide the typical legal form to run commercial operations. Even if there are many different aspects and differences from country to country, there are some basics in common everywhere.

Companies can be based on capital or not. If they are, then there is usually the distinction between private limited companies and public limited companies. Public limited Companies try to get larger amounts of capital by making it easily transferable to others via transferable shares. By nature, public limited companies are usually larger.

If they are not packed with capital, they are usually directly related with their owners. As a consequence a change in the ownership is a task with some effort, like notary acts, administrative fees, change in contract. Furthermore, the owners are usually fully liable for the organisation’s operations.

Companies normally have in common a sort of profit orientation. Given the supra-national and intra-community character that euromuse.net wants to give to the entity, it becomes obvious that a person-based company is getting too complicated. The change of ownership must be easier to handle since all users should at the same time be members / owners.

A public limited company is also not feasible since it requires a financial sum and financial constraints, which the organisation will not be able to fulfil. Furthermore the financial burden is also considerable higher. A private limited company could be a possibility, although change of ownership remains to be some effort.

**Joint Venture**
This type of entity is suitable for running a project with a defined, lasting and an associative character. It is an entity, with its own juridical typology and with profit orientation. The control of the resulting entity must be equal for all the participants (equality of shares and of representation or use of special quorums). It seems that this type of entity could be the most suitable to carry out new projects, but not for further development of existing ones. Therefore the foundation of a Joint Venture does not seem to be a viable option.

Furthermore, there is no supra-national legislation on the entity type or contracts, therefore it will have to be the legislation of each country and, especially, in the country where the object of the Joint Venture has to be carried out. There are only certain European regulations on dividend exemption.
distributed by subsidiary companies to their divisions, established in another Member State of the EU (Executive 90/435, of the Council of 23-07-1990).

By the decision of the European Commission of 5 of November 1997 (DOCE L310 of 13 November 1997) the Joint European Venture model was approved (subsidised 50% of establishment expenses and 10% of investment), with a minimum of two Small and Medium sized businesses, in transnational companies, for new economic activities, where the partners share actively. However this organisation type does not fit either for the same reason as given above.

**Entrepreneurial Association**
Ruled out at the very beginning because of the juridical nature of the entities participating. Basically most of the potential partners are non-profit making associations and public administrators (rather than enterprises).

**Temporary Company Union (UTE)**
Ruled out as it has the character of being a grouping "for a certain time", in addition to the fact that it lacks its own juridical identity.

**Non-profit making Association**
A non-profit making association is a group of members organising themselves for an objective other than generating profit. This type of organisation is not for profit, i.e. the association’s financial gains are distributed directly towards the day-to-day maintenance and future development of the association’s target but have no profit making scope.

As there is no regulation for this type of organisation on an European level, each country defines non-profit in a different way. Some make distinctions between not for profit organisations without charitable goals (like a sport or professional association) and charitable associations in order to determine what legal privileges the respective organisations will be given. Therefore the articles of association have to be compliant with the laws of the country of establishment of the future organisation.

Associations seem to fit very well the purpose of the deployment of euromuse.net.

**European Economic Interest Grouping – EEIG**
The European Commission formulates the objective of an EEIG as “to create a new legal entity based on Community law to facilitate and encourage cross-border co-operation”.

It has been constituted as an alternative to the commercial company, to gather together a group of reliable companies, not limited in time, to carry out a common project, rendering of services and, as a rule, any development and improvement action of each one of its partners’ own activities and with its own juridical typology.

The activity of the EEIG is auxiliary to the one which is carried out by its partners, and cannot substitute that and, because of this, its main objective is not profit maximisation, but to finance itself and to improve the object for which it was created. The Commission says: “If it does make any profits, they will be apportioned among the members and taxed accordingly”. “The profits of an EEIG will be deemed to be the profits of its members and will be apportioned either according to the relevant clause in the contract or, failing such a clause, in equal shares. The profits or losses of an EEIG will be taxable only in the hands of its members”.

The EEIG permits the integration of physical and juridical persons, in addition to all types of non-profit entities, which makes possible the annexation of a plurality of entities, of very different origin and constitution, which is the case in euromuse.net. At least two members of the EEIG have to be from two
different member states. Each member of the EEIG has one vote, but in the contract it can be defined that certain members can have more than one vote with the only exceptional rule that none of the members holds a majority of overall votes. The Group must have at least two divisions: a collective division for all members and the manager(s) division. The entity can be constituted with or without capital, being able to have, or not, its own patrimony. In any case, the partners can contribute capital, to the object of insuring the operation of the grouping. The main disadvantage of the EEIG is that it is designed for the need of freelancers cooperating together for a joint purpose. This means that it has some legal requirements which cause efforts and cost, which are not appropriate for the intended organisation (e.g. a complete financial statement). Another problem is that each member of the EEIG has unlimited joint liability for its debts – which will make it difficult for some organisations to join, especially for public authorities.

**euromuse.net as part of an existing association**

Another possible form for euromuse.net is the affiliation to an existing body. The affiliation should be with an association, which basically has already defined similar objectives to those of euromuse.net. euromuse.net could be established under such an Association’s auspices with individual Rules of Internal Procedure for euromuse.net. The advantage would definitely be the sharing of administrative resources, the presence of a community with a high awareness for euromuse.net goals and mission. A problem in this scenario is that such an Association would have to be liable for euromuse.net, and to take over the responsibility for it. Another one is the question what to do with users of euromuse.net who are not and will not be members of the projected organisation. This would cause two classes of users, those who are members and can influence the future and those who are not members. This form would only be appropriate if the service was launched in a very “light weighted” scenario as a kind of ongoing project or task force.

### 7.3 Place of establishment

Concerning the place of establishment, some investigations to find out about relevant criteria have been undertaken. The results of these investigations are documented below. Depending on the decision about the legal form, the results will be reflected again.

**Euro-country**

The organisation should be established in an EURO-country, which makes it easier to calculate projects and to monitor financial results.

**Central within Europe // easy to reach and Close to key-partners**

Both of these requirements for the country of establishment were aimed at saving time and money for administration and networking. Although modern information and communication technologies have reached a very high degree of performance and diffusion, the need to get together personally is still very present in daily business life. Therefore, the central position of the country (geographically as well as with regard to the network partners) has been considered to be an important issue.
Tax situation
The national taxation system has been seen as a less important factor, since it is intended to setup a non-profit organisation. However, the situation might change in the future and at least some of the services could be fulfilled by a profit-organisation. Besides also non-profit organisations, of course have to pay certain taxes.

7.4 First results from investigations
The association seems the preferred form because it suits the purpose. However, the liability issue is unclear. And it could also become difficult to find board members working on an honorary base while being held personally liable for the work of the association. Organs of the association can only be held liable if they breach their duties as organs with respect to juridical or statutory duties and if this causes damage to the association. Examples are misuse of the association’s funds, negligence of finances and accounting, behaviour which causes the association to pay compensation and similar.
All in all, this reduces the cases of liability of (board) members to misconduct or malpractice. Any kind of individual or organisation can become a member of the association, regardless of their nationality. The association is by law not for profit making and can be organisationally designed according to the needs of the members. It is easy to integrate new members and administrative burden is generally low. These arguments are currently moving to the decision to have the euromuse.net organised as an association.
ANNEX 1

STATISTICS ON THE USE OF THE EUROMUSE PLATFORM USE GENERATED BY WEBALIZER VERSION 2.01 (6TH DECEMBER 2009)