



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Diversity of  
Cultural Expressions

Organisation  
des Nations Unies  
pour l'éducation,  
la science et la culture

Diversité  
des expressions  
culturelles

Organización  
de las Naciones Unidas  
para la Educación,  
la Ciencia y la Cultura

Diversidad  
de las expresiones  
culturales

Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

Разнообразие форм  
культурного  
самовыражения

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

تنوع أشكال التعبير  
الثقافي

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

文化表现形式  
多样性

# 6 CP

DCE/17/6.CP/9  
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## CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

Sixth ordinary session  
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
12-15 June 2017

**Item 9 of the provisional agenda:** Quadrennial periodic reports: transmission of new reports and the 2015 edition of the Global Report

In accordance with paragraph 10 of Resolution 5.CP 9a of the Conference of Parties, this document presents a summary of the debates of the Committee following its deliberation on the Parties' quadrennial periodic reports reviewed during its ninth and tenth sessions. The Secretariat's analysis is presented in the form of a Global Report published in December 2015, entitled "Re|Shaping cultural policies: A decade promoting the diversity of cultural expressions for development". The executive summaries of the Parties' reports are presented in Document DCE/17/6.CP/INF.4. Full quadrennial periodic reports are available on the website of the Convention at: <http://en.unesco.org/creativity/monitoring-reporting/periodic-reports/available-reports>.

Decision required: paragraph 34.

## Background

1. Article 9 of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Convention”) on Information sharing and transparency stipulates in paragraph (a) that the “Parties shall provide appropriate information in their reports to UNESCO every four years on measures taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory and at the international level.”
2. At its ninth session (December 2015), the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Committee”) examined five (5) quadrennial period reports (hereinafter “the periodic reports”) and launched the first Global Report, “Re|Shaping cultural policies: A decade promoting the diversity of cultural expressions for development” (hereinafter “the 2015 Global Report”). At its tenth session (December 2016), the Committee examined thirty-three (33) periodic reports.
3. The Conference of Parties is invited at this session to examine:
  - (i) the periodic reports submitted in 2015 and 2016 and their executive summaries presented in Document DCE/17/6.CP/INF.4;
  - (ii) a list of Parties whose periodic reports are expected for the 2017-2018 period and a list of Parties whose periodic reports were expected during the period 2015-2016 (see Annex I);
  - (iii) the 2015 Global Report and the monitoring framework to track the implementation of the Convention (see Annex II);
  - (iv) a summary of the debates of the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee on the periodic reports and the main findings of the first Global Report.

## Summary of actions taken by the Secretariat (2015 – 2017)

4. To implement Resolution 5.CP 9a of the Conference of Parties, decisions of the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee and the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, the Secretariat undertook the following activities during the 2015-2017 period:
  - (i) sent out letters and email reminders inviting concerned Parties to submit their periodic reports to the Secretariat;
  - (ii) worked with international experts and partner organizations to prepare the 2015 Global Report and organized an editorial board meeting from 31 March to 1 April 2015 at the Hertie School of Governance in Berlin, Germany. The authors drew on the 71 periodic reports submitted by Parties between 2012 and 2015, as well as on other sources;
  - (iii) published and launched the 2015 Global Report on 16 December 2015 during the ninth session of the Committee. Replacing the Secretariat’s analytical summary of periodic reports, the 2015 Global Report presents the various ways in which the Convention is implemented globally, highlighting innovative policies as well as trends and challenges faced by Parties. The publication was made possible thanks to the support of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida). The full report is available in English, French, Spanish and Chinese and the executive summary has been translated into eight languages (English, French, Spanish, German, Korean, Chinese, Arabic, Mongolian);
  - (iv) developed an overall monitoring framework (see Annex II) that provides Parties with clear areas for which policy interventions should be taken to implement the Convention and a set of indicators to monitor change and progress over time;

- (v) participated in a series of public presentations of the 2015 Global Report around the world, raising awareness about the importance of periodic reporting for policy monitoring purposes. The Secretariat also supported and promoted various launch events organized by Parties and Field Offices;
- (vi) commenced work with international experts and partner organizations to prepare the second edition of the Global Report, based on the periodic reports submitted in 2016 and 2017 and other sources. The first editorial board meeting for the second Global Report took place in Vienna, Austria, on 21-23 September 2016, with the support of the Austrian Commission for UNESCO and the Federal Chancellery (Art and Culture Division), while the second editorial board meeting took place in Stockholm, Sweden on 1-3 March 2017, in cooperation with the Swedish Arts Council and the Swedish National Commission for UNESCO;
- (vii) revised, finalized and tested a training module on participatory policy monitoring in close cooperation with international experts and UNESCO Field Offices;
- (viii) implemented, in cooperation with UNESCO Field Offices<sup>1</sup> and international experts, capacity-building interventions<sup>2</sup> funded by Sida in 12 Parties (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe);
- (ix) building upon the success of the Sida-funded project and in cooperation with UNESCO Field offices, implemented similar capacity-building activities in Ecuador, Madagascar, Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Guinea and the Caribbean region, benefitting Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago;
- (x) produced and presented to the Committee, at its tenth session in December 2016, a promotional video on the implementation of the Sida-funded project on participatory policy monitoring in 12 countries;
- (xi) developed an online form for periodic reporting and continuously updated and improved the Convention's Knowledge Management System (KMS). The Secretariat sent out circular letters inviting Parties to fill in the online form to facilitate the dissemination of information after the submission of the periodic report. The KMS supports information sharing and transparency, providing innovative policy practices categorized thematically (culture and sustainable development, cultural policies and measures, public service broadcasting, digital technologies, international cooperation, participation of civil society, preferential treatment). The KMS development was supported through extra-budgetary funding by Sweden and by Italy in the form of an associate expert.

### **Overview of the reports received by the Secretariat and examined by the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee**

5. A total of 38 periodic reports were received by the Secretariat and examined by the ninth and tenth sessions of the Committee<sup>3</sup> (i.e. 36.5% of the 104 reports expected). Of these, 32 were submitted in English, and 6 in French.

<sup>1</sup> UNESCO Field Offices in Addis Ababa, Dakar, Hanoi, Harare, Havana, Jakarta, Nairobi, Phnom Penh, Quito and Rabat.

<sup>2</sup> The Sida-funded project consisted of the following four activities: 1) multi-stakeholder consultations and needs assessment; 2) training workshops for multi-stakeholder national team responsible for periodic reporting; 3) elaboration of the report with technical assistance from the Expert Facility; and 4) public presentation and debate of the report.

<sup>3</sup> The Committee examined periodic reports from the following Parties at its ninth and tenth sessions: Afghanistan, Andorra, Argentina, Australia (overdue from 2013), Austria, Belarus, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia (overdue from 2012), Germany, Honduras (overdue from 2014), India (overdue from 2012), Indonesia, Italy, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Madagascar, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Namibia, New Zealand, Oman, Republic of Korea (overdue from 2014), Senegal (overdue from 2012), Slovakia, Spain, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tajikistan (overdue from 2012), Uruguay, Viet Nam, and Zimbabwe.

6. Thirty (30) Parties (representing 79% of the periodic reports received) submitted statistical data using either the Sources and Statistics Annex, or incorporating some cultural statistics in their main periodic report. This represents a significant improvement compared to reports examined by the seventh and eighth sessions of the Committee, where only 38% of the Parties provided statistical data.

7. The table below shows the number and share of the periodic reports expected and received by electoral group of UNESCO.

*Number and share of periodic reports expected, received\* and examined by the Committee at its ninth and tenth sessions*

<b>Electoral group</b>	<b>Expected</b>	<b>Received</b>	<b>Submission rate</b>
Group I	21	10	47.6%
Group II	18	6	33.3%
Group III	16	7	43.8%
Group IV	9	8	88.9%
Group Va	30	6	20.0%
Group Vb	9	1	11.1%
Regional economic integration organization	1	0	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>36.5%</b>

*\* An additional 22 periodic reports were received by the Secretariat since the tenth session of the Committee<sup>4</sup> thus increasing the rate of received reports to 57.7% of the total amount expected.*

8. Eight (8) of the 12 partner countries of the Sida-funded project have submitted their respective periodic report, thus demonstrating the relevance and effectiveness of the capacity-building training that the Secretariat developed to support developing countries and countries in transition to fulfill their periodic reporting obligation. The remaining four (4) partner countries of the Sida-funded project will submit their periodic reports by 30 April 2017.

### **Summary of debates of the Committee**

9. The item on periodic reporting generated a lively debate not only amongst members of the Committee but also amongst observer Parties to the Convention and NGO representatives.

10. Committee members and observers unanimously acknowledged the quality of work involved in the periodic report preparation and commended the Parties who submitted their periodic reports, the analysis included in the 2015 Global Report, as well as the quality of the Secretariat's working documents.

11. The Parties jointly underscored the importance of the periodic reporting process for supporting the implementation of the Convention's objectives at the national level. The experience gained shows that it functions as a learning and awareness-raising tool and a feedback mechanism fostering information sharing about cultural policies and measures. It also improves the global understanding of the Convention, contributes to monitoring progress, identifying challenges and opportunities, and supports informed policy actions for the future.

<sup>4</sup> The following Parties submitted their periodic reports: Armenia, Bulgaria, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Cyprus, Ecuador, Estonia, Ethiopia, Greece, Kuwait, Niger, Norway, Palestine, Poland, Portugal, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Tunisia, and United Arab Emirates.

12. In particular, the Committee members and observers highlighted the significance of a participatory drafting process involving civil society, the scientific research community, and media professionals, as well as inter-ministerial cooperation. Several Parties noted that the periodic reporting process constituted an opportunity to bridge gaps and overcome the lack of dialogue between the government and civil society.

13. The Parties noted that the periodic reporting process has led to concrete policy impacts at the country level. For instance, several Parties have initiated legislative and policy processes that are aligned with the Convention and its goals. For example: *Indonesia* has initiated the process to create a new national law on culture using the framework of the 2005 Convention; *Ethiopia* is creating new policies for cinema and music and is developing a list of cultural industry-related equipment to include on a list of “duty free” items to support the creative industries.

14. Extensive positive feedback and appreciation were expressed to Sida and the Government of Sweden for their instrumental support to the capacity-building programme. The beneficiary countries underscored the effectiveness of the programme, pointing out the added-value provided by the international experts through the technical assistance process and the fruitful collaboration established between national multi-stakeholders teams, the Secretariat, and UNESCO Field Offices. The participatory reporting process has built capacities for government and civil society actors, fostered inter-ministerial cooperation as well as facilitated fruitful dialogue with relevant actors from the media and cultural organizations, artists, cultural professionals and civil society organizations. Parties acknowledged that the programme has inspired other initiatives, such as the organization of a sub-regional workshop for the English-speaking Caribbean islands. Technical assistance was also provided to Mozambique and Ecuador by the Field Offices on the basis of experiences gained and lessons learned within the Sida project; and a workshop was organized jointly with the Abuja Field Office benefitting Côte d’Ivoire, Guinea and Togo.

15. The Parties acknowledged the necessity for the capacity-building programme to be pursued and expanded. In this context, it has already generated several spin offs, such as the organization of specific training dedicated to journalists to raise their awareness about the Convention in Senegal and Burkina Faso, and the proposal to share lessons learned from this programme with other Culture Conventions. Data was collected from diverse stakeholders for the first time in several beneficiary countries, offering new insight and opportunities for informed policy making related to the Convention’s guiding principles.

16. In terms of challenges, members of the Committee and observers were concerned with the disparity between the number of periodic reports expected and the number of periodic reports submitted, thus undermining the level of information and data informing the second Global Report. It was therefore agreed that all the periodic reports submitted before 30 April 2017 would be taken into account, to the extent possible, in the second edition of the Global Report.

17. Some of the challenges raised by the Committee to be taken into account in future technical assistance programmes include:

- (i) the time and human resources required for the periodic reports’ preparation, including coordinating the timeframes of a large number of stakeholders involved;
- (ii) the high number of national and international requests made to central administrations;
- (iii) the organizational and communication difficulties experienced by governments less accustomed to working with civil society;
- (iv) the difficulty in developing interdisciplinary work between diverse government bodies;
- (v) reduced human resources in cultural departments;

- (vi) the need to support the development of capacities of civil society organizations on reporting;
- (vii) the lack of data and statistics due to the relative weakness of the cultural industries in some countries and data gathering difficulties in others.

18. Several Committee members expressed a strong interest in further exchanging among the Parties on good periodic reporting practices and experiences. In particular, the shared reflection and consultation of Parties in regional groups and beyond on their periodic report preparations was encouraged as a possible solution to overcome some of the challenges faced.

19. Finally, for information-sharing purposes, the Committee proposed to the Conference of Parties to make publicly available, on the Convention website, the periodic reports received before each session of the Committee and to revise the Operational Guidelines on Article 9 accordingly. Moreover, it was suggested that, in the revision process, for the sake of coherency, there should be better harmonization between the Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports including its statistical annex and the Convention's overall monitoring framework (Annex II).

### **Secretariat's analysis**

20. Coinciding with the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Convention, the publication of the first Global Report in December 2015 provided Parties and non-governmental stakeholders with an opportunity to critically review the achievements and guide the implementation of the Convention over the next decade.

21. The monitoring framework, based on 4 overarching goals, 10 monitoring areas and 33 core indicators (see Annex II) has been a salient feature of the 2015 Global Report. The overarching goals and key findings can be summarized as follows:

- (i) **“Support sustainable systems of governance for culture” (Goal 1)** implies setting up effective systems of governance for culture that meet people's needs, are transparent in decision making processes; participatory by engaging civil society in policy design and implementation; and informed through the regular collection of evidence that can support policy decisions. Findings from the 2015 Global Report show that new cultural policy strategies have been adopted aimed at strengthening the cultural value chain. Yet, it also reports a lack of evaluation and monitoring mechanisms, making it difficult to determine how transparency in decision-making will be achieved. It signals that the role of civil society as “cultural watchdog” remains underdeveloped and that platforms for dialogue between governments and civil society do not exist or are fragile. Lastly, it highlights the lack of reliable information and data resources necessary for informed policy making.
- (ii) **“Achieve a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and increase the mobility of artists and cultural professionals” (Goal 2)** entails reaching a balance in the flow of cultural goods and services, removing the barriers for creative professionals and artists to travel freely; and recognizing the specificity of cultural goods and services in new trade frameworks and agreements as tools to open up new opportunities. Yet, the 2015 Global Report indicates that on the global level, there is a long way to go before balance in the flow of cultural goods and services is achieved. Indeed, total export value of cultural goods reached 212.8 billion USD in 2013 and developing countries (excluding India and China) represent only 20% of this trade. The Report also finds that cultural professionals and artists from the global South experience significantly more travel restrictions than cultural professionals from the global North, thus limiting their access to new audiences and markets and potential opportunities for collaboration. Lastly, it shows that the Convention appears to have had a positive impact on the implementation of new trade frameworks and agreements over the past ten years, namely, Protocols for Cultural Cooperation annexed to trade agreements that recognize the specificity of cultural goods and services.

- (iii) **“Integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks” (Goal 3)** supposes to include culture in national development plans based on principles of equity in the distribution of cultural resources; to integrate culture as a strategic element in international development frameworks to support the emergence of dynamic creative sectors in developing countries; and to enhance technical and financial assistance to strengthen human and institutional capacities and support creativity in developing countries. Key findings of the Report show that culture is increasingly integrated into medium to long-term national development plans, aimed at achieving economic, social, or environmental outcomes. It also reports that international development assistance programmes specifically addressing the cultural and creative industries and sector-specific strategies have been designed. However, it also confirms that financial contributions to culture in the framework of international cooperation schemes have decreased.
- (iv) **“Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms” (Goal 4)** means that the diversity of cultural expressions can only be protected and promoted if human rights and fundamental freedoms are guaranteed. In particular, gender equality, as a cornerstone of human rights, is to be achieved for women creators and producers of cultural goods and services; and artistic freedom, as a pillar of the fundamental freedom of expression, is to be promoted and protected. However, the 2015 Global Report shows that the rights of artists to express themselves freely have been increasingly under attack worldwide. It also finds that restrictions to artistic freedom and access to artistic expressions generate major cultural, social and economic losses, deprive artists of their means of expression and livelihood, and create an unsafe environment for all those engaged in the arts and their audiences. Lastly, it shows that while women are strongly represented in the creative sector, they remain poorly represented in a number of cultural professions and in decision-making positions in many cultural organizations and industries.

22. The second edition of the Global Report will be published in December 2017 and launched during the eleventh session of the Committee. It will strike out in several new directions by implementing a number of the 33 core indicators and related means of verification introduced in the first edition. It will assess the impact of newly reported policies and measures and provide evidence towards how they contribute to implement several SDGs and targets, as well as address the difficulties encountered in their implementation. In addition, it will contain analytical reflections on recent and emerging trends and developments in the cultural field that will be brought to the attention of Parties.

### **Impact of the periodic reporting process and the 2015 Global Report**

23. The reporting and monitoring mechanisms of the Convention have demonstrated their potential as strategic tools to support participatory, transparent and informed policymaking. Indeed, they offer an opportunity to better understand the state of the creative sectors, establish benchmarks, identify priority areas for future action and share innovative policy practices nationally and internationally. These mechanisms are thus framing policy making on the diversity of cultural expressions as well as new visions and strategies, contributing to re-shape cultural policies around the world.

24. Several countries have adopted legislation or policy measures intended to implement the goals of the Convention according to the new framework, such as Burkina Faso and Senegal regarding the status of the artist. The same applies to the formulation or adaptation of policies and measures as a result of the periodic reporting process and the new Global Report's findings. The Convention's monitoring framework is for instance directly informing the on-going reflection surrounding the renewal of Québec's (Canada) cultural policy, whose draft is expected to be submitted to the National Assembly of Québec in June 2017 for a consultation phase. In Tanzania, the periodic reporting process helped to lay the foundations for a participative drafting of the National Arts Policy. Other countries such as Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, Ecuador, Georgia, Germany, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, South Africa, and Uruguay have also reported new policy actions. At the city level, the

UNESCO Creative City of Santos (Brazil) has elaborated a monitoring framework of creative economy indicators based on the Convention's framework, which will be regularly updated by the recently created Creative Economy Observatory.

25. The reporting cycle, in particular, is contributing to the establishment of inclusive policy dialogue platforms between governmental and civil society actors, involving cultural and media professionals, and new coordination mechanisms among various government ministries responsible for issues such as trade, employment, social affairs, information and communication technologies, development, or international cooperation.

26. The capacity-building programme has been scaled up through synergies with UNESCO's regular programme activities. Indeed, the Expert Facility and UNESCO's Field Offices are using the participatory policy monitoring methodology and tools as well as the contents and major findings of the Global Report to support Parties including: Albania, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Jamaica, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, and Togo.

27. Both the Global Report and the capacity-building programme have also offered a unique opportunity to raise awareness on key and emerging themes related to the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions in the digital age, namely, artistic freedom, media pluralism, and gender equality. Thanks to the attention brought forth by the launch of the Global Report in December 2015, these issues have been central to many public events, debates, round tables and conferences at the international and national levels. The national reporting processes have also promoted further information sharing and transparency for policy making and empowered civil society actors to have open dialogue with governments for the first time. Lastly, the Global Report has also played a catalyst role to include artistic freedom in UNESCO's draft Programme and Budget for the years 2018-2021 (39 C/5).

28. The Global Report is also being used as a key reference text by scholars and universities around the world to educate a new generation of cultural policy makers and researchers. For instance, the Global Report has inspired the contents and is used as training material in several university courses and programmes such as the first regional master program on Cultural Policy and Cultural Management in the Arab region in the Hassan II University of Casablanca (Morocco), the new BA programme in Cultural and Creative Industries set up at the Hang Seng Management College in Hong Kong (China), the Master in Administration of Cultural Organizations of the University of Buenos Aires (Argentina), the Master and Doctoral Studies in Cultural Policy and Management of the University of Arts of Belgrade (Serbia), the Masters of Cultural and Creative Industries of the Monash University (Australia) or the Cultural Policy and Leadership Course at the Witwatersrand University (South Africa), among others.

29. The monitoring framework included in the 2015 Global Report is also contributing to UNESCO's monitoring and evaluation activities. UNESCO's Internal Oversight Service (IOS) and several Member States have urged UNESCO's other culture Conventions to develop similar monitoring frameworks. Inspired by the 2005 Convention framework, the Social and Human Sciences Sector (SHS) and the Science Sector (SC) also consulted the 2005 Convention Secretariat during the conceptualization phase of their own monitoring framework to track the progress of social and science policies.

## **Way Forward**

30. The Convention entered into a new operational phase with the global roll-out of a periodic reporting exercise and the publication of an inaugural edition of a Global Report tracking the implementation of the 2005 Convention.

31. The low rate of periodic report submissions during the 2015-2016 period testifies to the need for continued capacity-building in the area of policy monitoring as well as in the implementation of indicators and collection of cultural statistics at the national level.



32. A number of Parties expressed the need to enhance the correlation between the periodic reporting framework with the Convention's overall monitoring framework. To this end, the Conference of Parties may decide to ask the Committee to review the Operational Guidelines on Article 9 on Information sharing and transparency, including the Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions and its Statistical Annex.

33. To sustain the momentum and respond to the expectations generated, the Secretariat shall continue its effort to seek resources to provide training on participatory policy monitoring to Parties that request it as well as to produce the Global Reports on a regular basis. In order to do so, the Secretariat needs to raise new extra-budgetary funding. For example, in order to guarantee the production of the third global report (for publication in 2019), 600 000 USD should be secured before the end of the current year. In addition, should long-term capacity development continue, an additional amount of 1.5 million USD will be required to undertake similar capacity development in 12 countries during the coming Biennium (2018-2019).

34. The Conference of Parties may wish to adopt the following resolution:

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTION 6.CP 9**

*The Conference of Parties,*

1. *Having examined Document DCE/17/6.CP/9 and its Annexes, as well as Information Document DCE/17/6.CP/INF.4;*
2. *Recalling its Resolution 5.CP 9a and the Decisions 9.IGC 10 and 10.IGC 9 of the Committee;*
3. *Takes note of the 2015 Global Report, "Re|Shaping cultural policies: A decade promoting the diversity of cultural expressions for development";*
4. *Decides that Parties that ratified the Convention in 2014 shall submit their first quadrennial periodic report to the Secretariat before 30 April 2018 and that those that ratified in 2015 shall submit their first quadrennial periodic report before 30 April 2019;*
5. *Further decides that Parties that ratified the Convention in 2005-2013 and have not yet submitted their periodic reports to the Secretariat shall submit their periodic reports before 30 April 2018;*
6. *Requests the Secretariat to invite the Parties concerned to compile their periodic reports no later than six months before the deadline set for their submission, as stipulated in paragraphs 4 and 5 above;*
7. *Requests the Committee to review the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, "Information Sharing and Transparency", and to submit the results of its review to its seventh session;*
8. *Decides to suspend the application of Paragraph 20 of the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, "Information Sharing and Transparency" and make publicly available on the Convention website the periodic reports received before each session of the Committee;*
9. *Further requests the Secretariat to submit to the eleventh session of the Committee in December 2017 its second biennial Global Report on the implementation of the Convention worldwide on the basis of the periodic reports and other sources;*

10. *Encourages the Parties to provide extrabudgetary resources for the capacity-building programme on the preparation of periodic reports, for the preparation and publication of future editions of the Global Report, as well as for the implementation of a global knowledge management system designed to implement Articles 9 and 19 of the Convention;*
11. *Invites the Committee to submit to it at its next ordinary session, the periodic reports together with its comments and the Secretariat's analysis in the form of a Global Report.*

## ANNEX I

## Parties whose reports are due in the 2017-2018 period

Party	Due in 2017	Due in 2018
Afghanistan	X	
Antigua and Barbuda	X	
Australia	X	
Azerbaijan		X
Bahamas		X
Belgium	X	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	X	
Colombia	X	
Comoros	X	
Czech Republic		X
Democratic Republic of the Congo		X
Dominican Republic	X	
El Salvador	X	
Equatorial Guinea		X
Grenada	X	
Guyana	X	
Haiti		X
Honduras		X
Iraq	X	
Lesotho		X
Malawi		X
Morocco	X	
Netherlands	X	
Nicaragua	X	
Qatar	X	
Republic of Korea		X
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	
Serbia	X	
Trinidad and Tobago		X
Ukraine		X
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	X	
<b><i>SUBTOTAL</i></b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12</b>
<b><i>GRAND TOTAL</i></b>	<b>31</b>	

**Parties whose reports were expected and not received during the 2015-2016 period**

Albania	Luxembourg
Angola	Mali
Bangladesh	Malta
Barbados	Mauritius
Benin	Montenegro
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Mozambique
Burkina Faso	Nigeria
Burundi	Panama
Central African Republic	Paraguay
Chad	Peru
China	Republic of Moldova
Congo	Romania
Côte d'Ivoire	Rwanda
Croatia	Saint Lucia
Djibouti	Seychelles
Egypt	Slovenia
Gabon	South Africa
Gambia	Sudan
Guatemala	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Guinea	
Hungary	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Iceland	
Ireland	United Republic of Tanzania
Jamaica	
Jordan	European Union
Lao People's Democratic Republic	

**ANNEX II**

**Monitoring framework**

<b>GUIDING PRINCIPLES</b>	Sovereign right of States to adopt and implement policies to promote the diversity of cultural expressions, based on informed, transparent and participatory processes and systems of governance is ensured				Equitable access, openness and balance in the flow of cultural goods and services as well as the free movement of artists and cultural professionals is facilitated			The complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of sustainable development are recognized		Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms of expression, information and communication is guaranteed as a pre-requisite for the creation and distribution of diverse cultural expressions	
<b>GOALS</b>	<b>SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE FOR CULTURE</b>				<b>ACHIEVE A BALANCED FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS</b>			<b>INTEGRATE CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS</b>		<b>PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS</b>	
<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	National policies and measures are implemented to promote creation, production, distribution and access with regard to diverse cultural goods and services and contribute to informed, transparent and participatory systems of governance for culture				Preferential treatment measures are implemented to facilitate a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and to promote the mobility of artists and cultural professionals around the world			Sustainable development policies and international assistance programmes integrate culture as a strategic dimension		International and national legislation related to human rights and fundamental freedoms is implemented and promotes both artistic freedom and the social and economic rights of artists	
<b>AREAS FOR MONITORING</b>	<i>Cultural policies</i>	<i>Public service media</i>	<i>Digital environment</i>	<i>Partnering with civil society</i>	<i>Mobility of artists and cultural professionals</i>	<i>Flow of cultural goods and services</i>	<i>Treaties and agreements</i>	<i>National sustainable development policies and plans</i>	<i>International sustainable development programmes</i>	<i>Gender equality</i>	<i>Artistic freedom</i>
<b>CORE INDICATORS</b>	National cultural policies support creation, production, distribution and access to diverse cultural goods and services	Legislative base supports media freedom and diversity	Legislative base supports universal access to the Internet	Legislative and financial base support civil society	Legislative base ensures freedom of movement	Legislative base supports flows of cultural goods and services	Parties promote the objectives and principles of the Convention in other forums	Culture is integrated into national sustainable development policies and plans	Culture is integrated into international sustainable development programmes	Legislative framework guarantees gender equality in cultural arena	Legislative base supports freedom of expression
	Multiple government agencies participate in policy making	Goals of public service media are legally defined and guaranteed	Policies and measures encourage digital creativity and promote civil society participation in the digital environment	Civil society participates in the design and implementation of policies	Policies and measures support mobility from the global South	Policies and measures support international flows of cultural goods	Convention explicitly referenced in international and regional treaties and agreements	Policies and measures support regional equity in the distribution of cultural resources	Technical assistance programmes strengthen human and institutional capacities in the cultural and creative industries in developing countries	Policies and measures support women as creators and producers of cultural goods and services	Policies and measures promote and protect artistic freedom
	Parties actively support informed policy making processes	Public service media policies and measures serve the needs of all groups in society	Policies and measures support dynamic and diverse digital cultural industry markets	Civil society is actively involved in the ratification and promotion of the Convention	Non-governmental initiatives facilitate mobility from the global South	Policies and measures support international flows of cultural services	Policies and measures implement international and regional treaties and agreements that refer to the Convention	Policies and measures support equity in access to cultural resources by vulnerable groups in the community	Financial assistance supports creativity in developing countries	Policies and measures promote the opportunity for women to access cultural activities, goods and services	Policies and measures promote the social and economic rights of artists