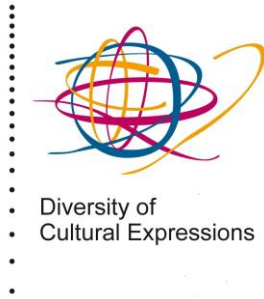




United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Diversity of
Cultural Expressions

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INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

Thirteenth session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters
11-14 February 2020

Item 6 of the provisional agenda: Quadrennial periodic reports: transmission of new reports and implementation of the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring.

In accordance with [Decision 12. IGC 7](#), this document reports on: (i) the quadrennial periodic reports submitted in 2019 by the Parties to the Convention (the full reports are available on the Convention's website, at the following address: <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/governance/periodic-reports>) and (ii) the implementation of the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring.

Decision required: paragraph 12

Background

1. Article 9 of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Convention”), entitled “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 seventh session in June 2019, the Conference of Parties approved the revision of the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, including the Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, which was harmonized with the Convention’s Monitoring Framework ([Resolution 7.CP.12](#)).
3. The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Committee”) and the Conference of Parties¹ acknowledged the need to expand the Secretariat’s capacity-building programme on the preparation of the periodic reports and participatory policy monitoring. They encouraged Parties to provide voluntary contributions for the capacity-building programme, the preparation of periodic reports and the improvement and updating of a global Knowledge Management System (KMS). The success of the capacity-building programme, implemented since 2014², led the Government of Sweden to provide an additional voluntary contribution in 2018³ to continue opening new spaces for dialogue between governments and civil society actors and to support participatory monitoring and evaluation processes for cultural policies in developing countries.
4. Pursuant to Resolution [7.CP.11](#) of the Conference of Parties and Decision [12.IGC.7](#) of the Committee, the latter is invited to examine the following at this session:
 - the periodic reports submitted in 2019 (available online at the following address: <http://en.unesco.org/creativity/governance/periodic-reports>; and on the Policy Monitoring Platform at the following address: <http://en.unesco.org/creativity/policy-monitoring-platform>);
 - the executive summaries of the quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention submitted by Parties in 2019 (see Annex).

Summary of actions taken by the Secretariat in 2019

5. The implementation of Resolutions [4.CP.10](#), [5.CP.9a](#), [6.CP.9](#) and [7.CP.11](#) and Decisions [7.IGC.5](#), [8.IGC.7a](#), [8.IGC.7b](#), [9.IGC.10](#), [10.IGC.9](#), [11.IGC.8](#) and [12.IGC.7](#), as well as the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, has led to the achievement of the following outcomes:
 - (i) Capacities of public authorities and civil society in the field of participatory policy monitoring and in the preparation of periodic reports strengthened at the national and regional levels;
 - (ii) Cultural policies informed by and promoted through the dissemination of new information on the impact of the Convention;

¹ Resolutions [4.CP.10](#) (paragraph 8), [5.CP.9a](#) (paragraph 9), [6.CP.9](#) (paragraph 10), [7.CP.11](#) (paragraph 11)

² In particular, the project “Enhancing fundamental freedoms through the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions” implemented in 12 countries during the 2014-2017 period and funded by the Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

³ The project “Re|Shaping cultural policies for the promotion of the fundamental freedoms and the diversity of cultural expressions” is being implemented in 16 countries during the 2018-2022 period with the support of the Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

- (iii) Links between the implementation of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development strengthened.

6. The Secretariat has implemented the following main activities to achieve the results above:

- (i) **Capacities of public authorities and civil society in the field of participatory policy monitoring and in the preparation of periodic reports strengthened at the national and regional levels**

The capacity-building programme for the preparation of periodic reports has been upscaled at the regional level. More than 115 representatives from 33 countries across 3 regions were brought together to share their experiences and examples of good practice in the framework of sub-regional trainings of trainers, held in Indonesia (Jakarta, from 30 July to 1 August 2019), South Africa (Pretoria, from 17 to 19 September 2019) and Ecuador (Quito, from 18 to 20 November 2019). Active participation and interaction among State representatives, UNESCO Field Offices and members of the Expert Facility was encouraged in order to ensure mutual learning, which was deemed to be the greatest added value of the sub-regional trainings. The trainings proved to be catalysts for strengthening cooperation mechanisms through the creation of a community of practice aimed at improving the governance of culture at the regional level and the understanding of the Convention, while encouraging ratification by States not Party to the Convention. The regional approach is complementary to the capacity-building activities implemented at the national level in 23 countries in 2019, as it creates inclusive spaces for dialogue on the implementation of the Convention and improves policy making and monitoring.

The following activities helped to achieve the results outlined above:

- implementation of three sub-regional trainings of trainers on participatory policy monitoring to foster peer-to-peer cooperation mechanisms, promote mutual learning and expand South-South cooperation among 9 Asian⁴, 16 Eastern and Southern African⁵ and 7 Latin American⁶ countries;
- implementation in 16 developing countries⁷ of the project entitled “Re| Shaping cultural policies for the promotion of fundamental freedoms and the diversity of cultural expressions” through consultation meetings, training workshops and on-demand technical assistance;
- technical assistance for the preparation of periodic reports in Chile, El Salvador, Gabon, Gambia, Nicaragua, and Timor-Leste, in coordination with the Convention’s Expert Facility and UNESCO Field Offices;
- implementation of targeted trainings on the role of public, private and community media in promoting the diversity of cultural expressions in Indonesia, Mongolia and Seychelles.

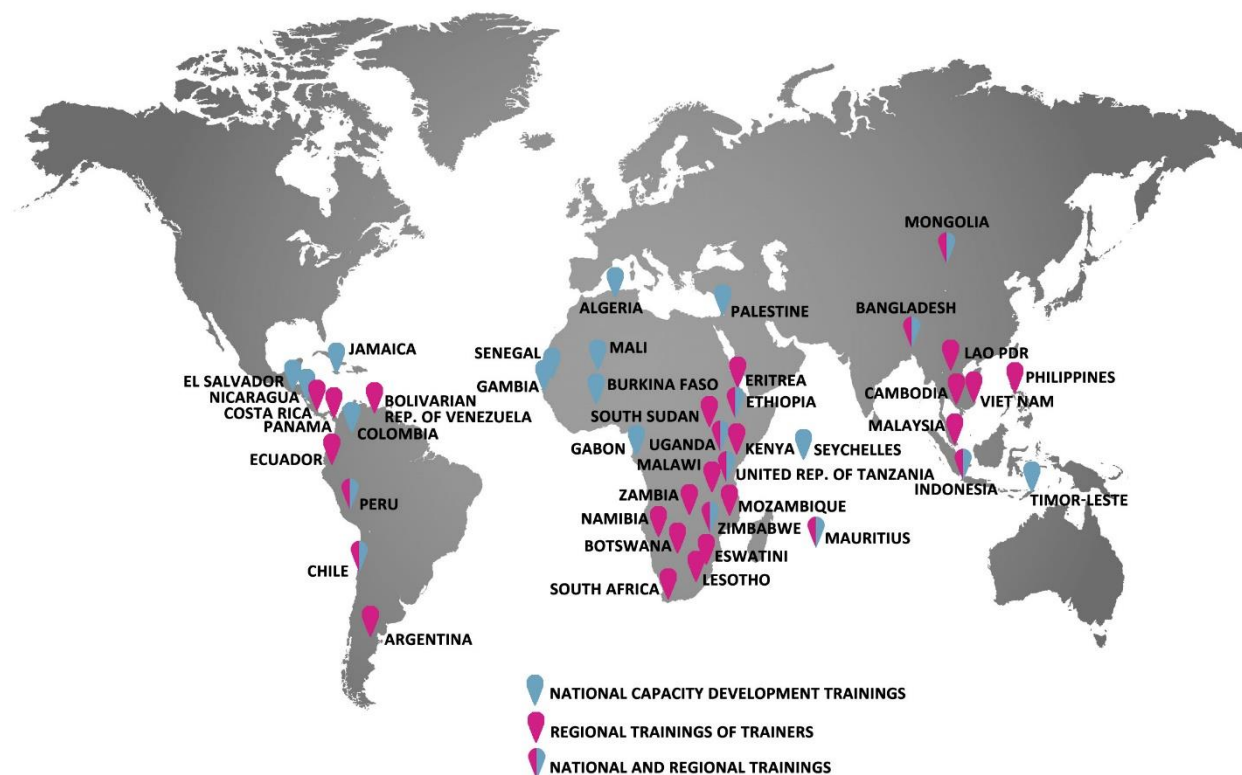
⁴ Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

⁵ Botswana, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

⁶ Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

⁷ The beneficiary countries of the project are: Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe. This project is part of the new cooperation agreement signed between UNESCO and Sweden on 10 July 2018.

Capacity-building for the participatory monitoring of cultural policies (2019)



(ii) **Cultural policies informed by and promoted through the dissemination of new information on the impact of the Convention**

The following activities have been undertaken in 2019 to raise awareness of the importance of periodic reporting in assessing the impact of national policies and measures implemented to support the creative sectors, to advance reflection on the Convention's emerging themes, to promote information sharing and to achieve more informed, transparent and participatory systems of governance for culture:

- **Reception, processing and online publication of reports submitted in 2019** on the Convention's website, in accordance with Resolution [7.CP.11](#).
- Further development of the **communication campaign for the second edition of the Global Report *Re/Shaping Cultural Policies*** and dissemination of its main messages and recommendations, notably through nine additional presentations and public debates⁸ organized between November 2018 and January 2020, resulting in a total of 28 presentations worldwide.

⁸ Sao Paulo, Brazil (6 November, 2018); Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic (10 November, 2018); San José, Costa Rica (26 November, 2018); Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in the framework of the Panafrican film and television festival (FESPACO) (28 February, 2019); Tunis, Tunisia, in partnership with ALECSO (26 March, 2019); Victoria, Seychelles (21 May, 2019); Buenos Aires, Argentina, in the framework of the XLV meeting of Ministers of Culture of Mercosur (27 June, 2019); Lima, Peru (14 May, 2019); Bamako, Mali (17 June, 2019).

- **Improvement and continuous updating of the Convention’s Knowledge Management System (KMS)**, notably through the Policy Monitoring Platform⁹ (hereinafter “the PMP”) which now provides access to more than 2,000 policies and measures drawn from the periodic reports of more than 100 countries. In order to improve the visibility of the platform, and in coordination with the Expert Facility, targeted e-blasts have been sent to Convention stakeholders, including research centers, civil society organizations and media and cultural professionals around the world. The visibility of the PMP was also strengthened through effective coordination with Field Offices, civil society organizations and United Nations agencies that have shared information about the platform on their social media and in their newsletters¹⁰.
- **Preparation of two thematic reports on gender equality and artistic freedom** putting the focus on key emerging issues in cultural governance. These reports will update findings from the 2018 Global Report, present new case studies and highlight geographical trends. Intended for policymakers and government officials, they will provide evidence on how the recommendations made in the 2018 Global Report have been operationalized and on how human rights and fundamental freedoms could be further promoted in the cultural and creative sectors.

(iii) **Links between the implementation of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development strengthened**

Throughout the 2018 Global Report and the Convention’s Monitoring Framework, a set of critical, quantified analyses have demonstrated how the implementation of the Convention contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building on these effective tools, the following activities have been undertaken to further highlight the linkages between the implementation of the Convention’s four goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as to support innovative monitoring processes, both at the national and global levels:

- **Organization of 12 Create|2030 Talks in 5 countries to foster international discussions** around the findings of the 2018 Global Report and discuss how investments in creativity have a direct impact on achieving the SDGs. The two interim reports on gender equality and artistic freedom will also contribute to providing evidence on how SDGs 5 and 16 are being implemented worldwide.
- **Development of a new form for periodic reporting aligned with the Convention’s Monitoring Framework and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** to facilitate the collection and analysis of information and data and to generate synergies between the various Convention monitoring tools, while enhancing the role of periodic reports as important sources of information both at the national and global levels. The new form hinges on the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and helps to clarify how and why the Convention is an operational instrument for the implementation of the SDGs.
- **Making the links between the implementation of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development more visible** in all of the Convention’s communication materials, including the **Convention’s Knowledge Management System (KMS)**. Links between the Convention’s goals and six SDGs have been emphasized on several webpages in a didactic way. Publications, Create|2030 Talks and innovative practices featured in the Policy Monitoring Platform are sorted by SDGs to highlight the role of culture in sustainable development. In order to support an integrated approach to the Culture Sector’s activities in advancing the 2030 Agenda, a Corner on Culture and Agenda 2030 has been set up for each statutory meeting, featuring, among others, the Convention’s publications.

⁹ <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/policy-monitoring-platform>

¹⁰ The platform received the support of diverse stakeholders such as the United Nations (@UNinBrussels), Blue Shield International (@BlueShield_Int), the International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (@FederationCulturalDiversity), Agenda 21 Culture, the International Federation of Arts Councils and Culture Agencies and the African Cultural Policy Network.

Overview of the periodic reports received by the Secretariat

7. A total of four periodic reports were received by the Secretariat between 18 September 2018 and 31 December 2019, of which one was due in 2016¹¹, two in 2018¹², and one in 2019¹³. This low submission rate is largely due to the launch of the new reporting form, following the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines on Article 9 by the Conference of Parties in June 2019. Thus, several countries, including Algeria, Palestine and the United Republic of Tanzania, are currently actively engaged in the preparation of their periodic reports using the new reporting form, and plan to submit them before 30 April 2020.

Number of periodic reports expected in 2019

Region	Number of reports expected	Parties that submitted their reports	Parties that did not submit their reports
Groups I and II	0	-	-
Group III	3	-	Belize, Dominica (1 st report) Costa Rica (2 nd report)
Group IV	1	-	Samoa (1 st report)
Group V(a)	3	Gambia (2 nd report)	Uganda (1 st report) United Republic of Tanzania (2 nd report)
Group V(b)	3	-	Algeria, Mauritania (1 st report) Palestine (2 nd report)
Total	10	1	9

Ways forward

8. Since 2013, in accordance with Resolution [4.CP 10](#) and Decision [7.IGC 5](#), the **capacity-building** programme on policy monitoring provides technical assistance for the elaboration of periodic reports and the formulation of informed and effective cultural policies, through a participatory methodology. Positive feedback from the capacity-building programme, specifically on the quality of reports and submission rates by developing countries, attests to the necessity of maintaining and upscaling the programme. Moreover, the sub-regional trainings initiated in 2019 have enabled the emergence of complementary training models, which foster mutual learning and peer-to-peer sharing at the regional level. In order to build on these new opportunities for dialogue and cooperation, the Secretariat, together with Field Offices and the Expert Facility, could reinforce the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring at the sub-regional level, with a focus on Latin America, the Arab States and French-speaking Africa, if voluntary contributions are identified.
9. The **third Global Report**, set to be published in June 2021, will continue to monitor the implementation of the Convention over time. This third edition will be undertaken by the Secretariat thanks to Sweden's support. Additional voluntary contributions are required to ensure the regular publication of the Global Report series, which has contributed demonstrably

¹¹ China

¹² Australia, Ukraine

¹³ Gambia

to the improvement of transparency and information sharing on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions around the world.

10. The **ongoing development of the Convention's Knowledge Management System (KMS)** will help to improve the preparation and submission of periodic reports and ensure optimal processing and use of the information and data provided by Parties. The KMS will continue to enhance the transferability of data, in order to simultaneously inform the Policy Monitoring Platform and Global Reports.
11. Pursuant to Resolutions [4.CP 10](#), [5.CP 9a](#), [6.CP 9](#) and [7.CP 11](#), **the following 104 Parties are expected to submit their first, second or third periodic report by 30 April 2020**. The Secretariat sent them a circular letter to that effect on 25 October 2019. Attaining a high submission rate will be decisive in ensuring that the third Global Report offers a comprehensive overview of the progress made in the implementation of the Convention in all regions. It will also serve to accurately identify emerging policy trends and challenges to be addressed by the governing bodies of the Convention and the international community.

Number of periodic reports expected in 2020

Region	Number of reports expected	Parties whose first, second or third report is due
Groups I and II	39	Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, North Macedonia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (3 rd report)
Group III	16	Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Uruguay (3 rd report)
Group IV	10	Timor-Leste (1 st report) Indonesia (2 nd report) Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, New Zealand, Viet Nam (3 rd report)
Group V(a)	30	Ghana, South Sudan (1 st report) Angola, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Eswatini (2 nd report) Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo, Zimbabwe (3 rd report)
Group V(b)	8	United Arab Emirates (2 nd report) Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia (3 rd report)

Regional economic integration organization	1	European Union (3 rd report)
Total	104	

12. The Committee may wish to adopt the following decision:

DRAFT DECISION 13.IGC 6

The Committee,

1. *Having examined Document DCE/20/13.IGC/6 and its Annex;*
2. *Recalling Resolutions [4.CP 10](#), [5.CP 9a](#), [6.CP 9](#) and [7.CP 11](#) of the Conference of Parties and its Decisions [8.IGC 7a](#), [8.IGC 7b](#), [9.IGC 10](#), [10.IGC 9](#), [11.IGC 8](#) and [12.IGC 7](#);*
3. *Takes note of the executive summaries of the quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention submitted by Parties in 2019, as presented in Annex to this document;*
4. *Requests the Secretariat to forward to the Conference of Parties, at its eight session, the periodic reports examined by the Committee at its thirteenth session, together with its comments;*
5. *Invites the Parties whose periodic reports are due in 2020 to submit them to the Secretariat in a timely manner, in both working languages of the Committee, if possible, as well as in other languages, and encourages Parties that have not yet submitted their reports to do so at their earliest convenience;*
6. *Encourages Parties to engage in multi-stakeholder consultations in the preparation of their reports, involving various ministries, regional and local governments and, in particular, civil society organizations;*
7. *Further encourages Parties to provide voluntary contributions to expand the capacity-building programme on the preparation of periodic reports and participatory policy monitoring, for the ongoing development of the Knowledge Management System, and to support the fourth edition of the Global Report to be published in 2025.*

ANNEX

Executive summaries of the quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention submitted by Parties in 2019¹⁴

AUSTRALIA

Australia is committed to protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Australia's governments (federal, state and territory, and local) provide support for artists, and arts and cultural organisations, to promote the creation of, and provide access to, new work and cultural heritage reflecting the diversity of culture in Australia and the strength of our international relationships.

The Australian Government's policies and programs support Australia's creative sector and stimulate participation in Australia's cultural life; foster employment, innovation and growth across the creative industries; ensure the long term sustainability of the arts, cultural heritage and the creative industries, including by enhancing skills and resources in the sector; and value the economic and moral rights and freedoms of artists.

This Report provides an overview of how Australia implements the 2005 Convention with selected examples of policies and programs implemented domestically and internationally.

Australia's main achievements in implementing and participating in the 2005 Convention include:

- Protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions through Australian Government annual funding of around A\$1.3 billion for public and community broadcasting and over A\$700 million to arts and culture. In 2016-17, cultural expenditure across all levels of Australian governments was A\$6.12 billion.
- Protecting and preserving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander arts and culture, including the diversity of languages, and developing policies and programs that support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples to maintain and develop their cultural expressions.
- Developing policies and programs to promote innovation and address challenges in the digital environment, including ongoing reforms to Australia's copyright system, to ensure it is streamlined, fit-for-purpose and effectively balances the rights and interests of all stakeholders.
- Developing and maintaining cultural policies and programs that reflect the guiding principles of the Convention and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Contributing to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity under Article 18 of the Convention.
- Participating in the governance of the Convention through membership of the Convention's Intergovernmental Committee (IGC) from 2013 to 2017, working together with other Parties to the Convention to develop the operational guidelines for the implementation of the Convention in the digital environment.

Opportunities for government at the federal, state and territory, and local levels to continue to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions include:

- Continuing support for measures that protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions including in the digital environment.
- Continuing review of copyright to ensure laws operate effectively in the digital era.
- Harnessing technological change for the benefit of the creative sector and to enhance the sector's economic contribution.
- Continuing to strengthen bilateral, regional and multilateral ties with other nations through cultural agreements and/or memoranda of understanding.
- Continuing to encourage private sector support for, and civil society contribution to, diverse arts and culture.
- Fostering opportunities for all people to access and participate in diverse arts and cultural experiences.
- Enhancing public awareness of the Convention.

¹⁴ The ideas and opinions expressed in the periodic reports are those of the submitting governments, Parties to the 2005 Convention. They are not necessarily those of UNESCO and do not commit the Organization.

CHINA

From 2012 to 2016, the Chinese government adopted a series of policies and measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions at international and national levels. In China, the policies involving the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions come in two categories. Policies in the broad sense refer to all those made for the development of Chinese culture. While policies in the restricted sense are market-centered with focus on the use of various public resources to accelerate the development of the unfledged domestic cultural industry. Therefore, these policies and measures are bound to cover along the entire value chain.

In the past four years, China's cultural industry has seen a rapid development with an added value exceeding 3 trillion RMB. Periodic achievements have been made in the development of public cultural service system, in particular the public culture-related facilities in rural areas. Chinese culture has reached more countries and regions all over the world. Driven by the Belt and Road Initiative, China has established closer cultural exchanges with other countries. The increasingly powerful mainstream media of the country is making efforts to extend their business to new media formats.

However, China's cultural development is still challenged in many aspects. The efforts in transmitting and enhancing traditional Chinese culture are less than efficient. Cultural contents are short of vitality for innovation. Cultural consumption is less than active and the scale of international cultural trade is still small. The imbalance of domestic economic development and distribution has in fact affected the cultural development of some areas inhabited by ethnic groups.

Nevertheless, opportunities often come with challenges. The Chinese government has mapped out a specific plan for its cultural development for the next five years. In the years to come, China will make greater efforts in elevating the ethos of Chinese people, enrich the cultural products and relevant services, and further open up in the field of culture. It is estimated that, by 2020, the cultural industry will become a pillar industry for the national economy with a balanced cultural development for the eastern, central and western regions, and further diversified cultural expressions.

GAMBIA

Gambia ratified the 2005 convention in 2011. The first QPR was due in 2015 but was not submitted due to unfavourable political climate. The new administration of The Gambia has prioritized arts and creative industries and empowered relevant agencies like the National Centre for Arts and Culture (NCAC) to deliver their mandate including on the 2005 Convention.

This report focuses mainly on achievements in the last four years. The main implementing government agency for the 2005 Convention is the National Centre for Arts and Culture (NCAC). The main objectives of the NCAC in the last four years are as follows:

Strengthening governance of culture through some of the following:

- Drafting an updated cultural policy (based on 2005 Convention principles) through a participatory approach that has included civil society and private sector through chambers of commerce for example.
- Developing mechanisms to support governance of civil society through associations including providing financial support and guidelines for ensuring constitutional mandates
- Strengthening and more adequate resourcing of copyright office to administer copyright issues

Capacity building:

- Developing multiple capacity building partnerships including with UNESCO, WIPO, ECOWAS, AU, ARIPO, and others to build capacity of artists, cultural professionals and CSOs. These programmes have focused on creative / cultural entrepreneurship, copyright and Intellectual Property and artistic skills like creative writing, filmmaking, photography etc.
- Support to sector associations to undertake and deliver capacity building programmes for their members

Networking and Artist Mobility:

- Creating platforms for exchange and showcasing among the local arts and culture sector in national and regional festivals and exhibitions.
- Funding opportunities for international networking for artists through support for mobility including the participation of writers' association in African writers' conferences in Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal etc., Support for filmmakers to attend international festivals including in Ivory Coast, USA, UK, Burkina Faso and Nigeria.

The elaboration of the QPR has created an opportunity for NCAC to engage with other public departments like the Public Utilities and Regulatory Authority (PURA), Gambia Bureau of Statistics (GBOS), Ministries of Trade, Youth and Sports, Justice, Lands and Regional Integration, Finance and Economic Affairs, Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Gambians Abroad. The relationships built in this process will be taken forward in the next four years to focus on the following priorities:

- Improved data management and collection of cultural statistics through partnership with GBOS, PURA
- Improving infrastructure for cultural activities including the construction of a multi-purpose cultural centre and development of public spaces for capacity building, showcasing and networking
- Strengthen operationalisation of the copyright regime including through licencing of a collective management organisation
- Developing sustainable mechanisms for funding of culture including increased budgetary allocation and exploring a Private Copy Levy (see details at https://www.wipo.int/edocs/pubdocs/en/wipo_pub_1037_2016.pdf)
- Significant investment in technology to boost the strength of the industry value chains. The NCAC will also work closely with CSOs in the next four years to raise the profile of the cultural and creative sector, build CSO knowledge and engagement with the 2005 Convention and strengthen their contribution to the implementation of the Convention. Other measures around the other goals including mobility, human rights and freedoms will also be developed in collaboration with partners and CSOs.

UKRAINE

This report gives the overview of the implementation of 2005 Convention by the Ukrainian State on the international, national and regional level in years 2014-2017. The landmark events of the late 2013-early 2014 – the Revolution of Dignity – have caused the re-institutionalization of the Ukrainian society, influenced greatly the speed-up of the democratic changes, strengthening of the civil society and national identity. The cultural policy paradigm has shifted, bringing new solutions and approaches.

Despite of the severe political, economic and social difficulties caused by the military aggression against Ukraine and the illegal occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the Russian Federation, the cultural sphere is developing and flourishing. Ukraine tends to overcome the economic crisis, while cultural sector is being transformed to meet the modern demands, to secure the diversity of the cultural expressions and to create the integrated cultural space in the country.

In late 2014, Ukraine ratified the Ukraine-European Union Association Agreement which entered into force on September 1, 2017. The Agreement includes the separate chapter 24 “Culture” with 4 articles, which give the list of obligations of the sides in the field of culture, including, inter alia, the proper implementation of the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions of 2005.

In 2016, Ukraine joined the European Union “Creative Europe” programme for support to the culture and audiovisual sectors. The Ukrainian cultural, audiovisual and creative sector got the opportunity to operate across Europe, to reach new audiences and to develop the skills needed in the digital age, also contributing to safeguarding cultural and linguistic diversity.

In 2017, the Ukrainian Cultural Foundation (UCF) was set up with the aim to provide the equal access to funding for the governmental and non-governmental institutions, to overcome the gap between them and to free the Ministry of Culture from the extrinsic function of spreading the money between the cultural actors. The UCF is aimed at facilitating the creation of modern Ukrainian competitive cultural and artistic projects. Expert selection, funding and monitoring of the cultural projects, supports by the UCF are the key tasks of the Foundation.

In 2017, the Cultural Leadership Academy – the educational programme aimed at cultural managers training and continuing education was introduced.

In 2017, the Concept “Decentralization: sector Culture” was also presented setting up the strict indicators of the decentralization reform in Ukraine in the cultural sector. This enabled to develop a roadmap for the further decentralization in the cultural sphere and to involve the regions, cities and towns as well as the communities into the process.

The outstanding feature of Ukraine is the deep respect for the ethnic, confessional and cultural peculiarities of its citizens. The State of Ukraine keeps the tradition of peaceful coexistence of all the nations’ representatives, constantly taking care of their rights protection.