



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection
and Promotion of the
Diversity of Cultural
Expressions

Basic Texts

of the 2005 Convention
on the Protection and
Promotion of the Diversity of
Cultural Expressions

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UNESCO

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and Promotion of the
Diversity of Cultural
Expressions

Diversity of Cultural Expressions Section
Division for Cultural Expressions and Heritage
Culture Sector

UNESCO

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All the terms used in this Basic Texts to designate the person discharging duties or functions are to be interpreted as implying that men and women are equally eligible to fill any post or seat associated with the discharge of these duties and functions.

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Foreword

In a world changing quickly, the diversity of cultural expressions is pre-condition for vibrant and dynamic cultural sectors. It must be protected and promoted.

The *2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions* provides an innovative and flexible framework to do so. The most recent of UNESCO's six cultural conventions, the Convention presents a broadened vision of diversity that recognizes it as a source of creativity and that underlines the importance of nurturing contemporary creation.

A central objective of the 2005 Convention is to create an enabling environment where artists, cultural professionals, practitioners and citizens worldwide can create, produce, distribute, disseminate and enjoy a broad range of cultural goods, services and activities. To reach this goal, the Convention calls for cultural policies to nurture creativity, to provide access to creators to participate in domestic and international marketplaces and to ensure that artistic works are accessible to a wide public.

Cooperation – from the global to the local level – is a fundamental feature. The Convention promotes multiple forms of international cooperation to facilitate the mobility of artists and the flow of cultural goods and services, based notably on South-South, and North-South-South cooperation.

Reporting lies at the heart of the process. The Quadrennial Periodic Reports of each Party provide for the transparent and regular sharing of information. The Parties are called on to “ensure the involvement of civil society in the preparation of the reports according to jointly-agreed modalities.” The reporting process serves as a platform for dialogue between governments and civil society, deepening a shared sense of responsibility.

The *International Fund for Cultural Diversity* is a key feature. The purpose of the Fund is to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries by supporting projects, programmes and activities that foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector.



I am committed to seek the deeper integration of culture into development policies. UNESCO's case was heard in December 2010 when the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution that recognized the importance of culture for development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. I will continue to make the case – to ensure that culture is systematically included on the global development agenda. Investing in culture is investing in sustainable development.

This first edition of *Basic Texts of the 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions* provides a practical tool on how the Convention works. The Operational Guidelines are a work-in-progress, providing a roadmap rather than a recipe for action. They set principles for countries to put in place policies, measures and activities that meet the needs of their stakeholders, while still defining common foundations for action to facilitate international cooperation. As such, they will be revised in light of lessons learned on the ground.

Making the Convention work is the responsibility of all. We look to Government officials and parliamentarians to disseminate our messages at home and to connect at the international level. We look to civil society to work with Governments to ensure their policies benefit cultural actors on the ground. We look to the private sector to support artists for development. Experts, United Nations agencies and international organizations are invited to devote attention to culture in elaborating development strategies. The Parties alone cannot ensure the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. Policy will be effective only if it is meaningful for civil society, for individual creators, for groups of cultural entrepreneurs and for citizens. Governments must help ensure 'space' for artistic creation and for freedom of expression and association.

As we celebrate the 10th anniversary of the 2001 *UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity*, the international community can look with satisfaction on the achievements for diversity of the first decade of the century. The adoption of the 2005 Convention is one of the outcomes of the landmark 2001 Declaration. The speed by which the Convention was drafted and adopted reflected the firm political will that exists across the world to promote the diversity of cultural expressions. The Convention should be universally ratified, in order to share its benefits with all.

Now that the operational phase of the Convention is fully launched, we have to shift to a higher gear and create fresh momentum. This first edition of the Basic Texts will help us do so.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Irina Bokova". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Irina" and the last name "Bokova" clearly distinguishable.

Irina Bokova
Director-General of UNESCO

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CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Paris, 20 October 2005

The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, meeting in Paris from 3 to 21 October 2005 at its 33rd session,

Affirming that cultural diversity is a defining characteristic of humanity,

Conscious that cultural diversity forms a common heritage of humanity and should be cherished and preserved for the benefit of all,

Being aware that cultural diversity creates a rich and varied world, which increases the range of choices and nurtures human capacities and values, and therefore is a mainspring for sustainable development for communities, peoples and nations,

Recalling that cultural diversity, flourishing within a framework of democracy, tolerance, social justice and mutual respect between peoples and cultures, is indispensable for peace and security at the local, national and international levels,

Celebrating the importance of cultural diversity for the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized instruments,

Emphasizing the need to incorporate culture as a strategic element in national and international development policies, as well as in international development cooperation, taking into account also the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000) with its special emphasis on poverty eradication,

Taking into account that culture takes diverse forms across time and space and that this diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities and cultural expressions of the peoples and societies making up humanity,

Recognizing the importance of traditional knowledge as a source of intangible and material wealth, and in particular the knowledge systems of indigenous peoples, and its positive contribution to sustainable development, as well as the need for its adequate protection and promotion,

Recognizing the need to take measures to protect the diversity of cultural expressions, including their contents, especially in situations where cultural expressions may be threatened by the possibility of extinction or serious impairment,

Emphasizing the importance of culture for social cohesion in general, and in particular its potential for the enhancement of the status and role of women in society,

Being aware that cultural diversity is strengthened by the free flow of ideas, and that it is nurtured by constant exchanges and interaction between cultures,

Reaffirming that freedom of thought, expression and information, as well as diversity of the media, enable cultural expressions to flourish within societies,

Recognizing that the diversity of cultural expressions, including traditional cultural expressions, is an important factor that allows individuals and peoples to express and to share with others their ideas and values,

Recalling that linguistic diversity is a fundamental element of cultural diversity, and **reaffirming** the fundamental role that education plays in the protection and promotion of cultural expressions,

Taking into account the importance of the vitality of cultures, including for persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples, as manifested in their freedom to create, disseminate and distribute their traditional cultural expressions and to have access thereto, so as to benefit them for their own development,

Emphasizing the vital role of cultural interaction and creativity, which nurture and renew cultural expressions and enhance the role played by those involved in the development of culture for the progress of society at large,

Recognizing the importance of intellectual property rights in sustaining those involved in cultural creativity,

Being convinced that cultural activities, goods and services have both an economic and a cultural nature, because they convey identities, values and meanings, and must therefore not be treated as solely having commercial value,

Noting that while the processes of globalization, which have been facilitated by the rapid development of information and communication technologies, afford unprecedented conditions for enhanced interaction between cultures, they also represent a challenge for cultural diversity, namely in view of risks of imbalances between rich and poor countries,

Being aware of UNESCO's specific mandate to ensure respect for the diversity of cultures and to recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image,

Referring to the provisions of the international instruments adopted by UNESCO relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights, and in particular the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of 2001,

Adopts this Convention on 20 October 2005.

I. Objectives and guiding principles

Article 1 – Objectives

The objectives of this Convention are:

- (a) to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions;
- (b) to create the conditions for cultures to flourish and to freely interact in a mutually beneficial manner;
- (c) to encourage dialogue among cultures with a view to ensuring wider and balanced cultural exchanges in the world in favour of intercultural respect and a culture of peace;
- (d) to foster interculturality in order to develop cultural interaction in the spirit of building bridges among peoples;
- (e) to promote respect for the diversity of cultural expressions and raise awareness of its value at the local, national and international levels;
- (f) to reaffirm the importance of the link between culture and development for all countries, particularly for developing countries, and to support actions undertaken nationally and internationally to secure recognition of the true value of this link;
- (g) to give recognition to the distinctive nature of cultural activities, goods and services as vehicles of identity, values and meaning;
- (h) to reaffirm the sovereign rights of States to maintain, adopt and implement policies and measures that they deem appropriate for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions on their territory;
- (i) to strengthen international cooperation and solidarity in a spirit of partnership with a view, in particular, to enhancing the capacities of developing countries in order to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 2 – Guiding principles

1. Principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms

Cultural diversity can be protected and promoted only if human rights and fundamental freedoms, such as freedom of expression, information and communication, as well as the ability of individuals to choose cultural expressions, are guaranteed. No one may invoke the provisions of this Convention in order to infringe human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or guaranteed by international law, or to limit the scope thereof.

2. Principle of sovereignty

States have, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the sovereign right to adopt measures and policies to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory.

3. Principle of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures

The protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions presuppose the recognition of equal dignity of and respect for all cultures, including the cultures of persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples.

4. Principle of international solidarity and cooperation

International cooperation and solidarity should be aimed at enabling countries, especially developing countries, to create and strengthen their means of cultural expression, including their cultural industries, whether nascent or established, at the local, national and international levels.

5. Principle of the complementarity of economic and cultural aspects of development

Since culture is one of the mainsprings of development, the cultural aspects of development are as important as its economic aspects, which individuals and peoples have the fundamental right to participate in and enjoy.

6. Principle of sustainable development

Cultural diversity is a rich asset for individuals and societies. The protection, promotion and maintenance of cultural diversity are an essential requirement for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.

7. Principle of equitable access

Equitable access to a rich and diversified range of cultural expressions from all over the world and access of cultures to the means of expressions and dissemination constitute important elements for enhancing cultural diversity and encouraging mutual understanding.

8. Principle of openness and balance

When States adopt measures to support the diversity of cultural expressions, they should seek to promote, in an appropriate manner, openness to other cultures of the world and to ensure that these measures are geared to the objectives pursued under the present Convention.

II. Scope of application

Article 3 – Scope of application

This Convention shall apply to the policies and measures adopted by the Parties related to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

III. Definitions

Article 4 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Convention, it is understood that:

1. Cultural diversity

“Cultural diversity” refers to the manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expression. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies.

Cultural diversity is made manifest not only through the varied ways in which the cultural heritage of humanity is expressed, augmented and transmitted through the variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse modes of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment, whatever the means and technologies used.

2. Cultural content

“Cultural content” refers to the symbolic meaning, artistic dimension and cultural values that originate from or express cultural identities.

3. Cultural expressions

“Cultural expressions” are those expressions that result from the creativity of individuals, groups and societies, and that have cultural content.

4. Cultural activities, goods and services

“Cultural activities, goods and services” refers to those activities, goods and services, which at the time they are considered as a specific attribute, use or purpose, embody or convey cultural expressions, irrespective of the commercial value they may have. Cultural activities may be an end in themselves, or they may contribute to the production of cultural goods and services.

5. Cultural industries

“Cultural industries” refers to industries producing and distributing cultural goods or services as defined in paragraph 4 above.

6. Cultural policies and measures

“Cultural policies and measures” refers to those policies and measures relating to culture, whether at the local, national, regional or international level that are either focused on culture as such or are designed to have a direct effect on cultural expressions of individuals, groups or societies, including on the creation, production, dissemination, distribution of and access to cultural activities, goods and services.

7. Protection

“Protection” means the adoption of measures aimed at the preservation, safeguarding and enhancement of the diversity of cultural expressions.

“Protect” means to adopt such measures.

8. Interculturality

“Interculturality” refers to the existence and equitable interaction of diverse cultures and the possibility of generating shared cultural expressions through dialogue and mutual respect.

IV. Rights and obligations of Parties

Article 5 – General rule regarding rights and obligations

1. The Parties, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and universally recognized human rights instruments, reaffirm their sovereign right to formulate and implement their cultural policies and to adopt measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and to strengthen international cooperation to achieve the purposes of this Convention.
2. When a Party implements policies and takes measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory, its policies and measures shall be consistent with the provisions of this Convention.

Article 6 – Rights of parties at the national level

1. Within the framework of its cultural policies and measures as defined in Article 4.6 and taking into account its own particular circumstances and needs, each Party may adopt measures aimed at protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions within its territory.
2. Such measures may include the following:
 - (a) regulatory measures aimed at protecting and promoting diversity of cultural expressions;
 - (b) measures that, in an appropriate manner, provide opportunities for domestic cultural activities, goods and services among all those available within the national territory for the creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment of such domestic cultural activities, goods and services, including provisions relating to the language used for such activities, goods and services;
 - (c) measures aimed at providing domestic independent cultural industries and activities in the informal sector effective access to the means of production, dissemination and distribution of cultural activities, goods and services;
 - (d) measures aimed at providing public financial assistance;
 - (e) measures aimed at encouraging non-profit organizations, as well as public and private institutions and artists and other cultural professionals, to develop and promote the free exchange and circulation of ideas, cultural expressions and cultural activities, goods and services, and to stimulate both the creative and entrepreneurial spirit in their activities;

- (f) measures aimed at establishing and supporting public institutions, as appropriate;
- (g) measures aimed at nurturing and supporting artists and others involved in the creation of cultural expressions;
- (h) measures aimed at enhancing diversity of the media, including through public service broadcasting.

Article 7 – Measures to promote cultural expressions

1. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups:
 - (a) to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples;
 - (b) to have access to diverse cultural expressions from within their territory as well as from other countries of the world.
2. Parties shall also endeavour to recognize the important contribution of artists, others involved in the creative process, cultural communities, and organizations that support their work, and their central role in nurturing the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 8 – Measures to protect cultural expressions

1. Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 5 and 6, a Party may determine the existence of special situations where cultural expressions on its territory are at risk of extinction, under serious threat, or otherwise in need of urgent safeguarding.
2. Parties may take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve cultural expressions in situations referred to in paragraph 1 in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Convention.
3. Parties shall report to the Intergovernmental Committee referred to in Article 23 all measures taken to meet the exigencies of the situation, and the Committee may make appropriate recommendations.

Article 9 – Information sharing and transparency

Parties shall:

- (a) 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;
- (b) designate a point of contact responsible for information sharing in relation to this Convention;

- (c) share and exchange information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 10 – Education and public awareness

Parties shall:

- (a) encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, *inter alia*, through educational and greater public awareness programmes;
- (b) cooperate with other Parties and international and regional organizations in achieving the purpose of this Article;
- (c) endeavour to encourage creativity and strengthen production capacities by setting up educational, training and exchange programmes in the field of cultural industries. These measures should be implemented in a manner which does not have a negative impact on traditional forms of production.

Article 11 – Participation of civil society

Parties acknowledge the fundamental role of civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Parties shall encourage the active participation of civil society in their efforts to achieve the objectives of this Convention.

Article 12 – Promotion of international cooperation

Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their bilateral, regional and international cooperation for the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, taking particular account of the situations referred to in Articles 8 and 17, notably in order to:

- (a) facilitate dialogue among Parties on cultural policy;
- (b) enhance public sector strategic and management capacities in cultural public sector institutions, through professional and international cultural exchanges and sharing of best practices;
- (c) reinforce partnerships with and among civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions;
- (d) promote the use of new technologies, encourage partnerships to enhance information sharing and cultural understanding, and foster the diversity of cultural expressions;
- (e) encourage the conclusion of co-production and co-distribution agreements.

Article 13 – Integration of culture in sustainable development

Parties shall endeavour to integrate culture in their development policies at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development and, within this framework, foster aspects relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

Article 14 – Cooperation for development

Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector by, *inter alia*, the following means:

- (a) the strengthening of the cultural industries in developing countries through:
 - (i) creating and strengthening cultural production and distribution capacities in developing countries;
 - (ii) facilitating wider access to the global market and international distribution networks for their cultural activities, goods and services;
 - (iii) enabling the emergence of viable local and regional markets;
 - (iv) adopting, where possible, appropriate measures in developed countries with a view to facilitating access to their territory for the cultural activities, goods and services of developing countries;
 - (v) providing support for creative work and facilitating the mobility, to the extent possible, of artists from the developing world;
 - (vi) encouraging appropriate collaboration between developed and developing countries in the areas, *inter alia*, of music and film;
- (b) capacity-building through the exchange of information, experience and expertise, as well as the training of human resources in developing countries, in the public and private sector relating to, *inter alia*, strategic and management capacities, policy development and implementation, promotion and distribution of cultural expressions, small-, medium- and micro-enterprise development, the use of technology, and skills development and transfer;
- (c) technology transfer through the introduction of appropriate incentive measures for the transfer of technology and know-how, especially in the areas of cultural industries and enterprises;
- (d) financial support through:
 - (i) the establishment of an International Fund for Cultural Diversity as provided in Article 18;
 - (ii) the provision of official development assistance, as appropriate, including technical assistance, to stimulate and support creativity;
 - (iii) other forms of financial assistance such as low interest loans, grants and other funding mechanisms.

Article 15 – Collaborative arrangements

Parties shall encourage the development of partnerships, between and within the public and private sectors and non-profit organizations, in order to cooperate with developing countries in the enhancement of their capacities in the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. These innovative partnerships shall, according to the practical needs of developing countries, emphasize the further development of infrastructure, human resources and policies, as well as the exchange of cultural activities, goods and services.

Article 16 – Preferential treatment for developing countries

Developed countries shall facilitate cultural exchanges with developing countries by granting, through the appropriate institutional and legal frameworks, preferential treatment to artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.

Article 17 – International cooperation in situations of serious threat to cultural expressions

Parties shall cooperate in providing assistance to each other, and, in particular to developing countries, in situations referred to under Article 8.

Article 18 – International fund for cultural diversity

1. An International Fund for Cultural Diversity, hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”, is hereby established.
2. The Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.
3. The resources of the Fund shall consist of:
 - (a) voluntary contributions made by Parties;
 - (b) funds appropriated for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO;
 - (c) contributions, gifts or bequests by other States; organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other regional or international organizations; and public or private bodies or individuals;
 - (d) any interest due on resources of the Fund;
 - (e) funds raised through collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund;
 - (f) any other resources authorized by the Fund’s regulations.
4. The use of resources of the Fund shall be decided by the Intergovernmental Committee on the basis of guidelines determined by the Conference of Parties referred to in Article 22.

5. The Intergovernmental Committee may accept contributions and other forms of assistance for general and specific purposes relating to specific projects, provided that those projects have been approved by it.
6. No political, economic or other conditions that are incompatible with the objectives of this Convention may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.
7. Parties shall endeavour to provide voluntary contributions on a regular basis towards the implementation of this Convention.

Article 19 – Exchange, analysis and dissemination of information

1. Parties agree to exchange information and share expertise concerning data collection and statistics on the diversity of cultural expressions as well as on best practices for its protection and promotion.
2. UNESCO shall facilitate, through the use of existing mechanisms within the Secretariat, the collection, analysis and dissemination of all relevant information, statistics and best practices.
3. UNESCO shall also establish and update a data bank on different sectors and governmental, private and nonprofit organizations involved in the area of cultural expressions.
4. To facilitate the collection of data, UNESCO shall pay particular attention to capacity-building and the strengthening of expertise for Parties that submit a request for such assistance.
5. The collection of information identified in this Article shall complement the information collected under the provisions of Article 9.

V. Relationship to other instruments

Article 20 – Relationship to other treaties: mutual supportiveness, complementarity and non-subordination

1. Parties recognize that they shall perform in good faith their obligations under this Convention and all other treaties to which they are parties. Accordingly, without subordinating this Convention to any other treaty,
 - (a) they shall foster mutual supportiveness between this Convention and the other treaties to which they are parties; and
 - (b) when interpreting and applying the other treaties to which they are parties or when entering into other international obligations, Parties shall take into account the relevant provisions of this Convention.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as modifying rights and obligations of the Parties under any other treaties to which they are parties.

Article 21 – International consultation and coordination

Parties undertake to promote the objectives and principles of this Convention in other international forums. For this purpose, Parties shall consult each other, as appropriate, bearing in mind these objectives and principles.

VI. Organs of the Convention

Article 22 – Conference of parties

1. A Conference of Parties shall be established. The Conference of Parties shall be the plenary and supreme body of this Convention.
2. The Conference of Parties shall meet in ordinary session every two years, as far as possible, in conjunction with the General Conference of UNESCO. It may meet in extraordinary session if it so decides or if the Intergovernmental Committee receives a request to that effect from at least one-third of the Parties.
3. The Conference of Parties shall adopt its own rules of procedure.
4. The functions of the Conference of Parties shall be, *inter alia*:
 - (a) to elect the Members of the Intergovernmental Committee;
 - (b) to receive and examine reports of the Parties to this Convention transmitted by the Intergovernmental Committee;
 - (c) to approve the operational guidelines prepared upon its request by the Intergovernmental Committee;
 - (d) to take whatever other measures it may consider necessary to further the objectives of this Convention.

Article 23 – Intergovernmental committee

1. An Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, hereinafter referred to as “the Intergovernmental Committee”, shall be established within UNESCO. It shall be composed of representatives of 18 States Parties to the Convention, elected for a term of four years by the Conference of Parties upon entry into force of this Convention pursuant to Article 29.
2. The Intergovernmental Committee shall meet annually.

3. The Intergovernmental Committee shall function under the authority and guidance of and be accountable to the Conference of Parties.
4. The Members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be increased to 24 once the number of Parties to the Convention reaches 50.
5. The election of Members of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be based on the principles of equitable geographical representation as well as rotation.
6. Without prejudice to the other responsibilities conferred upon it by this Convention, the functions of the Intergovernmental Committee shall be:
 - (a) to promote the objectives of this Convention and to encourage and monitor the implementation thereof;
 - (b) to prepare and submit for approval by the Conference of Parties, upon its request, the operational guidelines for the implementation and application of the provisions of the Convention;
 - (c) to transmit to the Conference of Parties reports from Parties to the Convention, together with its comments and a summary of their contents;
 - (d) to make appropriate recommendations to be taken in situations brought to its attention by Parties to the Convention in accordance with relevant provisions of the Convention, in particular Article 8;
 - (e) to establish procedures and other mechanisms for consultation aimed at promoting the objectives and principles of this Convention in other international forums;
 - (f) to perform any other tasks as may be requested by the Conference of Parties.
7. The Intergovernmental Committee, in accordance with its Rules of Procedure, may invite at any time public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meetings for consultation on specific issues.
8. The Intergovernmental Committee shall prepare and submit to the Conference of Parties, for approval, its own Rules of Procedure.

Article 24 – UNESCO secretariat

1. The organs of the Convention shall be assisted by the UNESCO Secretariat.
2. The Secretariat shall prepare the documentation of the Conference of Parties and the Intergovernmental Committee as well as the agenda of their meetings and shall assist in and report on the implementation of their decisions.

VII. Final clauses

Article 25 – Settlement of disputes

1. In the event of a dispute between Parties to this Convention concerning the interpretation or the application of the Convention, the Parties shall seek a solution by negotiation.
2. If the Parties concerned cannot reach agreement by negotiation, they may jointly seek the good offices of, or request mediation by, a third party.
3. If good offices or mediation are not undertaken or if there is no settlement by negotiation, good offices or mediation, a Party may have recourse to conciliation in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Annex of this Convention. The Parties shall consider in good faith the proposal made by the Conciliation Commission for the resolution of the dispute.
4. Each Party may, at the time of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, declare that it does not recognize the conciliation procedure provided for above. Any Party having made such a declaration may, at any time, withdraw this declaration by notification to the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 26 – Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by member states

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession by Member States of UNESCO in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures.
2. The instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 27 – Accession

1. This Convention shall be open to accession by all States not Members of UNESCO but members of the United Nations, or of any of its specialized agencies, that are invited by the General Conference of UNESCO to accede to it.
2. This Convention shall also be open to accession by territories which enjoy full internal self-government recognized as such by the United Nations, but which have not attained full independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and which have competence over the matters governed by this Convention, including the competence to enter into treaties in respect of such matters.

3. The following provisions apply to regional economic integration organizations:
 - (a) This Convention shall also be open to accession by any regional economic integration organization, which shall, except as provided below, be fully bound by the provisions of the Convention in the same manner as States Parties;
 - (b) In the event that one or more Member States of such an organization is also Party to this Convention, the organization and such Member State or States shall decide on their responsibility for the performance of their obligations under this Convention. Such distribution of responsibility shall take effect following completion of the notification procedure described in subparagraph (c). The organization and the Member States shall not be entitled to exercise rights under this Convention concurrently. In addition, regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their rights to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its Member States exercises its right, and vice-versa;
 - (c) A regional economic integration organization and its Member State or States which have agreed on a distribution of responsibilities as provided in subparagraph (b) shall inform the Parties of any such proposed distribution of responsibilities in the following manner:
 - (i) in their instrument of accession, such organization shall declare with specificity, the distribution of their responsibilities with respect to matters governed by the Convention;
 - (ii) in the event of any later modification of their respective responsibilities, the regional economic integration organization shall inform the depositary of any such proposed modification of their respective responsibilities; the depositary shall in turn inform the Parties of such modification;
 - (d) Member States of a regional economic integration organization which become Parties to this Convention shall be presumed to retain competence over all matters in respect of which transfers of competence to the organization have not been specifically declared or informed to the depositary;
 - (e) “Regional economic integration organization” means an organization constituted by sovereign States, members of the United Nations or of any of its specialized agencies, to which those States have transferred competence in respect of matters governed by this Convention and which has been duly authorized, in accordance with its internal procedures, to become a Party to it.
4. The instrument of accession shall be deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.

Article 28 – Point of contact

Upon becoming Parties to this Convention, each Party shall designate a point of contact as referred to in Article 9.

Article 29 – Entry into force

1. This Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, but only with respect to those States or regional economic integration organizations that have deposited their respective instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession on or before that date. It shall enter into force with respect to any other Party three months after the deposit of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
2. For the purposes of this Article, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by Member States of the organization.

Article 30 – Federal or non-unitary constitutional systems

Recognizing that international agreements are equally binding on Parties regardless of their constitutional systems, the following provisions shall apply to Parties which have a federal or non-unitary constitutional system:

- (a) with regard to the provisions of this Convention, the implementation of which comes under the legal jurisdiction of the federal or central legislative power, the obligations of the federal or central government shall be the same as for those Parties which are not federal States;
- (b) with regard to the provisions of the Convention, the implementation of which comes under the jurisdiction of individual constituent units such as States, counties, provinces, or cantons which are not obliged by the constitutional system of the federation to take legislative measures, the federal government shall inform, as necessary, the competent authorities of constituent units such as States, counties, provinces or cantons of the said provisions, with its recommendation for their adoption.

Article 31 – Denunciation

1. Any Party to this Convention may denounce this Convention.
2. The denunciation shall be notified by an instrument in writing deposited with the Director-General of UNESCO.
3. The denunciation shall take effect 12 months after the receipt of the instrument of

denunciation. It shall in no way affect the financial obligations of the Party denouncing the Convention until the date on which the withdrawal takes effect.

Article 32 – Depositary functions

The Director-General of UNESCO, as the depositary of this Convention, shall inform the Member States of the Organization, the States not members of the Organization and regional economic integration organizations referred to in Article 27, as well as the United Nations, of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession provided for in Articles 26 and 27, and of the denunciations provided for in Article 31.

Article 33 – Amendments

1. A Party to this Convention may, by written communication addressed to the Director-General, propose amendments to this Convention. The Director-General shall circulate such communication to all Parties. If, within six months from the date of dispatch of the communication, no less than one half of the Parties reply favourably to the request, the Director-General shall present such proposal to the next session of the Conference of Parties for discussion and possible adoption.
2. Amendments shall be adopted by a two-thirds majority of Parties present and voting.
3. Once adopted, amendments to this Convention shall be submitted to the Parties for ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
4. For Parties which have ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to them, amendments to this Convention shall enter into force three months after the deposit of the instruments referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article by two-thirds of the Parties. Thereafter, for each Party that ratifies, accepts, approves or accedes to an amendment, the said amendment shall enter into force three months after the date of deposit by that Party of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
5. The procedure set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 shall not apply to amendments to Article 23 concerning the number of Members of the Intergovernmental Committee. These amendments shall enter into force at the time they are adopted.
6. A State or a regional economic integration organization referred to in Article 27 which becomes a Party to this Convention after the entry into force of amendments in conformity with paragraph 4 of this Article shall, failing an expression of different intention, be considered to be:
 - (a) Party to this Convention as so amended; and
 - (b) a Party to the unamended Convention in relation to any Party not bound by the amendments.

Article 34 – Authoritative texts

This Convention has been drawn up in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish, all six texts being equally authoritative.

Article 35 – Registration

In conformity with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Convention shall be registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations at the request of the Director-General of UNESCO.

Annex

Conciliation Procedure

Article 1 – Conciliation commission

A Conciliation Commission shall be created upon the request of one of the Parties to the dispute. The Commission shall, unless the Parties otherwise agree, be composed of five members, two appointed by each Party concerned and a President chosen jointly by those members.

Article 2 – Members of the commission

In disputes between more than two Parties, Parties in the same interest shall appoint their members of the Commission jointly by agreement. Where two or more Parties have separate interests or there is a disagreement as to whether they are of the same interest, they shall appoint their members separately.

Article 3 – Appointments

If any appointments by the Parties are not made within two months of the date of the request to create a Conciliation Commission, the Director-General of UNESCO shall, if asked to do so by the Party that made the request, make those appointments within a further twomonth period.

Article 4 – President of the commission

If a President of the Conciliation Commission has not been chosen within two months of the last of the members of the Commission being appointed, the Director-General of UNESCO shall, if asked to do so by a Party, designate a President within a further two-month period.

Article 5 – Decisions

The Conciliation Commission shall take its decisions by majority vote of its members. It shall, unless the Parties to the dispute otherwise agree, determine its own procedure. It shall render a proposal for resolution of the dispute, which the Parties shall consider in good faith.

Article 6 – Disagreement

A disagreement as to whether the Conciliation Commission has competence shall be decided by the Commission.

2

OPERATIONAL GUIDELINES

Operational Guidelines

Approved by the Conference of Parties at its second session (Paris, 15-16 June 2009) and third session (14-15 June 2011)

- Measures to Promote Cultural Expressions
- Measures to Protect Cultural Expressions – Special Situations
- Information Sharing and Transparency
 - Annex – Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions
- Education and Public Awareness
- Role and Participation of Civil Society
 - Annex – Set of Criteria for Admission of Civil Society Representatives at the Meetings of the Organs of the Convention
- Promotion of International Cooperation
- Integration of Culture in Sustainable Development
- Cooperation for Development
- Modalities for Partnerships
- Preferential Treatment for Developing Countries
- Guidelines on the Use of the Resources of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity
- Exchange, Analysis and Dissemination of Information
- Measures to Ensure the Visibility and the Promotion of the Convention

Measures to Promote Cultural Expressions

Article 7 – Measures to Promote Cultural Expressions

1. Parties shall endeavour to create in their territory an environment which encourages individuals and social groups:
 - (a) to create, produce, disseminate, distribute and have access to their own cultural expressions, paying due attention to the special circumstances and needs of women as well as various social groups, including persons belonging to minorities and indigenous peoples;
 - (b) to have access to diverse cultural expressions from within their territory as well as from other countries of the world.
 2. Parties shall also endeavour to recognize the important contribution of artists, others involved in the creative process, cultural communities, and organizations that support their work, and their central role in nurturing the diversity of cultural expressions.
-

Principles

1. Cultural policies and measures developed by Parties to promote the diversity of cultural expressions should:
 - 1.1 be part of an integrated approach at the appropriate level and in accordance with the constitutional frameworks;
 - 1.2 be based upon the guiding principles as set forth in Article 2 of the Convention;
 - 1.3 foster the full participation and engagement of all members of society contributing to the diversity of cultural expressions, particularly persons belonging to minorities, indigenous peoples and women;
 - 1.4 take into account the provisions of other international legal instruments in the field of culture which are applicable thereto;
 - 1.5 foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector, taking into account all aspects of the cultural activities, goods and services in their diverse modes of creation, production, dissemination, distribution and access, whatever the means and technologies used.
 - 1.6 aim, more specifically to:
 - 1.6.1 at the stage of creation, support artists and creators in their efforts to create cultural activities, goods and services;

- 1.6.2** at the stage of production, support the development of cultural activities, goods and services by promoting access to production mechanisms and encouraging the development of cultural enterprises;
- 1.6.3** at the stage of distribution/dissemination, promote the opportunity of access in the distribution of cultural activities, goods and services through public, private or institutional channels at the national, regional and international level; and
- 1.6.4** at the stage of access, provide information about available domestic or foreign cultural activities, goods and services by making the appropriate incentives available, and develop the capacity for the public to avail itself of such access.

Measures used to facilitate the promotion of cultural expressions (best practices)

In accordance with the sovereign right of States to formulate and implement cultural policies and adopt measures (Article 5.1 of the Convention), the Parties are encouraged to develop and implement policy instruments and training activities in the field of culture. Such instruments and activities should aim at supporting the creation, production, distribution, dissemination and access to cultural activities, goods and services with the participation of all stakeholders, notably civil society as defined in the Operational Guidelines.

2. These instruments could be related to the following fields:
 - 2.1** Legislative: e.g. establishment of structuring legislation in the cultural field (for example, legislation on broadcasting, copyright, status of the artist, etc.);
 - 2.2** Creation/production/distribution: e.g. creation of cultural organizations mandated to create, produce, present or render access to domestic cultural content;
 - 2.3** Financial support: e.g. development of financial support programmes including tax incentives that provide assistance for the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of domestic cultural activities, goods and services;
 - 2.4** Advocacy and promotion: e.g. participation in exchanges on various international legal instruments to advocate and promote the rights of Parties;
 - 2.5** Export and import strategies: e.g. develop both export-driven (promoting cultural expressions abroad) and import-driven strategies (enabling the distribution of diverse cultural expressions in their respective markets);
 - 2.6** Access strategies: e.g. encourage programmes for economically disadvantaged groups and incentives so as to facilitate their access to cultural goods and services.
3. Bearing in mind the technological changes under way in the field of culture and which have the potential to bring considerable change in matters related to the creation,

production, distribution and dissemination of cultural content, Parties are encouraged to promote the following types of intervention:

- 3.1** place specific emphasis on measures and policies aimed at promoting the diversity of cultural expressions that are best adapted to the new technological environment; and
- 3.2** foster the transfer of information and expertise to help cultural professionals and the cultural industries, with particular regard for youth, to acquire the knowledge and skills required to benefit fully from the perspectives offered by these new technologies.
- 4.** Policy measures and instruments should, wherever possible, be based on existing structures and networks, including grass root communities. These structures should be examined to see how they could be further developed into strategic platforms. At the same time, the development of cultural policies and the establishment of creative industries at the national level could be reinforced through, *inter alia*, regional approaches, wherever possible.
- 5.** Beyond the principles that Parties should endeavour to apply and the measures they are encouraged to implement, Parties are encouraged to communicate better and share information and expertise on the policies, measures, programmes or initiatives that have achieved the best results in the field of culture.

Measures to Protect¹ Cultural Expressions

Special Situations

Article 8 – Measures to Protect Cultural Expressions

1. *Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 5 and 6, a Party may determine the existence of special situations where cultural expressions on its territory are at risk of extinction, under serious threat, or otherwise in need of urgent safeguarding.*
2. *Parties may take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve cultural expressions in situations referred to in paragraph 1 in a manner consistent with the provisions of this Convention.*
3. *Parties shall report to the Intergovernmental Committee referred to in Article 23 all measures taken to meet the exigencies of the situation, and the Committee may make appropriate recommendations.*

Article 17 – International Cooperation in Situations of Serious Threat to Cultural Expressions

Parties shall cooperate in providing assistance to each other, and, in particular to developing countries, in situations referred to under Article 8.

Special situations

1. The nature of threats to cultural expressions can be *inter alia* cultural, physical or economic.
2. Parties may take all appropriate measures to protect and preserve cultural expressions within their territories in special situations in conformity with Article 8 of the present Convention.

Measures to protect and preserve cultural expressions

3. Measures taken by the Party under Article 8 (2) will depend on the nature of the “special situation” determined by the Party and may include but will not be limited to: short-term or emergency measures designed to have an immediate effect;

1. According to Article 4.7 of the Convention, “Protection” means the adoption of measures aimed at the preservation, safeguarding and enhancement of the diversity of cultural expressions, and “Protect” means to adopt such measures.

reinforcement or amendment of existing policies and measures; new policies and measures; long term strategies; and appeals to international cooperation.

4. Parties should ensure, that the measures taken under Article 8 (2) do not hinder the guiding principles of the Convention nor are, in any other way, inconsistent with the letter and the spirit of the Convention.

Reporting to the Committee

5. Whenever a Party reports to the Intergovernmental Committee under Article 8.3, it should be able to:
 - 5.1 determine that the situation cannot be subject to action under other UNESCO Conventions;
 - 5.2 identify the risk or threat to the cultural expression or the urgent safeguarding needed, involving experts, civil society, and including grass root communities as appropriate;
 - 5.3 demonstrate the source of the threat *inter alia* with factual data;
 - 5.4 determine the vulnerability and importance of the cultural expression at risk;
 - 5.5 determine the nature of the consequences of the risk or threat to the cultural expression, and demonstrate the nature of the cultural consequences;
 - 5.6 explain the measures taken or proposed to remedy the special situation, including short-term and emergency measures, or long-term strategies;
 - 5.7 if necessary, appeal for international cooperation and assistance.
6. Where a Party has identified a special situation under Article 8 (1) and taken measures under Article 8 (2), the concerned Party will report to the Committee regarding the measures taken. The report should contain the information listed at paragraph 5 of this chapter.
7. The report should be provided to the Committee at least three months before the opening of an ordinary session of the Committee in order to allow for the dissemination of information and consideration of the issue.

Role of the Intergovernmental Committee

8. The Committee will include reports on special situations under Article 8 on the agenda of its ordinary sessions. It will examine the reports and the elements attached thereto.
9. Where a Party has determined a special situation on its territory and brought it to the attention of the Committee, the latter may make recommendations and propose remedial measures to be implemented by the Party concerned, if deemed necessary, in compliance with Article 8 (3) and Article 23 (6) (d).

10. Where a special situation under Article 8 (1) has been determined by a Party, the Committee may also recommend the following appropriate measures:
 - 10.1 foster the dissemination of information on best practices of Parties in similar situations;
 - 10.2 inform the Parties of the situation and invite them to take action in order to provide assistance within the framework of Article 17;
 - 10.3 suggest to the Party concerned that it seek assistance, if needed, from the International Fund for Cultural Diversity. This request should be accompanied by the information and data described in paragraph 5 of this chapter and all other information deemed necessary.

Periodical Report

11. Where a Party has determined a special situation under Article 8 (1) and measures have been taken under Article 8 (2), the Party concerned will include appropriate information about these measures in its periodical report to be provided to UNESCO under Article 9 (a).

International cooperation

12. In accordance with Article 17, the Parties shall cooperate in providing assistance to each other, paying particular attention to developing countries, in situations referred to under Article 8.
13. Cooperation may take various forms: bilateral, regional or multilateral. In this context, Parties may seek assistance from other Parties in accordance with Article 17, and that assistance may be *inter alia* technical or financial.
14. In addition to the individual action by the Parties concerned to remedy a special situation, coordinated actions by the Parties should be encouraged.

Information Sharing and Transparency

Article 9 – Information Sharing and Transparency

Parties shall:

- (a) 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;*
 - (b) designate a point of contact responsible for information sharing in relation to this Convention; and*
 - (c) share and exchange information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.*
-

Quadrennial Periodic Reports of the Parties to the Convention

1. Each Party submits, the fourth year following the year in which it deposited its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, and every fourth year thereafter, a report to the Conference of Parties for its examination in accordance with Article 22.4 (b).
2. The reports shall provide relevant information on measures Parties have taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory and at the international level, as well as on the impact and results of these measures.
3. The information and data provided in these reports shall facilitate an exchange of experiences and best practices in order to contribute to the implementation of the Convention and its follow-up.

Format and Content of Reports

4. The Parties will provide information according to the format approved by the Conference of Parties and contained in the framework for reports annexed to these Guidelines. It is understood that the Conference of Parties may decide to adapt the framework, taking into account the timetable it has set itself in conformity with Article 9 (a).
5. The quadrennial periodic reports provide qualitative and quantitative information and analyze how, why, when and with what impact, measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions have been introduced. They provide statistical evidence, as much as possible, as well as the best examples of measures and experiences Parties wish to share.

- 5 bis.** In accordance with the operational guidelines for Article 16 of the Convention concerning preferential treatment for developing countries, developed countries will describe how they have implemented their obligations in conformity with this Article.
- 6.** The maximum number of pages is limited to 20 excluding annexes. Information shall therefore be presented in a clear and concise manner.

Ensuring a Participatory Process

- 7.** In conformity with Article 11 of the Convention and the operational guidelines on the role and participation of civil society, Parties ensure the involvement of civil society in the preparation of the reports according to jointly-agreed modalities. The reports shall indicate the way in which civil society participated in the drafting process.
- 8.** Parties can also cooperate with specialized bodies at national, regional and international levels to collect information and data requested in the framework of the quadrennial periodic reports.

Submission and Dissemination of Reports

- 9.** Upon request of the Conference of Parties, the Secretariat invites Parties to prepare their quadrennial periodic reports, at the latest six months before the date set for submission. To this end, the Secretariat refers to the points of contact appointed by the Parties and to the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO as well as the National Commissions for UNESCO.
- 10.** Parties submit reports to the Secretariat on paper and in electronic form in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French).
- 11.** Upon receipt of the reports of the Parties, the Secretariat will register them and acknowledge their receipt.
- 12.** The Secretariat then forwards to the Committee before each of its ordinary sessions, an analytic summary of the quadrennial periodic reports received as well as the reports themselves. The summary will be strategic and action-oriented. It will indicate transversal issues as well as challenges identified in the reports to be addressed in the future implementation of the Convention.
- 13.** In accordance with Articles 22.4 (b) and 23.6 (c) of the Convention, quadrennial periodic reports will, after deliberation by the Committee, be forwarded to the Conference of Parties for review. These reports will be accompanied by the Committee's comments and analytical summary.
- 14.** To facilitate the exchange of information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, quadrennial periodic reports will be made available according to the modalities defined by a resolution of the Conference of Parties.

Points of Contact

15. Upon ratification, Parties designate a point of contact responsible for sharing information on the Convention at the national level. If the point of contact changes, the Parties shall notify the Secretariat as soon as possible.
16. Points of contact are communication channels through which information about the Convention can be disseminated to relevant Ministries and public agencies. Points of contact shall be in a position to respond to queries about the Convention from the general public.
17. Parties can request points of contact to participate in gathering relevant information required as input to their quadrennial periodic reports.

Annex

Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Structure

Quadrennial periodic reports (hereafter “reports”) are divided into *four sections* with questions that are to act as guides for those designated to prepare the reports. A suggested number of pages is provided.

Section Number	Heading	Suggested number of pages
	Summary	1
1	General information	0.5
2	Measures	12
3	Awareness-raising and participation of civil society	3
4	Main results achieved and challenges encountered when implementing the Convention	3.5
Annex	Complementary data and information (sources and statistics)	

Guidelines for writing reports

The following guidelines shall be taken into consideration when collecting information and data, and writing reports:

- (i) the number of pages of the periodic reports should not exceed 20, excluding Annexes;
- (ii) declarative statements shall be supported by facts and explanations;
- (iii) information and analysis are to be derived from a variety of sources and be illustrated with examples;
- (iv) long historical accounts are to be avoided.

Technical procedures for submission and follow-up of reports

The following *procedures* shall be respected:

- (i) Parties submit the reports in English or French, the working languages of the Committee, using the Form prepared for this purpose and approved by the Conference of Parties;
- (ii) The report shall conclude with the original signature of the official designated to sign it on behalf of the Party;

- (iii) The original signed version(s) is (are) sent to the following address: UNESCO, Section of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, 1, rue Miollis 75732 Paris Cedex 15;
- (iv) The reports are also transmitted electronically or on CD-ROM. They are prepared in both standard pdf and rtf or doc formats using a font size of 10 or larger.

Summary

Parties shall provide a one page summary of the content in their reports, identifying the main achievements and challenges as well as, where appropriate, an outlook for the future.

The summary is transmitted to the Committee and Conference of Parties in accordance with Articles 22.4 (b) and 23.6 (c) of the Convention.

1. General information

(a) Name of Party

(b) Date of ratification

(c) Ratification process (e.g. parliamentary process)

(d) Total contribution to the IFCD (to date)

(e) Organisation(s) or entity(ies) responsible for the preparation of the report

(f) Officially designated point of contact

(g) Date report was prepared

(h) Name of designated official(s) signing the report

(i) Description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report and name of representative(s) of participating civil society organisation(s)

2. Measures

Parties shall provide information on policies and measures adopted to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory (at the national, regional or local levels) and at the international level (including trans-regional or trans-national levels).

Information to be presented in this section of the report is to be organised according to the following themes: (i) cultural policies and measures; (ii) international cooperation; (iii) the integration of culture in sustainable development policies; (iv) protecting cultural expressions under threat.

Key questions: Parties shall respond, to the extent possible, to the following questions² for each theme:

- (a) What are the main objective(s) of the policy or measure? When was it introduced?
- (b) How has it been implemented, which public agency(ies) is (are) responsible for its implementation and what resources have been allocated to ensure implementation?
- (c) What challenges have been identified in the implementation of this measure?
- (d) What has been the effect or impact of the policy or measure? What indicators were used to lead to this conclusion?

2.1 Cultural policies and measures

The purpose of this section is to report on cultural policies and measures in place to promote the diversity of cultural expressions at the different stages of creation, production, distribution, dissemination and participation/enjoyment.

Measures may be understood as those that nurture creativity, form part of an enabling environment for independent producers and distributors as well as those that provide access to the public at large to diverse cultural expressions. They may be regulatory or legislative, action or programme oriented, institutional or financial measures. They may be specifically introduced to address the special circumstances and needs of individuals (e.g. women, young people) or groups (e.g. minorities, indigenous peoples) as creators, producers or distributors of cultural expressions.

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to Article 6, Rights of Parties at the national level, and the operational guidelines adopted on Article 7 on measures to promote cultural expressions.

Parties' Response

Please respond to key questions (a) – (d) above

2.2 International cooperation and preferential treatment

The purpose of this section is to report on measures aimed at facilitating international

2. Questions proposed by the Committee at its third ordinary session in December 2009.

cooperation in general and those that provide preferential treatment to artists and cultural professionals, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.

Measures are understood as legal, institutional and financial frameworks, policy and programme activities that:

- support the mobility of artists and cultural professionals abroad (sending and receiving);
- provide greater market access for the distribution of cultural goods and services from developing countries through specific agreements;
- strengthen independent cultural industries as a means to contribute to economic growth, poverty reduction and sustainable development;
- aim to build institutional and management capacities through international cultural exchange programmes or partnerships among civil society organisations and networks.

Parties, in particular from developed countries, indicate separately the measures they have taken to foster preferential treatment for developing countries.

Parties from developing countries endeavour to identify their specific priorities, needs and interests with regard to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions and shall report on their operational action plan to optimize international cooperation.

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to operational guidelines adopted on Articles 14 and 16.

Parties' Response

Please respond to key questions (a) – (d) above

2.3. Integration of culture in sustainable development policies

The purpose of this section is to report on measures aimed at integrating culture as a strategic element in development policies and assistance programmes at all levels (local, national, regional and international) and indicate how they are linked to human development goals, notably poverty reduction.

It is understood that sustainable development policies are to be formulated, adopted and implemented with relevant authorities responsible for the economy, environment, social affairs and culture. Measures to be reported on this section should take this interrelatedness into account.

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to operational guidelines adopted on Article 13, Integration of culture in sustainable development.

In addition to measures, Parties shall report on whether and which indicators have been adopted in their country to evaluate the role and impact of culture in sustainable development policies and programmes.

Parties' Response

Please respond to key questions (a) – (d) above

2.4 Protecting cultural expressions under threat

The purpose of this section is to report on public policies, measures and actions taken by Parties to protect cultural expressions that are determined to be under threat. This is only in the event when a Party has previously identified a special situation under Article 8.2 of the Convention.

For more information on the types of measures to be reported on, please refer to the operational guidelines adopted on Articles 8 and 17 on measures to protect cultural expressions at risk or in need of urgent safeguarding.

Parties' Response

Please respond to key questions (a) – (d) above

3. Awareness-raising and participation of civil society

Parties have acknowledged the fundamental role of civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and have committed to encourage their active participation in activities, designed to achieve the objectives of this Convention.

The purpose of this section is to report on what Parties are doing to involve civil society in their activities, what resources they are providing to ensure their involvement, and what results have been achieved.

Parties are to provide information on how they have involved civil society in activities such as:

- promote the objectives of the Convention through awareness-raising and other activities;
- collect of data and list activities to share and exchange information on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territories and at the international level;
- develop policies while providing spaces where their ideas can be heard and discussed;
- implement operational guidelines.

Civil society may provide information on activities they are pursuing, such as:

- promote the objectives and principles of the Convention within their territories and in the international fora;
- promote ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments;
- bring the concerns of citizens, associations and enterprises to public authorities;
- contribute to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability in the governance of culture;
- monitor policy and programme implementation on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions.

4. Main achievements and challenges to the implementation of the Convention

Parties and other participating stakeholders are to share information on:

- (i) the results achieved; and
- (ii) the challenges encountered when implementing the Convention and solutions found or envisaged to overcome these challenges.

Parties and other participating stakeholders may also wish to share information on next steps they plan to take towards implementation of the Convention and the challenges they foresee to realising their objectives.

Annex: Complementary data and information (sources and statistics)

1. Main sources and links

Please provide references to the main sources of information and data used in compiling this report and that could be of interest to share with other Parties. These could include: recent public cultural policy strategies, reviews or evaluations; latest research or studies that map the cultural sector or cultural industries.

Parties are asked to provide the name, author and web links to the relevant document as well as a maximum 100-word summary in English and/or French if the original language of the document is not in either of these two official working languages of the Committee.

In addition, please indicate the names and contact details of those public or private institutions, agencies or networks in your country who actively contribute to the production of information and knowledge in the fields addressed by the Convention.

2. Reporting on available statistics

The approach taken to the provision of statistical information in the reports is a pragmatic one.

This means that Parties are asked, to the extent possible, to provide statistical information that already exists. These data may have been collected through national surveys, mapping studies, etc. They have mostly been published in Tables provided in the Annexes of the UNESCO World Report Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue (2009). Suggestions for where data can be found are provided below.

2.1 Demographic context

- (a) Population structure
 - Total population
 - Total annual growth rates per 1000s
 - Age structure

- (b) Migration
 - Migrant stock as a percentage of the population
 - Emigration
- (c) Language and literacy
 - Number of official languages
 - Number of languages spoken
 - Literacy rates

Sources:

- (a) National Statistical Offices, Census Data, United Nations Statistical Division Databases (<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/databases.htm>).
- (b) UNESCO World Report Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue (2009),
- (c) UNESCO Institute for Statistics, Literacy Statistics (http://www.uis.unesco.org/ev_en.php?ID=6401_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC).

2.2 Mobility of cultural goods and services

- (a) Total flows of cultural goods and services
 - Total exports trade in cultural goods in million USD
 - Total imports trade in cultural goods in million USD
 - Total exports trade in cultural services in million USD
 - Total imports trade in cultural services in million USD
- (b) Translation flows
 - Total number of published translations
 - Total number of titles translated and published abroad

Sources:

- (a) Customs data and balance of payments data. See also UNESCO 2009 Framework for Cultural Statistics definition for cultural goods and services.
- (b) UNESCO World Report Investing in Cultural Diversity and Intercultural Dialogue, 2009.

2.3 Cultural production, distribution

- (a) Films
 - number of national feature films produced/year
 - % films co-produced
 - % of nationally controlled distribution companies
 - number of cinemas per 1000 inhabitants
- (b) Radio/TV broadcasting
 - annual television broadcasting time by programme type (in hours)
 - annual broadcasting time (TV and radio) for programmes related to indigenous peoples (in hours)
 - annual broadcasting time (TV and radio) by type of programme production (national/foreign, in hours)

- (c) Books
 - number of titles published
 - number of publishers
 - number of book shops
- (d) Music

Sources:

- (a) UIS Questionnaire on feature films statistics
- (b) UIS Questionnaire on media statistics
- (c) National Statistical Offices, CERLALC, International Publishers Associations

2.4 Cultural consumption / participation

- (a) Percentage of people attending cultural events such as concerts, live theatre several times a year, broken down by gender and age (if possible)
- (b) Cinema admissions in 1000s
- (c) Book sales
- (d) Household equipment (% hab.)
 - Number of households with a television set
 - Personal computers per 1000 inhabitants

Sources:

- (a) International Social Survey Program (ISSP), ISSP 2007 Leisure Time and Sports v2.0.0 – Question 13 (<http://www.gesis.org/en/services/data/survey-data/issp/modules-study-overview/leisure-time-sports/2007/>).
- (b) UIS Survey in Feature Films Statistics and Focus: World Film Market Trends. http://www.obs.coe.int/oea_publ/market/focus.html.
- (c) "Global Entertainment and Media Outlook 2008-2012", Price Waterhouse & Coopers (http://www.pwc.com/sv_SE/se/publikationer/assets/consumer_educational_book_publishing.pdf).
- (d) International Telecommunication Union: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/index.html>.

2.5 Connectivity, infrastructure, access

- (a) Mobile cellular subscribers per 1000 inhabitants
- (b) Internet users per 1000 inhabitants
- (c) Internet penetration rate as a % of the population
- (d) Number of online newspapers
- (e) Number of Internet radio stations
- (f) % of public radio and television institutions
- (g) Number of community radio stations

Sources:

- (a) and (b) International Telecommunication Union: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/statistics/index.html>.
- (c) Internet world stats (<http://www.internetworldstats.com/stats.htm>).
- (d), (e), (f) and (g) UIS Questionnaire on Media Statistics.

2.6 Economy and finance

- (a) Contribution of cultural activities to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in percentage
- (b) Percentage of people employed in culture
- (c) Public expenditure: government expenditure on culture
- (d) Household expenditure on culture and recreation

Sources:

- (a) Economic censuses, Industry surveys, Service surveys, Small establishment surveys, Household surveys, National Accounts. In national statistics departments, central banks and cultural institutions (based on International Standard Industrial Classification: ISIC Rev. 4 NAICS, ANZSCI, NACE, NAPCS).
 - (b) Census, Household surveys (using Standard Classification of Occupations ISCO-08 ISIC Rev. 4).
 - (c) and (d) National sources, Systems of National Accounts.
- For (a) and (b) see also UNESCO methodological note on calculating cultural employment and contribution of characteristic cultural activities to GDP.

2.7 International cooperation

- (a) Official Development Assistance allocated to culture (estimated percentage of total allocable ODA)
- (b) Net receipt (in USD) of Official Development Assistance allocated to culture (estimates)

Sources:

DAC Statistics, Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC), OECD <http://stats.oecd.org/qwids/>.

Education and Public Awareness

Article 10 – Education and Public Awareness

Parties shall:

- (a) *encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, inter alia, through educational and greater public awareness programmes;*
 - (b) *cooperate with other Parties and international and regional organizations in achieving the purpose of this Article;*
 - (c) *endeavour to encourage creativity and strengthen production capacities by setting up educational, training and exchange programmes in the field of cultural industries. These measures should be implemented in a manner which does not have a negative impact on traditional forms of production.*
-

General considerations

1. *Parties to the Convention have a crucial responsibility to encourage and promote understanding of the importance of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, including through formal and non-formal educational programmes, as well as public awareness activities aimed at citizens of all ages.*
2. *Educational and public awareness-raising programmes and measures should, inter alia, highlight the distinct characteristics of this Convention and bring out its specificities in comparison to other UNESCO normative instruments in the field of culture.*

Educational tools and programmes

3. *Parties should encourage, at the appropriate levels, the adoption of an integrated approach in the design and implementation of educational programmes that promote the objectives and principles of the Convention. This should involve strengthening the ties between culture and education at the policy, programme and institutional levels.*
4. *Professions in the field of cultural industries have undergone rapid change; training for these professions must therefore be subject to a continual process of reflection and initiatives. In this respect, Parties shall consider, but not restrict themselves to the following: identification of skills required and gaps in training, particularly related to digital expertise; the development of curricula; building partnerships between training institutions and industrial sectors concerned. Finally, cooperation with public authorities and private institutions involved in sustainable development and youth programmes should also be encouraged.*

5. *Schools are important platforms* for transmitting information and knowledge on the importance of protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions to young people. In this context, Parties can encourage, at the appropriate levels, the introduction of policies and programmes as well as the dedication of required resources aimed at:
 - (a) including the diversity of cultural expressions in school curricula adapted to local contexts and cultures;
 - (b) developing educational and training materials in multiple formats, including those online, such as books, CDs, videos, documentaries, manuals or brochures, interactive games, etc.;
 - (c) inviting artists and cultural professionals in the development of such materials and to participate in the activities of schools and other educational institutions;
 - (d) enhancing the capacities of teachers to raise students' awareness about the diversity of cultural expressions and use, wherever available, guides and manuals to this end;
 - (e) involving adults and parent associations to suggest themes and modules for teaching about the diversity of cultural expressions in schools;
 - (f) involving youth in collecting and disseminating information about the diversity of cultural expressions in their communities;
 - (g) transmitting acquired experiences through the promotion of participatory educational methodologies, mentoring activities and apprenticeships.
6. *Higher education, training and research institutions* are important environments for nurturing creativity and building capacities in the field of cultural industries and development of cultural policies. In this context, Parties can support such institutions and encourage them to introduce programmes that facilitate skills development, the mobility and exchange of the next generation of cultural industry and cultural policy professionals. Parties may also consider establishing UNESCO Chairs in the field of cultural policies and industries.

Raising public awareness

7. Parties can devote resources to develop *awareness-raising tools* in multiple formats that meet the needs of diverse audiences, employ new information and communication technologies as well as non-formal means of transmitting knowledge. Artists and cultural professionals are to be invited to participate in the development of such tools.
8. Parties shall *provide support for events* that can raise public awareness and disseminate information on the diversity of cultural expressions through, for example, the organization of symposia, workshops, seminars and public fora as well as exhibitions, concerts, festivals, competitions, international days, etc. In this context, whenever possible, Parties should partner with public and private actors as well as existing civil society structures and networks.

9. The *media* can effectively contribute to raising public awareness about the importance of protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Parties should provide support for the production of specialized programmes and campaigns that can be distributed through all types of media and reach diverse target groups. The establishment of a network of cultural journalists specializing in this field could be encouraged. Local broadcasting networks and community radios could play a major role in enhancing knowledge of diverse cultural expressions and events, as well as sharing information on good practices.

Promoting cooperation

10. Parties are encouraged to establish close collaboration with other intergovernmental and regional organizations in their efforts to raise awareness of the importance of protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions.
11. Parties are encouraged, through their designated points of contact (Articles 9 and 28 of the Convention) or through the National Commissions, to monitor the implementation of educational programmes and public awareness activities and to share information and good practices between them.

Role and Participation of Civil Society

1. The Convention's most explicit provision with regard to civil society is Article 11 (Participation of civil society). Reference to civil society is made, explicitly or implicitly, in several other provisions of the Convention, including Articles 6, 7, 12, 15 and 19.

2. **Article 11 – Participation of civil society**

Parties acknowledge the fundamental role of civil society in protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions. Parties shall encourage the active participation of civil society in their efforts to achieve the objectives of this Convention.

Definition and roles of civil society

3. For the purposes of this Convention, civil society means non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, professionals in the culture sector and associated sectors, groups that support the work of artists and cultural communities.
4. Civil society plays an essential role in the implementation of the Convention: it brings citizens', associations' and enterprises' concerns to public authorities, monitors policies and programmes implementation, plays a watchdog role, serves as value-guardian and innovator, as well as contributes to the achievement of greater transparency and accountability in governance.

Contribution of civil society to the implementation of the provisions of the Convention

5. Parties should encourage civil society to participate in the implementation of the Convention by associating it by appropriate means on cultural policy-making and by facilitating access to information relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, and facilitating the strengthening of capacities in this field. Parties could foresee the provision of *ad hoc*, flexible and effective mechanisms in this regard.
6. The potential of civil society to act as an innovator and change-agent in the implementation of the Convention should be fully utilised. Parties should encourage civil society to bring new ideas and approaches to the formulation of cultural policies, as well as to the development of innovative cultural processes, practices or programmes that help achieve the objectives of the Convention.

The contribution of civil society could be exercised in the following areas:

- support to Parties, as appropriate, in the elaboration and implementation of cultural policies;
- capacity-building in specific domains linked to the implementation of the Convention and carrying out data collection in the field of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions;

- promotion of specific cultural expressions by giving voice to groups such as women, persons belonging to minorities, and indigenous peoples, so as to ensure that all stakeholders' special circumstances and needs are taken into account when formulating cultural policies;
- advocating the widespread ratification of the Convention and its implementation by governments, as well as in assisting Parties to promote the objectives and principles of the Convention in other international forums;
- input in the establishment of periodical reports of Parties, within their field of competence. This input would give more responsibility to civil society and would encourage transparency in the elaboration of the reports;
- cooperation for development at local, national and international levels, by initiating, creating or being associated to innovative partnerships with the public and private sectors as well as with civil society of other regions of the world (Article 15 of the Convention).

Contribution of civil society to the work of the organs of the Convention

7. Civil society is encouraged to contribute to the work of the organs of the Convention according to the modalities to be defined by these organs.
8. The Committee may consult at any time public or private organizations and individuals on specific issues in accordance with Article 23 (7) of the Convention. In such cases, the Committee may invite them to attend a specific meeting of the Committee, regardless of whether the organization or group has been accredited to participate in the sessions of the Committee.
9. Civil society organizations authorised to participate as observers in the Conference of Parties and the Intergovernmental Committee, according to the Rules of Procedure of the respective body, may:
 - maintain the dialogue with Parties in an interactive manner with regard to their positive contribution to the implementation of the Convention, preferably, as appropriate, before the sessions of the organs;
 - participate in the meetings of these bodies;
 - be given the floor by the Chairperson of the respective body;
 - submit written contributions relevant to the work of the respective bodies when authorized by the Chairperson, to be circulated to all delegations and observers by the Secretariat to the Convention as information documents.

Participation of civil society in the International Fund for Cultural Diversity

10. The elements concerning this participation are addressed within the framework of the operational guidelines on the use of the resources of the Fund.

Annex

Set of Criteria for Admission of Civil Society Representatives at the Meetings of the Organs of the Convention

1. Civil society organizations or groups could be admitted to attend the sessions of the organs of the Convention, according to the procedure established by the Rules of Procedure of each organ, if they comply with the following criteria:
 - (a) have interests and activities in one or more fields covered by the Convention;
 - (b) have a legal status in compliance with the established rules of the jurisdiction in the country of registration;
 - (c) are representative of their respective field of activity, or of the respective social or professional groups they represent.
2. The request for admission shall be signed by the official representative of the organization or group³ and will be accompanied by:
 - (a) a copy of its statutes or bylaws;
 - (b) a list of members or, in the case of non-membership entities (e.g. foundations), a list of board members;
 - (c) a brief description of their recent activities, which also illustrates their representativeness in the fields covered by the Convention.

3. This does not apply to NGOs maintaining official relations with UNESCO.

Promotion of International Cooperation⁴

Article 12 – Promotion of International Cooperation

Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their bilateral, regional and international cooperation for the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, taking particular account of the situations referred to in Articles 8 and 17, notably in order to:

- (a) facilitate dialogue among Parties on cultural policy;*
 - (b) enhance public sector strategic and management capacities in cultural public sector institutions, through professional and international cultural exchanges and sharing of best practices;*
 - (c) reinforce partnerships with and among civil society, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in fostering and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions;*
 - (d) promote the use of new technologies, encourage partnerships to enhance information sharing and cultural understanding, and foster the diversity of cultural expressions;*
 - (e) encourage the conclusion of co-production and co-distribution agreements.*
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4. At its second session in June 2009, the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention decided that 'Article 12 of the Convention is already of an operational character and needs no further explanation in the guidelines' (Resolution 2.CP.7).

Integration of Culture in Sustainable Development

Article 13 – Integration of Culture in Sustainable Development

Parties shall endeavour to integrate culture in their development policies at all levels for the creation of conditions conducive to sustainable development and, within this framework, foster aspects relating to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions.

General considerations

1. Sustainable development is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).
2. The economic, cultural, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development are complementary.
3. Protection, promotion and maintenance of cultural diversity are essential requirements for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations (Article 2.6 of the Convention), since they contribute to social and cultural fulfilment, individual and collective well-being, and to the maintenance of creativity and vitality of cultures and institutions.
4. The diversity of cultural expressions must be taken into account in the development process because it contributes to the strengthening of identity and social cohesion and to the building of inclusive societies that uphold the equal dignity of and respect for all cultures.
5. Culture should be integrated into national policies and plans and into international cooperation strategies in order to achieve human development goals⁵ and notably poverty reduction.
6. The integration of culture into development policies at all levels (local, national, regional and international) makes it possible to:
 - 6.1 contribute to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions;
 - 6.2 foster universal access, participation in and enjoyment of creation and production of cultural expressions, especially for disadvantaged groups;
 - 6.3 realize the full potential and contribution of cultural industries to sustainable development, economic growth and the promotion of decent quality of life through the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of cultural expressions;

5. “Human development is a process of enlarging people’s choices”, *Human Development Report*, UNDP, 1990, p.10.

- 6.4 maintain social cohesion, fight violence through cultural activities that promote human rights and the culture of peace and reinforce the sense of social integration of youth;
- 6.5 reinforce and improve development policies, *inter alia*, in the sectors of education, tourism, public health, security and urban planning.

Guidelines

- 7. Sustainable development is the result of a collection of policies and measures suited to national and local contexts that maintain the harmony of the local cultural ecosystem. For the sake of ownership and harmonization of development policies, when developing such policies, Parties shall endeavour to take into account the following elements.
 - 7.1 Since economic, environmental, social and cultural systems are interdependent and cannot be considered separately, sustainable development policies and measures should be formulated, adopted and implemented in concert with all the relevant public authorities in all sectors and at all levels. Thus effective coordination mechanisms should be established, particularly at the national level.
 - 7.2 Raising awareness among decision makers and their partners of the importance of the cultural dimension of development policies and sensitizing development policy managers from other sectors to cultural issues are essential for achieving the objectives of Article 13.
 - 7.3 The integration of culture into sustainable development policies entails acknowledgment, in particular, of:
 - 7.3.1 the fundamental role of education for sustainable development and the inclusion of culture in the different aspects of educational delivery to foster an understanding and appreciation of diversity and its expressions;
 - 7.3.2 recognition of the needs of women, of the various social groups mentioned in Article 7 of the Convention, and of disadvantaged geographical areas;
 - 7.3.3 the use of new technologies and the expansion of networked communication systems.

Measures related to the integration of the diversity of cultural expressions into sustainable development

8. In order to integrate and foster aspects related to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions as elements of their sustainable development policies, Parties are encouraged to:
 - 8.1 provide the necessary conditions for creative abilities to flourish by taking into account the needs of all concerned artists, professionals and practitioners in the cultural sector with special attention to the needs of women, social groups and individuals in disadvantaged geographical areas;
 - 8.2 foster the development of viable cultural industries and in particular of micro, small, and medium enterprises working at the local level;
 - 8.3 encourage long-term investment in the infrastructure, institutions and establishment of legal frameworks necessary for the viability of cultural industries;
 - 8.4 raise awareness among public authorities and their partners, local stakeholders and the various components of society, of the challenges posed by sustainable development and the importance of taking into account its cultural dimension;
 - 8.5 build sustainable technical, budgetary and human capacities in cultural organizations at the local level by, *inter alia*, facilitating their access to financing;
 - 8.6 facilitate sustained, equitable and universal access to the creation and production of cultural goods, activities and services, particularly for women, youth and vulnerable groups;
 - 8.7 consult and include public authorities responsible for issues related to the diversity of cultural expressions, as well as civil society and representatives of the cultural sector involved in the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of cultural activities, goods and services;
 - 8.8 invite civil society to participate in the identification, elaboration and implementation of development policies and measures related to the cultural sector.
9. In order to better evaluate the role of culture in sustainable development, Parties are encouraged to facilitate the elaboration of statistical indicators, the exchange of information and the dissemination and sharing of best practices.

Cooperation for Development

Article 14 – Cooperation for Development

Parties shall endeavour to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector by, inter alia, the following means:

- (a) the strengthening of the cultural industries in developing countries through:*
 - (i) creating and strengthening cultural production and distribution capacities in developing countries;*
 - (ii) facilitating wider access to the global market and international distribution networks for their cultural activities, goods and services;*
 - (iii) enabling the emergence of viable local and regional markets;*
 - (iv) adopting, where possible, appropriate measures in developed countries with a view to facilitating access to their territory for the cultural activities, goods and services of developing countries;*
 - (v) providing support for creative work and facilitating the mobility, to the extent possible, of artists from the developing world;*
 - (vi) encouraging appropriate collaboration between developed and developing countries in the areas, inter alia, of music and film;*
 - (b) capacity-building through the exchange of information, experience and expertise, as well as the training of human resources in developing countries, in the public and private sector relating to, inter alia, strategic and management capacities, policy development and implementation, promotion and distribution of cultural expressions, small-, medium- and micro-enterprise development, the use of technology, and skills development and transfer;*
 - (c) technology transfer through the introduction of appropriate incentive measures for the transfer of technology and know-how, especially in the areas of cultural industries and enterprises;*
 - (d) financial support through:*
 - (i) the establishment of an International Fund for Cultural Diversity as provided in Article 18;*
 - (ii) the provision of official development assistance, as appropriate, including technical assistance, to stimulate and support creativity;*
 - (iii) other forms of financial assistance such as low interest loans, grants and other funding mechanisms.*
-

Cooperation for development: scope and objectives

1. Article 14 sets out a non-exhaustive list of means and measures intended to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector, to respond to the specific needs of developing countries with regard to the diversity of cultural expressions and to strengthen the link between culture and development:
 - measures aimed at strengthening of the cultural industries;
 - capacity-building programmes;
 - technology transfer;
 - financial support.
2. Given the links between Articles 14 and 16 (Preferential treatment for developing countries) as well as 18 (International Fund for Cultural Diversity), Parties should apply coherently and consistently the operational guidelines of these three articles.
3. Within the framework of their cooperation activities with developing countries, Parties are also encouraged to develop partnerships as stated in Article 15 of the Convention and with the provisions of Article 16 on preferential treatment.
4. Parties recognize the importance of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (Article 18) as a multilateral tool for promoting and developing the diversity of cultural expressions in developing countries, underlining however, that the Fund shall not act as a substitute for means and measures used bilaterally or regionally to provide support to these countries.

Orientations and measures

5. Developing countries will endeavour to identify their priorities, specific needs and interests with regard to the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions and to produce an operational action plan in order to optimize international cooperation.
6. Cooperation for development between Parties and concerned partners may take, *inter alia*, but not limited to, the forms listed in Article 14 and should foster, in developing countries, an environment conducive to access to and creation, production, distribution/dissemination of cultural activities, goods and services. Paragraphs 6.1 to 6.5 present a non-exhaustive list of measures that could be taken to this end.

In the following domains the measures could in particular consist of:

- 6.1 Strengthening of the cultural industries in developing countries
 - 6.1.1 setting-up and enhancing support mechanisms, including institutional, regulatory, legal and financial incentives for the production, creation, and distribution/dissemination of cultural activities, goods and services at the local, national and regional levels;
 - 6.1.2 supporting the elaboration of export-oriented strategies for cultural activities, goods and services, while strengthening local enterprises and

maximizing benefits for the artists, professionals and cultural practitioners in the cultural sector;

- 6.1.3** assist in increasing exchanges of cultural activities, goods and services between developed countries and developing countries and amongst the latter, and increase support to distribution networks and systems at the local, national, regional and international levels;
 - 6.1.4** fostering viable local and regional markets for cultural activities, goods and services, in particular through regulatory action and cultural cooperation programmes and activities, as well as through social inclusion and poverty reduction policies that take into consideration the cultural dimension;
 - 6.1.5** facilitating the mobility of artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners from developing countries and their entry into the territory of developed and developing countries through, *inter alia*, consideration of flexible short-term visa regimes in both developed and developing countries to facilitate such exchanges;
 - 6.1.6** fostering the conclusion of co-production and co-distribution agreements between developed and developing countries and amongst the latter, as well as market access for co-productions.
- 6.2** Capacity-building through exchange of information and training
- 6.2.1** fostering contacts between all concerned artists, professionals and practitioners in the cultural sector and public administrators working in the different fields of the cultural sector of developed and developing countries through networks, cultural exchanges and capacity-building programmes;
 - 6.2.2** supporting the exchange of information on existing and new business models and existing and new forms of promotion and distribution mechanisms on evolving information and communication technologies;
 - 6.2.3** enhancing the entrepreneurial and business competences of professionals working in the cultural industries through management, marketing and financial skills development.
- 6.3** Technology transfer in the areas of cultural industries and enterprises
- 6.3.1** regular assessments of evolving technological needs in terms of both physical resources and skills development with the intention of progressively addressing these, notably through international cooperation, in addition to supplying fair and favourable conditions for technology transfer to developing countries;
 - 6.3.2** facilitate access to new information and communication technologies with regards to production and distribution/dissemination and encourage their use;

- 6.3.3** support dialogue and regular exchanges between information and communication technology experts and governmental and non-governmental actors of the cultural sector;
 - 6.3.4** take appropriate measures to facilitate joint development of technology for the benefit of developing countries.
- 6.4** Financial support
- 6.4.1** integrating the cultural sector within framework plans for official development assistance;
 - 6.4.2** facilitating and supporting the access of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, cultural industries, artists, professionals, practitioners of the cultural sector, to sources of public and private funding through appropriate measures, such as subsidies, low-interest loans, guarantee funds, microcredit, technical assistance, tax benefits, etc;
 - 6.4.3** encouraging Parties to put in place measures, in particular, fiscal incentives to increase the contribution of the private sector to the development of technological innovations and the culture sector.

The role of the Secretariat

- 7.** Given the role of UNESCO with regard to cooperation for development, Parties shall encourage the Secretariat to support and sustain the implementation and follow-up of the provisions of Article 14. This support will notably consist in collecting information on best practices regarding cooperation for development to the benefit of the Parties.

Modalities for Partnerships

1. The Convention's most explicit provision with regard to partnerships is Article 15 (Collaborative arrangements). Reference to partnerships is made, explicitly or implicitly, in other provisions of the Convention, more particularly in Article 12 (Promotion of international cooperation).

2. **Article 15 – Collaborative arrangements**

Parties shall encourage the development of partnerships, between and within the public and private sectors and non-profit organizations, in order to cooperate with developing countries in the enhancement of their capacities in the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. These innovative partnerships shall, according to the practical needs of developing countries, emphasize the further development of infrastructure, human resources and policies, as well as the exchange of cultural activities, goods and services.

Definition and features of partnerships

3. Partnerships are voluntary collaborative arrangements between two or more organizations from different parts of society, such as governmental authorities (at the local and national levels) and authorities (at the regional and international levels) and civil society – including the private sector, the media, academia, artists and artistic groups, etc., in which the risks and benefits are shared between the partners and the modalities of functioning, such as decision-making or allocation of resources, are agreed upon collectively by them.
4. The major principles underpinning successful partnerships include equity, transparency, mutual benefit, responsibility and complementarity.

The objectives and scope of partnerships

5. Partnerships aim at, but are not limited to, value-added activities seeking to accomplish the following objectives:
 - 5.1 capacity-building of professionals and of public sector officials in the culture – and associated sectors;
 - 5.2 institution building for cultural practitioners and professionals and associated sectors;
 - 5.3 cultural policy elaboration and advocacy;
 - 5.4 fostering and mainstreaming protection and promotion of diversity of cultural expressions;
 - 5.5 protection of cultural goods and services and cultural expressions deemed at risk in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention;

- 5.6 creating and nurturing local, national and regional markets;
 - 5.7 accessing international markets and other appropriate assistance regarding aspects related to the flow of cultural goods and services and cultural exchanges.
6. In conformity with Article 15, partnerships initiated under the Convention should be in accordance with the needs of developing countries, Parties to the Convention.
- 6.1 In order to take forward these collaborative arrangements in the interests of developing countries, they may wish, as far as possible, to undertake an analysis of these needs in consultation with stakeholders from the relevant cultural industries and sectors, and where appropriate, in collaboration with national, regional and international partners, in order to identify cultural expressions or areas in greatest need of attention;
 - 6.2 Needs assessment should include analytical, statistical and quality data, and lead to the formulation of a strategy with focused priorities and set objectives, to allow for proper monitoring;
 - 6.3 Partnerships should build, as much as possible, on existing and potential structures and networks with and amongst the public sector and the civil society, including non-governmental organizations, non-profit organizations, and the private sector.

The partnering process

7. For the establishment of a partnership, four stages are to be taken into consideration.
- 7.1 Creation and relationship building:

Parties take into consideration the assessment of the needs and the identification of partners and priority areas regarding development and investment. Parties and partners take into consideration an equitable distribution of resources, roles and responsibilities for the participation and establishment of the necessary means of communication.
 - 7.2 Implementing, managing and maintaining:

Parties should ensure a concrete and effective implementation of the partnerships. Partnerships should build as much as possible on existing or potential structures and networks with and amongst civil society, including non-governmental organizations and the private sector.
 - 7.3 Reviewing, evaluating, revising, and sharing best practices:

Parties encourage partners to examine and evaluate the effectiveness of the partnership, particularly at the following three levels: (1) partnership as such, (2) their own role in the partnership, and (3) the results or aim of this partnership. Taking into account the acquired experience and their individual and collective evaluation, the partners then consider revising or amending the partnership or the initial project, in light of, *inter alia*, the costs of the partnership. Parties are encouraged to share best practices, identified from reviews conducted on successful partnerships.

7.4 Sustaining outcomes:

Needs assessment should include analytical, statistical and quality data, and lead to the formulation of a strategy with focused priorities and set objectives, to allow for proper monitoring and sustaining of the outcomes.

The role of the UNESCO Secretariat

- 8.** The UNESCO Secretariat, basing itself in particular on the Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity which is its platform for developing public-private partnerships in support of cultural industries, should play a role of facilitator and motivator on an international level, by:
 - 8.1** promoting intersectoral partnerships among various stakeholders;
 - 8.2** providing information on existing and prospective partners in the public and private sectors as well as the non-profit sector (including data on needs, projects and case studies of best practices), as well as links to useful management tools, particularly through its website.
- 9.** Headquarters and field offices share responsibility in relation to their respective mandates. They are encouraged to utilise the capacities and networks of National Commissions for UNESCO in the promotion of their objectives in this regard;
- 10.** In addition, the Secretariat elaborates and submits innovative projects to donors in the fields covered by the Convention.

Preferential Treatment for Developing Countries

Article 16 – Preferential treatment for developing countries

Developed countries shall facilitate cultural exchanges with developing countries by granting, through the appropriate institutional and legal frameworks, preferential treatment to artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners, as well as cultural goods and services from developing countries.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 In the light of the strategic objectives of the Convention, Article 16 sets the goal of facilitating cultural exchanges between developed and developing countries. Preferential treatment to be granted by developed to developing countries, through appropriate legal and institutional frameworks, is the tool prescribed by Article 16 to achieve, *inter alia*, the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector in developing countries and wider and more balanced cultural exchanges.
- 1.2 Article 16 is to be interpreted and applied in relation to the Convention as a whole. Parties should seek complementarities and synergies with all relevant provisions of the Convention and the various operational guidelines.
- 1.3 The principles and spirit of cooperation should govern the relations between all Parties in the efficient implementation of preferential treatment within the meaning of Article 16.

2. Role of Parties

- 2.1 Article 16 creates an obligation for developed countries in favour of developing countries with regard to:
 - (a) artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners;
 - (b) cultural goods and services.
- 2.2 Developed countries shall therefore play a pro-active role by putting in place national policies and measures at the appropriate institutional level, as well as multilateral, regional and bilateral frameworks and mechanisms to implement and operationalize Article 16.
- 2.3 Developed countries are encouraged to provide opportunities, to developing countries, which are beneficiaries in the preferential treatment framework and schemes, to articulate their own needs and priorities, which should be

duly taken into account when putting in place such frameworks and schemes. Developing countries are encouraged to put in place national policies for the efficient implementation of preferential treatment, it being understood that the implementation of the preferential treatment is not conditional on the implementation of these national policies. Towards this end developed countries should also assist in putting in place national policies and measures in developing countries beneficiaries to enable them to benefit from an efficient implementation of preferential treatment frameworks and schemes.

- 2.4** Whereas Article 16 does not provide an obligation for developing countries to offer preferential treatment to other developing countries, developing countries are encouraged to offer a preferential treatment to other developing countries, in the framework of South-South cooperation.

3. Institutional and legal frameworks

- 3.1** Preferential treatment as defined by Article 16 is wider than the narrow trade meaning. It is to be understood as having both a cultural and a trade component.

- 3.2** Legal and institutional frameworks that could be used by the Parties are organized, as the cases may be, around the following dimensions:

- the cultural dimension;
- the trade dimension;
- a combination of the trade and cultural dimensions.

- 3.3** Cultural dimension

3.3.1 Cultural cooperation, in the context of sustainable development, is a core element of preferential treatment within the meaning of Article 16 of the Convention. Parties are therefore encouraged to develop their existing cultural cooperation arrangements and put in place mechanisms of cultural cooperation that expand and diversify their bilateral, regional and multilateral exchange agreements and programmes.

3.3.2 In the light of the Convention's provisions (Articles 6, 7, 12 and 14) related to national policies as well as those related to international cooperation and cooperation for development and in conformity with their respective operational guidelines, measures that shall be developed, through cultural cooperation mechanisms for preferential treatment, may include but are not limited to:

- (a) with regard to artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners from developing countries:
 - (i) providing support and expertise to developing countries for the development of policies and measures aimed at nurturing and supporting artists and others involved in the creative process;

- (ii) sharing of information on existing legal frameworks and on best practices;
 - (iii) capacity-building, notably by means of training, exchanges and orientation activities (*for example*, residencies for artists and cultural professionals) to help them integrate professional networks of developed countries;
 - (iv) taking measures to facilitate the mobility of artists, other cultural professionals and practitioners, and, in particular, to favour those from developing countries who need to travel to developed countries for professional reasons. These measures should include, in conformity with the applicable provisions in this respect, for example: simplification of procedures for issue of visas regarding entry, stay and temporary travel; lower cost of visas;
 - (v) funding arrangements and resource-sharing, including supporting access to cultural resources of developed countries;
 - (vi) encouraging the creation of networks between civil society actors in developed and developing countries, including partnerships for development;
 - (vii) providing specific fiscal incentives for artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners from developing countries within the framework of their activities related to the present Convention;
- (b) with regard to cultural goods and services from developing countries:
- (i) providing support and expertise to developing countries for the elaboration of policies and measures related to the creation, production, distribution and dissemination of domestic cultural goods and services;
 - (ii) providing special fiscal measures and incentives for cultural enterprises from developing countries, such as tax credits and double taxation avoidance agreements;
 - (iii) providing technical assistance, including equipment acquisition, technology transfer and expertise;
 - (iv) improving access of cultural goods and services of developing countries through specific support and assistance schemes for the distribution and dissemination of such goods and services to the markets of developed countries, notably through co-production and co-distribution agreements or support to domestic initiatives in this regard;

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- (v) providing financial aid which may take the form of direct or indirect assistance;
 - (vi) facilitating the participation of developing countries in cultural and trade events to promote various cultural goods and services from developing countries;
 - (vii) encouraging the presence and the initiatives, as well as the investment of cultural enterprises from developing countries in developed countries through e.g. information services, assistance or appropriate measures of fiscal or legal nature;
 - (viii) fostering private sector investment in the cultural industries of developing countries;
 - (ix) fostering the access of cultural goods and services from developing countries through facilitating temporary importation of the necessary technical material and equipment for the purposes of cultural creation, production and distribution from developing countries;
 - (x) ensuring that development aid public policies of developed countries also give adequate attention to cultural sector development projects in developing countries.

3.4 Trade dimension

3.4.1 Multilateral, regional and bilateral frameworks and mechanisms belonging to the field of trade can be used by Parties to implement preferential treatment in the field of culture.

3.4.2 Parties to the Convention that have concluded multilateral, regional and/or bilateral trade agreements may take into account the provisions of these agreements and the respective mechanisms provided by them with a view to offering preferential treatment in favour of developing countries within the meaning of Article 16.

3.4.3 When making use of such frameworks and provisions for preferential treatment, Parties shall take into account the relevant provisions of the Convention, pursuant to its Article 20.

3.5. Combination of the trade and cultural dimensions

3.5.1 Parties may develop and implement specific agreements bringing together trade and cultural dimensions which concern notably cultural goods and services, and/or artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners (e.g. Florence Agreement and its Nairobi Protocol).

4. National policies and measures for the efficient implementation of preferential treatment in developing countries

- 4.1** In light of the articles of the Convention related to national policies and to cooperation for development (Articles 6, 7 and 14), developing countries are encouraged to implement, where possible, policies and measures designed to enhance their benefit from preferential treatment. Such policies and measures may include, but are not limited to:
- 4.1.1** fostering an enabling environment for the emergence and development of a cultural sector and cultural industries at national level;
 - 4.1.2** enhancing the production and provision of cultural activities, goods and services;
 - 4.1.3** providing strategic support to their domestic cultural sectors and cultural industries;
 - 4.1.4** capacity-building and strengthening of competences, in terms of both artistic and entrepreneurial skills in the cultural field;
 - 4.1.5** actively seeking knowledge and expertise in the areas of enhancement and dissemination of all cultural expressions.

5. Role of civil society

- 5.1** In the light of Article 11 of the Convention concerning the participation of civil society and in conformity with the respective operational guidelines, civil society should be encouraged to play an active role with respect to the implementation of Article 16.
- 5.2** Civil society in order to facilitate the implementation of Article 16 may, without being limited to:
- 5.2.1** contribute to needs assessment and provide information, advice and innovative ideas regarding elaboration, improvement and efficient application of preferential treatment frameworks and schemes;
 - 5.2.2** provide, upon request by the competent authorities, consultative information on visa requests of artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners from developing countries;
 - 5.2.3** provide feedback to the Parties and in its capacity as observer, to the organs of the Convention, concerning difficulties and challenges in the implementation of Article 16, notably in the field;
 - 5.2.4** engage and play an innovative and proactive role in the field of research on the implementation and the monitoring process of Article 16 at the national level.

6. Coordination

- 6.1** In view of the effective implementation of preferential treatment under Article 16 Parties are invited to adopt consistent policies and approaches in the trade and cultural spheres. Parties are furthermore invited to seek close coordination between the national authorities responsible for culture and trade as well as other public authorities concerned, in developed and developing countries alike.

7. Monitoring and exchange of information

- 7.1** Monitoring of the implementation of the Convention, including Article 16, shall be ensured through the application of Article 9 of the Convention (Information-sharing and transparency), in particular through the periodical reporting obligations of the Parties.
- 7.2** Developed countries, in accordance with the modalities (to be) defined by the operational guidelines on Article 9 of the Convention, will illustrate in their periodical reports to UNESCO, every four years, how the obligations under Article 16 have been implemented. The information provided will be examined by the Committee and the Conference of Parties.
- 7.3** Parties should put in place mechanisms and measures facilitating and enhancing the exchange of information and sharing of expertise and best practices, as provided for by Article 19 of the Convention (exchange, analysis and dissemination of information).
- 7.4** Parties recognize the important role of research for the efficient implementation of preferential treatment under Article 16. Research should be conducted by the largest number of partners, where possible. To this end, Parties shall seek to compile and share the results of any relevant research relating to Article 16.

Guidelines on the Use of the Resources of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity

Article 18 – International Fund for Cultural Diversity

1. *An International Fund for Cultural Diversity, hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”, is hereby established.*
 2. *The Fund shall consist of funds-in-trust established in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.*
 3. *The resources of the Fund shall consist of:*
 - (a) *voluntary contributions made by Parties;*
 - (b) *funds appropriated for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO;*
 - (c) *contributions, gifts or bequests by other States; organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, other regional or international organizations; and public or private bodies or individuals;*
 - (d) *any interest due on resources of the Fund;*
 - (e) *funds raised through collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Fund;*
 - (f) *any other resources authorized by the Fund’s regulations.*
 4. *The use of resources of the Fund shall be decided by the Intergovernmental Committee on the basis of guidelines determined by the Conference of Parties referred to in Article 22.*
 5. *The Intergovernmental Committee may accept contributions and other forms of assistance for general and specific purposes relating to specific projects, provided that those projects have been approved by it.*
 6. *No political, economic or other conditions that are incompatible with the objectives of this Convention may be attached to contributions made to the Fund.*
 7. *Parties shall endeavour to provide voluntary contributions on a regular basis towards the implementation of this Convention.*
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Objectives and general aspects

1. The purpose of the Fund is to finance projects and activities decided by the Committee on the basis of guidelines determined by the Conference of Parties, notably to support

cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector in developing countries, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention (Article 3 of the Financial Regulations of the Fund).

2. The Fund will be managed as a Special Account pursuant to Article 1.1 of its Financial Regulations and, given its multi-donor nature, cannot receive tied or earmarked contributions.
3. Use of the Fund's resources must be consistent with the spirit and provisions of the Convention. Pursuant to Articles 18.3 (a) and 18.7, Parties shall endeavour to provide voluntary contributions on an annual basis. The Committee encourages Parties to provide contributions on an annual basis, the amount being at least equal to 1% of their contribution to UNESCO budget. The resources of the Fund will be used in favour of developing and least-developed countries. Public development aid which is not tied may be used to finance the activities of the Fund for projects and programmes decided by the Committee in accordance with the provisions governing UNESCO Special Accounts.
4. In managing the Fund, the Committee shall ensure that the use of the resources:
 - 4.1 meets the programmatic priorities established by the Committee;
 - 4.2 meets the needs and priorities of beneficiary developing countries, especially least-developed countries, including, *inter alia*, promotion of South-South and North-South-South cooperation;
 - 4.3 contributes to achieving concrete and sustainable results as well as structural impacts, where appropriate, in the cultural field;
 - 4.4 respects the principle of ownership by the beneficiaries;
 - 4.5 respects, to the extent possible, an equitable geographic distribution of the resources of the Fund and gives priority to States Parties who have not yet benefited or who have benefited the least from these resources;
 - 4.6 satisfies the principle of financial accountability, as understood within the United Nations system;
 - 4.7 satisfies the need for funds to be spent principally on programmes and ensuring minimum overhead costs;
 - 4.8 avoids spreading resources too thinly or supporting sporadic activities;
 - 4.9 complements other international funds covering similar fields without, however, compromising the Fund's possibility to provide funding to projects that have already received or could receive financial assistance from a third party.
5. These guidelines will apply during a pilot phase lasting 36 months from the date of their approval by the Conference of Parties. During this phase, effective management mechanisms will be put in place and tested in accordance with the administrative and financial regulations of UNESCO. An evaluation of these mechanisms, their results and the effectiveness of the management of the Fund will be carried out six months before the end of the pilot phase. The findings of this evaluation will be submitted to the Committee with a view to a possible revision of the guidelines.

Fields of activity

6. The use of the Fund may take the form of legal, technical, financial or material support, or the form of expertise, and will be allocated:
 - 6.1 For programmes/projects:
 - 6.1.1 introducing cultural policies, where appropriate, and strengthening the corresponding institutional infrastructure;
 - 6.1.2 capacity-building;
 - 6.1.3 strengthening of the existing cultural industries;
 - 6.1.4 creating new cultural industries;
 - 6.2 for special situations as laid down in Articles 8 and 17 of the Convention and the operational guidelines relating to them;
 - 6.3 for preparatory assistance. Such assistance may be requested to identify the specific needs of developing countries that are Parties to the Convention and to prepare their requests for assistance;
 - 6.4 for assistance for participation, within the limits of funding decided by the Committee. This assistance may cover:
 - 6.4.1 the cost of participation of public or private organizations or individuals from developing countries invited by the Committee to its meetings for consultation on specific issues in conformity with Article 23.7 of the Convention;
 - 6.4.2 the cost of participation at the meetings of the organs of the Convention by government experts from least-developed countries that are members of the Committee, upon their request;
 - 6.5 for the evaluation of programmes/projects by an expert panel, to be constituted by the Committee, before their submission for examination to the Committee.
7. Programmes/projects and requests aimed at offsetting a deficit, repaying a debt or paying interest or relating solely to the production of cultural expressions will not be eligible for assistance from the Fund.
8. At each of its sessions, on the basis of the funds available in the Special Account, the Committee will draw up a budget for each of the above-mentioned types of assistance.

Beneficiaries

9. Entitled to benefit from the Fund:
 - 9.1 For programmes and projects:
 - 9.1.1 all developing countries which are Parties to the Convention;
 - 9.1.2 all State Parties to the Convention which have determined the existence of special situations on their territory in conformity with Articles 8 and 17 of the Convention and related operational guidelines;
 - 9.1.3 non-governmental organizations coming from developing countries that are Parties to the Convention, which meet the definition of civil society and criteria regulating admission of its representatives at meetings of organs of the Convention as mentioned in the operational guidelines relating to the role and participation of civil society;
 - 9.1.4 international non-governmental organizations, which meet the definition of civil society and criteria regulating admission of its representatives at meetings of organs of the Convention as mentioned in the operational guidelines relating to the role and participation of civil society, and which present projects with impact at the sub-regional, regional or inter-regional level;
 - 9.1.5 micro, small and medium enterprises of the private sector active in the cultural field of developing countries that are Parties to the Convention, to the limit of available funds from contributions provided by the private sector, in full conformity with the domestic laws of the Parties concerned;
 - 9.1.6 representatives of vulnerable groups and other social groups identified in the Convention.
 - 9.2 For participatory assistance:
 - 9.2.1 public or private organizations or individuals from developing countries, in conformity with Article 23.7 of the Convention;
 - 9.2.2 governmental experts from least-developed countries, which are members of the Committee.
 - 9.3 For preparatory assistance:
 - 9.3.1 developing countries, in conformity with paragraph 6.3 of the present operational guidelines.

Procedure for the submission of funding requests

10. Funding requests are sent to the Secretariat of the Convention in French or English on the appropriate forms.
11. Funding requests are submitted to the Secretariat of the Convention:
 - 11.1 Through the National Commissions or other official channels designated by the States Parties:
 - 11.1.1 for their own requests;
 - 11.1.2 for special situations;
 - 11.1.3 for national NGOs;
 - 11.1.4 for the private sector active in the cultural field;
 - 11.1.5 for vulnerable and other social groups identified in the Convention.
 - 11.2 directly for INGOs whose programmes/projects are supported in writing by the States Parties beneficiaries concerned.
12. Requests for funding shall include:
 - 12.1 a brief summary of the programme/project;
 - 12.2 a programme/project outline (title, objectives, activities and expected results including the cultural and social impact, beneficiaries, and a commitment to submit a report on the execution of the programme/project);
 - 12.3 the name and address of the entity or representative that will hold financial and administrative responsibility for implementation of the programme/project;
 - 12.4 a work schedule and time frame;
 - 12.5 a detailed budget, including the amount of funding sought from the Fund, as well as other sources of financing. Partial self-financing should be encouraged to the extent possible;
 - 12.6 any information relating to the status of completion of earlier funding requests from the Fund.
13. All funding requests must reach the Secretariat of the Convention by 30 June each year to enable their evaluation by the Committee at its ordinary session before the end of the year.
14. Requests for assistance for participation (6.4.2) must reach the Secretariat of the Convention at least two months before each Committee meeting. These requests will be subjected to a technical evaluation by the Chairperson and the Secretariat subject to the approved budget.

Selection and approval of requests

15. Requests are selected as follows:
 - 15.1 at the national level, the National Commissions or other official channels designated by the Parties shall ensure that projects are relevant, meet the country's needs, and have been subject to consultation among stakeholders;
 - 15.2 upon receiving the requests, the UNESCO Secretariat will perform a technical evaluation to ensure that the applications are complete and therefore admissible;
 - 15.3 an expert panel will be appointed for a two-year period by the Committee, drawn from a database of experts proposed by States Parties. The panel will be selected on the basis of criteria of equitable geographical distribution, representation, as well as complementarity of expertise. It will be responsible, after a technical examination of the programmes/projects, for preparing recommendations for the Committee in view of the examination of the programmes/projects by it. As a rule, the experts will consult electronically.
16. To facilitate the decision-making of the Committee, the recommendations of the expert panel will be accompanied by a detailed presentation, including:
 - 16.1 a brief summary of the programme/project presented in the request;
 - 16.2 the potential impact and expected results;
 - 16.3 an opinion on the amount to be financed from the Fund;
 - 16.4 the relevance/appropriateness of the programme/project to the objectives of the Convention as well as to the fields of activity of the Fund (paragraphs 4 to 7 included);
 - 16.5 an assessment of the feasibility of the programme/project proposed, the relevance and effectiveness of its modalities of execution, as well as the expected structural impacts, where appropriate.

Evaluation

17. Any programme/project may be evaluated *ex-post facto* at the request of the Committee with regard to its efficiency, and the achievement of its objectives relative to the resources spent. Evaluation of funded programmes/projects should present lessons learned, as well as the impact of these programmes/projects on cultural policies. The evaluation should showcase how experience gained could benefit other projects, with a view to compiling a knowledge base of best practices. Evaluation should be undertaken systematically for programmes/projects submitted in the pilot phase of implementation of these guidelines (see paragraph 5 above).

Reporting

18. The applicants shall submit a mandatory descriptive, analytical and financial report on the execution of the programme/project and the realization of expected results. The report must be presented to the Secretariat six months after the conclusion of the project/programme as foreseen within the time frame. No financial contributions for new projects will be allocated to applicants who have not submitted this report.
19. Under the Financial Regulations applicable to the Special Account for the Fund, the UNESCO Comptroller is responsible for maintaining the Fund's accounting records and submitting the annual accounts to the UNESCO External Auditor for audit.

Exchange, Analysis and Dissemination of Information

Article 19 – Exchange, Analysis and Dissemination of information

- 1. Parties agree to exchange information and share expertise concerning data collection and statistics on the diversity of cultural expressions as well as on best practices for its protection and promotion.*
 - 2. UNESCO shall facilitate, through the use of existing mechanisms within the Secretariat, the collection, analysis and dissemination of all relevant information, statistics and best practices.*
 - 3. UNESCO shall also establish and update a data bank on different sectors and governmental, private and nonprofit organizations involved in the area of cultural expressions.*
 - 4. To facilitate the collection of data, UNESCO shall pay particular attention to capacity-building and the strengthening of expertise for Parties that submit a request for such assistance.*
 - 5. The collection of information identified in this Article shall complement the information collected under the provisions of Article 9.*
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General considerations

1. The operational guidelines of Article 19 define the measures to be taken at the international level to ensure the exchange, analysis and dissemination of information, statistics and best practices. They are complementary to the operational guidelines defining the elaboration and submission of quadrennial periodic reports of Parties (Article 9).
2. The objectives of Article 19 are:
 - to establish a common framework of collaboration and cooperation of Parties in the field of exchange, analysis and dissemination of information, statistics and best practices, particularly, where appropriate, for the elaboration of standard indicators;
 - to ensure the relevance, and to the extent possible, the comparability of information, statistics and best practices, to be collected, analyzed and disseminated;
 - to identify the appropriate partners and mechanisms to carry out the collection, analysis and dissemination of information, statistics and best practices;
 - to strengthen the required expertise, particularly, capacities in the collection of information and data, and their analysis.

Role and responsibilities of Parties

3. Parties should engage in actions both within their territories and in the framework of international cooperation, as specified in the following paragraphs.
4. Parties are encouraged to develop data collection and information infrastructure at the national level. To this end, they can seek international assistance for capacity building activities.
5. Parties are encouraged to take actions to exchange, analyse and disseminate information and data *in their territory*, using information and communication technologies as appropriate. Such actions shall be undertaken within open and transparent processes through, or in cooperation with, the national points of contact. They should involve the participation of national points of contact and civil society actors that have competencies in the field. The information and data collected can feed into the quadrennial periodic reports Parties are to submit under Article 9.1 of the Convention.
6. Actions taken by Parties within their territories may be reinforced and/or strengthened by initiatives at *international, regional and sub-regional levels*. Parties are particularly encouraged to:
 - (i) join efforts to foster information and knowledge-sharing activities on the international, regional and sub-regional levels;
 - (ii) promote the exchange of meaningful best practices on ways and means to protect and promote cultural expressions;
 - (iii) facilitate the exchange of expertise on data collection and indicator development on the diversity of cultural expressions. This may include support for the exchange or mentoring of professionals, especially young professionals.

Role and responsibilities of the UNESCO Secretariat

7. UNESCO shall (a) facilitate the collection, analysis and dissemination of information, statistics and best practices; (b) produce and update information on the main public, private and civil society actors that have competencies in the field of cultural expressions; (c) facilitate capacity-building.
8. The UNESCO Secretariat endeavours to:
 - develop and maintain a database of experts involved in the implementation of the Convention, in particular to respond to requests for capacity building;
 - promote international exchanges of information and of best practices *inter alia* through online discussion forums for experts and practitioners with a view to facilitating their comparability;
 - facilitate the networking of existing information sources from different regions and subregions of the world, as well as facilitate access to these sources.
9. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) as a global and permanent structure to collect statistical information for use by Member States is encouraged to: (i) pursue

the organisation of regional training workshops as part of an overall capacity building strategy to facilitate the implementation of the 2009 Framework for Cultural Statistics and (ii) continue its work with international experts on innovative methodologies of relevance to the Convention. In addition, training guides and statistical methodological manuals could be produced in multiple languages and adapted to the different needs and competencies of target groups at national, regional and local levels. The active participation of the UIS network of regional advisors for cultural statistics and UNESCO Field Offices in such exercises is necessary.

Contribution of civil society

10. Civil society actors should be involved as information and data producers as well as distributors.
11. Civil society organizations from different regions of the world are encouraged to establish cooperation links between them at the international, regional and subregional levels and to keep the Secretariat informed of their activities.

Measures to Ensure the Visibility and the Promotion of the Convention

General considerations

1. In order to ensure effective implementation of the Convention, the Parties are encouraged, by all appropriate means, to take the necessary measures to increase the visibility and promotion of the Convention at the national, regional and international levels, taking into account more specifically the objectives and principles of the Convention (Articles 1 and 2).
2. To that end, the mobilization and cooperation of all stakeholders, namely the Parties, civil society, including artists and other cultural professionals and practitioners, as well as the public and private sectors, are essential.
3. Actions taken concerning the visibility and promotion of the Convention are closely linked to those related to fundraising in support of the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD, hereinafter referred to as “the Fund”), which has only voluntary contributions, and to those made in the context of the strategy for encouraging ratifications.

Measures by Parties to ensure the visibility and promotion of the Convention

At the national level

4. The Parties are encouraged to develop and to adopt measures to ensure the visibility and the promotion of the Convention in their territory. Such measures may include, but are not limited to:
 - 4.1 informing and mobilizing political decision-makers, opinion leaders in all different sectors, civil society and National Commissions and encouraging coordination between them in order to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation and dialogue;
 - 4.2 supporting the design and implementation of initiatives of the public and private sectors as well as civil society aimed at promoting and raising awareness of the diversity of cultural expressions;
 - 4.3 establishing or strengthening coordination structures dedicated to the Convention in order to highlight the importance of local and national policies in the area of cultural expressions and the development of cultural industries;
 - 4.4 encouraging and fostering media campaigns in order to disseminate the principles and the objectives of the Convention;
 - 4.5 facilitating the availability of communication tools related to the Convention accessible to all and also available on the Internet;

- 4.6 supporting the organization of seminars, workshops and public forums on the diversity of cultural expressions, as well as exhibitions, festivals and dedicated days, in particular, the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development on 21 May;
- 4.7 carrying out educational activities through the development of targeted programmes, in particular for young people, to facilitate understanding of the Convention;
- 4.8 carrying out awareness-raising activities with young professionals in the cultural sector regarding issues addressed by the Convention.

At regional and international levels

5. The measures adopted by the Parties at the national level to ensure the visibility and promotion of the Convention may be reinforced by initiatives at bilateral, regional and international levels. Parties, with the support of the Secretariat and Field Offices, are particularly encouraged to:
 - 5.1 develop and share communication tools relevant to ensuring the visibility and promotion of the Convention and organize events between countries of the same region (e.g. Festival on Cultural Diversity held by UNESCO in the week of 21 May);
 - 5.2 publicize projects and activities supported by the Fund;
 - 5.3 raise awareness of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, having interests and activities in the fields covered by the Convention and, if appropriate, undertake joint activities.

Contribution of civil society

6. In the light of Article 11 of the Convention concerning the participation of civil society and in conformity with its operational guidelines, civil society is encouraged to actively contribute to ensuring the visibility and the promotion of the Convention by conducting awareness-raising, cooperation and collaborative activities with stakeholders.
7. To that end, civil society's efforts may include, but not be limited to:
 - 7.1 organizing seminars, workshops and forums at every level, in particular with cultural professional organizations representing artists and others involved in the creation, production and dissemination/distribution of cultural expressions, and participating in national, regional and international conferences on the Convention;
 - 7.2 developing and publishing information tools to facilitate understanding of the Convention;
 - 7.3 disseminating information to stakeholders (through national media, websites and newsletters);

- 7.4 building partnerships with the ministries concerned, National Commissions, universities and research institutes to organise research and training seminars on the Convention.

Role of the Secretariat of UNESCO

- 8. In order to help the Committee to improve the visibility and foster the promotion of the Convention, the Secretariat of UNESCO shall, without being limited to:
 - 8.1 collect, share and distribute information on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions and facilitate the exchange of information between Parties, non-governmental organisations, cultural professionals and civil society;
 - 8.2 develop tools to disseminate the key messages of the Convention to different audiences and to distribute information regarding its implementation. These tools shall be developed in such a way as to facilitate their subsequent translation in several languages;
 - 8.3 facilitate the organisation of workshops, seminars or conferences in order to raise awareness about the Convention;
 - 8.4 underscore the importance of the Convention in international celebrations, such as the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development;
 - 8.5 publicize projects and activities carried out in the framework of the Fund.

Coordination of and follow-up on measures to ensure the visibility and promotion of the Convention

- 9. The Parties are encouraged, through the designated points of contact (Articles 9 and 28 of the Convention), or through National Commissions, to implement and monitor activities to promote the Convention, to share information and best practices with each other and to coordinate their efforts at the international level.

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RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE 2005 CONVENTION

Rules of Procedure of the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention

Adopted by the Conference of Parties to the Convention at its first session (Paris, 18-20 June 2007), amended at its second session (15-16 June 2009)

I. Participation

Rule 1 – Chief participants

The representatives of all Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), adopted by the General Conference on 20 October 2005, may take part, with the right to vote, in the work of the Conference of Parties (hereinafter referred to as “the Conference”).

Rule 2 – Observers

- 2.1** The representatives of Member States of UNESCO not parties to the Convention, and permanent observer missions to UNESCO may participate in the work of the Conference as observers, without the right to vote, and subject to the provisions of Rule 9.3.
- 2.2** Representatives of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, which have concluded mutual representation agreements with UNESCO, may participate in the work of the Conference, without the right to vote, and subject to the provisions of Rule 9.3.
- 2.3** Intergovernmental organizations other than those referred to in Rule 2.2 and non-governmental organizations having interests and activities in the field covered by the Convention, may be invited by the Conference to participate in its work as observers, without the right to vote, and subject to the provisions of Rule 9.3, at all its sessions, at a single session or at a specific meeting of a session upon written request to the Director-General of UNESCO.

II. Organization of the Conference

Rule 3 – Meetings of the Conference

The Conference shall meet in ordinary session every two years. It may meet in extraordinary session if it so decides or if the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter referred to as “the Committee”) receives a request to that effect from at least one third of the Parties.

Rule 4 – Provisional agenda

The Provisional Agenda of an ordinary session of the Conference may include:

- (a) Any question required by the Convention and the present Rules;
- (b) Any question, the inclusion of which has been decided by the Conference at a previous session;
- (c) Any question referred by the Committee;
- (d) Any question proposed by Parties to the Convention;
- (e) Any question proposed by the Director-General.

Rule 5 – Election of officers

The Conference shall elect a Chairperson, one or more Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur.

Rule 6 – Duties of the Chairperson

- 6.1** In addition to exercising the powers, which are conferred upon him/her elsewhere by the present Rules, the Chairperson shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Conference. He/she shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order and, subject to the present Rules, shall control the proceedings and the maintenance of order. He/she shall not vote, but he/she may instruct another member of his/her delegation to vote on his/her behalf.
- 6.2** Should the Chairperson be absent during a meeting, or any part thereof, he/she shall be replaced by a Vice-Chairperson. The Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.

III. Conduct of Business

Rule 7 – Public nature of meetings

Meetings shall be held in public unless decided otherwise by the Conference.

Rule 8 – Quorum

- 8.1** A quorum shall consist of a majority of the Parties referred to in Rule 1 and represented at the Conference.
- 8.2** The Conference shall not decide on any matter unless a quorum is present.

Rule 9 – Order and time-limit of speakers

- 9.1 The Chairperson shall call upon speakers in the order in which they signify their wish to speak.
- 9.2 For the convenience of the discussion, the Chairperson may limit the time to be allowed to each speaker.
- 9.3 The consent of the Chairperson must be obtained whenever an observer wishes to address the Conference.

Rule 10 – Points of order

- 10.1 During a discussion, any representative of a Party may raise a point of order, which shall be immediately ruled on by the Chairperson.
- 10.2 An appeal may be made against the ruling of the Chairperson. Such an appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the Chairperson's ruling shall stand, unless overruled by a majority of the Parties present and voting.

Rule 11 – Procedural motions

- 11.1 During a discussion, any representative of a Party may move the suspension or adjournment of the meeting or the adjournment or closure of the debate.
- 11.2 Such a motion shall be put to the vote immediately. Subject to the provisions of Rule 10.1, such motions shall have precedence in the following order over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:
 - (a) suspension of the meeting;
 - (b) adjournment of the meeting;
 - (c) adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion;
 - (d) closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

Rule 12 – Working languages

- 12.1 The working languages of the Conference shall be Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.
- 12.2 Speeches made at the Conference in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other languages.
- 12.3 Speakers may, however, speak in any other language, provided that they make their own arrangements for interpretation of their speeches into one of the working languages.

Rule 13 – Resolutions and amendments

- 13.1** Draft resolutions and amendments may be proposed by the Parties referred to in Rule 1 and shall be transmitted in writing to the Secretariat of the Conference, which shall circulate copies to all participants.
- 13.2** As a general rule, no draft resolution shall be discussed or put to the vote unless it has been circulated reasonably in advance to all participants in the working languages of the Conference.

Rule 14 – Voting

- 14.1** The representative of each Party referred to in Rule 1 shall have one vote in the Conference.
- 14.2** In accordance with Article 27.3 (b) of the Convention, regional economic integration organizations, in matters within their competence, shall exercise their rights to vote with a number of votes equal to the number of their Member States that are Parties to this Convention. Such an organization shall not exercise its right to vote if any of its Member States exercises its right, and vice-versa.
- 14.3** Subject to the provisions of Rules 8.2, 21 and 22, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the Parties present and voting.
- 14.4** For the purpose of the present Rules, the expression “Parties present and voting” shall mean Parties casting an affirmative or negative vote. Parties abstaining from voting shall be regarded as having not voted.
- 14.5** After the chairperson has announced the beginning of voting, no one shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.
- 14.6** Voting shall be by a show of hands, except for the election of the Members of the Committee.
- 14.7** When the result of a vote by show of hands is in doubt, the Chairperson may take a second vote by a roll-call. A vote by roll-call shall also be taken if it is requested by not less than two delegations before the voting takes place.
- 14.8** When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Conference shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the Chairperson to be furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to the vote.
- 14.9** If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.
- 14.10** A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.
- 14.11** If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same questions, they shall be voted on in the order in which they were submitted.

The Conference may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

IV. Election and Term of Office of the Members of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Rule 15 – Geographical distribution

- 15.1** The election of the Members of the Committee shall be conducted on the basis of the composition of the electoral groups of UNESCO, as determined by the UNESCO General Conference at its most recent session, it being understood that “Group V” shall consist of two separate groups, for the African States and Arab States respectively.
- 15.2** Membership in the Committee, as composed of 24 States Parties, shall be distributed at each election among electoral groups in proportion to the number of States Parties from each group, provided that, after such distribution, a minimum of three seats and a maximum of six seats have been attributed to each of the six electoral groups. In case the above formula cannot be practically applied, an exceptional arrangement may be made to accommodate such special circumstances.

Rule 16 – Term of office of the Members of the Committee

The States Members of the Committee shall be elected for a term of office of four years. Nevertheless, the term of office of half of the States Members of the Committee elected in the first election shall be limited to two years. Those States will be chosen by lot at the time of the first election. Every two years, the Conference shall elect half of the membership of the Committee with due regard to the principle of rotation. A Member cannot be elected to two consecutive mandates unless:

- (i) A regional group presents a “clean slate”;
- (ii) Following the first election, a State serves for only two years;
- (iii) The number of States Parties of an electoral group is less than the minimum number of seats foreseen in Rule 15.2.

Rule 17 – Procedures for the presentation of candidatures to the Committee

- 17.1** The Secretariat shall ask all States Parties, at least three months prior to the opening of the Conference, whether they intend to stand for election to the Committee. If so, the State Party’s candidature should be sent to the Secretariat at least six weeks prior to the opening of the Conference.

- 17.2 At least four weeks prior to the opening of the Conference, the Secretariat shall send to all States Parties the provisional list of candidates, indicating the electoral group to which they belong and the number of seats to be filled in each electoral group.
- 17.3 The list of candidatures shall be finalized 48 hours prior to the opening of the Conference of Parties. No candidature will be accepted in the 48 hour period preceding the opening of the Conference.

Rule 18 – Election of Members of the Committee

- 18.1 The election of Members of the Committee shall be conducted by secret ballot except that, where the number of candidates, according to geographical distribution, is the same as or less than the number of seats to be filled, the candidates shall be declared elected without the need to hold a ballot.
- 18.2 Before the election begins, the Chairperson shall appoint two tellers from among the delegates present; he/she shall hand to them the list of States candidates. He/she shall announce the number of seats to be filled.
- 18.3 The Secretariat shall prepare for each delegation an envelope without any distinguishing mark and separate ballot papers, one for each of the electoral groups. The ballot paper for each electoral group shall bear the names of all the States Parties that are candidates for election in that electoral group.
- 18.4 The representative of each Party shall cast his/her vote by circling the names of those States for which he/she desires to vote.
- 18.5 The tellers shall collect from each delegation their ballot papers and shall proceed to count the votes, under the supervision of the Chairperson.
- 18.6 The absence of any ballot paper in the envelope shall be considered an abstention.
- 18.7 Ballot papers on which more names have been circled than there are seats to be filled and those which bear no indication of the voter's intention shall be considered invalid.
- 18.8 The counting of the votes for each electoral group shall take place separately. The tellers shall open the envelopes, one by one, and shall sort the ballot papers into electoral groups. The votes cast for the candidate States Parties shall be entered on lists prepared for that purpose.
- 18.9 The Chairperson shall declare elected those candidates who obtain the greatest number of votes up to the number of seats to be filled. If two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, and, as a result, there are still more candidates than seats to be filled, there shall be a second secret ballot restricted to those candidates who obtained the same number of votes. If in the second ballot two or more candidates obtain the same number of votes, the Chairperson shall draw lots to determine which candidate has won.
- 18.10 When the counting of the votes is completed, the Chairperson shall announce the results of the ballot separately for each of the electoral groups.

V. The Secretariat of the Meeting

Rule 19 – Secretariat

- 19.1** The Director-General of UNESCO or his/her representative shall participate in the work of the Conference, without the right to vote. He/she may, at any time, make either oral or written statements to the Conference on any question under discussion.
- 19.2** The Director-General of UNESCO shall appoint an official of the Secretariat of UNESCO to act as Secretary to the Conference, and other officials who shall together constitute the Secretariat of the Conference.
- 19.3** The Secretariat shall receive, translate and distribute all official documents in the six working languages, at least 30 days before the opening of the session of the Conference. It shall arrange for the interpretation of the discussions and shall also perform all other duties necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Conference.

VI. Adoption and Amendment of the Rules of Procedure

Rule 20 – Adoption

The Conference shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a simple majority of the representatives of Parties present and voting.

Rule 21 – Amendment

The Conference may amend these Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the representatives of Parties present and voting.

Rule 22 – Suspension

A Rule of Procedure, except when it reproduces provisions of the Convention, may be suspended by a decision of the Conference taken by a two-third majority of the Parties present and voting.

4

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

Rules of Procedure of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Adopted by the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions at its first session (Ottawa, 10-13 December 2007) and approved by the Conference of Parties to the 2005 Convention at its second session (Paris, 15-16 June 2009)

I. Composition

Rule 1 – Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (Article 23 of the Convention)

The Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, hereinafter referred to as the “Committee”, shall be composed of the States Parties to the Convention, hereinafter referred to as “Members”, elected in accordance with Article 23 of the Convention for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, hereinafter referred to as the “Convention”.

II. Sessions

Rule 2 – Ordinary and extraordinary sessions

- 2.1 The Committee shall meet annually in ordinary session.
- 2.2 The Committee shall meet in extraordinary session at the request of at least two thirds of its Members.

Rule 3 – Convocation

- 3.1 Sessions of the Committee shall be convened by the Chairperson of the Committee, hereinafter referred to as “the Chairperson”, in consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO, hereinafter referred to as “the Director-General”.
- 3.2 The Director-General shall inform the Members of the Committee of the date, place and provisional agenda of each session, not less than sixty days in advance in the case of an ordinary session and, if possible, not less than thirty days in advance in the case of an extraordinary session.

- 3.3** The Director-General shall, at the same time, inform organizations, individuals and observers mentioned in Rules 6 and 7 of the date, place and provisional agenda of each session.

Rule 4 – Date and place of the session

- 4.1** The Committee shall determine at each session, in consultation with the Director-General the date of the next session. The Bureau may, if necessary, modify the date, in consultation with the Director-General.
- 4.2** The sessions of the Committee will normally take place at UNESCO Headquarters in Paris. On an exceptional basis, the Committee may decide by a two-thirds majority to hold a session on the territory of one of its Members in consultation with the Director-General.

III. Participants

Rule 5 – Delegations

- 5.1** Each Member of the Committee shall designate a representative who may be assisted by alternates, advisers and experts.
- 5.2** Members of the Committee shall nominate as their representatives persons who are qualified in the fields covered by the Convention.
- 5.3** Members of the Committee shall transmit to the Secretariat in writing the names, functions and qualifications of their representatives.

Rule 6 – Invitations for consultation

The Committee may invite at any time public or private organizations or individuals to participate in its meeting for consultation on specific issues (Article 23.7 of the Convention).

Rule 7 – Observers

- 7.1** Parties to the Convention which are not Members of the Committee may attend its sessions as observers, as well as all its subsidiary bodies, and shall benefit from the rights as described in Article 20 below, subject to the provisions of Article 18.
- 7.2** The representatives of Member States of UNESCO not Parties to the Convention, Associate Members and permanent observer missions to UNESCO may, upon written notification, participate in the work of the Committee as observers, without the right to vote, and subject to the provisions of Rule 20.3.
- 7.3** Representatives of the United Nations and organizations of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, which have concluded mutual representation agreements with UNESCO, may, upon written notification, participate in the work of the Committee as observers, without the right to vote, and subject to the provisions of Rule 20.3.

- 7.4** Intergovernmental organizations other than those referred to in Rule 7.3 and nongovernmental organizations having interests and activities in the field covered by the Convention, could be authorized by the Committee, according to modalities to be determined by the latter, to participate in its work as observers, without the right to vote, and subject to the provisions of Rule 20.3, at several of its sessions, at a single session or at a specific meeting of a session upon written request to the Director-General.

IV. Agenda

Rule 8 – Provisional Agenda

- 8.1** The provisional agenda of the sessions of the Committee shall be prepared by UNESCO Secretariat (Article 24.2 of the Convention).
- 8.2** The provisional agenda of an ordinary session of the Committee may include:
- (a) Any question required by the Convention or the present Rules;
 - (b) Any question referred by the Conference of Parties to the Convention;
 - (c) Any question the inclusion of which has been decided by the Committee at a previous session;
 - (d) Any question proposed by Members of the Committee;
 - (e) Any question proposed by Parties to the Convention which are not Members of the Committee;
 - (f) Any question proposed by the Director-General.
- 8.3** The provisional agenda of an extraordinary session shall include only those questions for the consideration of which the session has been convened.

Rule 9 – Adoption of the Agenda

The Committee shall adopt at the beginning of each session its agenda for that session.

Rule 10 – Amendments, deletions and new items

The Committee may amend, delete or add items to the agenda so adopted if so decided by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

V. Bureau

Rule 11 – Bureau

- 11.1** The Bureau of the Committee shall consist of the Chairperson, one or more Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur, in conformity with the principle of equitable

geographical representation. The Bureau shall coordinate the work of the Committee and fix the dates, times and order of business of meetings. The Chairperson will be assisted in carrying out his/her duties by the other members of the Bureau.

- 11.2** The Bureau shall meet during the sessions of the Committee as frequently as it deems necessary.

Rule 12 – Elections

- 12.1** The Committee, at the end of each ordinary session, shall elect, from among those Committee Members whose term of office continues through the next ordinary session, a Chairperson, one or more Vice-Chairpersons and a Rapporteur who shall remain in office until the end of that session, and shall not be immediately re-eligible. On a transitory basis, the members of the Bureau of the first session shall be elected at the beginning of the session and their term of office shall expire at the end of the next ordinary session. The election of the Chairperson should respect the principle of geographic rotation without prejudice to the provisions of Rule 12.2.
- 12.2** On an exceptional basis, a session held outside of UNESCO Headquarters may elect its own Bureau.
- 12.3** In electing the Bureau, the Committee shall have due regard to the need to ensure equitable geographical representation and, as much as possible, a balance among the fields covered by the Convention.

Rule 13 – Duties of the Chairperson

- 13.1** In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these Rules, the Chairperson shall open and close each plenary meeting of the Committee. He/she shall direct the discussions, ensure observance of these Rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to the vote and announce decisions. He/she shall rule on points of order and, subject to these Rules, shall see to the smooth conduct of the proceedings and the maintenance of order. He/she shall not vote, but he/she may instruct another member of his/her delegation to vote on his/her behalf. He/she shall exercise all other duties entrusted to him/her by the Committee.
- 13.2** A Vice-Chairperson acting as Chairperson shall have the same powers and duties as the Chairperson.
- 13.3** The Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson(s) of a subsidiary body of the Committee shall have the same powers and duties in regard to the bodies over which they are called upon to preside, as the Chairperson or the Vice-Chairperson(s) of the Committee.

Rule 14 – Replacement of Chairperson

- 14.1** If the Chairperson is unable to act at any session of the Committee or Bureau, or part thereof, his/her functions shall be exercised by a Vice-Chairperson.
- 14.2** If the Chairperson ceases to represent a Member of the Committee or is for any reason unable to complete his/her term of office, he/she shall be replaced by a Vice-

Chairperson, after consultation within the Committee, for the remainder of the term of office.

- 14.3** The Chairperson shall abstain from exercising his/her functions for all issues that concern the State Party of which he/she is a national.

Rule 15 – Replacement of the Rapporteur

- 15.1** If the Rapporteur is unable to act at any session of the Committee or Bureau, or part thereof, his/her functions shall be exercised by a Vice-Chairperson.
- 15.2** If the Rapporteur ceases to represent a Member of the Committee or if for any reason he/she is unable to complete his/her term of office, he/she shall be replaced by a Vice-Chairperson, after consultation within the Committee, for the remainder of the term of office.

VI. Conduct of business

Rule 16 – Quorum

- 16.1** At plenary meetings, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the Members of the Committee.
- 16.2** At meetings of subsidiary bodies, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the States which are members of the bodies concerned.
- 16.3** Neither the Committee nor its subsidiary bodies shall decide on any matter unless a quorum is present.

Rule 17 – Public nature of meetings

Meetings shall be held in public unless decided otherwise by the Committee.

Rule 18 – Private meetings

- 18.1** If, in exceptional circumstances, the Committee decides to hold a private meeting, it shall determine the persons who shall be present, in addition to the representatives of the Members of the Committee.
- 18.2** Any decision taken by the Committee at a private meeting shall be presented in written form at a subsequent public meeting.
- 18.3** At each private meeting, the Committee shall decide whether the summary records and working documents of that meeting shall be published. Documents resulting from private meetings shall be made public after a period of twenty years.

Rule 19 – Subsidiary bodies

- 19.1** The Committee may establish such subsidiary bodies as it deems necessary for the conduct of its work.
- 19.2** It shall define the composition and the terms of reference (including mandate and duration of office) of such subsidiary bodies at the time of their establishment. These bodies are composed of Members of the Committee.
- 19.3** Each subsidiary body shall elect its Chairperson and, if necessary, its Vice- President(s) and its Rapporteur.
- 19.4** In appointing members of subsidiary bodies, due regard shall be given to the need to ensure an equitable representation of the different regions of the world.

Rule 20 – Order and time-limit of speeches

- 20.1** The Chairperson may give the floor to speakers, Members of the Committee, in the order in which they signify their wish to speak. Observers may speak at the end of the debate in the following order: representatives of Parties to the Convention, representatives of Member States not Parties to the Convention, other observers. At the request of a Member of the Committee, which is a Member of a regional economic integration organization Party to the Convention, the Chairperson may give the floor to a representative of that organization to speak on issues on which the organization has declared its competence under Article 27 (3) (c) of the Convention.
- 20.2** The Chairperson may limit the time allowed to each speaker if circumstances make this desirable.
- 20.3** Organizations, individuals and observers referred to in Rules 6 and 7 may address the meeting with the prior consent of the Chairperson.

Rule 21 – Text of proposals

At the request of any Member of the Committee, supported by two other Members, discussion of any substantive motion, resolution or amendment shall be suspended until the text is circulated in the two working languages to all Committee Members present.

Rule 22 – Division of proposals

Part of a proposal shall be voted on separately if so requested by a Member of the Committee. Those parts of a proposal which have been approved in separate vote shall then be put to a vote as a whole. If all the parts, constituting the proposal, have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole.

Rule 23 – Voting on amendments

- 23.1** When an amendment to a proposal is moved, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments to a proposal are moved, the Committee shall first vote on the amendment deemed by the Chairperson to be furthest removed in substance from the original proposal, and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on, until all the amendments have been put to a vote.
- 23.2** If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon as a whole.
- 23.3** A motion is considered an amendment to a proposal if it adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal.

Rule 24 – Voting on proposals

If two or more proposals relate to the same question, the Committee shall, unless it decides otherwise, vote on the proposals in the order in which they have been submitted. The Committee may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

Rule 25 – Withdrawal of proposals

A proposal may be withdrawn by its proposer at any time before voting on it has begun, provided that the proposal has not been amended. A proposal withdrawn may be reintroduced by another Member of the Committee.

Rule 26 – Points of order

- 26.1** During a discussion, a Member of the Committee may raise a point of order which shall be immediately ruled on by the Chairperson.
- 26.2** An appeal may be made against the ruling of the Chairperson. Such appeal shall be put to the vote immediately and the Chairperson's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the Members present and voting.

Rule 27 – Procedural motions

During a discussion, a Member of the Committee may propose a procedural motion: suspension or adjournment of the meeting, adjournment of the debate or closure of the debate.

Rule 28 – Suspension or adjournment of the meeting

During the discussion of any matter, a Member of the Committee may move the suspension or adjournment of the meeting. Any such motion shall be put to the vote immediately and without discussion.

Rule 29 – Adjournment of the debate

During the discussion of any matter, a Member of the Committee may move the adjournment of the debate on the item under discussion. On moving the adjournment the Member shall indicate whether he moves the adjournment sine die or to a particular time which he/she shall specify. In addition to the proposer of the motion, one speaker may speak in favour of, and one against, the motion.

Rule 30 – Closure of the debate

A Member of the Committee may at any time move the closure of the debate, whether or not any other speaker has signified his wish to take part in the discussion. If application is made for permission to speak against the closure, it may be accorded to not more than two speakers. The Chairperson shall then put the motion for closure to the vote and, if the Committee is in favour of the motion, the Chairperson shall declare the closure of the debate.

Rule 31 – Order of procedural motions

Subject to the provisions of Rule 26, such motions shall have precedence, in the following order, over all other proposals or motions before the meeting:

- (a) Suspension of the meeting;
- (b) Adjournment of the meeting;
- (c) Adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion;
- (d) Closure of the debate on the question under discussion.

Rule 32 – Decisions

32.1 The Committee shall adopt such decisions and recommendations as it may deem appropriate.

32.2 The text of each decision shall be adopted at the end of the discussion of the agenda item.

VII. Voting

Rule 33 – Voting rights

Each Member of the Committee shall have one vote in the Committee.

Rule 34 – Conduct during voting

After the Chairperson has announced the beginning of voting, no one shall interrupt the voting except a Member of the Committee on a point of order in connection with the actual conduct of the voting.

Rule 35 – Simple majority

Except where otherwise specified in these Rules, all decisions of the Committee shall be taken by a simple majority of the Members present and voting.

Rule 36 – Counting of votes

For the purposes of these Rules, the expression “Members present and voting” shall mean Members casting an affirmative or negative vote. Members abstaining from voting shall be regarded as having not voted.

Rule 37 – Method of voting

- 37.1** Voting shall be by a show of hands unless a secret ballot is requested by one Member of the Committee and seconded by two others.
- 37.2** If there is any doubt concerning the result of a vote by show of hands, the Chairperson may take a second vote by a roll call.
- 37.3** A vote by roll call shall also be taken if it is requested by not less than two Members of the Committee before the voting begins.

Rule 38 – Conduct of voting by secret ballot

- 38.1** Before the vote begin, the Chairperson shall appoint two tellers to scrutinize the votes cast.
- 38.2** When the counting of the votes is completed and the tellers have reported to the Chairperson, he/she shall announce the results of the ballot bearing in mind that the voting will be recorded as follows:

From the total number of the Members of the Committee will be deducted:

- (a) the number of Members absent, if any;
- (b) the number of blank ballot papers, if any;
- (c) the number of invalid ballot papers, if any.

The remaining number will constitute the number of votes recorded.

VIII. Secretariat of the Committee**Rule 39 – The Secretariat**

- 39.1** The Committee shall be assisted by the UNESCO Secretariat (Article 24 of the Convention).
- 39.2** The Director-General or his/her representative shall participate in the work of the Committee and of its subsidiary bodies, without the right to vote. He/she may at any

time make either oral or written statements on any question under consideration.

- 39.3** The Director-General shall appoint an official of the Secretariat of UNESCO to act as Secretary to the Committee, and other officials who shall together constitute the Secretariat of the Committee.
- 39.4** The Secretariat shall receive, translate and distribute all official documents of the Committee and shall arrange for the interpretation of the discussions.
- 39.5** The Secretariat shall perform all other duties necessary for the proper conduct of the work of the Committee.

IX. Working languages and reports

Rule 40 – Working languages

- 40.1** The working languages of the Committee shall be English and French. Every effort shall be made, including through extra-budgetary funding, to facilitate the use of the other official languages of the United Nations as working languages.
- 40.2** Statements made at a meeting of the Committee in one of the working languages shall be interpreted into the other language.
- 40.3** Speakers may, however, speak in any other language, provided they make their own arrangements for interpretation of their statements into one of the working languages.
- 40.4** The documents of the Committee shall be issued simultaneously in English and French.

Rule 41 – Deadline for distribution of documents

The documents relating to the items on the provisional agenda of each session of the Committee shall be made available in the two working languages in electronic format and distributed as hard copies to the Members of the Committee at the latest four weeks before the beginning of the session. They shall be provided to organizations, individuals and observers under Rules 6 and 7 in electronic format.

Rule 42 – Reports of the sessions

At the end of each session, the Committee shall adopt the list of decisions that shall be published simultaneously in the two working languages in the month that follows the closure of the session.

Rule 43 – Summary record

The Secretariat shall prepare a detailed draft summary record of the Committee's meetings in the two working languages for approval at the opening of the next session. This draft summary record shall be published electronically simultaneously in the two working languages, at the latest three months after the closure of the session.

Rule 44 – Communication of documentation

The list of decisions and the final summary record of the debates in public meetings shall be transmitted by the Director-General to the Members of the Committee and to the organizations, individuals and observers under Rules 6 and 7.

Rule 45 – Reports to the Conference of Parties

- 45.1** The Committee shall submit a report on its activities and decisions to the Conference of Parties.
- 45.2** The Committee may authorize its Chairperson to submit these reports on its behalf.
- 45.3** Copies of the reports shall be sent to all Parties to the Convention.

X. Adoption, amendment and suspension of the Rules of Procedure**Rule 46 – Adoption**

The Committee shall adopt its Rules of Procedure by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a majority of the Members present and voting.

Rule 47 – Amendment

The Committee may amend the Rules of Procedure, except when they reproduce provisions of the Convention, by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, provided the proposed amendment has been included in the agenda of the session in accordance with Rules 8 and 9.

Rule 48 – Suspension

The Committee may suspend the application of any Rule of Procedure, except when it reproduces provisions of the Convention, by a decision taken in plenary meeting by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting.

5

FINANCIAL REGULATIONS OF THE SPECIAL ACCOUNT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Financial Regulations of the Special Account for the International Fund for Cultural Diversity

Article 1 – Creation of a Special Account

- 1.1 Article 18 of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”) establishes an International Fund for Cultural Diversity. Given the multi-donor nature of the Fund, it will be managed as a Special Account.
- 1.2 In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 6, of the Financial Regulations of UNESCO, there is hereby created a Special Account for the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (hereinafter referred to as the “Special Account”).
- 1.3 The following regulations shall govern the operation of the Special Account.

Article 2 – Financial period

The financial period shall correspond to that of UNESCO.

Article 3 – Purpose

In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention, the purpose of the Special Account is to finance activities decided by the Intergovernmental Committee on the basis of guidelines determined by the Conference of Parties, notably to assist Parties to support cooperation for sustainable development and poverty reduction, especially in relation to the specific needs of developing countries, in order to foster the emergence of a dynamic cultural sector, in accordance with Article 14 of the Convention.

Article 4 – Income

In accordance with Article 18 of the Convention, the income of the Special Account shall consist of:

- (a) voluntary contributions made by the Parties of the Convention;
- (b) funds appropriated for this purpose by the General Conference of UNESCO;

- (c) contributions, gifts or bequests which may be made by:
 - (i) other States;
 - (ii) organizations and programmes of the United Nations system;
 - (iii) other regional or international organizations;
 - (iv) public or private bodies or individuals;
- (d) any interest due on the resources of the Special Account;
- (e) funds raised through collections and receipts from events organized for the benefit of the Voluntary Fund.

Article 5 – Expenditure

The Special Account shall be debited with the expenditure relating to its purpose as described in Article 3 above, including administrative expenses specifically relating to it and programme support costs applicable to Special Accounts.

Article 6 – The accounts

- 6.1 The UNESCO Comptroller shall maintain such accounting records as are necessary.
- 6.2 Any unused balance at the end of a financial period shall be carried forward to the following financial period.
- 6.3 The accounts of the Special Account shall be presented for audit to the External Auditor of UNESCO, together with the other accounts of the Organization.
- 6.4 Contributions in kind shall be recorded outside the Special Account.

Article 7 – Investments

- 7.1 The Director-General may make short-term investments of sums standing to the credit of the Special Account.
- 7.2 Interest earned on these investments shall be credited to the Special Account.

Article 8 – Closure of the Special Account

The Director-General may decide upon the closure of the Special Account at such time as he deems that its operation is no longer necessary and inform the Executive Board accordingly.

Article 9 – General provision

Unless otherwise provided in these Regulations, the Special Account shall be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations of UNESCO.

6

ANNEXES

6.a Model Instrument of Ratification

(or of acceptance, of accession or of approval as the cases may be)

Instrument of Ratification

Whereas the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions is open to ratification by *(name of the country)*

.....

under the terms of its Article 26 *(in the case of accession, Article 27)*,

Now therefore the Government of *(name of the country)*

.....

having considered the aforesaid Convention hereby ratify the said Convention and undertake faithfully to carry out the stipulations therein contained.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, I have signed and sealed this instrument.

Done at *(place)*

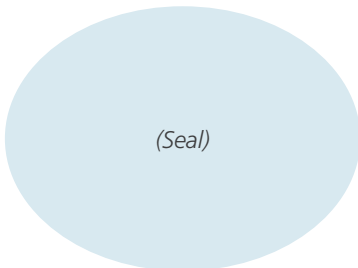
this day of *(date)*

.....

(Signature)

Head of State or

Prime Minister or Minister of Foreign Affairs



6.b Sessions of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Session	Date	Location
First session	18-20 June 2007	Paris, France
Second session	15-16 June 2009	Paris France
Third session	14-15 June 2011	Paris, France

6.c Sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee for the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions

Session	Date	Location
First session	10-13 December 2007	Ottawa, Canada
First extraordinary session	24-27 June 2008	Paris, France
Second session	8-12 December 2008	Paris France
Second extraordinary session	23-25 March 2009	Paris, France
Third session	7-9 December 2009	Paris, France
Fourth session	29 November – 3 December 2010	Paris, France
Fifth session	5-7 December 2011	Paris, France



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Convention on the Protection
and Promotion of the
Diversity of Cultural
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Diversity of Cultural Expressions Section

Division for Cultural Expressions and Heritage
Culture Sector

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