



House of Commons
Culture, Media and Sport
Committee

**Work of the
Committee in 2003**

Fourth Report of Session 2003–04

Report, together with the formal minutes

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The Culture, Media and Sport Committee

The Culture, Media and Sport Committee is appointed by the House of Commons to examine the expenditure, administration, and policy of the Department for Culture, Media and Sport and its associated public bodies.

Current membership

Mr Gerald Kaufman MP (Labour, Manchester Gorton) (Chairman)
Mr Chris Bryant MP (Labour, Rhondda)
Mr Frank Doran MP (Labour, Aberdeen Central)
Michael Fabricant MP (Conservative, Lichfield)
Mr Adrian Flook MP (Conservative, Taunton)
Mr Charles Hendry MP (Conservative, Wealden)
Alan Keen MP (Labour, Feltham and Heston)
Rosemary McKenna MP (Labour, Cumbernauld and Kilsyth)
Ms Debra Shipley (Labour, Stourbridge)
John Thurso MP (Liberal Democrat, Caithness, Sutherland and Easter Ross)
Derek Wyatt MP (Labour, Sittingbourne and Sheppey)

Powers

The Committee is one of the departmental select committees, the powers of which are set out in House of Commons Standing Orders, principally in SO No 152. These are available on the Internet via www.parliament.uk

Publications

The Reports and evidence of the Committee are published by The Stationery Office by Order of the House. All publications of the Committee (including press notices) are on the Internet at

http://www.parliament.uk/parliamentary_committees/culture__media_and_sport.cfm

Committee staff

The current staff of the Committee are Fergus Reid (Clerk), Olivia Davidson (Second Clerk), Grahame Danby (Inquiry Manager), Anita Fuki (Committee Assistant) and Louise Thomas (Secretary).

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Summary

In 2003 we reported on: the case for a London Olympic bid for 2012 (a proposal with huge implications for sports policy and resources as well as the regeneration of East London); support for the tourist industry (the UK's fifth largest sector of economic activity); the regulation, and self-regulation, of the media; public support for British film-making (a key element of the UK's creative industries and an important part of how the world perceives this country); and developments in policy on cultural property (protecting the £5 billion British art market and some key issues around the ability of museums and galleries to tackle claims for the return of items from their collections).

We also examined the BBC and the DCMS, on their respective annual reports. In the case of the Department, we paid close attention to its reporting of performance against the targets within its Public Service Agreement. We examined Granada and Carlton Communications (and others), on the implications of those companies' merger for public service broadcasting; Ofcom, on its readiness to regulate; and a range of witnesses on the public support provided for the development of musical theatre in Britain. Reports on these matters were completed in early 2004 or are under consideration. We followed up our Report on the case for an Olympic bid, after the Government decided to support one, with oral evidence from Barbara Cassani, the newly-appointed Chairman of London 2012 (the bid vehicle) in September 2003.

Going into 2004, we are looking at the Government's proposals for the reform of the National Lottery in the light of: declining ticket sales; the challenge of potentially part-funding the 2012 Olympics; and questions raised over how to award the operating licence. In addition, we intend to complement pre-legislative scrutiny undertaken by the Joint Committee on the draft Gambling Bill (although clauses relating to the National Lottery have yet to be published by DCMS). Other issues which will demand attention in the forthcoming year include the review of the BBC's Charter in the context of the wider ecology of public service broadcasting and evolving communications environment.

We have been concerned to develop a systematic approach to meeting the objectives set by the House. To this end we have been in discussion with DCMS about improving the flow of information from the Department on its wide variety of activities without imposing an overly bureaucratic approach. We expect to be able to report on the conclusion of these negotiations in next year's annual report.

Much of our work in 2003 this year was built on previous inquiries and a major concern has arisen over the responsiveness of the Department to our recommendations (which themselves flow from the balance of evidence that we receive); in particular, the implementation of commitments arising from recommendations that the Government seemed to have accepted. We intend to undertake a more detailed study of this matter during 2004, reporting further in our next annual report.

Introduction

1. This is the annual Report of the Culture, Media and Sport Committee on its activity over the past year, 2003. It is the second such Report against the objectives and tasks for select committees agreed by the Liaison Committee (the forum for all select committee chairmen) following a Resolution of the House.

2. This Report supplements two other records of activity: Minutes of Proceedings and Sessional Return (both produced on a sessional basis). The Minutes of Proceedings are a procedural and chronological record of the decisions of the Committee.¹ The Committee's entry in the Sessional Return contains non-procedural information in aggregate form about members' attendance, staff, witnesses, visits, votes, publications and other matters. Expenditure incurred by the Committee is also set out in this volume.² A summary of this material is annexed to this Report.

3. The Liaison Committee uses all this information to make a report on the select committee system as a whole. The most recent example was the Liaison Committee's First Report, 2002-03, *Annual Report for 2002*, HC 558.

The framework

Objectives

4. The objectives for select committees constitute guidance on implementing the general remit for departmentally-related committees set out in Standing Order No. 152.

Remit (Standing Orders)

— To examine the expenditure, administration and policy of the relevant government department and associated public bodies

Objectives and tasks (Liaison Committee)

— Objective A: to examine and comment on the policy of the Department

- *proposals from the UK Government and European Commission in green papers, white papers, draft guidance etc*
- *areas of emerging policy, or where existing policy is deficient*
- *any relevant published draft Bill*
- *specific output from the Department expressed in documents or other decisions*

1 Minutes of Proceedings of the Culture, Media and Sport Committee, Session 2002-03, HC 1298

2 Sessional Returns, Session 2003-2003, HC 1

- Objective B: to examine the expenditure of the Department
 - *the expenditure plans and out-turn of the Department, its agencies and principal non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs)*
- Objective C : to examine the administration of the Department
 - *the Department's Public Service Agreements, the associated targets and the statistical measurements employed*
 - *the work of the Department's executive agencies, NDPBs, regulators and other associated public bodies*
 - *major appointments made by the department*
 - *the implementation of legislation and major policy initiatives*
- Objective D: to assist the House in debate and decision, producing reports which are suitable for debate in the House and its committees, including Westminster Hall.

Implications for Government

5. As the Liaison Committee has suggested, the implications of these objectives and tasks are as significant for Government as they are for Parliament. The framework suggests that a new relationship with their respective select committees is required of government departments based around the supply of regular and comprehensive briefing on developments within their respective remits. We discuss this matter, in relation to the DCMS' very wide remit, at the end of this Report.

Reports

6. In 2003 we undertook a body of work reflecting key policy developments, a responsiveness to events and an awareness of the importance of reviewing developments in areas previously covered. The Committee's substantive Reports in calendar year 2003 are set out below (relevant previous work is in italics).³

Session 2002-03

- a) Third Report, A London Olympic bid for 2012
 - *Revisiting the Manchester 2002 Commonwealth Games, 2001-02*
 - *Unpicking the Lock: the World Athletics Championships in the UK, 2001-02*
 - *Staging international sporting events, 2000-01*
 - *Staging international sporting events, 1998-99*
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³ See www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm/cmcumeds.htm

- *Bids to stage international sporting events, 1994-95*
- b) Fourth Report, The structure and strategy for supporting tourism
- *Tourism – the hidden giant – and foot and mouth, 2000-01*
 - *Tourism, 1996-97*
- c) Fifth Report, Privacy and media intrusion
- *Privacy and media intrusion, 1992-93 and 1993-94*
- d) Sixth Report, The British film industry
- *The British film industry, 1994-95*

Session 2003-04

- e) First Report, Cultural objects: developments since 2000
- *Cultural property: return and illicit trade, 1999-2000*
 - *Export of Works of Art: draft EC directive on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a member state and the draft EC regulation on the export of cultural goods, and Seventh VAT Directive, 1992-93*
7. In addition the Committee took evidence from other witnesses without producing a Report by the end of 2003.
- a) July: the BBC – governors and management executive – on the Corporation’s annual report and accounts for 2002-03 (an annual fixture).⁴
- b) September: London 2012 – Barbara Cassani, Chairman of the company established to develop London’s bid for the 2012 Olympic Games.⁵
- c) October: the Bridewell Theatre, Mercury Music Development, the National Youth Music Theatre and the Arts Council England, on public support for the development of musical theatre.⁶ We are considering how best to take this work forward.
- d) December: DCMS – the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport and officials – on the Department’s annual report and accounts for 2002-03 with a focus on performance against the DCMS’ own Public Service Agreement targets (a new initiative). A Report was published on 2 March 2004.⁷
- e) December: SMG plc and PACT; the NUJ and BECTU; and Granada plc and Carlton Communications plc, on the implications of the merger of Granada and Carlton for public service broadcasting; and the Office of Communications (Ofcom): on handover

4 Evidence taken before the Committee on 15 July 2003, HC 984, Session 2002-03

5 *Ibid*, 16 September 2003, HC 1098, Session 2002-03

6 *Ibid*, 14 October 2003

7 Second Report, *DCMS Annual Report: Work of the Department in 2002-03*, HC 74, Session 2003-04

and preparedness to undertake duties and responsibilities from the formal start date of 29 December 2003. The Committee first recommended a single over-arching regulator for the telecommunications and broadcasting sectors in 1998: an idea that the Government rejected. The Committee has subsequently reported on convergence, between its view and Government policy, on two further occasions before the Communications Bill was introduced in 2002. A Report was published on 4 March 2004.⁸

Meeting the objectives

Policy

Sport

8. The Committee has examined the policy of the DCMS in a number of ways. With respect to the Olympic Games, once it became clear that a bid for 2012 was seriously under consideration, the Committee moved very swiftly to examine relevant parties on the basis of the feasibility study commissioned by the key stakeholders. The Committee was able to provide a Report for the House, well in advance of the Government's original deadline for decision. Amongst other things, we went a long way to cut through confusion in the media and elsewhere over the critical matter of estimated costs and contingencies on different bases, the balance between gross costs and expected public expenditure (including the contribution from the National Lottery); the role to be played by certain transport projects – for example, Crossrail – and the expected legacy and regenerative benefits.⁹

Tourism

9. We also examined the state of public support for tourism; a cinderella of Government policy despite its status as the UK's fifth largest industry. The Committee had examined the impact of foot and mouth disease in 2000 and felt that the subject merited further examination following a crisis in international travel caused by the tragic events in New York on September 11th 2001. We believe that a significant contribution of this inquiry was the light shed on key differences between the Government's response to the crises and its plans for tackling the long-term structural malaise in support for the sector. A key Government initiative was announced during the course of the inquiry in the merging of the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourism Council. Our inquiry also served, amongst other things, to clarify the arrangements being put in place to tackle the concerns raised by this merger with regard to the devolution settlement.¹⁰

10. Further relevant scrutiny was undertaken within the examination of the work of the Department last year and this revealed that a key indicator – the tourism balance of payments – continued to accelerate in the wrong direction. We noted the inclusion of an

8 Third Report, *Broadcasting in Transition*, HC 380, Session 2003-04

9 Third Report, *A London Olympic Bid for 2012*, HC 268, Session 2002-03

10 Fourth Report, *The Structure and Strategy for Supporting Tourism*, HC 65, Session 2002-03

improvement in the productivity of the tourism industry in the DCMS' PSA targets for the 2003-06 period. We have noted that the National Audit Office will be validating the data systems that underpin the reporting of performance against PSA targets and we believe that this will be particularly illuminating in this instance. Other issues that would bear further examination include the level of cost-savings arising out of the newly merged body for promoting tourism in the UK, "VisitBritain".¹¹

Media

11. Early in the year we felt it was time to return to an area – not so much of policy of the DCMS, but of non-policy – the subject of privacy and media intrusion. The regulation of the broadcast media in this area was at the time in transition with the establishment of the Office of Communications (Ofcom) and we were interested to examine, *inter alia*, whether the self-regulation of the press by the Press Complaints Commission (PCC) had been affected by legislation on human rights and data protection. Our key recommendation was for the introduction of a privacy statute to clarify the definition of the "public interest" as well as the balance to be struck between the relevant competing Articles in the Human Rights Convention (Article 8 on privacy and Article 10 on freedom of expression). We also made a number of pragmatic suggestions aimed at Ofcom and the BBC and, whilst affirming the twin principles of a free press and press self-regulation, a rather longer list aimed at increasing confidence in the independence of the Press Complaints Commission from the press industry and the efficacy of sanctions.¹²

12. The PCC, having, at the outset, characterised the inquiry as a Stalinist show trial and, at its conclusion, a Crimean engagement (with itself in the role of the Light Brigade), has now accepted a substantial number of the Committee's recommendations, some outright and some for further consideration. However, it drew the line at changing the nature of the sanctions it employs – from admonitory to punitive – and some other aspects of its approach. We were pleased to secure a debate on the Report, and the replies from Government, PCC and the Press Standards Board of Finance, on 11 March 2004 in Westminster Hall.¹³

Culture

13. The DCMS sponsors the creative industries, of which the British film industry is a very important component. We examined the industry and the level of support it gets from Government and the Lottery via the UK Film Council. We were heartened to see the success of the industry in attracting overseas projects, largely from Hollywood in terms of value. We were less happy to hear that the endemic problems of indigenous production – the British making 'British' films – had yet to be tackled successfully. However, we found the UK Film Council to be developing as an effective champion for British film-making. Our key recommendation was for an evolution of the existing (but time-limited) tax break

11 Second Report, DCMS Annual Report: Work of the Department in 2002-03, HC 74, Session 2003-04

12 Fifth Report, *Privacy and Media Intrusion*, HC 458, Session 2002-03

13 First Special Report, *Privacy and media intrusion: Replies to the Committee's Fifth Report*, 2002-03, HC 213, Session 2003-04

for smaller (*i.e.* British) films; with announcements made in good time to avoid a hiatus in production given the very long lead-in times that these projects require.¹⁴

14. We were very pleased to hear the Chancellor's reference to finding the right incentives to support "the great British film industry" in his Pre-Budget Statement in December 2003 which we took as a positive response to our Report. However, as we sketched out in a subsequent Report on the work of the Department, we were dismayed by a recent change in accounting rules instigated abruptly by Inland Revenue – in advance of the Budget – which wrought substantial damage to the slate of film projects planned for principal photography in the UK between February and July 2004 (one major film project at least has moved to the Isle of Man, others have collapsed).¹⁵ In the time available we have determined that the practices that the Paymaster General has sought to end do not command the approval of, *inter alia*, the UK Film Council. However, the way in which the reform was handled – which did not appear to include effective consultation with DCMS – was not at all sensitive to the complex development of film project finances nor did it take into account the negative signals sent out to the international film-making community in the context of ferocious competition between potential locations for films.

15. Media reports of the looting of Iraq's museums and archaeological sites, following the war, prompted us to return to Government policy on cultural objects: tackling illicit trade; and establishing a regime for the return of objects looted by the Nazis and human remains from museums and galleries. The previous Committee's inquiry in 2000 had kick-started a new agenda within Government. Action taken included: the signing of the relevant UNESCO Convention; a new Act creating an offence of dealing in a tainted cultural object; and a number of new advisory bodies to oversee further progress.¹⁶

16. However, at the end of 2003 we found that progress had been lamentably slow on a national database of stolen objects – the key practical element of the strategy that would underpin Convention and the new Act.¹⁷ It was undeniable that our attention re-activated this moribund initiative and we had been expecting to see rapid progress with the apparent existence of, as the Secretary of State said, "an agreed date in March next year [2004] when the pilot will begin".¹⁸ The Government reply, published in February 2004, now reveals that, in contrast to Tessa Jowell's forecast, a conclusion on a way forward is not expected until the end of March; a strategy for the *development* of a pilot project is not expected before April; and it appears unlikely that a pilot project will in fact commence before October 2004.¹⁹

17. The return of human remains from within the collections of national museums had been the subject of a lengthy working group process, whose report was published during our inquiry, and an enabling provision has been inserted into the Department of Health's Human Tissue Bill currently before the House in Session 2003-04. However, on the matter

14 Sixth Report, *The British Film Industry*, HC 667, Session 2002-03

15 Second Report, *DCMS Annual Report: Work of the Department in 2002-03*, HC 74, Session 2003-04

16 Seventh Report, *Cultural Property: Return and Illicit Trade*, HC 371, Session 1999-2000

17 First Report, *Cultural objects: developments since 2000*, HC 59, Session 2003-04

18 *Ibid*, Q294

19 *Op. cit.*, Cm 6149, February 2004, DCMS

of the return of “spoliation” (objects looted by the Nazis between 1936 and 1945) the DCMS was forced to admit a brazen U-turn having decided not to seek legislative change since its much more positive reply to our predecessor’s Report. The Department argued that the expected flood of claims had not in fact arisen and it had received no request from the relevant advisory body – the Spoliation Advisory Panel – to seek a change in the law.

18. We believe that it would have been more convincing for the Department to rest on the advice of the Spoliation Panel – to do nothing – if it had achieved more in response to the increasingly, and rightly, strident imprecations of the Illicit Trade Advisory Panel (ITAP) – to do something – with regard to a national database of tainted cultural objects.

Expenditure and administration

19. The Committee examined the Secretary of State, Permanent Secretary and Finance Director of the DCMS specifically on the Department’s annual report and accounts for 2002-03. The written and oral evidence taken greatly clarified the reporting of a range of matters in the Department’s annual report for 2003-03 with particular emphasis on the setting and reporting of Public Service Agreement targets: both those for the current period, those for the next period, and the marked differences between the two.²⁰ This is an exercise that we intend to repeat. In the next round we hope to benefit from the work being undertaken by the National Audit Office – originating from the Government’s response to the Sharman report on audit and accountability of central government – to validate the data systems that inform the Department’s reporting of its PSA targets.²¹ One of our concerns was the indistinct linkage between the interventions of the DCMS (and its associated public bodies) and the movement of the indicators on which such reporting was based, *i.e.* that inadequate causality was demonstrated, or even demonstrable, and we welcome NAO scrutiny of this key feature. We hope that the Department will feel able to share the conclusions of this first exercise by the NAO with us.

20. As might be expected, aspects of expenditure and administration featured in a number of our inquiries in addition to the specific look at the work of the Department, in particular:

- a) the case for a London Olympic bid for 2012 and proposals for how to fund the staging of the Games should a bid be won (this will shortly be amplified in our Report on the Government’s reforms of the National Lottery);
- b) support for the tourist industry (reform of the supporting organisations and Government funding for marketing brand “Britain”);
- c) public support for British film-making;
- d) the implementation of reform of protection of cultural objects (supposedly a joint effort between the DCMS and Home Office);
- e) the annual report of the BBC;

20 Second Report, *DCMS Annual Report: Work of the Department in 2002-03*, HC 74, Session 2003-04

21 NAO, Culture briefing, 2004

- f) the readiness of Ofcom to carry out its responsibilities;
- g) public funds provided for the development of musical theatre in Britain; and
- h) the new inquiry started into: the Government's proposals for the reform of the National Lottery.

Informing debate in the House

21. Our Reports and evidence have informed debate in the House in a number of ways, including:

Inquiry	Committee	Parliament
<i>Session 2002-03</i>		
January	Third Report, <i>A London Olympic bid for 2012</i> and on-going monitoring inquiry	The case for a bid was debated in the House during the Committee's evidence-taking, 14 January 2003. The Government was set to decide on the matter at the end of the month. In the event this was delayed by war in Iraq leading to a statement on 15 May.
February	Fourth Report, <i>The structure and strategy for supporting tourism</i>	Relevant to the Government's restructuring of British Tourist Authority and English Tourism Council (on which a statement was made in October 2002 during the Committee's inquiry). There was debate in the Lords on 30 April 2003.
March-June	Fifth Report, <i>Privacy and media intrusion</i>	Debate on privacy and media intrusion in Westminster Hall, March 2004
April-September	Sixth Report, <i>The British film industry</i>	In his Pre-Budget speech on 10 December 2003 the Chancellor referred to finding the right tax incentives to support "the great British film industry". This reflected the central recommendations of the Committee's Report.
<i>Session 2003-04</i>		
July-December	First Report, <i>Cultural objects: developments since 2000</i>	Tagged on the Order Paper as relevant to the Second Reading of the Human Tissue Bill (which enables the return of human remains by national museums), 15 January 2004
December 2003-March 2004	Inquiry into <i>proposals for the reform of the National Lottery</i>	Proceedings on the Horserace Betting and Olympic Lottery Bill, January 2004 and pre-legislative scrutiny of the draft Gambling Bill.

A systematic approach and relations with DCMS

Follow-up

22. We believe that our return to the Government's progress with the policy agenda for cultural objects – based on a consensus established by our predecessor's inquiry – provides a stark, and regrettable, example of the need to review issues even, perhaps especially, when a committee's recommendations appear to have been accepted by the Government. Similar concerns have arisen over the matter of the film industry and tax regime changes which have intervened between our Report and the expected acceptance of our main recommendations via the 2004 Budget. We intend to conduct a review of the fate of a range of key recommendations from this Committee, and our predecessors, reporting – particularly with respect to progress with implementation on those apparently accepted by the Government – in our next annual Report.

Information

23. A new mechanism is needed to keep Parliament, through this Committee, properly informed about developments, on a comprehensive and consistent basis, across the breadth of the DCMS's wide remit. The approach must be proportionate, practical and avoid placing a needless further burden on the Department's resources. However, some creative and proactive thinking is required, followed by action. The key elements about which the Department needs to be more proactive in providing information do not amount to rocket science but reflect the objectives set by the House of Commons for its select committees and concern matters on which the Department itself should have up-to-date and easily accessible information. The areas in question are:

Policy

- Policy proposals currently receiving attention within the Department (including European issues), likely to lead to primary legislation, green or white papers, substantial organisational change within the department (or NDPBs) and/or significant new expenditure;
- formal consultation processes and their purpose, scope, context and timetable;
- Bills under consideration by the Department for publication in draft and an estimate of the timetable for publication of all clauses;
- significant delegated legislative instruments to be laid before the House; and
- treaties and conventions under consideration which fall within, or contain matters which substantially affect, the Department's responsibilities.

Expenditure

- Identification and explanation of areas where significant changes are being sought to the resources voted by the House or where significant contingent liabilities are being entered into;
- explanation of allocations of resources arising from Spending Review processes (including to NDPBs); and
- Government decisions concerning the allocation of National Lottery funds for good causes such as for the Olympics.

Administration

- Significant announcements (initiatives, conclusions and progress reports) relating to the Department's Public Service Agreements and the targets set within them (including changes of same) and any other significant targets such as expected cost-savings from organisational change, particularly amongst NDPBs;
- reports on changes to the chairmanship of NDPBs;
- the progress of implementation of legislation and major policy initiatives;
- the progress of on-going and planned quinquennial reviews of NDPBs; and
- progress against targets for "Greening Government".

Annex

Meetings

The Committee held 41 meetings in Session 2002-03 (of which 39 were in public). Overall attendance by members was high at 74%.

In the first change to the Committee's membership in this Parliament, on 8 December 2003 Miss Julie Kirkbride MP left the Committee to take up post as Conservative spokesperson on Culture, Media and Sport. Mr Charles Hendry MP joined the Committee.

The Committee took evidence from the following witnesses:

- b) Cabinet Ministers (6); other Ministers (5); Members of House of Lords (2); one Member of Parliament.
- c) One Member of the Scottish Parliament and representatives from Visit Scotland and the Wales Tourist Board.
- d) Officials from DCMS (12); other departments (5).
- e) The Greater London Authority; the London boroughs of Hackney, Newham; Tower Hamlets and Waltham Forest; the London Development Agency and Transport for London; and Manchester City Council.
- f) Non-departmental public bodies: the Arts Council England; the British Film Institute; the Broadcasting Standards Commission; Channel 4 Television; the Illicit Trade Advisory Panel and the Human Remains Working Group; the Natural History Museum; Ofcom; Sport England; the UK Film Council; and UK Sport.
- g) The Committee also examined over 100 witnesses from independent organisations and private sector companies, for example: the Press Complaints Commission and a range of newspapers and other publications; a number of independent film production companies, Carlton Communications plc, the CBI; the BBC; the British Olympic Association; the Film Archive Forum; the Museums Association;

Visits

Visits made by the Committee in 2003 were largely in connection with its inquiry into the British film industry. Members visited Los Angeles in June 2003 for discussions with all the major studios, independent film-makers and others in relation to the performance of both the indigenous British industry and the performance of the UK as a provider of film production facilities and services as well as locations and expertise. The Committee also visited a range of British studios and other facilities in the UK between February and June 2003.

Resources

The Committee's staff complement was 4 for most of the year. In September 2003, following an initiative of the Liaison Committee on improving select committee resources,

this team was augmented by a new “inquiry manager” (on secondment from the House of Commons Library). In addition to this full-time post, the Committee has benefited from briefing supplied by the central Scrutiny Unit on: the BBC Annual Report and Accounts 2002-03; the DCMS’ Annual Report and Accounts for 2002-03 and supplementary estimates.

Formal minutes

Tuesday 9 March 2004

Members present:

Mr Gerald Kaufman, in the Chair

Mr Chris Bryant
Mr Frank Doran
Michael Fabricant
Mr Adrian Flook

Mr Charles Hendry
Alan Keen
Rosemary McKenna
Derek Wyatt

The Committee deliberated.

Draft Report (Work of the Committee in 2003), proposed by the Chairman, brought up and read.

Ordered, That the Chairman's draft Report be read a second time, paragraph by paragraph.

Paragraphs 1 to 23 read and agreed to.

Annex read and agreed to.

Summary read and agreed to.

Resolved, That the Report be the Fourth Report of the Committee to the House.

Ordered, That the Chairman do make the Report to the House.

[Adjourned till Tuesday 16 March at 10.30am]
