**CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE
CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE
DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS**

**Seventh session
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II
4-7 June 2019**

Item 11 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 paragraph 11 of the Resolution 6.CP 9 of the Conference of Parties, this document reports on: (i) the debates of the Committee following its examination of the Parties' quadrennial period reports during its eleventh and twelfth sessions; (ii) the second edition of the Global Report published in December 2018, titled "Re│Shaping Cultural Policies: Advancing creativity for development;" (iii) the Policy Monitoring Platform, available at: https://en.unesco.org/creativity/policy-monitoring-platform. The executive summaries of Parties' reports are presented in document DCE/19/7.CP/INF.7. The full reports are available on the Convention's website at the following address: https://en.unesco.org/creativity/governance/periodic-reports

Decision required: paragraph 24

Context

1. Article 9 of the 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 "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 eleventh session (December 2017), the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter "the Committee") examined thirty-six (36) quadrennial periodic reports (hereinafter "the periodic reports") and launched the second Global Report entitled "Re│Shaping Cultural Policies: Advancing creativity for development" (hereinafter "the 2018 Global Report"). At its twelfth session (December 2018), the Committee considered thirteen (13) periodic reports and took note of the integration of policies and measures from the 102 periodic reports submitted by Parties between 2012 and 2018 into the Policy Monitoring Platform. Thanks were expressed to Sweden for its crucial support to the capacity-building programme for policy monitoring and the drafting of the global reports.

3. At this session, the Conference of Parties is invited to examine:

   (i) the periodic reports submitted in 2017 and 2018 and their executive summaries presented in Document DCE/19/7.CP/INF.7;

   (ii) a list of Parties whose periodic reports are expected for the period 2019-2020 (see Annex I) and a list of Parties whose periodic reports were expected for the period 2017-2018 but have not been submitted (see Annex II);

   (iii) the 2018 Global Report;

   (iv) the monitoring framework to track the implementation of the Convention (see Annex III);

   (v) a summary of the discussions of the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Committee on the periodic reports and the main findings of the second edition of the Global Report.

Summary of actions taken by the Secretariat

4. Regarding the implementation of Resolution 6.CP 9 of the Conference of the Parties and of the decisions of the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Committee, the following **outcomes** have been achieved:

   (i) the capacities of public authorities and civil society were strengthened in over 20 countries for the preparation of periodic reports in a participatory manner:

   More than 900 stakeholders, including more than 200 civil society organisations, were involved in the capacity-building programme for the participatory preparation of periodic reports to support sustainable systems of governance for culture. This has resulted in the implementation, with UNESCO field offices and international experts, of: (i) capacity-building and monitoring activities in 12 developing countries,[1] (ii) preparatory activities in 10 developing countries[2] and (iii) technical assistance

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[1] The following 12 countries took part in capacity-building activities under the project "Enhancing Fundamental Freedoms through the Diversity of Cultural Expressions," funded by Sweden and completed in June 2018: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Zimbabwe. Additional follow-up activities were also initiated in the following countries, beneficiaries of the project "Enhancing Fundamental Freedoms through the Diversity of Cultural Expressions," from July 2018: Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Senegal, and Zimbabwe.

[2] Preparatory activities are under way in the following 10 countries as part of the project "Re│Shaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions," financed by

provided to 14 developing countries[3] between 2017 and 2018. Training tools were also developed and implemented in three pilot countries [4] and new video communication materials on participatory policy development were produced.[5]

Capacity-building for participatory monitoring of cultural policies (2017-2018)

- 🟠 Project "Enhancing Fundamental Freedoms through the Diversity of Cultural Expressions"
- 🟢 Project "RelShaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions"
- ⚫ Technical assistance

(ii) cultural policies were informed through the development and dissemination of new information on the impact of the Convention at the global level:

Monitoring the impact of the Convention at the global level and disseminating key information to stakeholders to inform future cultural policies has been made possible through:

(i) the publication and launch of the second edition of the Global Report "Re │ Shaping Cultural Policies" on the occasion of the eleventh session of the Committee. The 2018 Global Report assesses the impact of policies and measures to support creative sectors, as well as the difficulties encountered in their implementation;

(ii) the organization of 24 presentations and public debates in 23 countries,[6] aimed at raising awareness of the importance of periodic reports and advancing reflection on key themes of the Convention;

Sweden and begun in July 2018: Algeria, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Uganda, Palestine, Peru, United Republic of Tanzania.

[3] The following 14 countries received technical assistance between 2017 and 2018: Benin, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Gabon, Guinea, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tajikistan, and Togo.

[4] Colombia, Indonesia, Zimbabwe.

[5] Videos on participatory policy development in Burkina Faso (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ggVGq1xZFc8) and in Colombia (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aLvjStKhCpY).

[6] Berlin, Germany (9 February 2018), Dakar, Senegal (21 March 2018), Paris, France (16 April 2018), Nicosia, Cyprus (25 April 2018), Accra, Ghana (2 May 2018), Bangkok, Thailand (3 May 2018), Jakarta, Indonesia (8-9 May 2018), Ulan Bator, Mongolia (11 May 2018), Stockholm, Sweden (21 May 2018), Harare, Zimbabwe (21 May 2018), Belgrade, Serbia (22 May 2018), Hanoi, Viet Nam (23 May 2018), Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (8 June 2018), Bogota, Colombia (14 June, 2018), Seoul, Republic of Korea (14 June, 2018), San Salvador, El Salvador (25-26 July, 2018), Ottawa and Quebec City, Canada (26-28 September, 2018), Vienna, Austria (28 September, 2018), 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 (28 February, 2019), Tunis, Tunisia (26 March, 2019).

Launches and debates on the 2018 Global Report

(iii)   the launch of a communication campaign around the 2018 Global Report involving the development of various communication tools and materials, and effective coordination with all stakeholders. In the six months following its publication, the 2018 Global Report was viewed 37% more times than the previous Report in the same period. It is now available in 5 languages[7] and its executive summary has been translated into 13 languages;[8]

(iv)   the establishment of new partnerships with academics and researchers who use the Global Report and its Monitoring Framework as reference texts in different academic programmes.

(iii) policies and measures implemented by Parties to achieve the objectives of the Convention were promoted and disseminated:

The promotion and dissemination of policies and measures to achieve the goals of the Convention were notably carried out through:

(i)   the reception, processing and online publication of reports submitted in 2017 and 2018 on the Convention's website, in accordance with Resolution 6.CP 9;

(ii)   the improvement and continuous updating of the Convention's Knowledge Management System (KMS), with the support of, *inter alia*, Sweden and Italy. The Policy Monitoring Platform,[9] launched in December 2017, showcases a critical amount of information on more than 2000 policies and measures reported by more than 100 Parties to implement the Convention and support creative sectors. All periodic reports submitted between 2012 and 2018 have thus been analysed and geographical and thematic filters linked to the Convention's Monitoring Framework allow for interactive research.

(iv) synergies between the national and international monitoring processes of the Convention were enhanced:

Synergies between the Convention's national and international monitoring processes were strengthened through the simplification of the Convention's Monitoring Framework, aimed at better meeting stakeholders' expectations and strengthening the capacity of UNESCO and Parties to assess the impact of the Convention. The Monitoring Framework is presented in Annex I and details of the changes made are presented in Information Document DCE/19/7.CP/INF.8. The main indicators, objectives, expected results and monitoring areas remain unchanged. Links between

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[7] English, French, Korean, Portuguese, and Spanish.

[8] Arabic, Chinese, English, French, German, Indonesian, Khmer, Korean, Mongolian, Portuguese, Russian, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

[9] https://en.unesco.org/creativity/policy-monitoring-platform.

the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development have been highlighted, while the indicators and means of verification were reformulated to make them more precise and relevant.

(v) **the links between the implementation of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were strengthened:**

The links between the implementation of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development were highlighted in the 2018 Global Report, the Convention's Monitoring Framework, and the Policy Monitoring Platform. The information collected shows that Parties are striving to achieve the following 6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the implementation of the Convention:

The conclusions of each chapter of the 2018 Global Report review the progress made in the implementation of the Convention and put them in perspective with the Convention's indicators and related SDGs. In the same vein, a table presenting the links between the Convention's objectives, its main indicators and means of verification, and 6 sustainable development targets sheds light on the joint influence of the Convention and the Agenda for Sustainable Development in policy development. Evidence-based recommendations help to strengthen these interconnections and guide future actions.

The Monitoring Framework sheds light on the links between the objectives of the Convention and the 6 SDGs mentioned above. It also links the indicators and means of verification of the Convention with 16 sustainable development targets, in order to encourage and facilitate joint monitoring of the Convention and the Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Finally, the 24 innovative practices[10] identified on the Policy Monitoring Platform, as well as the practical cases listed in the brochure "Culture for the 2030 Agenda" (UNESCO, 2018),[11] illustrate through concrete examples how policies and measures implemented by Parties to promote the diversity of cultural expressions contribute to achieving these SDGs.

(vi) **follow-up of external evaluations on the impact of the Convention's monitoring tools:**

Despite their recent publication in 2015, the quality, relevance, and effectiveness of the Convention's monitoring tools, including the global reports and the Monitoring Framework, have already been recognized by a series of external evaluations, including:
- the "Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) 2017-18 of UNESCO,"[12] published in March 2019, which assesses the Organization's organizational effectiveness and results;
- the external evaluation of the project "Enhancing Fundamental Freedoms through the Diversity of Cultural Expressions" (2015-2018), submitted in September 2018;
- the report of the Open-ended Working Group on Governance,[13] published in September 2017.

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[10] The 24 innovative practices can be accessed here: https://en.unesco.org/creativity/policy-monitoring platform
[11] http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0026/002651/265175f.pdf
[12] http://www.mopanonline.org/assessments/unesco201718/MOPAN%20assessment%20of%20UNESCO.pdf
[13] https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000259081

These evaluations notably welcome the added value of these tools to facilitate data collection and exchange, both nationally and internationally, to promote emerging areas such as gender equality or artistic freedom, and to build capacity for informed policy monitoring for sustainable governance of culture. The combination of the production of new monitoring and evaluation tools for the Convention with the implementation of operational interventions, such as the capacity-building programme for policy monitoring or the technical assistance programme for policy development, is also highlighted and recognized as a good practice promoting structural changes and their sustainability.

Overview of the periodic reports received by the Secretariat and examined by the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Committee

5. In total, 49 periodic reports were received by the Secretariat and examined by the eleventh and twelfth sessions of the Committee, of which 11 were expected for 2017-2018, 36 for 2016, 1 for 2015, and 1 for 2012. Of these 49 reports, 38 were in English and 11 in French.

6. The table below indicates the number of periodic reports expected and received according to UNESCO's electoral groups.

Number and proportion of periodic reports due, received, and considered by the Committee at its eleventh and twelfth sessions

Electoral Group	Expected	Received
Group I	2	1
Group II	5	4
Group III	13	3
Group IV	3	1
Group V(a)	5	0
Group V(b)	3	2
Total	**31**	**11**

7. All twelve (12) partner countries of the project "Enhancing Fundamental Freedoms through the Diversity of Cultural Expressions," funded by Sweden, submitted their periodic reports between 2016 and 2017, which demonstrates the relevance and effectiveness of the capacity-building programme developed by the Secretariat. These reports have contributed to the identification of cultural policy trends: 28 of the policies and measures reported concern media diversity (11), gender equality (11) and artistic freedom (6).

Secretariat's analysis

8. The 2018 Global Report, "Re|Shaping Cultural Policies: Advancing creativity for development" is the second report in a series launched in 2015 with the support of the Government of Sweden.

9. Based on information reported by Parties in 62 periodic reports submitted since 2015 and other governmental and non-governmental sources, it provides a roadmap for the future and calls on governments and civil society actors to collaborate to achieve four objectives:

Support sustainable systems of governance for culture to implement policies and measures based on informed, transparent, and participatory processes;

Achieve a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and increase the mobility of artists and cultural professionals thanks to preferential treatment measures for countries from the South;

Integrate culture in sustainable development frameworks, including international development assistance programmes and national sustainable development plans;

Promote human rights and fundamental freedoms as a pre-requisite for the creation and distribution of diverse cultural expressions, while supporting gender equality and artistic freedom.

10. This second edition demonstrates how the Convention is helping to rethink cultural policies around the world, with recommendations to decision-makers to address the challenges facing cultural and creative sectors. It also serves to show how this process contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda.

11. The Global Reports have shown that they can provide useful insights and inspiration for policy-makers and researchers. To date, at least six Master's programmes around the world have included these reports in their curriculum. The 2018 Global Report also inspired the development and/or revision of national cultural policies and strategies in at least five countries.[14]

12. The third edition of the Global Report will be published and launched at the eighth session of the Conference of Parties in June 2021.

Summary of debates of the Committee

13. The item on periodic reports gave rise to a number of comments and suggestions from Committee members and observers, which are summarized below.

14. The quality of the work done by Parties in the preparation of their periodic reports was unanimously acknowledged. Many positive comments and congratulations were also expressed to the Secretariat on the added value of the analysis presented in the 2018 Global Report and working documents. The usefulness of the Policy Monitoring Platform as an information-sharing tool was also highlighted.

15. Parties jointly underscored the importance of the participatory process of periodic reporting to support the implementation of the Convention's objectives at the national level and to assess its impact. Experience shows that it is perceived both as a capacity-building tool for policy monitoring, a space for dialogue with civil society at the national level, and as a platform for good practices at the international level. In this context, Parties strongly recommended to continue and expand the capacity-building programme for participatory periodic reporting.

16. The concrete effects of this process on cultural governance were also noted. Several Parties, for example, have developed laws, policies, and programmes aligned with the objectives of the Convention. This is the case in Côte d'Ivoire, which has adopted a new cultural policy and a decree on the status of artists and artistic mobility. Mali has also embarked on this path, by adopting a law on the status of the artist and establishing a fund to support the film industry. Kenya has established a new funding mechanism for the arts and sports and has taken steps to encourage the participation of civil society in policy development. Indonesia has adopted a new national law on culture based on the framework of the Convention. Brazil supports the internationalization of its visual artists and the export of cultural services through the development of guides and manuals. Finally, Burkina Faso has developed a national culture strategy aimed at making culture a pillar of growth and development, based on the recommendations made in its second periodic report.

17. Among the challenges identified by the Committee concerning the preparation of periodic reports were the difficulty of producing and collecting cultural data and statistics, as well as a number of technical difficulties inherent to the structure of the periodic reporting form.

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[14] Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mauritius, South Africa, Zimbabwe.

18. Parties therefore welcomed proposals to simplify the Convention's Monitoring Framework, aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and to develop a new framework for the preparation and submission of periodic reports, structured around the Monitoring Framework. The implementation of recommendation 60 of the Open-Ended Working Group on Governance, Procedures and Working Methods of UNESCO's Governing Bodies was also welcomed, encouraging the drafting of periodic reports in a language consistent with the United Nations Charter and the Convention.

19. Finally, Parties recalled their commitment to the dissemination of the 2018 Global Report. Several new translations, launches, and public debates were announced to contribute to the multilingual communication campaign launched by the Secretariat to raise the Convention's visibility around the world. The establishment of new partnerships with academics and researchers was also welcomed.

Way forward

20. The positive results of the capacity-building programme indicate the need to expand it, particularly in developing countries. In addition, these results demonstrate that it would be useful to extend the use of the methodology and tools developed in this framework to all Parties in order to promote a better understanding and a more relevant and participatory monitoring of the Convention.

21. The Secretariat will continue to seek the necessary resources to strengthen the capacities of Parties that request assistance, to develop training tools for participatory policy monitoring, and to implement a new and increasingly relevant system for the preparation and submission of periodic reports.

22. Parties are invited to continue to disseminate the 2018 Global Report, through*, inter alia*, further translations of the report and executive summary, and the organization of public debates. Additional extrabudgetary resources are needed to ensure the regular publication of these global reports monitoring the implementation of the Convention, including for the fourth edition of the Global Report in 2025.

23. Finally, in order to strengthen transparency and ensure the sustainability of the production of information on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions throughout the world, the Conference of Parties could encourage the continued development of the Convention's Knowledge Management System (KMS), including the enhancement of the Policy Monitoring Platform and the establishment of a Customer Relationship Management (CRM) system that promotes interaction between the various stakeholders of the Convention.

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

DRAFT RESOLUTION 7.CP 11

The Conference of Parties,

1. *Having examined Document DCE/19/7.CP/11 and its Annexes, as well as Information Documents DCE/19/7.CP/INF.7 and DCE/19/7.CP/INF.8;*

2. *Recalling its Resolution 6.CP 9 and the Decisions 11.IGC 8 and 12.IGC 7 of the Committee;*

3. *Takes note of the 2018 Global Report "Re│Shaping Cultural Policies: Advancing creativity for development";*

4. *Takes note of the Monitoring Framework of the Convention as presented in Annex III and Information Document DCE/19/7.CP/INF.8;*

5. *Decides* that the Parties listed in Annex I will submit their quadrennial periodic reports to the Secretariat before 30 April 2020;

6. *Further decides* that the Parties listed in Annex II who have not yet submitted their periodic reports shall submit them before 30 April 2020;

7. *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 5 and 6 above;

8. *Invites* the Parties to implement Resolution 87 adopted by the General Conference at its 39th session endorsing the recommendations of the Open-ended Working Group on the Governance, Procedures and Working Methods of UNESCO's Governing Bodies, including Recommendation 60 on the need to reduce and manage the politicization of nominations and decisions, and to apply this recommendation to quadrennial periodic reports that should be written in language consistent with the United Nations Charter and the 2005 Convention;

9. *Encourages* the Parties to undertake multi-stakeholder consultations in the preparation of their reports, involving various ministries, regional and local governments, and in particular civil society organizations;

10. *Requests* the Secretariat to submit to its eighth session, in June 2021, the third Global Report on the implementation of the Convention worldwide on the basis of periodic reports and other sources;

11. *Encourages* the Parties to provide extrabudgetary resources to expand the capacity-building programme for periodic reporting and participatory policy monitoring, to continue implementation of the Knowledge Management System and to publish future editions of the Global Report, including the fourth edition in 2025;

12. *Invites* the Committee to submit to it, at its next session, the periodic reports received along with its comments.

Annex I

Parties whose reports are expected during the 2019-2020 period

Party	Expected in 2019	Expected in 2020
Albania		X
Algeria	X	
Andorra		X
Angola		X
Argentina		X
Armenia		X
Austria		X
Bangladesh		X
Barbados		X
Belarus		X
Belize	X	
Benin		X
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		X
Brazil		X
Bulgaria		X
Burkina Faso		X
Burundi		X
Cambodia		X
Cameroon		X
Canada		X
Central African Republic		X
Chad		X
Chili		X
China		X
Congo		X
Costa Rica	X	
Côte d'Ivoire		X
Croatia		X

Cuba		X
Cyprus		X
Denmark		X
Djibouti		X
Dominica	X	
Ecuador		X
Egypt		X
Estonia		X
Eswatini		X
Ethiopia		X
European Union		X
Finland		X
France		X
Gabon		X
Gambia	X	
Georgia		X
Germany		X
Ghana		X
Greece		X
Guatemala		X
Guinea		X
Hungary		X
Iceland		X
India		X
Indonesia		X
Ireland		X
Italy		X
Jamaica		X
Jordan		X
Kenya		X
Kuwait		X

Lao People's Democratic Republic		X
Latvia		X
Lithuania		X
Luxembourg		X
Madagascar		X
Mali		X
Malta		X
Mauritania	X	
Mauritius		X
Mexico		X
Monaco		X
Mongolia		X
Montenegro		X
Mozambique		X
Namibia		X
New-Zealand		X
Niger		X
Nigeria		X
North Macedonia		X
Norway		X
Oman		X
Palestine	X	
Panama		X
Paraguay		X
Peru		X
Poland		X
Portugal		X
Republic of Moldavia		X
Romania		X
Rwanda		X
Saint Kitts and Nevis		X

Saint Lucia		X
Samoa	X	
Senegal		X
Seychelles		X
Slovakia		X
Slovenia		X
South Africa		X
South Sudan		X
Spain		X
Sudan		X
Sweden		X
Switzerland		X
Syrian Arab Republic		X
Tajikistan		X
Timor-Leste		X
Togo		X
Tunisia		X
Uganda	X	
United Arab Emirates		X
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		X
United Republic of Tanzania	X	
Uruguay		X
Viet Nam		X
Zimbabwe		X

Annex II

Parties whose reports were expected and not received during the 2017-2018 period

Party	Expected in 2017	Expected in 2018
Afghanistan	X	
Antigua and Barbuda	X	
Australia	X	
Bahamas		X
Comoros	X	
Democratic Republic of the Congo		X
Dominican Republic	X	
El Salvador	X	
Equatorial Guinea		X
Grenada	X	
Guyana	X	
Haiti		X
Honduras		X
Lesotho		X
Malawi		X
Nicaragua	X	
Qatar	X	
Serbia	X	
Trinidad and Tobago		X
Ukraine		X

Annex III
Monitoring Framework of the Convention

MONITORING FRAMEWORK OF THE 2005 CONVENTION
ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

GUIDING PRINCIPLES	Ensure the sovereign right of States to adopt and implement policies to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, based on informed, transparent and participatory processes and systems of governance	Facilitate equitable access, openness and balance in the flow of cultural goods and services as well as the free movement of artists and cultural professionals	Recognize the complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of sustainable development	Respect human rights and fundamental freedoms of expression, information and communication as a pre-requisite for the creation and distribution of diverse cultural expressions
GOALS	SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE FOR CULTURE	ACHIEVE A BALANCED FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS	INTEGRATE CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS	PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
2030 SDGs	4 QUALITY EDUCATION / 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH / 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS / 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH / 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES / 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH / 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	5 GENDER EQUALITY / 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
EXPECTED RESULTS	National policies and measures support creation, production, distribution and access with regard to diverse cultural activities, goods and services and strengthen informed, transparent and participatory systems of governance for culture	National policies and measures, including preferential treatment, facilitate a balanced flow of cultural goods and services and promote the mobility of artists and cultural professionals around the world	Sustainable development policies and international cooperation programmes integrate culture as a strategic dimension	International and national legislation related to human rights and fundamental freedoms is implemented and promotes gender equality and artistic freedom

AREAS OF MONITORING

Cultural and creative sectors	Media diversity	Digital environment	Partnering with civil society	Mobility of artists and cultural professionals	Flow of cultural goods and services	Treaties and agreements	National sustainable development policies and plans	International cooperation for sustainable development	Gender equality	Artistic freedom

CORE INDICATORS

Cultural and creative sectors	Media diversity	Digital environment	Partnering with civil society	Mobility of artists and cultural professionals	Flow of cultural goods and services	Treaties and agreements	National sustainable development policies and plans	International cooperation for sustainable development	Gender equality	Artistic freedom
Policies and measures support the development of dynamic cultural and creative sectors	Policies and measures support diversity of the media	Policies and measures support digital creativity, enterprises and markets	Measures strengthen the skills and capacities of civil society	Policies and measures support the outward and inward mobility of artists and cultural professionals	Policies and measures support balanced international flows of cultural goods and services	Trade and investment agreements refer to the Convention or implement its objectives	National sustainable development policies and plans include action lines to support diverse cultural expressions	Development cooperation strategies include action lines to support diverse cultural expressions	Policies and measures promote gender equality in the culture and media sectors	Policies and measures promote and protect freedoms of creation and expression and participation in cultural life
Policy-making is informed and involves multiple public bodies	Policies and measures support diversity of content in the media	Policies and measures facilitate access to diverse cultural expressions in the digital environment	Civil society is involved in the implementation of the Convention at national and global levels	Operational programmes support the mobility of artists and cultural professionals, notably from developing countries	Information systems evaluate international flows of cultural goods and services	Other agreements, declarations, recommendations and resolutions refer to the Convention or implement its objectives	Policies and measures support equity in the distribution of cultural resources and inclusive access to such resources	Development cooperation programmes strengthen creative sectors in developing countries	Monitoring systems evaluate levels of representation, participation and access of women in the culture and media sectors	Policies and measures promote and protect the social and economic rights of artists and cultural professionals

ACTIONS

Strategic decisions of the governing bodies implemented • Awareness raised • Partnerships and networks established, strengthened and fostered • Public debates organized
Information and data collected, analysed and shared • Policy analysis, benchmarking and monitoring ensured • Global reports produced
Capacities and skills reinforced • Technical assistance and policy advice provided • Projects financed