



United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

Diversity of  
Cultural Expressions

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

Diversité  
des expressions  
culturelles

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

Diversidad  
de las expresiones  
culturales

Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

Разнообразие форм  
культурного  
самовыражения

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

تنوع أشكال التعبير  
الثقافي

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

文化表现形式  
多样性

# 5 CP

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

Fifth ordinary session  
Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, Room II  
10-12 June 2015

Summary record of the fourth ordinary session  
of the Conference of Parties  
adopted in June 2015

## Opening Ceremony

1. The fourth ordinary session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions opened on Tuesday, 11 June 2013 with an official ceremony chaired by Mr Getachew Engida, Deputy Director-General, on behalf of Ms Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO.
2. It was attended by 255 representatives of Parties, 13 Observers, 12 State non-Parties, 1 Permanent Observer Mission to UNESCO, 3 intergovernmental organizations and 12 civil society organizations.
3. In his opening remarks on behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO, the **Deputy Director-General** underlined the priorities for action to implement the Convention that form part of the framework of the Hangzhou Declaration adopted at the International Congress on Culture in May 2013: 1) to fully integrate culture into the global development agenda; 2) to increase communication and provide an evidence base to demonstrate how investing in creativity can transform societies.
4. The opening remarks and video are available on the Convention website: <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/convention/meetings-governing-bodies/cp/4os>.

## Item 1 – Election of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson(s) and a Rapporteur of the Conference of Parties

### Document CE/13/4.CP/1

5. The **Assistant Director-General for Culture** proceeded with the election of the Bureau comprising six persons, one for each electoral group, as established by UNESCO's General Conference. After recalling the members of the current Bureau, he noted that informal consultation between Parties had taken place and invited them to present a candidate for Chairperson.
6. The delegation of **Saint Lucia**, proposed Dr Samira Al Moosa, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of Oman, as Chairperson, pointing out its conviction that under her leadership the Conference of Parties would be successful.
7. The **Assistant Director-General for Culture** confirmed the nomination by acclamation of Dr Samira Al Moosa as Chairperson and invited her to take leadership of the Conference of Parties and to take her place on the podium.
8. Dr **Samira Al Moosa** thanked the Parties for the privilege of being elected Chairperson of the fourth Conference of Parties. She expressed her commitment to ensure the success of this meeting. She then proceeded to the election of the remaining members of the Bureau and invited Parties to provide their nominations for the positions of Vice-Chairpersons and Rapporteur, starting with the election of the Vice-Chairpersons.
9. The delegation of **Canada** nominated France as Vice-Chair of Group I, the delegation of **Czech Republic** nominated Serbia as Vice-chair of Group II, the delegation of **Lao People's Democratic Republic** nominated Viet Nam as Vice-chair of Group IV and the delegation of **Madagascar** nominated Burkina Faso as Vice-Chair of Group V (a). They all congratulated the Chairperson on her election.
10. The delegation of **Argentina** also congratulated the Chairperson on her election and proposed Mrs Giselle Dupin of Brazil, advisor to the Secretary of Culture and Cultural Diversity of Brazil, for the position of Rapporteur.

11. The **Chairperson** reminded the Parties that the function of the rapporteur is to ensure that the resolutions are properly noted by the Secretariat and that the written report of this session by the Secretariat reflect accurately the discussions. After inviting Mrs Giselle Dupin to the podium, she asked the Secretary of the Convention to read the draft resolution regarding the constitution of the Bureau.
12. Mrs **Danielle Cliche, Secretary of the Convention**, read out draft resolution 4.CP 1.
13. The **Chairperson** enquired whether there were any objections to the draft resolution and congratulated the newly elected Rapporteur and Vice-chairpersons and reminded them of a meeting to take place the following morning. She also informed Parties that those wishing to make a declaration during the General Debate were to submit it under the agenda item 5 "General Debate".

*Resolution 4.CP 1 was adopted.*

## **Item 2 – Adoption of the agenda**

### **Document CE/13/4.CP/2**

14. The **Chairperson** invited the Secretary of the Convention to present the working documents of this session.
15. The **Secretary of the Convention** read the list of working documents that had been prepared by the Secretariat and submitted to Parties on 13 May, within the statutory time limit prescribed by the Rules of Procedure. She said that they were available in the six official languages of UNESCO and had the CE/13/4.CP/ code followed by a number corresponding to the agenda item and the number of each draft resolution. Information documents were also sent in English and French. She reminded Parties that this session was paperless and informed them that WIFI access to documents during the session was provided. A limited number of laptops and USB sticks, as well as copies of the rules of procedure that are in the Basic Texts were available from the room clerk.
16. The **Chairperson** thanked the Secretary of the Convention for this information. She then asked Parties if there were any questions and proceeded to the adoption of item 2 of the agenda.
17. The delegation of **Brazil** congratulated the Chairperson on her election and proposed to invert items 12 and 9, item 12 dealing with the selection of the emblem and item 9 dealing with the Operational Guidelines on the use of the emblem. In this context, it was asked that item 12 be examined before item 9.
18. The **Chairperson** thanked Brazil and asked if there were any other changes to the agenda. Noting that no other proposals were made, she called on Parties to adopt the draft agenda.

*Resolution 4.CP 2 was adopted as amended.*

## **Item 3 – Approval of the list of observers**

19. The **Chairperson** asked Parties to approve the list of observers and requested the Secretary of the Convention to read it.

20. The **Secretary of the Convention** read out the list of the 12 Member States of UNESCO, who are non-Parties to the Convention (Belgium, Colombia, El Salvador, Japan, Libya, Mauritania, Saudi Arabia, the Russian Federation, Thailand, Turkey, Venezuela, Zambia), and the Permanent Observer missions to UNESCO (Permanent Observer Mission of the Holy See to UNESCO). She then read out the list of the four registered intergovernmental organizations (*the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie (APF), ICROM, Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF), and the Organization of the Islamic Cooperation*). Finally, she read out the 11 registered civil society organizations (*the Italian Association for Cultural Economics, Association culture et développement, Culture et tradition, Eurovisioni, Federation internationale des coalitions pour la diversité culturelle, the International Music Council, the International Theatre Institute, Traditions pour Demain, the European Broadcasting Union, the Unión Latina de Economía Política de la Información, la Comunicación y la Cultura and Zone Franche*).
21. The **Chairperson** asked if there were any objections to admitting these observers to this session, and seeing none, she invited the Conference of Parties to approve the list of observers.

*Resolution 4.CP 3 was adopted.*

#### **Item 4 – Adoption of the summary record of the third ordinary session of the Conference of Parties**

##### **Document CE/13/4.CP/4**

22. The **Chairperson** introduced the item and noted that the Secretariat had not received any proposed amendments to the draft detailed summary record. She then asked Parties if there was any objection to adopting the draft summary record. Noting that no comments were made, she asked the Conference of Parties to adopt the summary record.

*Resolution 4.CP 4 was adopted.*

#### **Item 5 – General debate**

23. The **Chairperson** invited Parties to take the floor. All Parties congratulated the Chairperson and the Vice-chairpersons for their election, as well as the Secretariat and the Committee for their hard work.
24. The delegation of **Argentina** expressed its commitment to the Convention, highlighting the importance of reinforcing the links between culture and development. The country has defined its cultural policy objectives on the basis of the Convention, and involved local authorities in activities to boost socioeconomic development and promote cultural expressions, in particular cultural industries. The delegation also underlined that the Secretary of State for Culture worked together with the Ministerio de Planificación Federal, Inversión Pública y Servicios, to elaborate a national cultural plan that defines conditions for equality of access in terms of production and enjoyment of cultural goods and services. The delegation expressed its wish for this Convention to be a tool for the promotion of greater social inclusion, innovation in arts and the promotion of cultural industries. With the implementation of the Convention, the country intends to promote capacity-building among different social actors.
25. The delegation of **Germany** underlined that this Convention should be brought to its full life while it is entering into a new stage of its cycle. While elaborating its first periodic report, Germany realized that a key challenge is to connect international cooperation with cultural policies, with creative industries, with the status of artists, and many other important issues. It congratulated the efforts to bring the analytical perspectives of experts into this exercise through the exchange session held before this meeting, as it allowed Parties to look beyond their own efforts and develop a picture of the future. It noticed that knowledge partnership

was one of the keywords that came up from the debate. It underlined that the ratification strategy adopted by this Conference was very successful and hoped that Parties would continue in this spirit. It highlighted the New York debates on culture and development and the role of the Convention within this debate since it combines human development issues with cultural goods and services. The delegation indicated that investing in people was the key to ensure success overtime and that it went beyond economic development. The delegation ensured that Germany was ready to bring its experience into this process, especially regarding cooperation with civil society.

26. The delegation of **South Africa** indicated that since the third Conference of Parties, it had an opportunity to review its commitment and actions taken after the adoption of the Convention in 2005 and its ratification in 2006. South Africa hosted a south-south conference on cultural diversity in March 2013, recommitting to the ideals and values of the Convention. The country was in a process of reviewing its white paper on cultural policies with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; an activity which had brought to the fore the importance of data, statistics and mapping. The country has also restructured its Department of Arts and Culture to elevate the issue of social cohesion and nation building, acknowledging the importance of culture and development, both human and economic. The government has devised a new strategy, dealing with the economics of culture and particularly supporting all cultural practitioners. It also participated at a ministerial level in the high level meeting on culture and development in New York on 12 June 2013. The delegation acknowledged the activities carried out and commitments made in Africa which had been very dynamic and undertaken with the support of the Secretariat, the Committee, the IFCD, and the Expert Facility.
27. The delegation of **Cuba** repeated its commitment to the Convention. It underlined that the decision of the United States of America to withdraw funding to the organisation had an important impact on UNESCO and on the implementation of the Convention. The delegation pointed out that cultural diversity was one of the main pillars of Cuba's cultural policy, underlining the importance of the sovereignty of each State to protect its cultural diversity. Cuba had developed many activities with respect to the promotion and protection of the diversity of cultural expressions, as can be seen in its quadrennial report. To stimulate ratification, the delegation stressed the need to demonstrate the utility of this Convention within international cooperation and more equal cultural exchange. The delegation underlined that given the current context of UNESCO, a right balance needed to be found in order to protect what was important, including this Convention.
28. The representative of the **European Union** underlined that the diversity of cultural expressions was a crucial aspect of the European integration project as outlined in the EU treaty. The EU had actively contributed to the implementation and application of the Convention since it entered into force. It had been applied through its programmes in the field of culture but also in the fields of education, information society, and taxation support for regions and for states. The EU had also promoted ratification of the Convention among its Member States and its partners. The representative noted that the ratification rate among members, candidate and neighbouring countries was quite impressive, and that those efforts were ongoing within the framework of EU political dialogue with its partners from around the world. The representative indicated that the EU would continue to cooperate with all its members to promote the Convention, and that it was working with Ukraine to host a seminar on the application of the Convention, together with States members of the eastern partnership programme. She underlined that Member States of the EU had contributed more than 2 million US dollars to the IFCD and that the European Commission was making an additional contribution through support for the joint UNESCO/EU Expert Facility Project providing technical assistance to developing countries to strengthen their system of governance for culture. The representative underlined that awareness raising and advocacy remained essential in reaffirming the key principles of the Convention as well as its core values and concepts, and that the Parties needed to keep engaging in active dialogue with States that are not yet Parties to the Convention, as well as keep building capacities for policy reform, in order to create an enabling environment for the cultural and creative sectors where diversity can thrive. She stated that reinforcing the diversity of cultural expressions as

a vector of human rights, conflict resolution, and democratization would be the EU's focus, and that it was committed to encouraging the participation of civil society. She also highlighted the importance of the role of the private sector and business support organizations in the EU, which are working to help creative businesses through the European creative industries alliance. The representative indicated that coherence and transparency were two core principles guiding the implementation of the Convention; support projects and technical assistance actions should avoid duplication and foster synergies in terms of impact in the economy. She stressed the importance for EU and other Parties, as the Convention matures, to focus efforts on ensuring that the positive momentum following its adoption be sustained and further translated into concrete results on the ground.

29. The delegation of **Ecuador** was pleased to present in this session its first quadrennial periodic report. It underlined that the new Constitution of Ecuador (2008) identifies cultural diversity as a priority for the country, calling upon the wisdom of all cultures constituting society, making an obligation for the current and future government to build a new form of social cooperation in harmony with nature. Building on this new public policy in the cultural area, Ecuador hoped to combat xenophobia, racism, elitism, colonialism, exclusion and inequality that still exist in society today. The delegation underlined that building this new society meant not only overcoming traditional barriers but also under the responsibility of the government developing a public policy as part of its national development programme. Ecuador will implement cultural components in this programme in order to improve citizen's life, building various public spaces to promote and protect intercultural and social interaction. In this context, the government set-up a Ministry of Culture, which generated a long process of cultural transformation and the implementation of public policies based on four main themes: decolonization, cultural rights, cultural entrepreneurship and the definition of the new contemporary Ecuadorian identity. In order to ensure better dialogue between the government and citizens, as well as promote participatory governance, new committees for citizen participation were created. The delegation explained that these committees would work together to build a system of information on the cultural sector, collecting data and experience via the Ministry of Culture, and then through local awareness raising, before being passed on to the community for dissemination.
30. The delegation of **Norway** underlined that an important milestone had been reached in this fairly new Convention by the first reports of the Parties on its implementation. It stated that the Committee as well as the Secretariat should be commended for the many achievements in the implementation of the Convention. The delegation remarked that the reports and the analytical summary provided valuable insight into the ways in which the Convention was being interpreted at the national level. The delegation noted that, as reported in the Parties' reports, the main policy focus appeared to be on the distribution of cultural expressions, rather than on the production or creation. To Norway, the Convention has the power and the potential to be a guiding document for both cultural policies in general and the development of cultural industries in particular. In this connection, the delegation emphasized the status of artists, as the vitality of artistic creativity is necessary for the development of vibrant cultures and the functioning of democratic societies. Norway noted that the evaluation carried out by IOS found the IFCD to be a relevant vehicle supporting the implementation of the Convention. The country found the report to be an excellent document from which much would be learnt, as the recommendations were of great value to improve the running of the IFCD. Norway believed that the strategic focus of the IFCD should be increased, and emphasis put on structural impact and sustainability of projects. The country also believed that capacity-building should be part of the overarching purpose of the work of the IFCD. The delegation shared the concern expressed by the Coordinator of the panel of experts on the confusion and the competition between various UNESCO's programmes supporting diversity and wished for their complementarity. The delegation indicated that Parties should proceed with caution in implementing the fundraising strategy, underlining that the projects should be a priority. It indicated that the best way to attract new donors was to demonstrate the systematic and exemplary management methods for the IFCD and its projects with good results. As for the future activities of the Committee, the delegation expressed its concern about the many tasks assigned to the Committee and the Secretariat, which did not seem to

be proportionate to the available means. Finally, the country indicated that a financial review was needed to assess what was available for the implementation of the Convention, and further noted that the future work of the Committee should be proportionate to the available funding.

31. The delegation of **Australia** underlined that since the last session of the Conference of Parties in 2011, the government had been working to develop its new cultural policy and announced that *Creative Australia* was published in March 2013. The policy has five overarching goals: 1) recognize, respect and celebrate the centrality of aboriginal and Torres Strait islanders cultures to the uniqueness of Australia's identity; 2) ensure that the government's support reflects the diversity of Australia and all citizens where they live and whatever their backgrounds and circumstances; 3) support excellence and the special role of artists and creative collaborators as a source of original work and ideas, including Australians telling stories; 4) strengthen the capacity of cultural sectors in order to contribute to national life, community well-being and the economy; 5) ensure Australian creativity thrives in the digital age in the 21<sup>st</sup> century by supporting innovation, the development of new creative contents, knowledge, and creative industries. The policy was announced with significant new funding for the arts and culture to implement a broad range of initiatives across the five goals. The Creative Australia Policy was developed and will be implemented in close consultation with the Australian community over the next four to ten years. The delegation also informed the Parties that Australia would make a contribution of 80,000 US dollars to the IFCD in 2013.
32. The delegation of **Brazil** underlined the country's vision to foster the development of its creative economy and to promote the diversity of cultural expressions through the inclusion of its citizens in the chain of production and the increase of their participation in cultural life. The delegation outlined Brazil's cultural policy, which views culture through three dimensions: symbolic dimension of culture as a value in itself and its truest form of expressing humanity; a citizen dimension which promotes social inclusion and cohesion through culture; and an economic dimension that has culture as one of the most important pillars of the economic development agenda. In terms of the symbolic dimension of culture, Brazil was in a process of revising a law for financing cultural activities, re-establishing a national cultural fund with nine sectoral funds. In terms of the citizen dimension, the delegation recalled the programme *cultura viva*, including more than 3000 cultural points in all 27 states of the Brazilian federation and which had been very successful in fostering inclusion to Brazilian citizens. This programme is now being implemented in other South American countries such as in Argentina and Colombia. The delegation also referred to the establishment of a cultural coupon in 2013: a programme providing 20 million Brazilian workers every month with a coupon amounting to 25 US dollars which they would be able to use to buy movie, theatre, museum tickets, as well as books, CDs, and DVDs and other cultural goods and services. In terms of the economic aspect of culture, Brazil had created in 2011 a secretariat for the creative economy which was implementing a national programme including the collection of statistics on culture, and providing small and medium size producers with financing. The delegation underlined that culture in Brazil is considered the fourth pillar of sustainable development. Brazil organized a high level meeting of authorities on culture and sustainability, which issued the San Paolo Declaration in April 2012 favouring culture as a pillar of sustainable development. Another seminar was organized in May 2013 in Brasilia in partnership with the European Union. A first congress of community culture was organized in May 2013 in Bolivia, which reunited communities from 17 Latin American countries and focused on the participation of civil society in the establishment of targets and national plans for culture. The delegation indicated that Brazil had finished the administrative procedure for institutionalizing its 1% contribution to the IFCD, announcing that it would pay its contribution in 2013, including contributions of the past years.
33. The delegation of **Canada**, completing its second mandate on the Committee, thanked the members for their constructive spirit. The delegation then shared four achievements from their work of the last six years: 1) the elaboration and the adoption of the Operational Guidelines on a large number of articles; 2) the examination of the first Quadrennial Periodic

Reports; 3) the creation of a database on the promotion of the Convention in other international forums; and 4) the success of the pilot phase of the IFCD. The delegation also raised its concern related to the reforms underway in the organization, noting that the Convention may suffer as a result. The delegation reiterated the importance of this Convention, and its commitment to work in terms of equitable geographical distribution of its resources, especially given that this Convention on the diversity of cultural expressions is an important contributor to debates on culture and development. The representative of the Government of Quebec, Mrs Michèle Stanton-Jean, then took the floor, expressing the importance of the promotion of the objectives and the principles of the Convention in other international forums, and her satisfaction regarding the work accomplished by the Committee and the Secretariat on this question. The representative also expressed her wish to pursue this exercise as a permanent and dynamic activity in order to facilitate discussion between Parties. She also expressed her satisfaction regarding the accomplishment realized by the IFCD, and the efforts of its promotion and its evaluation. Regarding the challenges related to the digital era, Mrs Michèle Stanton-Jean invited Parties to read a document produced by Professor Veronique Guèvremont of the International Network of Lawyers for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions providing an overview of fields for consultation.

34. The delegation of **Switzerland** made a positive assessment of the implementation of the Convention since the last Conference of Parties. It concentrated on two main aspects: the impact of the Convention on cultural policies of individual states, and the use of the IFCD. It underlined that the first cycle of the quadrennial periodic reports was a good way of sharing knowledge and experiences, especially challenges and results helping Parties take a step forward. Regarding the IFCD, the delegation indicated that the evaluation of the IFCD projects was an important exercise undertaken by IOS, but which should not cause Parties to make a definitive judgement on the effectiveness of the IFCD and its mechanism. The delegation stressed the importance of the strategic evolution of the IFCD, concentrating especially on project follow-up and knowledge management. In this regard, it indicated that establishing an interconnection between the impact of the Convention on cultural policies and the use of the IFCD was needed. It underlined that the results reported on in the periodic reports could inform future activities. The delegation indicated that the main challenges were financial and strategic: to ensure the success of the IFCD fundraising strategy through communication in order to achieve a critical mass of funding, and diversifying the source of funding. The delegation reiterated Switzerland's commitment to the IFCD for the 2013-2014 biennium, and its intention to make a contribution of 50,000 Swiss francs. However, the delegation underlined that implementation and follow-up of the Convention could not be assured and guaranteed without sufficient funding of the Secretariat. It stressed the importance of further promoting the link between culture and development through the promotion of the Convention within the UN system and on the basis of the Hangzhou Declaration.
35. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** expressed its great satisfaction and its support to the IFCD fundraising strategy which could give the Convention visibility and help fundraising in the future. The delegation also expressed its satisfaction with the exchange session of the previous day, underlining Parties interest to hear more about the impact of IFCD projects. The delegation was also interested in analysing the results of the periodic reports which give a clear idea of what has been achieved and what still needs to be. The delegation highlighted that the Convention was being used by Parties, especially under Article 21 of the Convention in many instances and noted what had been done on preferential treatment thanks to the periodic reports. The delegation reminded the Parties that the Convention was still not well understood and not very well known, and that it should be added on the list of conventions on the UNESCO website under the tab 'culture'. Furthermore, the delegation indicated that the visibility of the Convention and the IFCD projects was not sufficient given the way the UNESCO website is organised. It then joined those expressing concern about the future work of the Committee and statutory meetings, underlining that they had to be financed. It also highlighted that the Secretariat would have to find the necessary resources for the Committee in December 2013, as it is a statutory obligation. For the Secretariat to continue functioning, the delegation expressed its will that the Convention be taken out of the

prioritization exercise of the Executive Board (191<sup>st</sup> session) considering there are statutory obligations needed to be financed regardless of the results.

36. The delegation of **Uruguay** reaffirmed its full support and commitment to the Convention, and underlined that promoting sustainable development is a key tool for consolidating peace and security. This Convention is, for Uruguay, a key benchmark when defining its cultural policy, new regulatory frameworks and institutions, spaces for cultural production and creators. Uruguay had been working on the development of a national culture plan which had drawn on the periodic reports among its main sources. The delegation indicated that the Ministry of culture of Uruguay was working on a catalogue of good practices, and that the country had developed a series of programmes to promote social inclusion. In this exercise, Uruguay prioritized the recognition of cultural citizenship, children, young people, adults and other communities such as women of different age groups. It also indicated that Uruguay had decided to apply for membership to the Committee in order to develop ideas and activities for the promotion of cultural dialogue, cultural and linguistic diversity.
37. The delegation of **Monaco** reaffirmed its commitment to the Convention and to its implementation. The delegation thanked the Secretariat for having organized the session on periodic reports. It noted that reinforcing creative economies in full respect of the diversity of cultural expressions was clearly the mandate, and indicated that an agreement to exclude cultural products from free trade agreements had been concluded. It also highlighted that the Hangzhou Declaration underscored the importance of culture for sustainable development which is a key factor fully supported by Monaco. Regarding the strategy for fundraising of the IFCD, the delegation reminded Parties that calls for a regular voluntary contribution were made. Monaco supported Canada, Saint Lucia and Switzerland in terms of their expressed concern over the financial situation and its impact on pursuing the objectives of the Convention. The delegation insisted that the Convention should be able to rely on a properly resourced Secretariat given the extent of its growing responsibilities.
38. The delegation of **Belarus** underlined the importance of the Convention for the country, considering it to be a useful and important instrument that underscores the sovereign right of all states to develop and implement their own cultural policies, making sure that all forms of cultural expression are possible. It underlined the importance of culture as a contributor to development and as a way of mobilizing civil society to achieve the objectives of the Convention. The delegation urged Parties to more actively support to the Secretariat. The delegation indicated it had difficulties in organizing its work on the preparation of its periodic report, and that it may not have the necessary resources nor the capacity to organize interministerial and interagency consultations. It then requested support from UNESCO for the organization of scientific seminars on the preparation of these reports. The delegation announced its candidacy for election to the Committee.
39. The delegation of **Andorra** mentioned that the country had organized the first edition of the project Art Camp in 2008 to implement the spirit of the Convention, with funding received from the UNESCO participation program, and by mobilizing civil society, private sector sponsors, the Government and local authorities. In 2014, the Art Camp project will be sponsored by UNESCO. One of the project goals is to promote cultural diversity through the works of 30 artists with 29 different nationalities. Moreover, the Delegation stressed that as Ambassador of multiculturalism, Andorra organized with civil society and its many ethnic groups, cultural events celebrating cultural diversity. The Delegation concluded that the country would work on the results of initial periodic reports and, especially, the relevant indicators to measure the impact of the Convention at the national level.
40. The delegation of **Kuwait** indicated that since the country's accession, it has been working to promote cultural diversity at the national level. Kuwait organized a conference on this subject, with more than 34 heads of states and governments present, including China, Japan, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and others. A workshop was organized on the margins of this conference, involving 45 artists from around the world. The delegation announced that the next meeting was planned for November 2014. This included six weeks of artistic and

cultural events with representatives from Africa and Asia. The delegation underlined that Kuwait had been especially interested in the arts and the diversity of artistic and cultural expressions over the past two years. The country hosted artists from many countries of Central Asia and Latin America and in 2013, it had organized (and funded) 336 cultural events. The delegation concluded that the Convention provided a good basis for promoting artistic expressions and diversity in Kuwait.

41. The delegation of **Burkina Faso** reported on activities to raise awareness of the Convention through its various cultural institutions. In 2013, it brought together political decision makers, mayors in all 13 regions of the country and cultural actors to discuss the importance of implementing the Convention in the country as a whole, in each region and in each municipality. The delegation thanked the Secretariat for the financial and technical support that made possible a study on the impact of cultural and artistic activities in the country's educational system. The delegation indicated that thanks to this Convention and the growing dynamism of cultural institutions, a cultural policy common to the West African Economic Monetary Union had been adopted. It also indicated that a regional Centre for the performing arts had been set-up and launched. The delegation appealed to Member States and institutions to join forces to promote the objectives of the Centre. The delegation announced that a contribution of 5000 € to the IFCD in 2013.
42. The delegation of **Tunisia** underlined that the efforts deployed by the Secretariat despite limited resources had contributed to making the Convention more dynamic and more operational. In Tunisia, several cooperation projects were underway to underscore the role of culture in the economy and education. The delegation praised the IFCD for the support it gives to projects that promote cultural diversity. The delegation supported the current direction the Convention is taking, in particular, by involving civil society at local, national and regional levels. It underlined the importance of protecting the sovereign right of states to draft and implement their own cultural policies and reinforce the role played by culture in economic development.
43. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** commended the Secretariat for the implementation of the Convention despite the lack of financial and human resources. The delegation indicated that the exchange session was very interesting in relation to the periodic reporting, the IFCD projects and Article 21. As a member of the Committee, the delegation noticed the importance of the periodic reports for both international cooperation and national activities. However, it argued that the format of the report did not allow countries to put all information on what had been done in the country to implement the Convention. Most of the periodic reports were coming from developed countries, and that there was a lack of reports from developing countries. The delegation put forward the need for capacity-building to assist countries in the elaboration and formulation of cultural policies. During the exchange session many indicated that they did not involve civil society, NGOs or artists in the reporting process. The delegation also stressed the importance of information provided on Article 21 and called on all Parties to provide more information on the implementation of Article 16 on preferential treatment. Furthermore, the delegation underlined the role of the IFCD in bringing visibility and credibility to the Convention. Recalling the importance of contributions, the delegation underlined the success of many projects implemented in developing countries.
44. The delegation of the **Republic of Korea** recalled the country's ratification of the Convention in April 2010 in order to join international efforts to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and to play a leading role in raising awareness of the Convention and encouraging capacity-building in the Asia-Pacific region. The delegation indicated that the Korean government had set culture as a national priority and was committed to contributing to the promotion of cultural exchange and cultural diversity both at national and international levels. At the national level, the Republic of Korea established legal and institutional frameworks to implement the Convention. For example, the country had begun to develop national indicators to assess how national policies and activities were contributing to the advancement of cultural diversity. In doing so, the Republic of Korea had been ensuring that those indicators reflect UNESCO's Culture for Development Indicator's Suite. The Republic

of Korea has introduced policies to improve education for cultural diversity, including the development of curriculum used to train teachers, cultural and media professionals. At the international level, the Republic of Korea supported capacity-building programmes to strengthen creative industries in developing countries through various funds-in-trust projects with UNESCO. The country also raised awareness of the importance of arts education in realizing the power of culture and cultural diversity as a new path for peace and development by initiating the designation of international arts education week at the 36<sup>th</sup> General Conference in 2011. During the previous session of the Conference of Parties, the delegation emphasized that efforts should be more focused on the relationship between culture and development. It indicated that this was even more relevant considering UNESCO's recent efforts to integrate culture issues in the post-2015 sustainable development agenda, noting that the Parties' Quadrennial Periodic Reports provide concrete evidence. The delegation ensured that the Republic of Korea would continue to make efforts to protect and promote diversity in its country as well as around the world, especially in the Asia-Pacific region.

45. The representative of **Senegal** underlined the importance of cultural diversity to the country. The Ministry of Culture has organized several cultural events to promote literacy, the French language, film and television production. For Senegal, cultural diversity that promotes good governance and human rights must be a key principle. The delegation launched an appeal for improving cultural dialogue, especially between the countries of the North and South, underlining the need to encourage North-South dialogue. The delegation finally praised the IFCD, since it is providing hope for the countries of the South.

#### [Observers]

46. The **Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)** indicated that it was the first time they were actively involved in this Convention and the proceedings of the Conference of Parties. The representative of the OIC reported on activities to promote intercultural dialogue and cooperation. He indicated that there was a department of OIC dedicated to promoting cultural studies and diversity called ERCICA, based in Turkey, Istanbul, which actively supports the main objectives of the Convention. The OIC through ERCICA, is a Party to the Alliance of Civilizations initiative led under the umbrella of the UN, by Turkish and Spanish governments. He outlined that the OIC had collaborated with the Council of Europe on various projects which included the image of other in history teaching. The OIC organized different projects on the teaching of history and culture to eliminate prejudice and discrimination about other cultural groups. The representative underlined that the OIC monitors Islamophobia and tries to eliminate or alleviate all kinds of discrimination, prejudices against all religious belief systems.
47. The **Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie** described its commitment and activities to cultural diversity and to implementing the Convention. These activities include promoting ratification among its 78 members and mobilizing its members to promote the objectives and the principles of the Convention, namely through an action plan aimed at promoting the Convention throughout the francophonie.
48. The **Association Culture et Développement** thanked the Conference of Parties for associating civil society in the exchange session and thanked the Secretariat for its collaboration with NGOs in the field. The representative indicated its satisfaction about the UNESCO partnership with the EU to provide technical assistance, but underlined his concern over the negotiation on the EU/US free trade agreement. He reminded Parties that it was thanks to the European Parliament that cultural goods and services were finally excluded from the framework agreement. The representative also noted that in many European countries cultural policies are in crisis due to budgetary cuts. He observed the tendency from developing countries to invest further in the definition of inclusive cultural policies.
49. The **Chairperson** thanked all Parties and observers for their constructive contributions during the general debate and provided an overview of the main issues covered, in particular the importance of reinforcing the links between culture and sustainable development through

the Convention and advancing policies and initiatives in this field. The Chairperson underlined the need to continue raising awareness and understanding of the Convention and to engage the participation of civil society and the private sector in the efforts. She also took note of the usefulness of the Parties periodic reports and the Secretariat's analytic summary as they provide evidence of how the Convention is being implemented and identifies challenges still to be met. She underlined the importance of national cultural policies reflecting cultural diversity supporting cultural industries and the status of artists. She called upon Parties to contribute to the IFCD, as the fundraising strategy requires their support. The Chairperson finally acknowledged and thanked all those who announced contributions to the IFCD: Brazil, Australia, Switzerland and Burkina Faso.

## **Item 6 – Report of the Committee on its activities and decisions to the Conference of Parties**

### **Document CE/13/4.CP/6**

50. The **Chairperson**, due to the unavailability of the chairpersons of the fifth and sixth ordinary sessions of the Intergovernmental Committee, called on Mrs Dominique Levasseur, Rapporteur of the fifth ordinary session of the Committee, to present its Report.
51. Mrs **Dominique Levasseur** highlighted some major activities of the fifth and sixth sessions of the Committee highlighting important draft Operational Guidelines. The first is the Draft Operational Guidelines on the use of the emblem of the Convention that was requested by the Conference of Parties as a means of enhancing the visibility of the Convention. These Operational Guidelines were being presented to the Conference of Parties for approval at this session along with four options from which they should select an emblem. The second set of Operational Guidelines presented for the Conference of Parties' approval was on the use of the resources of the IFCD that had been revised by the sixth ordinary session of the Committee. These revisions reflect the experience acquired during the implementation of the pilot phase, the lessons learnt, the panel of experts recommendations, and the recommendations of the IOS audit. Since June 2011, 30 new projects were approved by the Committee to be funded from the IFCD. Thus, during the pilot phase, the IFCD allowed 48 developing countries to strengthen their cultural and creative industries, support their artists and cultural professionals, and facilitate the participation of their citizens in cultural life through 61 projects totaling 3.9 million US dollars in funding. The first call for projects launched after the pilot phase, the Committee decided to give special attention to projects aimed at capacity-building for the development of cultural policies. The Committee adopted a fundraising strategy for the IFCD developed by Small World Stories. Finally, the Committee examined the report of the evaluation of the IFCD pilot phase, approved the majority of its recommendations and requested the Secretariat to prepare an action plan to implement them. Major steps in the implementation of the Convention were the examination of the first 45 quadrennial periodic reports in December 2012. The Committee also took note of the analytical summary of the Secretariat prepared on the basis of contributions from 5 international experts. The Committee equally encouraged the UNESCO Institute of the Statistics to help Parties revise the Annex of the report (source and statistics). Another activity of the Committee was the examination of information gathered on the implementation of Article 21 and cases where the Convention was invoked and used in other international fora. Following the consultations made with Parties in 2011-2012, the Secretariat produced an online platform to share information gathered to date. The Committee worked to increase the number of ratifications to the Convention. Mrs Levasseur indicated that Venezuela and Morocco had just ratified. The objective of the Committee's strategy was to achieve 140 ratifications before the end of 2013, thus, she noted the need to be mindful of that objective and make extra efforts in the coming months. To conclude, she summarized the sentiment of the Committee expressed through a number of decisions during the last two years. She underlined that it was a difficult moment for UNESCO and that the Secretariat of the Convention was working under double pressure of diminished resources and increasing demands. Since the success of this Convention is a common responsibility shared among its Parties, its statutory organs, civil society and its Secretariat, Mrs Levasseur invited all to do their part creatively.

52. The **Chairperson** thanked Mrs Levasseur for her clear and concise presentation of the work of the Committee during the past two years and highlighted the many achievements made, in particular all activities undertaken under the IFCD (2 calls for applications, strategy for fundraising, evaluation of the pilot phase) and their excellent results (examination and analysis of the first quadrennial reports, consultations on Article 21) as well as the work on the emblem of the Convention.

*Resolution 4.CP 6 was adopted.*

## **Item 7 – Secretariat’s report on its activities**

### **Document CE/13/4.CP/7**

53. The **Chairperson** asked the Secretary of the Convention to give a presentation of the Secretariat’s Report on its activities to the Conference of Parties.
54. The **Secretary of the Convention** reminded that it had presented two interim reports to the ordinary sessions of the Committee, providing an overview of the main challenges and activities of the Secretariat during a one-year period. These reports followed the key priorities identified by the Parties as 1) promoting ratification through awareness raising activities and production and dissemination of information and communication tools and 2) implementing the Convention at the international level through information sharing activities and at the country level, through financial support through the IFCD and non-financial support through the provision of capacity-building activities in the form of direct assistance for policy development.

Promoting ratification was defined by the Committee at its third ordinary session in a three-year strategy. The aim of the strategy was to achieve between 135 and 140 Parties by the end of 2013, and to increase the number of Parties from underrepresented regions, namely the Arab states and the Asia-Pacific region. The Convention had reached 130 Parties (June 2013). Since the strategy had been implemented, 35 countries had ratified the Convention, 60 % from Latin America and Africa, 20 % from Arab states, Asia and Pacific region.

The implementation of the Convention at the country level had been done through financial support but also through non-financial support in the form of expertise to implement the Convention, activities driven by the needs that had been expressed by the Parties and by civil society, as well as by those professionals working in the fields of cultural and creative industries. Overall, the aim of the capacity-building activity was to facilitate the adoption of policies and measures that promote the diversity of cultural expressions, as well as strengthen human and institutional capacities in order to develop the skills base of cultural entrepreneurs. To support all these activities, the Secretariat has been working towards the creation of a global system of knowledge management that can facilitate information sharing and transparency, as well as reinforcing partnerships with civil society.

The Secretary recalled the contribution of 1 million euros provided by the European Union to implement the Convention through a technical assistance programme “Expert Facility to strengthen the system of governance for culture in developing countries”. From 2011 to 2013, 13 countries participated in this programme: Barbados, Buenos Aires, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Seychelles, Niger and Viet Nam. The goal was to support countries in their efforts to establish the legal and institutional frameworks for the development of national cultural sectors and to introduce policies that address the role of culture in social and economic development, particularly through cultural industries. It led to diverse results, such as the creation of creative industry agencies and funds which were put in place in countries where they didn’t exist before. There were also interesting dynamic synergies between different international organizations and civil society groups on the ground. Different agencies were

mobilized in order to be able to take advantage of work that had been done so far, rather than duplicating efforts. The Secretary announced that during the second half of 2013 there would be four follow-up in country missions undertaken, and an evaluation of this programme was planned to help create a programme document outlining a framework for a future global capacity-building programme.

In terms of implementing the Convention, the Secretariat had been working together with NGOs, with national governments, with national commissions for UNESCO and contact points around the world responsible for the Convention, to engage in some awareness raising and training activities. The Secretariat organized in 2012 with the Ministry of Culture in Buenos Aires a regional meeting of all contact points of the Mercosur region. In 2013, it participated in another regional meeting of contact points of South-East Europe. Beyond training, the Secretariat also worked to produce practical tools to implement the Convention, such as the Culture for Development Indicator Suite and a guide on how to develop and implement policies to promote the cultural and creative industries. These tools were made possible with support from the Government of Spain.

In view of the decrease in the Regular Programme budget, the Secretary called upon Parties to work together with the Secretariat to advance these activities through the provision of extrabudgetary resources. Regarding work on the knowledge management system, she underlined advancements made to create an online platform for the IFCD, for the implementation of Article 21 and for periodic reporting as one of the first stepping stones towards achieving a more comprehensive approach to knowledge management. The work of the Secretariat over the past two years also addressed the global priorities of UNESCO, Africa and gender equality, as well as youth. The capacity-building efforts in Africa undertaken in the past two years had been made possible with support from the UNESCO multidonor emergency fund. This included a mentoring programme for specialists that was implemented with NGO partners, Culture et développement and the African Arts Institute. The Secretary also highlighted support from the Republic of Korea to develop cultural industries incubators in Burkina Faso. However, she reminded Parties that all of the extrabudgetary resources for these projects were coming to an end. In terms of gender equality, the Secretariat had been doing its own internal revision to the IFCD applications to make them more gender responsive. While in 2010, during the first call of the IFCD, 16 % of the applications addressed the issue of gender equality, by 2012, it had grown to 43 %. In terms of youth, the Secretariat had been building on the different efforts that were started by the German Commission for UNESCO through the U40 network, as well as the creativity (diversity) game that had been supported through the extrabudgetary financing provided by the Government of Spain, targeting students (12-16 years old) and popular throughout schools in Latin America. In 2013, the Secretariat and the Field Offices organized a week-long youth forum in Ecuador where students (from 14-16 years of age) received hands-on practical exercises to learn about the concept of the diversity of cultural expressions, what the cultural value chain means and so forth. Taking the opportunity in the context of ECOSOC Youth Forum, the Secretariat organized a session on youth and creative industries, which called upon all governments to include young people in cultural industry policy making processes. To conclude, the Secretary underlined the challenges ahead: the financial situation of the Secretariat; the continued need to work together in partnership between Parties, civil society, colleagues in the field, but also with colleagues from different countries who are implementing culture sector projects on the ground; the need to address the lack of financing available for the seventh session of the Committee scheduled for December 2013, as well as to respond to repeated calls for capacity-building and knowledge management. The Secretary finally thanked all the Parties who had supported the Secretariat's activities. She thanked civil society organizations who either in partnership with the Secretariat or on their own initiatives, had contributed to the implementation of the Convention worldwide. She announced that Parties would receive, at the end of the session, an e-mail from the Secretariat asking them to participate in a feedback survey on the preparation and organization of the meeting.

55. The delegation of **Austria** congratulated the Secretariat for the report on its activities highlighting its commitment and engagement in spite of the limited resources faced in the last years. The delegation underlined that it was important to ensure that the implementation of the Convention was not compromised by the financial situation. It acknowledged that a lot had been achieved with regard to the visibility and awareness of the objectives of the Convention, but also the impact on the ground. The delegation gave examples of achievements such as e-updates on the IFCD; the comprehensive information provided in the preparation of the new application procedure for national commissions; the database for Article 21; and providing civil society for the first time with the possibility to make direct contributions on what they are doing. With regard to the communication tools, the delegation asked the Secretariat if it had been able to assess audience reach. The delegation then highlighted the synergies between activities of the Secretariat and other activities by UNESCO and the UN in the preparation of the post-2015 development agenda. The delegation indicated that it would be helpful to ensure information sharing and the participation of civil society for follow-up and common statements.
56. The delegation of **Canada** thanked the Secretariat for all the work that had been carried out during the biennium. The delegation recalled the importance of activities undertaken for the effective implementation of the Convention. It indicated that these activities had to be based on all the objectives of the Convention and to represent a balance between normative work and support for development, the latter constituting a core component of the Convention. The delegation recalled that UNESCO has a unique role to play within the UN system to advance international debates on cultural issues. It underlined that the pursuit of processes of exchange of information like quadrennial periodic reports, questionnaires on the application of Article 21, and the work on the impact of digital technology constituted a priority, since these mechanisms provide raw materials for the knowledge platform and tools for capacity-building.
57. The delegation of **Germany** praised the Secretariat's report and indicated that all the challenges outlined were shared challenges at the national level. The delegation underscored the importance of raising visibility of the work around the Convention. It expressed its appreciation of the value the Convention brings thanks to the Secretariat under the leadership of Mrs Danielle Cliche. The delegation underlined that the support of the EU and of the Spanish International Development Cooperation Agency had been very helpful for knowledge management and creativity.
58. The delegation of **South Africa** expressed its concern about the cut on the regular budget allocated to the Section of the diversity of cultural expressions. The delegation also expressed its appreciation of the work done by the Secretariat on the ratification of the Convention and its implementation, and the extensive capacity-building programme, information sharing platform, especially the Convention in Africa website, as well as fundraising and cost-cutting efforts. The delegation acknowledged the organisation of a pilot training programme in Africa during the second half of the 2012, as well as workshop and training activities undertaken in cooperation with the Field Offices in Dakar as well as in Windhoek with the participation of 28 national commissions and cultural specialists in African countries. The delegation finally thanked Parties who had made contributions in support of the Secretariat's work.
59. The delegation of **Denmark** thanked the Secretariat for the report on its activities providing useful information on progress in implementing the Convention as well as challenges ahead. As the delegation noted progress in several areas identified by Parties as key priorities, it also noted that results and momentum generated during the past two years could be jeopardized due to the current financial situations of the Organization. The delegation asked for a clarification of what was understood by 'statutory work', which was underlined as particularly important by the General Conference and the Executive Board, and given that Member States were to decide the priorities and budget allocations for UNESCO's next programming period. To that end, the delegation underlined that knowledge management was a crucial activity, designed to make the Convention more tangible and comprehensible

and thereby enabling its implementation on the ground. The delegation indicated that in this difficult financial period, key priorities should be the implementation of the communication and fundraising strategy for the IFCD, since it aims at promoting cooperation and building partnerships, which is a key objective of the Convention. Denmark wished to send a clear message to the Executive Board and the General Conference that the statutory work was not just about holding meetings but had to do with real implementation issues, and it proposed amendments to the Resolution reflecting this point.

60. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** congratulated the Secretariat for all the activities they had undertaken, noticing improvements in the work and the tangible results. Regarding the use of indicators, the delegation asked if the Secretariat had tools and money to assist countries to develop and to use these indicators which are important to measure the impact of culture. Regarding the website, the delegation noticed a real difficulty in finding the Convention under the diverse themes. The delegation insisted that the Convention be made visible on the UNESCO website under the theme 'diversity of cultural expressions'.
61. The delegation of **Argentina** congratulated the Secretariat and noticed that contributions to the Fund had increased, as well as the number of countries contributing. The delegation indicated that, from now on, it was necessary to concentrate efforts on capacity-building. It underlined that it was important for the Convention to be more tangible, more concrete, and more applicable on the ground.
62. The delegation of **Grenada** reiterated the importance it attaches to the implementation of the Convention and thanked the Secretariat for the work achieved in spite of the limited human and financial resources. The delegation particularly appreciated the support given to Parties for the implementation of projects, as well as the work realized to give visibility to the achievements of the Convention through its website. The delegation supported the declaration of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and requested to know the reason why the Convention was not well placed on the UNESCO website. The delegation reaffirmed that the statutory work linked to the cultural conventions for their implementation should remain the Sector's highest priority.
63. The delegation of **Switzerland** congratulated the Secretariat for its work as well as for the efforts made for their activities under the circumstances and budgetary restriction. The delegation highlighted that the Secretariat should base its work on key priorities and resources. Concerning the priorities, the delegation suggested that Secretariat's action should focus on capacity-building, knowledge management, the implementation of the fundraising strategy, including communication aspects for the IFCD. Regarding the budgetary resources, the delegation underlined that activities should benefit from sufficient allocation within the 2014-2017 programme.
64. The delegation of **Ireland** underlined that culture is a key to sustainable human development, and that the celebration and promotion of cultural diversity is intrinsic to democracy and social inclusion. In line with the Convention, the delegation indicated that Ireland had been introducing a number of measures reflecting the importance accorded to cultural diversity as well as its commitment to this sector throughout the current economic crisis. Its policy is based on ensuring access for all citizens to cultural and artistic life in the country, and especially to those vulnerable to social exclusion. The delegation underlined that Ireland recognizes the importance of cultural diversity as contributing to the economy and as a source of inspiration and creativity. It finally indicated that it greatly appreciated the work of UNESCO and the Director-General in pursuing and protecting cultural diversity and applauded her recent initiative in Mali.
65. The **Secretary of the Convention** thanked all Parties for their appreciation of the Secretariat's work. She reminded that all of this was made possible thanks to the partnerships developed with Parties and civil society. Regarding Austria's questions on communication tools, the Secretary explained that the Secretariat started to put a system in

place to generate statistics about the number of subscribers to the newsletters; a number that had been increasing significantly. She indicated that the Secretariat was building a database of partners and recipients of the e-newsletter and encouraged all Parties and stakeholders to forward it on. In terms of the synergies of the Secretariat with UNESCO global priorities, efforts had been made over the past two years to align programmes and activities to the global priorities of UNESCO and the Sector on culture and development. Regarding the question on the Indicators suite, the project had been financed by Spain, enabling their implementation in 13 countries, which generated results beyond expectations in a very short period of time. The Secretary gave the example of Namibia, where the national statistical offices, governments, and civil society researchers put together data they didn't have before. All the results will be made available on the Convention's website. Underlining that such programmes were a way of implementing Articles 9 and 19 of the Convention, the Secretary indicated that raising extrabudgetary funds was necessary to keep them going. In order to ensure sustainability of these programmes, the Secretariat created tools and manuals in different languages so that they could be implemented on the ground even when there was a lack of funding. Regarding the visibility of the Convention on the UNESCO website, the Secretary indicated that the message had been clearly communicated to the appropriate department, and that action would be taken. The **Chairperson** invited Parties to adopt Resolution 4.CP 7.

66. The delegation of **Denmark** introduced a new paragraph 4: "Decides that the following activities are essential for the implementation of the Convention and should be ensured the necessary funding: Statutory meetings, knowledge management system, capacity-building programme, fundraising and communication strategy for the IFCD".
67. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** asked whether the amendment was implying that Parties were accepting the situation even if activities may be jeopardized. The delegation underlined that the statutory meetings had to be organized and should this be made clear.
68. The delegation of **Germany** indicated that it understood the concerns expressed by the delegation of Denmark but that it was not appropriate to indicate it in this resolution since the decisions were being prepared by governments in the Executive Board and decisions would be made at the General Conference. The delegation asked Denmark to reconsider how this concern could be reflected without preempting.
69. The delegation of **Grenada** indicated that if this amendment should be kept, the will of the Conference of Parties to keep the work of the Convention as a high priority should be added. The delegation asked for the mention of the IFCD not to be put in this paragraph, since it had to do with the contribution of Parties and not with the regular funds of the Organization, so the financial situation of the organization should not impact on the IFCD.
70. The delegation of **Brazil** requested clarification on whether it was possible for the Conference of Parties to submit a resolution to the Executive Board.
71. The **legal adviser** answered this procedural question, affirming that any treaty body of UNESCO could request the Director-General to transmit information to the General Conference or the Executive Board. He thus underlined that the question was to determine whether the governing body, the Executive Board, or the General Conference wished to place it on its agenda. He explained that any Member State of UNESCO could put an item on the agenda, and the Director-General could, with the Secretariat, collate and transmit information.
72. The delegation of **Denmark** explained that this amendment intended to qualify the debate at the Executive Board, and to clarify what statutory work means. Not only statutory meetings, but all important activities.

73. The delegation of **Brazil** did not favour this amendment, explaining that if each governing body of each Convention or programme sent resolutions to the Executive Board, this could create confusion to the Board's task.
74. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** agreed with Brazil on the procedure and proposed that the Conference of Parties invite the Director-General to forward this resolution. However, the delegation also indicated that it would be relevant for the Board and the General Conference to know what Parties to the Convention consider as really essential for its implementation.
75. The delegation of **Sweden** supported the Danish amendment, though, it proposed to revise the following "agrees that the following activities are essential", since it seemed difficult for the delegation to 'decide' whether something is essential or not.
76. The delegation of **Norway** agreed with Brazil and proposed a new paragraph 5 "invites the Director-General to ensure that the message contained in paragraph 4 be submitted to the 192nd session of the Executive Board for its consideration during its debate on priorities in UNESCO's Programme and Budget for 2014-2017 (37 C/5)." The delegation, supported by Grenada, underlined the importance to send a message to Executive Board and proposed to do so during the extraordinary Executive Board meeting on the 4th of July, rather than during the meeting in Autumn.
77. The delegation of **Tunisia** proposed an amendment to paragraph 5 with the following wording "Invites the Director-General to ensure that the message contained in paragraph 4 and its related documents", including in the resolution the information documents on what had been done for the Convention, the financial needs, and all the real impacts of the Convention to strengthen its position so that the Executive Board would put it as a priority.
78. The delegation of **Viet Nam** indicated its support for Norway's proposal and had no objection to Tunisia's addition, but underlined that the most important was to convey the message and concerns to the Executive Board.
79. The **legal adviser** confirmed that it was just a question of timing and preference.
80. The delegation of **Norway**, regarding the amendment made by Tunisia, indicated its preference for the former version since a reference to 'related documents' made the point more complicated.
81. The delegation of **Tunisia** agreed with the suppression of this word to avoid ambiguity.
82. The **Secretary of the Convention** read the proposed amendment to paragraph 5: "invites the Director-General to ensure that the message contained in paragraph 4 be submitted to the Fifth Special Session of the Executive Board for its consideration during its debate on priorities in UNESCO's Programme and Budget for 2014-2017 (37 C/5)". She then continued with paragraph 4, indicating that there was a decision to be made whether the word "decides" or "agrees" was to be chosen and underlined that a suggestion by Canada and Norway was made to remove fundraising and communication strategy for the IFCD.
83. The delegation of **Canada** indicated that the IFCD fundraising strategy remained in the Parties' hands but that they should be convinced of the importance of the strategy. Hence, the delegation requested to remove the fundraising strategy and simply refer to the IFCD.
84. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** stated that, in its opinion, the opposite was true, since the IFCD depends on voluntary contributions by Parties and that this had nothing to do with the priorities of the Executive Board. The delegation underlined that, on the other hand, what was needed was to work on the fundraising and communication strategy.
85. The delegation of **Egypt** indicated that its understanding of paragraph 4 was that this proposal stemmed from the fact that the Organization was currently facing unprecedented

financial difficulties, and that a strong message was being made to the fact that the essential functions and activities, which are necessary for the implementation of the Convention, should not be compromised or weakened. The delegation thus indicated its fear that in the way paragraph 4 was worded it could imply that there was a prioritization within a whole set of functions and activities which should be undertaken for the effective implementation of the Convention. The delegation proposed to mention somewhere in the “chapeau” of paragraph 4 that this applied only to the current financial situation, and that this was hopefully only on a temporary situation. Regarding paragraph 5, the delegation indicated that it did not think that it was practical to send this issue to the Special Session to be held on the 4th of July, but would agree on this anyway, if it was the general feeling among Parties.

86. The delegation of **Uruguay**, underlined its wish that this Resolution be transmitted to the Fifth Special Session of the Executive Board.
87. The delegation of **Grenada** agreed with Saint Lucia supported by Uruguay and Argentina concerning the fourth bullet in paragraph 4.
88. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** highlighted the importance of the IFCD fundraising strategy and to insure that it had the necessary resources.
89. The delegation of **Tunisia** noted that if the Conference of Parties was informing the Executive Board about the importance of the IFCD all other conventions in UNESCO would certainly do the same. The delegation also underlined the important role INGOs or NGOs could play to help raise funds for the IFCD. It thus recommended that a separate resolution be drafted on how NGOs could fundraise for the Convention.
90. The delegation of **Andorra** stated that the activities considered vital for this Convention would continue to be so, and that, even apart from the current financial situation, these were vital aspects of the implementation of the Convention. Furthermore, the delegation indicated its will to keep the fourth bullet of paragraph 4 on fundraising, and endorsed the comments already made by the representatives of Saint Lucia and others.
91. The delegation of **Burkina Faso** underlined that the first three bullets referred to a situation, whereas the fourth referred to activity, creating the problem. The delegation noted the lack of Secretariat resources to ensure fundraising activities and that the first need would be to request further resources for the Secretariat for statutory activities, knowledge-management system, and capacity-building activities.
92. The delegation of **Monaco** noted that the fundraising strategy and the IFCD were closely connected, underlining the fundraising activities occurring within countries and that the IFCD strategy needed skills and expertise. The delegation agreed on the need to pass on this resolution to the Executive Board, as it is the latter’s responsibility to discuss priorities.
93. The **Chairperson** proposed the following wording to reach a consensus: “The International Fund for Cultural Diversity, including its fundraising and communications strategy and activities.”
94. The delegation of **Canada** agreed with the Chairperson’s proposition.
95. The **Secretary of the Convention** read the new paragraph 4 as amended: “Agrees that taking into account the current financial situation, the following activities are essential for the implementation of the Convention, and the necessary funds should be ensured for statutory activities, knowledge management system, capacity-building activities, fundraising and communication strategies for the IFCD”.
96. The delegation of **Albania** proposed to delete the word “financial” from the following wording “taking into account the current financial situation” since these were priorities no matter the

financial situation. The delegation thus proposed the wording “The necessary funds should be ensured as they are priorities”.

97. The delegation of **Egypt** insisted that it was not the activities that were the priority, but the principle of agreeing to the necessary funds for these activities, a priority issue in the light of the current financial situation. The delegation specified that the rationale behind the proposal was that an exceptional call was made under exceptional circumstances to ensure the financing of some activities, which were considered essential for the implementation of the Convention, thus making a prioritization. Agreeing that these activities would have remained essential had there been a crisis or not, thus the delegation proposed to change its original proposal to refer only to the question of financing, given the current financial crisis, but not to imply that these activities would not have been a priority had not there been a financial crisis.
98. The delegation of **Uruguay** wondered whether or not to leave “given the current financial situation”, since, for Uruguay, both the Convention and its activities were essential and were a priority. The delegation thus worried it would lead to some confusion referring to the difficult current financial situation. It proposed to either delete that reference or add “despite the current financial situation” to signify that the Convention and its activities would still be a priority would the situation come to improve.
99. The delegation of **Tunisia** supported the proposal made by Uruguay.
100. The **Secretary of the Convention** read out draft resolution 4.CP 7 point by point.

*Resolution 4.CP 7 was adopted as amended.*

#### **Item 8 – Secretariat’s report on the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) Documents CE/13/4.CP/8, CE/13/4.CP/INF.5 and CE/13/4.CP/INF.6**

101. The **Chairperson** asked the Secretary of the Convention to give a presentation of the Secretariat’s report on the IFCD.
102. The **Secretary of the Convention** provided a summary of the actions undertaken by the Secretariat to implement the IFCD. She reported on the main outcomes of the pilot phase, the current status of the projects, the results of the IOS evaluation (carried out in 2012) and the recommendations approved by the Committee in December 2012, the revision of the IFCD Guidelines, the fundraising and the communication strategy. The Secretary then recalled a few figures: since 2007, over 6 million US dollars had been received in voluntary contributions and almost 4 million US dollars had been spent on 61 projects in 40 countries; 82% of the budget is allocated directly to projects and not to the operating or overhead costs of the Secretariat; over 700 applications had been received and processed by the Secretariat; narrative and financial reports in the form of working documents had been submitted and reviewed by the Committee each year. She reminded that at its fourth ordinary session, in December 2010, the Committee approved 31 projects for funding and adopted a provisional budget for 2011. As of March 2013, 25 out of the 31 projects had been fully completed. The evaluation carried out by the IOS found that projects adopted during the first funding cycle were very relevant to the work of the Convention and demonstrated promising results in various fields, in particular on the development and implementation of cultural policies and the creation of new cultural industry business models in developing countries. The second call for projects was launched in March 2011 and at its fifth Session the Committee approved another 17 projects for funding and adopted the provisional budgets for 2012. The Secretariat implemented the lessons learned, including, improving the application forms, improving the way that the National Commissions were informed and trained and had information provided to them. In addition, an annotated Guide to the Application Form for project applicants was made available in two languages. 13 new projects were approved by

the Committee at its sixth Session, including projects from countries of southeast Europe, Indonesia, and Mongolia that had never made applications to the IFCD before. The fourth call for projects was launched on 21 March 2013. The Secretary indicated that the average number of applications received by the Secretariat was about 300 per funding cycle. This number had increased over the years as the IFCD became more visible.

103. At the request of the Conference of Parties, an evaluation of the pilot phase of the IFCD was carried by IOS. The Secretariat worked together with the IOS, furnishing the necessary documents, the financial statements, answering questions and explaining the governance and management procedures of the IFCD. The report was presented by IOS Director at the sixth Session of the Committee. The main message resulting from the evaluation was that the IFCD was a very unique mechanism, contributing to the implementation of the Convention, financing innovative initiatives that foster the emergence of dynamic cultural sectors in developing countries, with projects funded in line with the priorities stipulated in the Guidelines and engaging many different stakeholder groups. Sustainability and long term benefits of the projects should be more in focus in future calls. Among the main recommendations of the IOS were: to develop a long-term strategic vision for the Fund; to find new ways and means to ensure impact and sustainability of the projects; for the Secretariat to develop a formal system of project monitoring and knowledge management, though requiring extrabudgetary resources. The sixth ordinary session of the Committee adopted the majority of the IOS recommendations, except for a few related to the exit strategy of the IFCD, the involvement of Field Offices in the pre-selection process and monitoring, cost recovery mechanisms from the IFCD for the Secretariat and the one-year pause between calls for applications.

The IOS report served to inform the revised Guidelines on the use of the resources of the IFCD put forward to Conference of Parties for approval. In its work on the Guidelines, the Committee had instructed the Secretariat to include the majority of recommendations by IOS, as well as lessons learned during the pilot phase and those expressed by the Panel of Experts in their feedback to the Secretariat. The main changes that have been proposed in the revised Guidelines on the Use of the Resources of the IFCD deal with a strategic vision for the IFCD, ensuring structural impact of the projects and their sustainability, diversifying the pre-selection panel at the country level to link capacity-building with the introduction of cultural policies, to extend the maximum project framework from 12 to 24 months as well as to introduce a results-based project-monitoring framework with smart indicators.

The Secretary reminded the Conference of Parties of the substantial discussions on the development and implementation of a future fundraising strategy for the IFCD. At the third ordinary session of the Conference of Parties, the Committee was asked to elaborate this fundraising strategy based on terms of reference which were adopted at that time. It was recognized that professionals were needed to work together with the Secretariat in order to be able develop the strategy. Funds were made available by the Committee in the budget of the IFCD for fundraising activities, including the preparation of its strategy. In accordance with these decisions, a call for proposals was launched and Small World Stories was selected. The Secretariat was also asked to investigate various on-line means to collect contributions to the IFCD and, at its sixth ordinary session, it was recommended to the Committee that the PayPal system could be an appropriate mechanism for collection. The fundraising strategy proposed by Small World Stories covers a five-year period, and aims to triple the annual income of the IFCD, from on average 800,000 US dollars to an average of 2.8 million US dollars per year.

The Secretary concluded that the sixth ordinary session of the Committee decided that resources for the implementation of the strategy would be decided upon on a yearly basis, including three phases with the following objectives: expand the existing supporter base; develop new partnerships (e.g. with the private sector); develop larger signature partnership (e.g. with corporation engaged in social marketing/cause-related marketing). The IFCD should receive regular financial support from at least 50% of the Parties to the Convention, and develop six key partnerships from the private sector that bring in 30% of the resources.

In this context, the launch of the “Your One Percent Counts for Creativity” campaign was held on Monday 10 June 2013.

104. The **Chairperson** thanked Mrs Cliche for her clear and concise presentation and reminded Parties of the importance of contributing to the IFCD.
105. The delegation of **Norway** requested clarification about the fundraising strategy and whether or not it was to be adopted at this session of the Conference of Parties.
106. The **Secretary of the Convention** answered that the fundraising and communication strategy had already been adopted at the sixth ordinary session of the Committee in December 2012.
107. The delegation of **Norway** then asked how the strategy was going to be financed and requested information on its implementation.
108. The delegation of **Switzerland** underlined that the results of the pilot phase for implementation of the IFCD were encouraging. The delegation then stressed that the fundraising strategy had to be based on a goal going beyond increased diversification of income, an important objective to meet the requirements of the IFCD. The delegation indicated that the IFCD should not be seen as an end in itself, but as an instrument to support the implementation of the Convention. The delegation also noted the strategic direction taken by the IFCD. Finally, it congratulated the Secretariat for organizing the exchange session on the projects supported by the IFCD during this first stage of the fundraising strategy, an opportunity for sharing experiences and ideas.
109. The delegation of **South Africa** expressed its satisfaction on the findings of the IOS evaluation that the IFCD was aligned with the intentions, aims, objectives and values of the Convention. The delegation supported the recommendations and expressed its appreciation of the Committee's work on the improvement of the Guidelines for the use of the IFCD as well as on the streamlining of processes for payments. The delegation reminded Parties that South Africa had been a recipient of funding for three projects during the pilot phase and expressed its satisfaction with the results achieved, assuring that the lessons learned from the projects would be made public and available.
110. The delegation of **Oman** underlined the importance of the IFCD for the Convention. The delegation hoped that thanks to the new tools, beneficiaries would be able to draft better project proposals in different languages, promoting linguistic diversity and its many forms of expression. The delegation indicated that a report on the implementation status of the projects would have been appreciated and highlighted that even if the success was clearly preponderant, it would be interesting to share experiences regarding the projects that weren't as successful or where problems were encountered. The delegation proposed that countries set-up independent local committees able to oversee project design and preparation of their submission to UNESCO so as to increase their chances of support by the IFCD. The delegation appealed to all Parties to help the Secretariat publicize the IFCD and the Convention as widely as possible, and make sure that all the benefits of the Convention would be clearly communicated so as to attract even more support.
111. The delegation of **Cuba** stressed the importance of the Convention for developing countries, institutions and civil society not only because of the financial support that countries receive, but also because of the innovative practices and experiments that were carried out and reported by the Secretariat. The delegation thanked the Secretariat for the information and the various publications on the projects. It also reminded that Cuba and its NGOs had been supported on many occasions. Lastly, the delegation thanked the donor countries for their financial support.
112. The delegation of **Germany** emphasised the positive remarks already made by other delegations regarding both the convincing assessment of the pilot phase of the IFCD and the

testimonies shared regarding project work. The delegation indicated that it had been able to follow the projects implemented through Bangladesh and Mexico and underlined that the IFCD had exceeded Germany's expectations. It also expressed its support to the proposed resolution. The delegation indicated that even though the German contribution intended for the IFCD had not yet been received, it was supportive through other means such as support for capacity and network building, transformation partnerships with Egypt and Tunisia. The delegation insisted that Germany was very much behind the Convention and IFCD and wished the new fundraising strategy much success.

113. The delegation of **Cameroon** reaffirmed its pride of the modest contribution that it had made to the IFCD. It outlined that this rewarding experience had enabled Cameroon to review the structure of its administration for the arts and culture, to set-up a special account for cultural development, organize symposia on the Convention, and adopt a law on national cultural policy. The delegation underlined that, internationally speaking, Cameroon had been able to progress thanks to the Convention, while renewing project support from the IFCD.
114. The delegation of **Brazil** recognized the progress made in the implementation of the IOS recommendation. Brazil also supported the fundraising and the communication strategy put forward by Small World Stories. The delegation suggested that in the website of the Convention a special link to the IFCD be added, so that donors can easily use PayPal. The delegation requested that the IFCD video be translated to other languages, indicating that countries like Brazil and others could be in a position to provide other language versions to help the communication strategy. It underlined that Brazil had been concluding the legal requirements to contribute to the IFCD in an amount equivalent to one percent of its contribution to UNESCO's regular budget, and announced a contribution of 250,000 US dollars to the IFCD.
115. The delegation of **Mexico** thanked the Secretariat for the support in funding Mexican projects. The delegation announced the organization of the Inter-American Cultural Meeting in April 2012 and of a meeting to reinforce cultural industries in Mexico in November 2014. The delegation then congratulated the Secretariat for the progress made during the experimental phase of the IFCD, and urged it to continue working on the fundraising strategy. It finally invited the Director-General to examine the possibility of increasing support for the implementation of the Convention and the IFCD, in particular concerning knowledge-management and the systematic follow-up of projects.
116. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** thanked the EU for financing the capacity-building activities and hoped that they would continue through their Funds-in-Trust with the same motivation to assist developing countries in their efforts to implement the Convention.

#### **[Observers]**

117. Ms **Christine St-Pierre**, Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie, stressed the importance attached to the IFCD and its goals, and reminded that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie frequently recommended Heads of Governments and States of La Francophonie to contribute to this Fund up to one per cent of their UNESCO contributions. The representative concluded on the importance of the projects, varied, numerous and significant, demonstrating the importance of the IFCD.
118. The **Secretary of the Convention** answered the diverse questions raised by Parties. She indicated that the work of the Secretariat was to share lessons learned on all levels with the Parties. To this end, it submits a yearly implementation report to the Committee which is accessible to all Parties on how the money is spent, on the status of the projects and lessons learned. Regarding the question about the fundraising strategy that was adopted by the Committee and the funds to be allocated to this strategy, the Secretary drew the Parties' attention to Information Document 5 providing an overview of the different fundraising activities that the Secretariat had undertaken in accordance with the strategy. She also drew attention to the document of the 6 IGC, which outlined the budget for the different activities

undertaken. She indicated that funds would need to be found on a yearly basis to be able to continue implementing activities outlined in the fundraising strategy. It had also been suggested that a more detailed work plan of those activities be prepared and submitted to the Committee at its next session to be able to report on the progress, the impact and to discuss the continued financing of this strategy.

Finally, she answered the question raised about the translation of the IFCD corporate film. The Secretary underlined that it was available in English, French and Spanish and could be used freely in fundraising activities, awareness-raising activities, and so forth and encouraged all Parties to support their translation into different languages. She added as a conclusion that the webcasts of the launch of the campaign that took place on 10 June 2013 were available on the website in English, French and Spanish, as well as the debates on the periodic reporting that took place the same day, available in English and French.

119. The **Chairperson** turned to the draft resolution and asked if Parties had reached an agreement.
120. The delegation of **Norway** asked that in addition to the elements already mentioned, demonstrating the progress made during the pilot phase of the IFCD, the resolution to be adopted should include a reference to the quality of projects, as well as to the implementation of activities to promote the visibility and awareness of the Convention.
121. The delegation of **Brazil**, in order to remind Parties of the importance of contributing to the IFCD, suggested to add a new paragraph at the end of the draft resolution: “urges Parties to contribute to the Fund in light of Article 18 of the Convention”.
122. The delegation of **Burkina Faso**, regarding paragraph 5, noted that a reference was made to fundraising and to the contributions from Parties. However, the delegation underlined that the contributions had also been made by individual citizens and wondered if that should be reflected, with a view to appealing to individual contributors.
123. The Chairperson noted that the Parties had reached an agreement.

*Resolution 4.CP 8 was adopted as amended.*

## **Item 12 – Selection of an emblem for the Convention**

### **Document CE/13/4.CP/12**

124. The **Secretary of the Convention** introduced Document 12, reminding Parties that the Committee began its discussions on the creation of an emblem at its second Extraordinary Session in March 2009. At that time, the Committee decided to create an emblem and invited the Secretariat to conduct a feasibility study and cost analysis for the creation of the emblem. During the Committee’s debate in December 2010, it concluded that the Convention emblem could be used as a means to raise awareness of the Convention and the diversity of cultural expressions, as well as in campaigns to raise resources for the IFCD. Considering the results of the feasibility study and cost analysis, the Committee was unanimous in preferring the most cost-effective option to creating an emblem, and also suggested that the future emblem be inspired by the visual identity of circles used in the Convention website and other promotional materials up until that point. At its third ordinary session in June 2011, the Conference of Parties approved the creation of an emblem in a cost-effective manner. The Committee at its fifth ordinary session in December 2011 decided that the future emblem could be used either independently or jointly with the UNESCO logo and requested the Secretariat to submit proposals for an emblem. At its sixth ordinary session, in December 2012, three proposals for an emblem were examined by the Committee. The majority of the Committee members expressed their preference for option 1, while some members supported the visual identity proposed in the communication and fundraising strategy of the IFCD. After long discussions, the Committee underlined that there should only be one

emblem which would serve both the Convention and the IFCD and decided to request the Secretariat to propose a fourth option. This fourth option was to be developed taking into consideration its debates during the sixth ordinary session. The Committee also requested the Secretariat to transmit all four options to the Conference of Parties for a decision. At this session, the Conference of Parties is invited to select one emblem from among the four that were presented in the Annex of Document 12. The Secretary indicated that the proposal that would receive the majority consensus would become the emblem of the Convention. She then presented the four options for the emblem. For each option, she gave the background provided by those who designed them, so as to give Parties insight into their approach.

125. The **Chairperson** reminded Parties they were to decide which emblem they thought best represented the purpose and objectives of the Convention. She invited Parties to express their preference or ask questions.
126. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** indicated that the logos were all beautiful and thanked all the artists who presented the Parties with these proposals. It was most important to have a logo distinct from the logos of the other conventions, and from its perspective, option 3 was new and different. But the delegation also indicated it liked option 4 because the colours and the lines represented cultural diversity.
127. The delegation of **Lithuania** expressed that the first three logos did not sufficiently represented the diversity of cultural expressions because the elements comprising the logos were too sharp. The fourth version was favoured by the delegation because it was more spontaneous, as culture is, and more expressive of the Convention's principles.
128. The delegation of **China** considered the four options to be very good and well designed. Though, after consulting Professor Chang, an expert in aesthetics, they selected option 1 as being the easiest to use, with the blue colour exuding a sense of serenity.
129. The delegation of **Honduras** favoured option 4, because it reflected the whole concept of cultural diversity thanks to the lines, the movement and the universality that it expressed. The delegation then suggested that this session be the occasion to decide upon an emblem once and for all.
130. The delegation of **Cuba** also favoured option 4, because it better reflected the spirit of the Convention. It also suggested that under the image of the circle be indicated that this was a UNESCO Convention.
131. The delegation of **Germany** joined other Parties who had expressed their appreciation for the artistic energy which went into creating the four logos, and supported Honduras in that it was time to take a decision. To the delegation, option 4 was favoured as it grasped the globality, the serenity and the dynamism of the Convention.
132. The delegation of **South Africa** favoured option 1 for its simplicity and because the aspects of culture and diversity could be read into the design. It underlined that the symbols seemed to include the letter "C" for culture and the letter "D" for diversity. The delegation also indicated its appreciation for the delicacy, the fragility and the colours of option 4.
133. The delegation of **Burkina Faso** expressed its preference for option 4, underlining the importance of movement, colour, and effervescence, best expressed in this option. To the delegation, just having blue could be closed, glacial and static, whereas the fourth option had more colours, movement and diversity.
134. The delegation of **Monaco** favoured option 3, since having one colour would reduce the cost and ease the printing on all materials, and since it was original and represented a part of planet earth dotted with the diversity of culture.

135. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** underlined that with the three previous options something was missing that would really reflect cultural diversity and that would have more colour. It supported Burkina Faso in their arguments in favour of option 4 being an emblem that reflects the movement and the effervescence of the Convention. Since the blue colour was already used in the emblems of the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, the delegation favoured option 4.
136. The delegation of **Senegal** underlined that all the options reflected a certain degree of synergy, but that it favoured option 4 because it reflected the values of the Convention, in particular, unity and diversity, the dynamism of interactions of the idea of perpetual movement and spontaneity.
137. The delegations of **Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Grenada, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Korea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Paraguay, Serbia, Sweden, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe** favoured option 4.
138. The delegation of **Brazil** favoured either option 1 or option 4. Option 1 because it tended towards a more sober emblem, more in line with other Convention emblems. Option 4 because it would give the Parties the opportunity of doing something completely different.
139. The delegation of **Oman** thanked the Secretariat because it had done what it could to find a consensus while offering diversity in these emblems. The delegation favoured option 4 and suggested to eliminate options 2 and 3 since nobody seemed to favour them. It then supported those who were in favour of including the word "Convention" under the emblem and proposed that it would not stand alone but would appear next to the emblem of UNESCO.
140. The delegation of **France** thanked the Secretariat for the work that had been done on the emblems. It favoured options 1 and 4, underlining that if option 1 had more colours perhaps it would have had more votes. To the delegation, this option was more graphic, simpler for communication, also underlining that the effervescence of option 4 was very attractive but that if option 1 had more colour, this could make a good compromise.
141. The delegation of **Bolivia** indicated that for the indigenous peoples of Bolivia and South America, the emblem of diversity and inclusion is a banner called "*wiphala*" including the seven colours of the rainbow, and that for this reason they favoured option 4 which was similar.
142. The delegation of **Argentina** expressed its thanks to the Secretariat for the work presented and the very talented artists. The delegation indicated that Argentina could accept either option 1 or 4. Noting the consensus around option 4, the delegation accepted this option, but underlined their wish to have the name of the Convention under whatever emblem would be chosen.
143. The delegation of **Czech Republic** thanked the Secretariat for its work and the artists, noting the diversity and quality of the four options. The delegation underlined that the time had come to choose an emblem. Regarding whether the word "Convention" should be added, the delegation thought that it might be complicated, noting that it took time to create a logo and even though the point made by other Parties was relevant, adding a single word could lead to a total imbalance. Finally, the delegation favoured option 4, as it represented diversity with all the colours and movement, and as it was different from the emblems of other conventions. However, it also appreciated the simplicity of option 1 which could represent the Convention as well.
144. The delegation of **United Arab Emirates** thanked the Secretariat for the work achieved. To the delegation, the whole idea of culture, the concept of creativity, the cosmopolitan nature of

culture came out better in option 4, giving a better understanding of the idea of culture, of the horizons of culture, and in particular, of diversity, internationally.

145. The **Chairperson** noted that no observer wished to take the floor. She then indicated that a majority of Parties expressed their preference towards option 4, though some Parties preferred option 1. She asked the Secretary to read out loud Resolution 4.CP 12 integrating option 4.
146. The delegation of **Argentina**, noting that several countries suggested that the word "Convention" be added, proposed an amendment on point 3: "and decides to add the word 'Convention' to the description of the emblem".
147. The delegation of **Brazil** proposed the following amendment on paragraph 7: to suppress "the Conference of the Parties" from this paragraph, because it would mean duplicating the work if the Secretariat was requested to submit to the Committee and to the Conference of Parties all the requests for the use of the emblem. The delegation proposed to delegate the task to the Committee to annually analyse the requests for the utilization of the emblem. Regarding the amendment proposed by Argentina, the delegation proposed not to include the word Convention, but to follow the approach taken by the other Convention emblems.
148. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** supported Brazil on both issues, regarding the delegation of the work to the Committee and the flexibility of the text under the logo.
149. The delegation of **Norway** supported the idea of deleting "Conference of Parties" in paragraph 7 to simplify the process of handling the use of the emblem, and that the logo would express "diversity of cultural expressions", noting that adding "Convention" would confuse matters.
150. The delegation of **Tunisia** supported Brazil's proposal for the reasons mentioned by the delegation of Norway.
151. The delegation of **Canada** pointed out the need for the resolution to be coherent with the Operational Guidelines, which indicate that the Committee or the Conference of Parties can authorize the use of the emblem. The delegation proposed to indicate "the Committee or the Conference of Parties" so that depending on when the requests arrive, applicants would not have to wait before authorization is granted.
152. The representative of the **European Union** supported the point made by Canada, noting the logistical issue at stake if the request for authorization could only be presented to the Committee, which could mean that there would only be one chance a year to ask for authorization. The delegation noted that it could mean that a third party organizing an event would have to plan 12-18 months in advance in order to have permission to use the logo.
153. The **Secretary of the Convention** indicated that it would certainly be the case, but only for the stand-alone emblem by itself without the UNESCO logo. In the case of the joint emblem the procedure would be different.
154. The delegation of **China** expressed its will to make people aware of the possibility of using the emblem and proposed to give the Secretariat the power to authorize the use of the emblem.
155. The delegation of **Norway** asked how the emblems of the other Conventions were dealt with. It pointed out that putting this issue before the Conference of Parties seemed cumbersome. Thus, the delegation asked if it would be possible to delegate authority to the Secretariat, making the process much simpler.
156. The delegation of **Uruguay** agreed with the proposal made by China and Norway to allow the Secretariat to authorize use of the emblem.

157. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** indicated that such details regarding authorization should not be dealt with in the draft decision. The delegation proposed that, since these elements were in the Guidelines, Parties could discuss them later if necessary. It explained that it was common to put the Conference of Parties and the Committee because the emblem was under the authority of both, however, for practical reasons, the Conference of Parties could delegate to the Committee and the Committee would delegate to the Secretariat. It thus proposed to deal with this question when discussing the Guidelines.
158. The **Secretary of the Convention** read out the amendment proposed for paragraph 3 at the request of the Chairperson: “selects the emblem option 4 inserted below to serve as the emblem of the Convention”. She then read out paragraph 7: “Further requests the Secretariat to process and submit to the Committee those requests that it will receive for the stand-alone emblem so that the Committee could examine and possibly authorize the use of the emblem by third parties” and indicated that the question was whether to put “and/or the Conference of Parties”.
159. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** proposed that paragraph 7 read “and decides that the emblem would be used according to the Operational Guidelines approved by the Conference of Parties.”
160. The delegation of **Tunisia** supported Saint Lucia’s suggestion and asked for more clarity regarding the organ deciding for the use of the emblem.
161. The delegation of **Brazil** pointed out that what was proposed by the delegation of Saint Lucia as a new paragraph 7 was already said in paragraph 4 where it was decided to use the emblem as stipulated in the Operational Guidelines. It reminded that the intention, when this paragraph was amended, was to delegate the competence to the Committee even though the draft Operational Guidelines indicated that both the Conference of Parties and the Committee could authorize the use of the emblem. The delegation then expressed its support to Saint Lucia that this matter could be dealt with when examining the Operational Guidelines of the emblem. It finally suggested to simply delete this new paragraph.
162. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** supported the proposition of Brazil, and proposed to either delete the paragraph and indicate in the Guidelines that both governing bodies of the Convention would have authority over the emblem, or keep the Guidelines but indicate in the resolution that the Conference of Parties was delegating to the Committee.
163. The delegation of **Uruguay** supported Brazil’s proposal and expressed its concern about paragraph 7 where ‘industrial property’ was used instead of intellectual property.
164. The **Secretary of the Convention** explained that the correct name of this law is indeed ‘protection of industrial property’.
165. The **Legal adviser** also indicated that the Paris Convention adopted in 1883 uses the term ‘industrial property’, which is different from the World Intellectual Property Organization.
166. The delegation of **Grenada** asked for the correct name of this Union, either ‘Union for the protection’ or ‘the international union for the protection’.
167. The **Legal adviser** indicated that the organization in Geneva, which handles the registration of trademarks, emblems, etc. under the Paris Convention, is the World Intellectual Property Organization. He explained that he couldn’t confirm the French name, which could be “*organisation mondiale de la propriété intellectuelle*”, indicating it was not a “Union”.
168. The delegation of **Canada** explained that WIPO manages the Paris Convention, which created the Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, and therefore that what was written was correct.

169. The **Chairperson** asked for the adoption of the resolution as amended and noted that Parties had reached an agreement.

*Resolution 4.CP 12 was adopted as amended.*

#### **Item 9 – Approval of the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the Convention Document CE/13/4.CP/9**

170. The **Secretary of the Convention** reminded the Conference of Parties that the Convention, in its Article 23.6 (b), indicates that the Committee prepares and submits for approval by the Conference of Parties upon its request Operational Guidelines for the implementation and application of the provisions of the Convention. The third Conference of Parties requested the Committee to submit to it for approval at its fourth ordinary session, draft operational guidelines for the implementation of the Convention on the use of the resources of the IFCD and on the use of the emblem of the Convention. The Committee, in accordance with this Resolution 3.CP 11, drafted during its fifth ordinary session two draft operational Guidelines that were adopted at its sixth ordinary session in December 2012.

171. The **Chairperson** thanked the Committee for their hard work on these guidelines and indicated that the Secretariat had not received any proposed amendments. She then invited members of the Committee that participated in the debates to share their insights.

172. On the operational guidelines for the IFCD, the delegation of **Canada** indicated that modifications were made based on comments of the panel of experts and on the basis of the recommendations made in the IOS evaluation. It indicated that several of these recommendations were reflected in the amendments presented in order to strengthen and clarify the focus of the IFCD, to diversify the selection process at the national level, to include gender equality among the selection criteria and to foresee an evaluation, such as the one conducted by the IOS every five years. The delegation underlined that the Committee did a very good job at reaching consensus resulting in stronger Operational Guidelines for the IFCD.

173. The delegation of **Oman** asked whether it would be possible to further clarify the areas of intervention of the IFCD. Regarding paragraph 7.2, the delegation did not agree that the IFCD should finance the participation of experts from developing countries in the meetings of the governing bodies. If UNESCO wanted to invite an expert to participate in a meeting, the cost should come from the UNESCO budget and not stress the IFCD budget. The delegation stated that the IFCD should only be used for financing cultural activities in the countries themselves. Regarding paragraph 7.3, the delegation supported the suggestion made that a meeting be held between the six experts involved in the IFCD in order for the projects to be evaluated and their quality assessed. Regarding paragraph 8, it suggested that another point be added in addition to the areas of intervention that were mentioned and a subsection be created in the operational guidelines that would set out the areas that would not be funded by the IFCD. Regarding 10.1.1, the delegation wished to take into consideration all countries without distinction, with perhaps a specific reference to least developed countries. Regarding paragraph 15, and the forms to apply for the IFCD, the issue of countries which have difficulties to submit their applications in English or French could be taken on board in the future strategy, making it possible for applications to be submitted in the six languages of UNESCO, following the objectives of the Convention for the diversity of cultural expressions.

174. The delegation of **Canada** responded on those points.

Regarding participatory assistance, the delegation clarified that it was a percentage within the context of the IFCD, meaning that if an eligible country did not have the funds and that the Organization did not have the funds to develop a project application, there was some money set aside to help build the project in the first year and then the country could apply for a project in the second year.

Regarding the issue of least developed countries, the Convention and the Operational Guidelines stipulates that the IFCD targets developing countries.

Regarding the languages of applications, the delegation explained that the choice of English and French was made in relation to the language capacities of the panel of experts that reviews the projects. The experts are required to speak English and French, and each project is to be reviewed by more than one person. Therefore, the two languages were chosen for practical reasons.

175. The **Chairperson** noted no comments from observers. She then asked Parties for their comments on the draft Operational Guidelines on the use of the Convention emblem. She first gave the floor to the Legal Advisor to address questions raised in the earlier debate.
176. The **Legal adviser** indicated that there was no sole authority deciding on matters concerning the emblem. He indicated that as it was foreseen in both the Conference of Parties and the Committee, it appeared clear that none would have a monopoly and exclude the other body.
177. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** pointed out that all those applying to use the emblem of the Convention alone would be granted authorization only once a year because the Committee would take this decision, while in other conventions this authority was delegated to the Secretariat. The delegation underlined, however, that it was always preferable to use the two logos together which would imply a delegation to the Secretariat; but noted that authorising the use of the stand-alone emblem was more restricted. It thus asked members of the Committee to explain their reasoning behind these two different approaches.
178. The delegation of **Canada** explained that this matter was indeed discussed and the members of the Committee noted the overarching desire at UNESCO to use both logos together as much as possible to strengthen the organization as a whole, its instruments and programmes. The members thus intended to achieve a balance between the objectives of the Organization while taking into account the needs expressed by some of the members of the Committee, to have a way, if need be, to be able to use the logo of the Convention alone.
179. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** asked if there would be any case in which the Secretariat could be allowed to authorize the use of the stand-alone emblem. The delegation pointed out that the UNESCO logo is identifiable all over the world, but many do not know the emblems of the conventions at all, thus, the UNESCO logo did not need more visibility. The delegation expressed its will that a balance be reached to make sure that the stand-alone emblem was visible and could clearly be identified with the Convention. It recalled some events where there was no place for two logos, and where UNESCO chose to put the UNESCO logo alone, excluding the convention's emblem. It asked for this to be avoided for the Convention and proposed to wait and see the practice, noting that if choosing the stand-alone emblem was too restrictive and too complicated, these guidelines would have to be changed.
180. The delegation of **Brazil** supported the comments made by Saint Lucia and stressed the need for the logo to be recognized. The delegation called the attention of other delegations to the fact that there were some restrictions to the use of the UNESCO logo and that the Convention logo could be used in a more facilitated way so that it could be presented in circumstances where the UNESCO logo would not be allowed. It indicated that further restrictions on the use of the emblem should be avoided in order to make this Convention more visible.
181. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines**, as a member of the Committee, drew attention to the fact that the tendency was not to use the emblem as a stand-alone. It explained that the discussion was intense on this matter and the members wished to allow it to be used as a stand-alone emblem to facilitate the work of the national commissions, NGOs and civil society organisations and, precisely, to have more flexibility on its use. However, the delegation indicated that if the Conference or Parties was to decide not to go through steps 3 and 4 for the use of the stand-alone emblem, and leave it to the Secretariat to decide, they would be open to consider this proposal as long as the process remained flexible.

182. The delegation of **Norway** suggested to align the practices of the application of the emblem of this Convention to those of the other conventions, to the extent possible. Furthermore, the delegation pointed out the possible workload that this new mission might add to the many and important tasks the Secretariat already carries out.
183. The delegation of **South Africa** outlined that an emblem is a communication tool that could significantly raise awareness of the Convention. Therefore, the delegation agreed about the need for flexibility and ease of use in order to promote the utilization of the emblem. It indicated that it would be supportive of any proposals that would make it easier for countries to use the emblem and agreed that for technical reasons authorization should be delegated to the Secretariat with reports being given in information documents to the Committee and to the Conference of Parties.
184. The delegation of **Tunisia** agreed that this approach introduced the concept of flexibility and urged Parties to find a solution so the emblem could come into force. The delegation pointed out that if the operational guidelines were not changed at the present session, the matter would have to wait two more years and, thus, suggested that a small working group be set-up to elaborate a paragraph giving greater flexibility on the use of the emblem.
185. The delegation of **Canada** reminded that a question had been asked by the Committee to know what the Director-General would do if she had the power to waive the requirement to have the two logos. The answer was that she would follow the overall UNESCO policy, which is to never authorize a logo to be used alone. The delegation indicated that, therefore, the members of the Committee already tried to gain some flexibility that would otherwise not exist and considered it a step forward. The delegation agreed with the suggestion that this new flexibility be tested and that, based on this experience, the next Conference of Parties could decide to revisit and introduce even more flexibility. This concrete example would really show to the rest of the Organization why such flexibility is needed.
186. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** pointed out that the Director-General applies the rules that are decided by the governing bodies of the Organization, meaning that the Conference of Parties could decide that the procedure for the Secretariat would be to authorize the logo to be used alone. The delegation proposed to either introduce a small paragraph allowing flexibility at this session or to ask the Committee to do so and propose it at the next session of the Conference of Parties, so long as the use of the logo alone was not made difficult, restrictive and complicated for Parties.
187. The delegation of **Zimbabwe** pointed out that concerns were raised about the possible abuse vis-à-vis the use of the emblem. It wished to refer this matter to the next session of the Committee to arrive at a more informed decision, in a forum that is focused particularly on this issue. The results could be presented to the next Conference of Parties.
188. The delegation of **Tunisia** favoured the introduction of one new paragraph in the operational guidelines to ensure flexibility, for example, by mandating the Secretariat, the National Commissions, or Parties to be responsible at least for the use of the emblem with some very clear guidelines. The delegation pointed out that it would be easier and preferable to approve a new paragraph during this session and see how it would work. Delaying adoption would mean waiting two more years for the Conference of Parties to convene and feared that in this second case the emblem would be lost.
189. The **Chairperson** asked the Conference of Parties if it wished to authorize the Secretariat to make decisions on the use of the emblem or to keep the guidelines as they were.
190. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** indicated that the wish was for the introduction of an element of flexibility whereby when the deadline of the 31st of August could not be met, Parties or civil society organisations would not lose the opportunity to use the emblem because they had missed the deadline. The delegation underlined that if it was possible, to some extent, to delegate this authority to the Secretariat as this emblem would be used much more by civil

society than any other emblem of any of the other conventions. It noted that, indeed, the more it would be used, the more it would make the Convention visible and present.

191. The delegation of **Canada** thanked Saint Lucia for clarifying what the needs were. It pointed-out that in the case where a group would miss the deadline for use of the stand-alone emblem it would be authorized by the operational guidelines to ask the Secretariat for the use of the Convention emblem in association with the UNESCO logo. It explained that the reason why the process was longer for using the stand-alone emblem was because it was considered prudent, because of the unusual process, to keep that liability or responsibility within the Committee. It thus recommended that the Conference of Parties adopt the operational guidelines as they were and add to the resolution a request for the Committee to look into the matter, proposing amendments to the guidelines if necessary. The delegation underlined that the issue of using an emblem was complex because if it was misused by groups who should have not used it, it would lose credibility and value. It thus argued for a prudent course, considering there already was flexibility for people that would not meet the deadline in the Operational Guidelines.
192. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** outlined that the use of the logo alone was not so unusual and that the criteria were the same, indicating that in this case there were no risks because the procedure was the same. The delegation asked why it would be safe to delegate most logos to the Secretariat and unsafe to delegate the logo of the Convention alone. It explained that it wanted to introduce flexibility to allow Parties, in case they need to use the stand-alone emblem, to be able to come to the Secretariat who could give authorization and then would inform the Committee. The delegation concluded that it wanted no restrictions for the use of the emblem, while making sure there would be no misuse.
193. The delegation of **Brazil** underlined that it wished to use the emblem differently from what was done with others such as the 1972 or 2003 conventions. It took as an example the emblem of the 1972 Convention, which could only be used in World Heritage sites which implied a more complex bureaucratic procedure. The delegation pointed out that in the case of diversity, the wish was for people to easily use the emblem and organize seminars, activities to promote cultural diversity. It concluded that the decision on the use of the emblem should not only be attached to the Committee.
194. The delegation of **China** supported the proposals of the delegations of Saint Lucia and South Africa, in order to see the emblem of the Convention used as widely as possible. At the same time, in order to avoid any abusive use, the delegation also supported a process that would delegate some authority to the Secretariat in order that it would be able to authorize the use of the emblem. Regarding the operational guidelines, it indicated that no more time on this issue should be spent.
195. The delegation of **Bolivia** expressed its support for the points made by Saint Lucia and Brazil and indicated that everything possible should be made so the emblem would be used as widely as possible, in order to promote diversity.
196. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** supported Brazil in that the Convention be seen differently to other conventions. It underlined that it was important for the emblem to become popular and associated with the Convention, so restrictions should be lifted on its use as much as possible while being prudent. The delegation proposed to introduce a paragraph delegating this authority to the Secretariat in consultation with the bureau or with the chair of the Committee and to adopt the guidelines today.
197. After meeting with the members of the working group, the delegation of **Tunisia** presented amendments to the operational guidelines on the use of the emblem. It explained that the purpose was to ensure flexibility and delegate to the Secretariat the power to authorize the use of the emblem. The first amendment was to paragraph 13: "The Conference of Parties and the Committee delegate the authority to grant the use of the stand-alone emblem to the UNESCO Secretariat of the 2005 Convention". The second amendment, enabling the Secretariat to have the time to conduct the assessment and for the requesters to plan

accordingly, was to paragraph 16, Step 2: "The National Commissions or designated national authorities will undertake a review to decide whether they support or do not support the request and forward to the Secretariat those requests they recommend, using an "Endorsement Form". The requests must be submitted to the Secretariat three months prior to the beginning of the proposed activities." The third amendment was to paragraph 16, Step 3: "Those requests forwarded will be evaluated and granted by the Secretariat, according to the criteria stipulated in paragraph 14 of the present Guidelines". The fourth amendment was to paragraph 16, Step 4: "For those requests granted the Secretariat will provide to the requester the appropriate electronic file with the stand-alone emblem and a brand tool kit. The concerned National Commissions or other designated national authorities will be informed." The fifth amendment was to paragraph 16, Step 5: "The Secretariat will prepare and submit a report to the Committee and the Conference of Parties at each of their sessions, on the use of the emblem." The delegation concluded that these amendments enabled a delegation of powers to the Secretariat and facilitated the process for granting the use of the emblem.

198. The delegation of **Monaco**, supported by Bangladesh, proposed, for Step 4, to say "all requests will receive a response from the Secretariat and then National Commission and other designated national authorities will be informed" and asked to add "permanent delegations, National Commissions, or other designated national authorities".
199. The delegation of **Norway** commented on the proposition of the delegation of Monaco on Step 4 and, understanding that it would lead to a huge burden on the Secretariat, asked its opinion as to that suggestion.
200. The **Secretary of the Convention** confirmed the potential increase in workload associated with the management of the emblem. She drew upon the experience of the Secretariat with the IFCD, in which case, all applicants (over 300) received a letter from the Secretariat explaining the decision resulting either from the technical evaluation or from the expert panel. She underlined that even though this was an added burden, it was very much appreciated by applicants. She added that since it was difficult at the moment to know how many requests for the emblem would be received, it could indeed become an overwhelming amount of work if the Secretariat was to receive for example, 4,000 requests per year.
201. The delegation of **Viet Nam** proposed on Step 5 that the Secretariat would prepare and submit a report to the Committee and the Conference of Parties so they would be informed since the Conference of Parties is one of the statutory organs that have the right of authorization.
202. The delegation of **Brazil** asked the Secretariat, regarding paragraph 28 and 29 of the Guidelines on potential donations to the IFCD resulting from the commercial use of the emblem, if the percentage of the profit of the goods being commercialized would be exclusively transferred to the IFCD or, because of the use of the UNESCO logo as well, a percentage would be given to the UNESCO budget.
203. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** answered that when this question was asked in other conventions, it was always replied that all the money would go to the Fund of the convention.
204. The delegation of **Uruguay** asked for clarification regarding paragraph 28 particularly on who was going to decide what the percentage of commercial profit would go to the Fund.
205. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** underlined that this was an important question following-up on what had previously been said by the delegation of Brazil. The delegation proposed that this matter be discussed by the Committee.
206. The **Chairperson** thanked the delegation of Saint Lucia and asked the Secretary of the Convention to read the draft resolution on item 9. Noting that no other observations or

amendments were proposed, she declared that operational guidelines on the use of the resources of the IFCD and on the use of the emblem of the Convention were adopted.

*Resolution 4.CP 9 was adopted as amended.*

## **Item 10 – Analytical summary of the first quadrennial periodic reports of Parties to the Convention**

### **Documents CE/13/4.CP/10, CE/13/4.CP/INF.7, CE/13/4.CP/INF.8 and CE/13/4.CP/INF.9**

207. The **Chairperson** recalled the purpose of the exchange session held on 10 June 2013, organized by the Secretariat at the request of the Committee in its Decision 6.IGC 4, to address the following questions: How best could Parties benefit from the knowledge gained through the reporting exercises? What are the issues of common interest and how can implementation challenges be addressed? How could the relationship between the Convention and other legal instruments be better clarified? She underlined the progress made during this exchange session and expressed her hope that this improved understanding of the Convention's key issues, challenges and possible solutions would be communicated to colleagues and civil society organisations in all countries. She then invited the Secretary of the Convention to introduce item 10.
208. The **Secretary of the Convention** pointed out that the working document 10 was to be read in conjunction with several other documents that contained the executive summaries of the Parties' reports, innovative examples that the experts identified in their analysis of these reports, and a summary of the Committee's debates on the first examination of these reports. She also presented an extra information document prepared by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics at the request of the Committee on the first overview of the results from the optional statistical annex that was provided by some of the Parties. The Secretary reminded that, according to the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, the reports were to be received before 30 April in a given year. These reports were then analysed by the Secretariat, sent to the Committee for deliberation and this work was submitted to the Conference of Parties. She indicated that all reports received by the Secretariat by 30 April 2012 and those which arrived in the following months up until the end of August 2012 were included in the analytical summary. Thus, the Secretary outlined that working document 10 contained the Secretariat's analytical summary of 45 reports that were informed by the international experts present at the exchange session of 10 June 2013. She recalled that when the first analysis of these reports was presented in December 2012, 80% of the reports received in 2012 were from Parties belonging to electoral groups I, II and III. She then announced that since this time the Secretariat had received 17 more reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guatemala, Guinea, Kuwait, Netherlands, Romania, Serbia, Togo, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Viet Nam. She reported that information provided by the Parties indicated that ratification of the Convention had led to the introduction of new measures and policies to support the development of cultural and creative industries in a large number of reporting Parties, particularly from developing countries. In Parties where policies had been introduced prior to the entry in force of the Convention, ratification provided increased impetus to reinforce existing legal, institutional, financial structures, policies and programmes that were more in line with the Convention. It had been observed that there was an increase in regional and South-South cooperation having an impact at the national level thanks to the pooling of resources and experiences, particularly in Latin America. With respect to the preferential treatment provisions of the Convention facilitating the mobility of artists from developing countries was one of those main policy objectives but was also one of the biggest challenges considering that artists' mobility is linked to financial issues and to security protocols. The reports showed that there was an increasing awareness of the potential contribution of culture for economic and social development, but despite this progress, one of the main challenges reported on by

Parties was a lack of understanding of the Convention in some countries and in some areas of policy-making of the development potential offered by the culture sector. The reports provided evidence that in some countries civil society was engaged in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of cultural policies. In other countries there appeared to be a continued lack of dialogue that impeded civil society engagement in the implementation of the Convention. The analysis of the reports showed that monitoring the impact of policies and measures to implement the Convention or those measures that are addressed through the Convention, was still very much an undeveloped art and that capacity-building activities would be required to achieve this longer-term goal. The Secretary concluded by highlighting some of the comments made by the Committee at its sixth ordinary session in December 2012: the reporting exercise contributed to the implementation of the Convention in promoting coordination among different ministries, civil society and contributing to a better understanding of the Convention on the part of the general public; best practices are important in illustrating cultural policies and measures that are directly related to the objectives of the Convention; the framework of periodic reports should allow the Parties sufficient flexibility in reporting and it could be improved, taking into consideration the lessons learned so that reports may be better focused and more targeted. She then invited Parties to share their observations.

209. The delegation of **Lithuania** expressed its satisfaction with the procedure of preparing the quadrennial report. It was taken as a creative process where many representatives from diverse strategic institutions were drawn together and created a platform for discussion. The delegation expressed its surprise on the many processes that had been undertaken over the past five years in Lithuania, reflecting with the objectives of the Convention, including the adoption of the document “Benchmarks for Lithuanian Cultural Policy Change.” Furthermore, key institutions were created during this period and the delegation indicated that Lithuania considers this Convention as one of the key cultural policy documents. The delegation expressed its will to contribute Lithuania’s knowledge and expertise in the future by participating in the Convention’s activities, as its Presidency in the European Union is approaching. It underlined that the Convention was understood on the highest level by State institutions and by State officials that culture is not an isolated sector in the life of the State, but is firmly bedded in the value chain together with economics and politics. The delegation then gave the floor to its national expert, Mr Rolandas Kvietkauskas.

Mr **Rolandas Kvietkauskas**, Director of the Lithuanian Film Centre, spoke about several political decisions that were made in Lithuania as part of a process to implement the Convention. This started with efforts to address problems encountered by artists to access state social security and state health insurance. The cultural policy model of the country is undergoing major changes with the creation of a new arts council and new opportunities for the cultural community to participate in the decision-making process. Moreover, he indicated that even during the difficult economic period, the budget of the cultural endowment fund was significantly increased, from 5,000,000 euros to 13,000,000 euros. Furthermore, he noted that the change in approach of municipalities towards culture as a factor of social cohesion contributed to the change in state policies. He outlined that a huge number of resources were invested in policies and initiatives to promote the digitization of museums, libraries and archives, and that the country provided support to creative industries projects.

210. The delegation of **Canada** expressed its gratitude to all Parties who sent in their reports, and also for the very useful contribution of the experts. Furthermore, the delegation noted the responsiveness of the Secretariat to decisions made by the sixth ordinary session of the Committee, in particular, to add a space to the framework where Parties could add more contextual information as well as the cooperation work done with the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. Canada finally encouraged the Committee to continue with these processes of constant improvement and called on those Parties who had not yet sent their reports to take advantage of the new tools available.
211. The delegation of **Denmark** indicated that the next step would be to make sure that all experiences and knowledge gained from this exercise were managed in a way that could

support and advance future efforts in the implementation of the Convention. It underlined that the findings of this reporting exercise were crucial and that it was important to see how the periodic reporting exercise could help Parties to sharpen focus on particular and pertinent challenges. The delegation indicated that the Committee had pointed-out in 2012 in the examination of the analytical summary that several important implementation-related issues had not yet been sufficiently addressed through the reporting exercises, including the issue on the status of the artist. The delegation noted that the United Nations' special rapporteur on cultural rights had recently presented her report on the right to freedom of artistic expression and creativity. This report examines current challenges and obstacles that may impede the flourishing of artistic creativity, and identifies the Convention as a relevant instrument within this legal framework. The delegation therefore suggested that issues related to artists become a thematic focus for future periodic reporting exercises.

212. The delegation of **Switzerland** underlined that these reports were a very useful tool for sharing experiences and knowledge, for analysing challenges, outcomes, and to target support for projects based on the analysis of the reports. The delegation thanked the Secretariat for organizing the exchange session between Parties and the experts in charge of analysing the periodic reports, which was an opportunity to see the different challenges involved in sharing and analysing information.
213. The delegation of **Brazil** indicated that the Secretariat's analysis and the innovative examples of policies were particularly useful. The delegation underlined that these innovative examples should be highlighted even more and shared with the broader international community as well as Parties as a whole. This exercise was particularly important for Brazil since it gave the country the opportunity to share with other sectors of the government and with civil society the importance of culture in the broader theme of development. It was important to Brazil to bring together different actors, sectors and institutions that deal with culture policies (directly and indirectly) to understand better what the Convention is about. However, the delegation felt that the framework for the report put them in a delicate situation on deciding what to report or not, especially considering their federal system where there are three different levels of government. Thus, the delegation was much in favour for the Committee to continue examining the framework and the possibility of revising it.
214. The delegation of **Germany** underlined that it was indeed a pilot exercise and that, though in the first analytical summary the regional inclusiveness was not yet given, Germany was very confident that this exercise would allow, over time, to map the reality of cultural policies and the inspirational examples around the globe in an innovative way. However, the delegation also realized that this exercise was demanding in a sense that countries had cultural policy reporting habits, and this was the first instrument which connected in a new way both North-South cooperation, culture, trade, important articles such as Article 16 on "Preferential treatment for developing countries", issues not fully grasped by some Parties. The delegation expressed its appreciation for the exchange session and to the rigorous work leading to this document. Having the opportunity, as Parties, to have their work reread by several experts was deemed particularly useful in order to grasp them in more breadth and depth. Cultural policies are facing challenges due to digitization and other developments, and that the way in which civil society had participated or not in this exercise was an important matter. The delegation indicated that on the national level, Germany held a consultation with almost 100 experts to reread the country's report, asking the question regarding what the country wanted to achieve between 2013 and 2016 with this instrument. The delegation concluded that all discussions with other Parties was welcome, so as to make the process useful, dynamic and deliver more results in the future.
215. The delegation of **Tunisia** indicated that writing its first periodic report was a challenging exercise that focused solely on the country's cultural policy and classifying activities according to the Convention. The delegation felt it was not showing how countries were implementing the Convention. It thus expressed its concern that the periodic reports would become reporting without providing added value. For example, the report did not reflect on changes made by Parties to their bilateral cultural cooperation activities, nor if any country

introduced a new programme for cultural diversity because it ratified the Convention. The delegation recommended that, by the next session of the Committee in December 2013, the views of all Parties participating in periodic reporting would be asked to review the framework.

216. The delegation of **Armenia** underlined that it was important that this work be useful for Parties and be used in the future. It supported the comment made by Tunisia and invited those countries that had not yet prepared their report to do so, as this exercise was very important, not only for national level decision makers, but also to have the opportunity to work with experts, NGOs and different groups.
217. The delegation of **Italy** indicated that the process of preparing their report was an interesting exercise, bringing together different departments of government and covering different topics within the country. With respect to the format of the report, the delegation suggested that a part of the form be prepared in such a way that Parties can enter dynamic information – not only give data or statistics information – including critical issues and challenges. The delegation concluded that submitting the report to the Secretariat was not the end of the process, and that countries should continuously collect relevant information and data to be submitted in their second report.
218. The delegation of **Poland** underlined that this exercise was important for defining the state of implementation of the Convention as well as to draw the line distinguishing this Convention from others. In its report, Poland concentrated on cultural policy instruments and the integration of culture in other national and local level policies. The delegation underlined the role of culture as a factor of sustainable economic development, the importance of creating opportunities for cultural expression and respecting the status of artists. Towards those objectives, the delegation indicated that Poland had elaborated a special tax programme for artists, giving them the possibility to produce art more freely. Regarding the future elaboration of the periodic report framework, the delegation indicated the many issues that could be focused on, such as cultural policy, knowledge management and dissemination of UNESCO ideas on cultural diversity through formal and informal education systems. The delegation then stressed the involvement of many partners in preparing its cultural policy programme, including not only the Ministry of culture but also the Ministry of economy, experts, NGOs and the National Commission for UNESCO.
219. The delegation of **China** stated that while it was an honour to have taken part in the drafting of the Chinese report, it had been a heavy burden that took two years. China invited civil society organisations and its government departments to participate in the drafting of the report. During the preparation, the team felt that the work achieved had gone beyond what was requested. The delegation expressed its agreement with the framework given by the Secretariat and proposed to have more space for Parties to express the characteristics of their countries.

#### **[Observers]**

220. Mr **Charles Vallerand**, Secretary General of the International Federation of the Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD), agreed that periodic reporting was an ongoing process, being a learning curve and providing a glance of the state of implementation of this Convention on several levels. Regarding civil society, Mr Vallerand outlined that it has two roles: in the drafting of policies but also in the preparation of the periodic reports. Before starting this exercise, civil society must understand the Convention, be involved in implementation activities, and only then may it become involved in the drafting of the periodic reports. Mr Vallerand outlined the different exchanges that had taken place in the Conference of Parties on the contribution of civil society, in particular the contributions made by experts on thematic and analytical reports. He pointed out that the exchange session raised the issue of what would happen when the report of the Party is not in agreement with the perception or the analysis of civil society. Mr Vallerand invited Parties to reflect on this question and the fact that the Operational Guidelines did not leave room for reporting on divergent views and

hoped they could provide a way for civil society to express its challenges concerning the implementation of the Convention.

221. The **Chairperson**, noting no more comments, thanked the Secretariat for its excellent report, as was stated by all the Parties and asked the Secretary of the Convention to read draft resolution 4.CP 10.
222. The delegation of **Denmark** read its amendment, a new paragraph 4, which aimed to highlight and remind Parties of the important implementation related issues that the Committee had already mentioned in the document and issues that had not already been sufficiently addressed in the reporting exercise. The second amendment was a new paragraph 7, which added a thematic focus to the reports on the status of artists.
223. The delegation of **Brazil** agreed with Denmark's amendments and asked a question to the Secretariat on the original paragraph 6 requesting the Secretariat to update its strategic and action-oriented analytical summary. The delegation asked what was really requested of the Secretariat and, secondly, what was meant by 'best practices' in this paragraph, noting that a more standard language should be used.
224. The delegation of **Tunisia** agreed on the addition of a thematic emphasis, such as on the status of artists, but noted that if the door was opened for detailed proposals, each country would have its own ideas. For example, Tunisia would ask for a focus on preferential treatment. Therefore, the delegation, supported by China, suggested having a light resolution concerning periodic reports and then to recommend the Committee to examine this issue in more detail. Therefore, Parties who would like to make proposals on the periodic reports would do so at the next Committee session.
225. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** supported Denmark's amendment, including the thematic focus on the status of artists. It noted that this matter is particularly relevant to this Convention and reminded the Parties of the 1980 UNESCO recommendation on the status of artists that is relevant to this Convention.
226. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** supported the mention of the status of artists, though proposed to delete the word 'focus' since it was not going to be the only one. The delegation indicated that it would also want a focus on preferential treatment, but that having a reference on the status of artists would not prevent the Committee from doing so.
227. The delegations of **Austria, Germany, Monaco and Norway** supported the amendment of Denmark and Saint Lucia. The delegation of **Tunisia** maintained that inserting a specific theme in the resolution that was not directly related to the work of this governing body would not be a good idea, because other themes could be added by other Parties. However, if there was a consensus, the delegation requested the following amendment: "on the status of the artist within the framework of national cultural policies".
228. The **Chairperson** noted an agreement on the amendments and before asking the observers if they had any comments, asked the Secretary to respond to questions raised.
229. The **Secretary of the Convention** indicated that the Secretariat produced an analysis of the periodic reports received to date. She explained that this analysis would be updated each year and gradually become a global report once the Secretariat receives more information from other countries on the state of implementation of the Convention. In terms of the words 'best practices' and 'innovative examples', they were used in the documents according to the experts' suggestion but also according to a discussion on the word 'best' that had taken place in the Committee at different sessions. She reminded that it was decided that even though the Convention text itself uses 'best practices', in fact, the whole intention behind the periodic reporting, the analysis and the approach was not to compare countries but to present interesting trends, challenges and innovative examples.

## [Observers]

230. Mr **Charles Vallerand** supported the recommendation of Denmark. He underlined that at the heart of the Convention were two things: the artist and his/her ability to support himself/herself through his/her creative work. Therefore, since intellectual property rights are always delicate issues, Mr Vallerand considered it essential to tackle this through a focus on the status of the artist. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** asked whether the Conference of Parties was adopting the Danish amendment with the Tunisian addition, or without it. It outlined that the proposal of Tunisia spoke about national cultural policies, though, the status of the artist going beyond cultural policies, the delegation proposed to speak about national policies without the word 'cultural'.
231. The delegation of **Tunisia** explained that it had used the term 'cultural' because the Convention was mainly about cultural policies. The delegation indicated that it could not ask any government department to provide data that exceeded its authority. For example, the reports were asking for the GDP, population, which are general questions that do not necessarily belong to the culture sector. This is why the delegation was so specific using the term 'national cultural policies' which is in relation with the framework of the Convention.
232. The delegation of **Lithuania** stated that in the last years of ongoing economic crisis, the position of the artist had become fragile and vulnerable. Therefore, the delegation asked to keep the original Danish wording "thematic focus on the artist", which underlined the importance of the theme.
233. The delegation of **Sweden** indicated its preference to delete mention of national policies at this stage, and supported the intervention made by Lithuania.
234. The delegation of **Zimbabwe** accepted the proposal of Denmark but preferred it with the Tunisian appendage. It underlined that the status of the artist could not be looked at outside the framework of national cultural policies or, possibly, "national policies as they affect culture".
235. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** did not support the amendment with the new modifications. It underlined that some countries did not have cultural policies yet, and if a frame was needed concerning the status of the artist, the frame was the Convention. It thus proposed to say "within the framework of this Convention".
236. The delegation of **Germany** outlined that all the reports were realised on the template the Conference of Parties had agreed upon and that all important issues such as cultural policies, cultural cooperation, culture and development, preferential treatment and the cultural expressions under threat, would stand unless the Conference of Parties would decide otherwise. The delegation explained that the amendment only aimed to ask the Secretariat, when reading the reports, to pay extra attention to the information provided on the status of artists and provide a synthesis of this information.
237. The delegation of **Monaco** agreed with the comment of Germany and supported the initial proposal. It underlined that the status of the artist did not depend only on the Ministry of Culture, if such a ministry were to exist.
238. The **Chairperson**, noting that the Conference of Parties had reached an agreement, proposed that the resolution be adopted as amended.

*Resolution 4.CP 10 was adopted as amended.*

**Item 11 – International consultation and coordination: report on Article 21 of the Convention**  
**Document CE/13/4.CP/11**

239. The **Secretary of the Convention** presented Document 11, reminding that the Conference of Parties, at its third ordinary session in June 2011, and the Committee, at its fifth ordinary session in December 2011, requested the Secretariat to present a compendium of cases wherein the Convention is invoked or utilized in other international forums. In accordance with Resolution 3.CP 11 and Decision 5.IGC 8, the Secretariat consulted the Parties in 2011 and 2012 through a questionnaire inviting them to provide information on the steps they had taken to implement Article 21. 36 Parties sent replies to the Secretariat in 2011, and 16 in 2012. The information provided through the questionnaires and through the quadrennial reports gave a fuller picture of the present and future plans to implement Article 21. Overall, the results of the consultation showed that the definition of international forums continues to be broadly defined so as to encompass those whose primary mission may or may not be cultural. Parties had invoked the Convention in a variety of contexts and in a variety of ways. For example: in statements at meetings and conferences; in declarations and resolutions adopted at international meetings; in cultural cooperation and bilateral trade agreements; in discussions on the link between culture and development; and in dialogue with States that were not party to the Convention in order to encourage them to ratify. An inventory of experiences and practices on the implementation of Article 21 had been made available on the Convention's website. It provided information on how Parties consult each other and international bodies to promote the Convention, and provided specific examples of their activities. The Secretariat also posted two online questionnaires for Parties to complete at their convenience. All Parties were encouraged to participate actively in the gathering and submission of documents and events that were critical sources for the establishment of a solid database providing up-to-date information on the implementation of Article 21. The Committee also strongly encouraged civil society and international organizations to use this platform in order to submit all relevant documents and information at their disposal. On 9 April 2013, the Secretariat informed Parties, international organizations, civil society and points of contact of the Convention, about this new tool, inviting them to contribute to this inventory by providing complementary and additional information. As of 10 June 2013, the inventory included 55 references, 40 documents and 16 references to events, most of which could be downloaded in French, English and Spanish. The documents were classified into various categories including international agreements, declarations and resolutions, speeches, academic and research material. The events themselves were categorized as ministerial meetings, regional, national, international meetings, seminars and conferences. The Secretary concluded that, at this session, the Conference of Parties was invited to examine the outcome of these consultations on the implementation of Article 21, and to provide guidance to the Committee for its future work on this matter.
240. The delegation of **France** recalled how important it was for Parties to pay close attention to these developments and to promote the principles and objectives of the Convention in their bilateral and multilateral dealings in order to ensure that it gains widespread acceptance and implementation. The delegation drew the attention of Parties to the need to be cautious given the new challenges presented by the digital age. France requested the Committee to continue its work in this context. The delegation underlined that it was essential for Parties to have some room for manoeuvre in terms of cultural policies when signing cultural agreements, and that they should exclude cultural and audiovisual services from trade negotiations even when they are intangible and disseminated online. It insisted that these services needed to receive special treatment given the fact that they have dual nature, both economic and cultural. The mode of production and dissemination does not change this dual nature.

241. The delegation of **Canada** underlined that this exercise had been very useful, resulting in an enlightening report on the implementation of Article 21 and the establishment of an online database that can be continually updated. It outlined that this new tool enabled a follow-up on the implementation of Articles 21 and 9 on the sharing of information. The delegation asked that a formal invitation be sent-out to Parties so that they would fill-in the questionnaire, send it back by a specific date and that the Secretariat would then prepare a summary report of the responses received which would then be discussed by the Committee. It suggested that the invitation be sent-out on a biannual basis, which would allow Parties to report on new initiatives. In line with the decision of the third ordinary session of the Conference of Parties, the delegation asked that an item on Article 21 be placed on the agenda of every Committee meeting so that issues such as new trade negotiations could be discussed. The delegation explained the reasons for this process: the first was that from time to time it would remind Parties that the platform exists so that it would remain active and fully utilized; the second reason was that this would be an opportunity to get answers to the questionnaires and to continue discussions among Parties. The delegation also stressed the fact that discussion on Article 21 should be seen as an opportunity for Parties to develop collaboration within their own administrative system, underlining that all the different players within government should be aware of the principles of the Convention when economic liberalization programmes were put in place, which is particularly important given the wide range of bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations taking place in the world today. The delegation also stressed that without implementation proper dialogue could not occur and that for the Convention to be well implemented dialogue between people in charge of culture and trade within governments was needed. Finally, the delegation proposed an amendment to the draft resolution, a new paragraph 7: "Requests the Secretariat to actively continue its work on this matter, including the development of the database by sending a biennial invitation to the Parties to fill in the questionnaire".
242. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** reminded that it presented an amendment at the last Conference of Parties under the item on Article 21, requesting the Secretariat to collect information and provide it to the Committee and to Parties so that they could see how this Convention is used under Article 21. Therefore, the delegation expressed its great satisfaction towards the results and the information given to the Committee and made available to all Parties. However, the delegation underlined that Article 21 was one of the pillars of the Convention and that the governing bodies had to start actively implementing it. The delegation suggested that the information received be analysed, commented on and that the next Conference of Parties get a report on the impact of the implementation of Article 21. The delegation underlined that the different trade agreements was something that very much concerned Parties and was the heart of the Convention. Therefore, it suggested that a debate take place in every session of the Convention governing bodies on the matter.
243. The delegation of **Oman** supported Saint Lucia on its proposals. It suggested that the importance of coordination be stressed so far as international consultation and coordination was concerned under Article 21. The delegation outlined that most of the members present at the Conference of Parties represented different trends and participated in different groups. Oman, being member of the Islamic Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (ISESCO), is particularly interested in cultural policies being implemented in Arab countries. The delegation indicated that within ISESCO there is inciting declaration calling upon ministers of culture of Arab countries to ratify the Convention. Furthermore, Oman, being also an Asian country, is a member of various Asian groups and forums and in this capacity, also encourages Asian countries to ratify the Convention, in particular within the Gulf Cooperation Council. Therefore, the delegation stressed the importance of disseminating information about the Convention within the various international and political groups to which Parties belong, which would contribute to consultation and coordination. It urged every Party to become more involved in their regional groupings or bilateral contacts with a view to encouraging States to become Parties to the Convention, underscoring how useful the Convention can be for those States. The delegation proposed to share its good experience in this regard with interested Parties.

244. The delegation of **Brazil** pointed out that Article 21 differs from Articles 9 and 19, not only dealing with information sharing and exchange. It requires a commitment by all Parties to promote the principles of the Convention beyond the framework of the Convention itself. The delegation supported the intervention made by the delegation of Saint Lucia, underlining that it was timely that the Committee take a more active role in analysing the provided information, especially to understand when this Convention is invoked and to understand when it should have been invoked when it wasn't. The delegation also took this opportunity to congratulate Cuba who presented and tabled a draft resolution in the Human Rights Council on cultural rights and diversity of cultural expressions, making reference to the Convention.
245. The delegation of **Tunisia** reminded Parties that Article 21 recalls the fundamental and primordial objectives of the Convention: to promote the sovereign right of each country to design and implement its own cultural policy. The delegation pointed out that in the World Trade Organization (WTO), Article 15 concerning trade bodies and trade tariffs was being negotiated involving subsidies and incentives, meeting the principle of the most favoured nation and national treatment principles of WTO regulations. The delegation stressed that Article 15 was very important in relation to the subsidies that can be given to cultural products at the national level, so that if Parties to the Convention were not aware of the importance of the Convention to protect them, the Convention would lose its opportunity to counter international trade law imposing restrictions on State subsidies of cultural goods and services. Therefore, the delegation underlined that Article 21 played an important role in other international organizations, among them trade organizations such as the WTO, as well as those such as the UNDP working on culture and development. It concluded that Article 21 was an important axis of emphasis in the Convention and asked the Committee to develop a new strategy for the implementation of Article 21.
246. The delegation of **Germany** underlined that the implementation of Article 21 showed the political commitment by Parties to promote the objectives of the Convention and an understanding that the creation of cultural expressions depends on policies in other sectors and on decisions taken in other organizations. It expressed its satisfaction towards the flexible approach taken, and supported the Canadian proposal to inscribe this matter in a recurrent way in the work of the Committee. The delegation indicated that Germany had been collecting data, reviewing bilateral agreements, actions in the space of the European Union and relevant multilateral forums, such as the Asia-Europe meeting, to contribute towards building a relevant compendium more dynamic than periodic reporting which occurs only every four years.

#### [Observers]

247. Mrs **Christine St-Pierre**, reminded that the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie had always been interested in serious reflection on Articles 20 and 21, especially in the framework of bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations. She expressed her satisfaction that the database on Article 21 is presented on the UNESCO website, as it was a good basis for promoting the principles and objectives of the Convention in international forums as well as a first step toward the setting-up of an enlarged consultation mechanism that would be systematized. Mrs St-Pierre stressed the opportunity for broader consultation going beyond Parties and including Parliamentarians and civil society. The Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie would like this enlarged and systematized consultation mechanism to be used to include these issues in trade negotiations. To conclude, Mrs St-Pierre pointed out that the term '*exception culturelle*' or 'cultural exception' was invented by a woman in Québec during the free trade negotiations between Canada and the United States of America. She stressed that it had become even more important today looking at the free trade agreements being negotiated between Canada and the European Union, and also the United States of America and the European Union.

248. Mr **Charles Vallerand**, explained that Small World Stories had requested an interview with him the previous day asking whether he thought the Convention was going in the right direction. Mr Vallerand reported that he stressed limited resources was an issue but that it was satisfying that the Convention was being tested in trade agreements, in human rights debates and in New York in debates on culture and sustainable development being organized by Director-General Irina Bokova. Therefore, he urged Parties at this session to set aside organizational matters to get into the heart of the subject. He outlined the diverse issues important for civil society, such as: referencing the Convention in the Trans-Pacific Agreement as well as the multilateral services under WTO in Geneva, which is another opportunity to cooperate and promote the Convention.
249. The **Chairperson**, noting no other comments, asked the Secretary of the Convention to read the resolution with amendments and asked Parties if they had comments on the latter.
250. The delegations of **Tunisia, Honduras, Kuwait, France, Germany** and **Egypt**, expressed their support to the amendments made by the delegations of Saint Lucia and Canada.
251. The **Chairperson**, noted that Parties had reached an agreement and proposed that the Resolution 4.CP 11 be adopted as amended.

*Resolution 4.CP 11 was adopted as amended.*

### **Item 13 - Future activities of the Committee**

#### **Document CE/13/4.CP/13**

252. The **Chairperson** informed the Parties that during the United Nations General Assembly thematic debate on Culture and Development, UNESCO's Director-General Irina Bokova, United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, the President of the General Assembly and UNDP Administrator Helen Clark, called for the integration of culture in the post-2015 global development agenda. Experiences shared by the Ministers showcased culture as an agent for change and a driver for development using examples from their own countries demonstrating the impact of culture on economic growth, social inclusion, equality and sustainable development. Many Ministers specifically referenced the Convention. They discussed cultural industries, the need for infrastructure and the importance of partnership also with the private sector. Participants highlighted the fact that despite the pervasive economic and financial crisis, the cultural sector stands as a strong and viable economic sector, which generates income and jobs. They pointed out that while more data and examples were now available on the links between culture and sustainable development, more evidence is required. The Chairperson then indicated that the next session of ECOSOC would take place in Geneva and that the Director-General was hosting a ministerial breakfast on 2 July 2013 where every minister was invited to participate. She also indicated that the UN General Assembly would debate culture and the post-2015 development agenda in September 2013 and encouraged Parties to raise awareness and support among their ministers of culture but also ministers of finance, education, development and others, for instance by, publishing articles and sharing evidence and best practices.
253. The Chairperson then introduced Item 13 on the agenda and, before inviting the Secretary of the Convention to present the document, she urged Parties to be reasonable about setting priorities for the future as well as to work together to ensure that there would be resources available to implement the activities demanded of the Committee and of the Secretariat. She also encouraged Parties that were interested in specific activities to look for extrabudgetary funds to support the work of the Secretariat.

254. The **Secretary of the Convention** provided an outline of the possible future activities of the Committee as mentioned in the debates of the Conference of Parties, which include the continued implementation of the IFCD and its related activities including its fundraising strategy; examination and analysis of the Parties periodic reports; future action on visibility and promotion of the Convention and its implementation at the international and national levels; monitoring the implementation of Article 21 and its impact; analysis of the outcomes and impact of the ratification strategy that was adopted in 2009 and came to a conclusion at the end of 2013; the impact of digital technology on the production and distribution of diverse cultural expressions; the status of artists.

*The International Fund for Cultural Diversity:* the Committee, at its seventh ordinary session, would have to adopt an action plan for the implementation of the IOS recommendations that follow the evaluation of the IFCD pilot phase. The Committee would also need to renew and or appoint new members to the panel of experts that would be responsible for assessing applications for project funding and continue to approve projects for funding based on applications submitted in the years 2013 and 2014. The Committee would also continue to discuss and implement the fundraising strategy.

*Quadrennial periodic reporting:* the Committee would be required to examine the first series of reports by Parties that ratified the Convention in 2009 and by those that ratified the Convention in 2010. The Committee had requested the Conference of Parties to issue to them a mandate to re-examine and revise if need be the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, including the framework for periodic reporting on the basis of experiences gained, and to submit the outcome of this deliberation to its fifth ordinary session.

*Article 21:* the Conference of Parties invited the Committee to examine the initial results of the responses provided by Parties to the Secretariat's questionnaire on what they had done to implement Article 21, by analysing the impact of these agreements, consultation processes and so forth, which were provided on the online platform as a compendium of measures. The results are to be communicated to the next ordinary session of the Conference of Parties.

*Knowledge management:* the Committee would work towards ensuring the means required for developing a knowledge management system to meet the Parties' demand for more information on the implementation of the Convention. Such a system would enhance the sharing of policy related information, best practices, innovative examples, statistics, data, as reflected in Article 19 of the Convention.

*Raising visibility of the Convention:* the Committee's activities should also address the visibility and the promotion of the Convention. It could be for example, that a framework is devised for the processing of requests to use the emblem of the Convention and if need be, examine the first set of requests pursuant to the resolution that was adopted by this session of the Conference of Parties.

*Analysis of the outcomes and impact of the ratification strategy:* the Committee would continue to implement the ratification strategy and evaluate its outcomes. It was therefore requested to the Secretariat to submit at its seventh ordinary session in December 2013 a document on the outcomes of this strategy, on the steps taken and on the action carried out so far. In light of the outcomes, the Committee could review the timeframe and the scope of its strategy and present its results to the Conference of Parties in 2015.

*Capacity building:* the Committee was also required to identify ways and means to effectively implement the Convention, particularly at the country level through capacity-building activities. The Secretary of the Convention indicated that, as seen through the implementation of the UNESCO/EU Project "Expert facility to strengthen the governance of culture in developing countries", there was a great demand for different types of capacity-building activities, especially for direct policy advice to build human and institutional capacities at the country level. Furthermore, she explained that requests were coming in on a regular basis for training programs to be designed and implemented on periodic reporting, on project design and implementation under the IFCD.

In summary, the Secretary of the Convention outlined that the Conference of Parties could invite the Committee to pursue its work to implement the Convention at both the international and national levels involving the IFCD, its fundraising strategy, further analysis of the first round of quadrennial periodic reporting by Parties, monitoring the implementation and impact of Article 21, promoting visibility of the Convention, in particular, through the use of the emblem and new activities to ensure the collection and dissemination of innovative examples of the Convention's implementation at national level through the development of a knowledge management platform. However, she pointed out that all of these activities would require human and financial resources to meet the growing needs identified by the Parties. Finally, drawing on the Committee's discussions at its sixth ordinary session on paragraph 9 of the Operational Guidelines for Article 11, the involvement of civil society and the work of the Convention statutory bodies should increase in the years to come, including inviting civil society to submit information documents on issues of relevance to the Committee's work.

255. The delegation of **Norway** noted that a lot had been achieved since the Convention entered into force, with a new phase starting and the pilot phase ending. The delegation stressed the challenging financial period for the Organization and reminded that the fifth special session of the Executive Board would meet on 4 July 2013 to decide on a draft budget and to submit it to the General Conference. It advised Parties to be ambitious while discussing and deciding on the future work of the Committee and plan realistically for the future. The delegation also stressed the importance of establishing a work plan for the Committee with rough indications of timelines and preferably related to available human and financial resources. It proposed a short wording to that extent in the draft resolution where the Committee would be requested to adopt a work plan for its future activities. It stressed the importance of capacity-building as well as ensuring the implementation of the IOS evaluation.
256. The delegation of **Canada** stressed the importance, at this stage of the implementation of the Convention, to address the theme of the diversity of cultural expressions in the digital age. The Committee underscored that the challenges of digital technologies had not been sufficiently taken into consideration in the periodic reports. Digital technologies offer all sorts of possibilities such as the creation of new forums of cultural expressions and various exchanges associated with the cultural value chain. It also stressed that it was essential that this aspect of digital technologies, which is closely linked with cultural expressions, be taken into consideration in the development of cultural policies and measures. Therefore, the delegation invited all Parties to submit written comments on digital technologies before the seventh ordinary session of the Committee in December 2013. It proposed that contributions from civil society, such as the document prepared by Professor Véronique Guèvremont from the International Network of Lawyers for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, could nurture reflection on the issues and challenges of digital technologies and on the various measures that could be introduced in this regard. The delegation finally suggested an amendment to the resolution: "invites the Parties that so wish as well as civil society, to report to the Intergovernmental Committee at its seventh session on aspects of the development of digital technologies that have an impact on the Convention and proposals for future action." Concerning the work on strengthening capacities, Canada believed that it was important to be strategic and to make sure that any expenditure that seeks to strengthen capacity was done in a realistic and sustainable manner with concrete measures. Given the budgetary context it would be important to take advantage of existing initiatives, to make sure that this programme would be complementary to what had been achieved by the IFCD to promote and strengthen capacities. Finally, an amendment was proposed to be placed at the end of paragraph 7 on the implementation of Article 21.
257. The delegation of **France** extended its support to what had been said in the draft decision about the future activities of the Committee and stressed, in particular, the importance that it attached to the work to be done concerning digital technologies for the future of cultural diversity, for the implementation of the Convention and for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. The delegation then outlined the way in which the digital revolution changed the way people create, access and disseminate cultural expressions, offering unprecedented potential for more dissemination of content, but at the same time

presenting threats to cultural diversity with a system of distribution and arrival of Internet giants that profit from cultural content without contributing to its funding. The delegation underlined the need to preserve the ability of States to develop and implement cultural policies that support the diversity of cultural expressions. It underlined the dual nature of cultural goods and services: an economic aspect as well as a cultural one; stressing the importance of respecting this fundamental principle, whatever technology would be used to disseminate them. The delegation then indicated that on 13 May 2013, Mr Pierre Lescure submitted to the President of the French Republic a report on the cultural exception, containing 80 proposals based on three thrusts, which aimed to adapt the mechanisms and the tools of French cultural policy to the digital age: public access to works and cultural offers online; remuneration of creators and funding of creations; and the protection and promotion of intellectual property rights. To conclude, the delegation stressed the importance for the Committee to deal with this issue of the digital revolution, and proposed its active participation in this work.

258. The delegation of **Monaco** stressed the budgetary constraints obligating Parties to set priorities in order to effectively implement the Convention and Article 21. Along priorities already mentioned, the delegation agreed that the digital age is an important subject considering that new dissemination tools are breaking down frontiers. The delegation referred to the text of Mrs Guévremont which could open-up the possibility of developing a plan of action, covering matters such as cultural policies, education, civil society, sustainable development, cooperation and trade. To conclude, the delegation stressed that the Convention is not just a concept but raises several issues easily understandable by governments and by civil society.
259. The delegation of **Germany** underlined that the work plan of the Committee was not only a workplan for the Secretariat but also for Parties' to the Convention over the next two years. It highlighted four items which merited more visibility: the work of the Committee would benefit from a debate of relevant aspects on the sustainable development goal processes, especially regarding the culture and development dimension; the work on the ratification strategy should continue with the objective to add more voices, especially from the Asia-Pacific region; regarding knowledge management and capacity-building, set-up a proactive information system, introducing a mechanism to inform the Secretariat when Parties are to organise meetings relevant to the Convention; the digital age puts cultural policy-making in a new context which was envisaged by the Convention while strongly including technological neutrality; analysing quadrennial periodic reports. In addition, it appeared that many countries mentioned the important role of public service broadcasting in achieving the objectives of the Convention, which could be more attentively examined by the Committee from now on, for example, by convening an exchange session on that matter. To conclude, the delegation underlined the proposal in the draft resolution to consider the involvement of civil society in the work of the Convention's statutory bodies, which would also be helpful.
260. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** supported the comments made by the delegations of Canada, Norway, Monaco and Germany. The delegation insisted on the fact that three days of meetings were necessary for the Committee, considering the work to be done. Regarding the knowledge management system, the delegation highlighted the importance to have a platform on the website of the Convention on preferential treatment, such as the one on Article 21. Furthermore, the delegation supported Germany on the necessity of organizing an exchange session on public service broadcasting. Regarding civil society, the delegation reminded Parties of the very important exchange session that took place on 5 December 2011 on the involvement of civil society in the Convention. It underlined that, since that session, civil society had been playing a big role in the implementation of the Convention, bringing citizens' concerns to public authorities, organizing seminars, developing, publishing and disseminating information to stakeholders. The delegation stressed the uniqueness of Article 11 in the Convention which does not exist in other treaties and proposed to add the realisation of an assessment of the involvement of civil society to the next session.

261. The delegation of **Brazil** expressed its wish that the Committee further develop the discussion on the digitalisation of culture and take into consideration the problem of access to the resources, especially regarding local communities and indigenous peoples to make sure their productions have a place in the digital era. Though the ratification strategy had very positive outcomes, the delegation pointed out the low possibility of reaching the 140 ratifications foreseen by the end of 2013. Therefore, it proposed that the Committee examine the outcomes and produce a follow-up of this strategy. Finally, the delegation proposed that the Committee dedicate time to reflect on the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Convention, as it could be an opportunity for visibility, communication and ratification.
262. The delegation of **Poland** stressed the importance of cultural policy focused on digital cultural expressions, the status of the artist and cultural production.
263. The delegation of **Tunisia** supported the proposal presented by Canada and insisted upon making digital technologies more prevalent in the context of the Convention. The delegation underlined the comment made by Germany who spoke of the link between the Convention and the current work programme of UNESCO, and its role in increasing the importance of culture in the development process. It also expressed its thanks for the report which was comprehensive and made the activities of the Convention in the last period very clear, while focusing on the work which would be done in the future. In this regard, the delegation pointed out that working on increased ratification required more 'marketing', especially in the Arab countries, with a need to translate the Guidelines into Arabic and to review the Arabic translation of the Convention. It finally pointed out the excellent role carried out by civil society which had been working very hard to implement the Convention and supported the points of views that it conveys.
264. The delegation of **Cameroon** indicated that the first project financed by the IFCD for Cameroon was on the digitalization of culture, and thus expressed its support to the Canadian proposal concerning the place that should be given to digital technologies in the Committee. Regarding the matter of ratification, the delegation stressed the importance to develop a strategy to inform and raise awareness of the States not yet Parties to the Convention within subregions and regions. It particularly stressed the importance for States of Central Africa to ratify the Convention in order to safeguard the culture of this subregion.
265. The delegation of **Burkina Faso** noted that much was to be done and that each activity was a matter of priority. With respect to raising funds, the delegation underlined the need to encourage countries from the South to contribute to the IFCD, irrespective of how limited their means may be. With respect to civil society, the delegation underlined its interest in involving them, given their privileged position to organize activities to collect funds and provide alternative resources. Regarding capacity-building, the delegation stressed the importance of this issue for the countries of the South, noting the increased number of funding requests, but also the difficulty in preparing these projects to demonstrate their relevance and in managing the money properly. Regarding the digital divide, the delegation stressed the difficulty to even access the Internet in some places. With respect to the visibility of the Convention and the ratification strategy, the delegation underlined that the Convention should go beyond the institutions and should be adopted at every level given the decentralization processes taking place in Burkina Faso, with the involvement of civil society. It reminded that civil society was very involved at the beginning of the ratification process to convince governments to ratify the Convention, and underlined the need to continue its mobilization for more ratification.
266. The delegation of **Australia** supported Canada's suggestion that the Committee should analyse the use of digital technologies for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions as well as in assisting to ensure that the objectives of the Convention are met.

267. The delegation of **Switzerland** supported previous comments, particularly regarding the need to focus on the role of digital technologies and of civil society's involvement in promoting the Convention.

268. The **Chairperson** noted from all the comments a call from Parties that the financial constraints should not create limits but inspire creativity. She then gave the floor to observers.

#### [Observers]

269. Mr **Diego Gradis**, Traditions pour Demain, thanked the countries that had talked about the need for good relations between civil society and Parties in the implementation of the Convention, on behalf of the civil society organizations. He supported the proposal of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines to be discussed in the resolution, as well as Canada's proposal suggesting that civil society be involved on the debates on digital technologies. He asked for the participation of civil society in preparing the outline of this assessment to help define the direction it would take. Furthermore, he suggested that civil society support the inclusion of culture in development goals as expressed in New York in June 2013 and in line with the Hangzhou Declaration adopted in May 2013. However, he underlined that civil society needed the means and the right information to achieve these objectives.

270. Mrs **Christine St-Pierre** stressed the importance of investigating cultural diversity in the digital age and its impact on cultural expressions. On behalf of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Francophonie, she encouraged its members and French-speaking Heads of State to contribute to the discussions.

271. Mrs **Véronique Guèvremont**, International Federation of Coalitions for Cultural Diversity (IFCCD) and International Network of Lawyers for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (RIJDEC), confirmed her long time interest towards the implementation of the Convention. Subsequent to the decision adopted by the Committee at its sixth ordinary session aimed at inviting civil society to be involved in providing a state of play as to the impact of the digital sector, she indicated that she had worked on an initial study on the implementation of the Convention on the protection of cultural diversity in the digital era. She expressed her belief that the impact of digital technologies on diversity of cultural expression is a very important one, a current issue to which Parties to the Convention should pay particular attention, given the capacity of digital technology to bring radical change to the culture industries, to engender new interactions between creative persons and the public, notably since it does not take account of the concept of geographical borders. She suggested to look at the influence of this technology on the diversity of cultural expressions and to come-up with number of areas as to how the digital reality could be taken on board in the implementation of the Convention. She indicated that a study should soon be ready to be downloaded from the IFCCD website, in English and in French, dealing with issues regarding means to adapt cultural policies nationally to the specificities of the digital era, to use the digital sector to integrate culture into sustainable development, as well as to engage developing countries into the digital era and to promote the objectives of the Convention in trade agreements leading to liberalization of digital trade.

272. Mr **Charles Vallerand** expressed support to the comment made by the delegation of Germany regarding the public audiovisual sector. He pointed out the situation of public radio and television systems which were under threat – underlining the situation in Greece where government-owned television and radio stations were shut down and the situation in Portugal. He thus suggested to take this opportunity to turn to the communications sector of UNESCO and other networks, such as ORBICOM (Network of Communication Chairs in UNESCO), that had met in Rabat to discuss regulation of the public audiovisual sector in the context of diversity and pluralism. He also supported Brazil regarding the tenth anniversary of the Convention in 2015, indicating that the IFCCD had discussed how to celebrate the event and how to connect with young people during its last meeting.

273. The **Chairperson**, noting no other comments, asked the Secretary of the Convention to read the resolution with amendments and asked Parties if they had comments on the latter.
274. The delegation of **Germany** proposed to add a new paragraph inviting or requesting the Committee to hold an exchange session on the role of public service broadcasting for achieving the objectives of the Convention.
275. The delegation of **Brazil** supported the new paragraph 4 but asked Norway to clarify it in order to better understand what was demanded of the Committee.
276. The delegation of **Norway** specified that there was a long list of activities and initiatives being proposed to the Committee and that it was important for the Committee to establish a work plan for these activities, including a rough indication of timelines and, to the extent possible, an indication of available human and financial resources.
277. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** thanked Norway for its explanation. It then asked the Secretariat how it would deal with extrabudgetary resources received if there was a very precise work plan for the activities of the Committee.
278. The **Secretary of the Convention** indicated that it was possible to present a rough indication of timelines and, to the extent possible, of the available human and financial resources from both the regular programme and extrabudgetary resources to support the Committee's work.
279. The delegation of **Denmark** explained the new paragraph 5 which focused on the challenges faced by artists and included this thematic focus in the framework for the periodic reporting.
280. The delegation of **Canada** explained its amendment which aimed at involving civil society "to report to the Committee during its seventh session on aspects of the development of digital technologies that have an impact on the Convention".
281. The delegation of **Brazil** expressed its concern regarding the new paragraph 6: "requests the Committee to compile a report", wondering how the Committee would compile such a report, and suggested that the Secretariat compile this report to be examined by the Committee. Furthermore, the delegation asked for clarification on how the invitation of the Conference of Parties to civil society would be operationalized.
282. The delegation of **Canada** indicated that, given the financial situation, the idea was to ease the work of the Secretariat, and suggested that the Secretariat write a letter inviting interested Parties to become involved in this reflection, on the basis of what was started by Professor Guèvremont, to propose new ideas. It underlined the interest of highlighting the impact of digital technologies on the future implementation of the Convention. The Committee would receive this report and decide on the follow-up action to be taken.
283. The delegation of **Brazil**, after listening to the clarifications from the delegation of Canada, proposed to suppress the original paragraph 5 and suggested the following amendment to Canada's proposal: "invites the Parties that so wish as well as civil society to report to the Secretariat on aspects of the development of digital technologies that have an impact on the Convention and proposes for future action for examination by the Committee at its seventh session."
284. The delegation of **Canada** supported the formulation of Brazil. The delegation then indicated that what was said in paragraph 5 should not be deleted, the idea being that discussion within the Committee should be transmitted to the Conference of the Parties at its next session, but could come in after the paragraph proposed by Canada.
285. The delegation of **Brazil** commented on the proposal made by Germany worrying about the impact that it might have on the limited resources of the Secretariat. It expressed its support to the first proposal to have a follow-up strategy, but requested clarification on the second paragraph on the proactive information mechanism.

286. The delegation of **Germany** explained that many Member States had good ideas on how they could contribute to capacity-building initiatives, but this information was not always known early enough by the Secretariat to be available to provide support or to inform other Parties in the same subregion. The proposal of Germany was thus to make sure that information is shared early and not afterwards whenever something was already planned.
287. The delegation of **Brazil** thanked Germany for its clarification and supported the idea but asked to the Secretariat for clarification on how this knowledge management system could be implemented.
288. The **Secretary of the Convention** indicated that resources were needed to really be able to build and exploit the full potential of the information available, either sent by Parties or through periodic reporting, the IFCD and so forth, in an efficient and effective manner. She indicated that the Secretariat had created plans and was seeking extrabudgetary funds. However, she underlined that proactive information monitoring did not only involve technology but also people, the community of stakeholders of the Convention, civil society, all the Parties, the contact points, etc., meaning that everybody needed to play their role and be proactive in sharing and exchanging information. She stressed the need for the Secretariat to obtain the resources necessary to create this knowledge management system which would require not only technical expertise, but also content generation expertise and networking expertise on the human and technical level.
289. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** expressed its understanding towards the need for resources required to support this system and requested that it include a platform for Article 16 on the “Preferential treatment for developing countries” as it was done successfully for Article 21 and for the periodic reports. The delegation requested the Committee to assess the involvement of civil society and to make sure that they would be given a role that they fully deserve and that is needed.
290. The delegation of **Tunisia** suggested to add, after the implementation of Article 21, a follow-up to international priorities, such as integrating culture into sustainable development and other aspects of international consultation. It proposed, as an example, to have a common plan to advocate for culture and development in the United Nations.
291. The delegation of **Brazil** reminded that in the debate held the previous day, it had requested another resolution for the Committee to take a more active role in the implementation of Article 21 and to assess the impact of its implementation. Therefore, the delegation proposed to add: “and assess the impact”.
292. The delegation of **Saint Lucia** supported the proposal made by Germany, in line with Article 6 of the Convention, on the rights of Parties at the national level. It reminded that each Party may adopt measures aimed at protecting and promoting the diversity of cultural expressions and including enhancing diversity of the media through public service broadcasting, it underlined the importance of this matter after listening to civil society’s comment about the situation in Greece, Portugal and other countries.
293. The delegation of **Brazil** proposed that the Secretariat organize an exchange session on public service broadcasting and asked if it was feasible to do so before the seventh ordinary session of the Committee.
294. The **Secretary of the Convention**, pointed out that the first question to address was whether or not there would be a Committee in December 2013 since, as the Deputy Director-General had explained at the beginning of this session, the funds for holding that session had yet to be secured. However, she confirmed that it was possible if the Conference of Parties so wished, and would ask the Secretariat to organize an exchange session on a specific issue similar to the two sessions that were organized ahead of this Conference of Parties. The Secretary warned the Conference of Parties of requesting too many exchange sessions ahead of the Committee and the possibility that this could end-up creating two

parallel systems or worlds of discussion. She thus proposed that only one exchange session be organised before the next session of the Committee that would combine digital technologies and the role of public service broadcasting.

295. The delegation of **Greece** supported the organisation of an exchange session on the role of public service broadcasting. Moreover, regarding the situation of the Greek public radio and television, the delegation indicated that while Greece had always promoted cultural diversity *inter alia* through radio and television, the Greek government had been forced to restrict the possibilities of radio and television in Greece because it was subject to a very rigid budgetary discipline programme.
296. The delegation of **Norway** questioned the necessity of holding an exchange session instead of including this topic in the Committee meeting itself, since the funding for the seventh ordinary session was not even certain.
297. The delegation of **Germany**, supported by Tunisia, agreed that it was a topic which had not yet been addressed in the Committee. It underlined that the Committee, in its functioning, was always free to invite experts or to associate specific knowledge if it wanted to examine such a topic. It thus proposed to do so in the most economic, simple and productive way.
298. The delegation of **Brazil** reminded that the idea was to hold an exchange session outside the framework of the Committee to hold free exchanges with broadcasters themselves and other actors. It noted that this new idea completely changed the aim of the paragraph. Brazil did not oppose the proposal by Germany, but following the comment made by the Secretary of the Convention it favoured the idea to combine topics and have one exchange session prior to the next Committee meeting.
299. The delegation of **Germany** noted that the idea to combine topics made sense, but underlined that the Committee was always in a position to invite relevant experts who are not necessarily members of the Committee to bring their input, such as broadcasters and stakeholders in the broadcasting field. The delegation of Germany then indicated that it accepted the proposal as it was.

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300. Mr **George Dupont**, International Telecommunication Union (ITU), indicated that if a specific session on this topic was to be held, the ITU could organize the presence of broadcasters and bring the needed expertise and the relevant persons to intervene. He welcomed this initiative as partners of the Convention since the beginning and proposed the Organisation's help in promoting cultural diversity. He then indicated that if this session was formalized, he would convey the invitation to the ITU.
301. The **Chairperson** noting no other comments proposed that the resolution be adopted as amended.

*Resolution 4.CP 13 was adopted as amended.*

#### **Item 14 - Election of the members of the Committee**

##### **Documents CE/13/4.CP/14 and CE/13/4.CP/INF.3REV**

302. The **Chairperson** asked the Secretary of the Convention to provide details on the procedure for the election.
303. The **Secretary of the Convention** reminded that in accordance with Article 23.1 and Article 23.4, the Conference of Parties elected at its first ordinary session a Committee composed of 24 members. Rule 16 of the Rules of Procedure of the Conference of Parties stipulates that the term of office of the States members of the Committee shall be four years, in accordance

with Article 23.1 of the Convention. She read out the 12 States Members of the Committee by electoral group whose term had come to an end in 2013:

- Group I: Canada and France
- Group II: Albania and Bulgaria
- Group III: Brazil and Cuba
- Group IV: China and the Lao Democratic People's Republic
- Group Va: Cameroon and Kenya
- Group Vb: Tunisia and Jordan

Then, she reminded that, at its third ordinary session in June 2011, the Conference of Parties elected 12 States Members whose term of office would expire in 2015. Therefore, she read out the remaining States Members of the Committee by electoral group:

- Group I: Sweden and Switzerland
- Group II: Armenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
- Group III: Argentina, Honduras and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- Group IV: Viet Nam
- Group Va, Guinea, Congo and Zimbabwe
- Group Vb: Kuwait

The Secretary of the Convention proceeded to explain rule 15.2 of the Rules of Procedure which specifies that for the purpose of election of the Members of the Committee the seats on the Committee shall be distributed among electoral groups in proportion to the number of 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. She referred to information document 3 where the provisional list of candidates was to be found. In accordance with Rule 17.3 this list had been finalized 48 hours prior to the opening of the Conference of Parties. She went on to read the names of candidates on the final list:

- Group I: Austria and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- Group II: Lithuania and Belarus
- Group III: Uruguay and Saint Lucia
- Group IV: Afghanistan and Australia
- Group Va: Madagascar and Ethiopia
- Group Vb: Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates

304. The **Chairperson** pointed out that there was a clean slate and asked the Conference of Parties if they all agreed.
305. The delegation of **Brazil** indicated that it agreed but wished to make a clarification which was not reflected in the document. It outlined that Brazil had always favoured the principle of rotation and geographic distribution in all UNESCO committees. It pointed out that one week prior to the Conference of Parties, fewer than 12 candidates had put forward their candidature and, thus, following instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in consultation with the Minister of Culture, Brazil had put forward its candidature for re-election. However, since more candidates had presented their candidature before the statutory deadline, Brazil had withdrawn its candidature in favour of Uruguay and Saint Lucia from Group III.
306. The delegation of **Canada** pointed out that its electoral group had a similar situation. It explained that Group I had only one candidate and France also presented its candidacy. Then, since the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presented its candidacy, France withdrew its own.
307. The **Chairperson** congratulated the Parties that had been elected to the Committee and declared this agenda item 13 closed. She also thanked the Members that had left the Committee for their hard work.

*Resolution 4.CP 14 was adopted.*

## Item 15 - Other business

308. The **Chairperson** opened the floor to Parties for other business.
309. The delegation of **Greece** indicated that the problem of public television and radio broadcasting in Greece would be solved by the end of July 2013. The delegation also clarified that it was not a problem relating to cultural diversity per se, but caused by the financial crisis in Greece. It underlined that in the meantime the Greek parliament's channel would be working and that all major events would be broadcast by private radio and television stations.

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310. Mr **George Dupont** explained that the ITU was very concerned by the interruption of public service broadcasting in Greece. He explained that shutting down ERT, even for a few months, was something that had never happened before in Europe since television started and did not understand that this happened without any discussion in parliament. He warned of the danger this precedent could set, especially in view of the cultural diversity obligations that public service broadcasting has worldwide.
311. Mr **Charles Vallerand** thanked all the Parties and the Secretariat. He noted the difficult financial situation, as underlined by Greece. He stressed the importance of having meetings where different Parties were brought to work together. He indicated that civil society present a joint statement to the Secretariat, prepared by different coalitions. Mr Vallerand finally put forward a challenge for civil society: the diversity in the Convention's meetings. He invited the Parties, for the next session of the Committee and the next Conference of Parties, to organize a gathering where movie clips could be watched and where the diversity in literature and music could be shared.
312. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** proposed a draft resolution on this item, to thank the Parties for their contributions. It then read the first paragraph: "The Conference of Parties thanks the Parties to the Convention, the European Union and all other donors for their support and invites them to pursue their engagement in capacity-building activities for the implementation of the Convention at national and international levels." The delegation explained that it was a way to appeal to the Parties to continue to contribute to the IFCD and to highlight the need for capacity-building in all fields.
313. The representative of the **European Union** supported this resolution. However, regarding the wording, the European Union being a Party to the Convention, it proposed instead: "thanks the Parties to the Convention, including the European Union".
314. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** read the second paragraph of its proposal: "Commends the encouraging results of the UNESCO / EU Project "Expert facility to Strengthen the System of Governance for Culture in Developing Countries". The delegation underlined that the European Union contributed a lot to this field benefitting developing countries. Given that the project is finishing in 2013, the delegation wanted to thank the European Union for its contribution and hoped there would be additional funding for a second phase.
315. The representative of the **European Union** was pleased to announce the extension of the project until November 2013 with an extra 200,000 euros and indicated that it would be talking to the Secretariat about possible future work on the project which had excellent results so far.
316. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** read the third paragraph: "Urges the Director-General to ensure the availability of resources required for the implementation of statutory activities, including the holding of the seventh ordinary session of the Committee in

December 2013.” The delegation underlined the importance of statutory activities and, noting the insufficient financial resources, wished to ask the Director-General to ensure the holding of the seventh ordinary session of the Committee for as long as it would need. The delegation then read the fourth paragraph “Invites the Parties to provide mutual support when national and international developments may have an impact on the implementation of the Convention.” It explained that this paragraph was written in the spirit of international cooperation as requested by the Convention. It pointed out the risks for the Convention, such as the EU-US trade agreement. It thus wished to make a statement of principles based on the values of the Convention in order to join efforts for the full implementation of the Convention as a priority.

317. The **Chairperson** noting no other comments and a general agreement, proposed that the resolution be adopted.

*Resolution 4.CP 15 was adopted.*

318. The **Chairperson** informed the assembly that the Conference of Parties was reaching an end and invited the Rapporteur, Mrs Giselle Dupin from Brazil, to present the Resolutions.
319. The **Rapporteur**, Mrs **Giselle Dupin**, provided a summary of the fourth ordinary session of the Conference of Parties. She mentioned that the Conference of Parties was preceded by a day of exchanges with experts on the implementation of the IFCD and on periodic reporting, that it had been opened by Deputy Director-General Mr Getachew Engida, on behalf of the Director-General of UNESCO, that close to 300 participants had attended, and that Mrs Samira Al-Moosa (Oman) chaired the Conference of Parties. The Rapporteur summarized the items on the agenda and outlined the 15 resolutions adopted.
320. The **Chairperson** thanked Mrs Dupin for her comprehensive summary and declared the resolutions adopted in full. She underlined the work achieved allowing the adoption of a set of Operational Guidelines that would enable the implementation of the Convention. She then thanked all the delegates, the representatives of the Parties and the observers for their efforts and hard work during this session in order to accomplish the major tasks foreseen on the agenda. She also expressed her appreciation to the Director-General on behalf of all Parties and thanked Mrs Danielle Cliche and the whole section for the Diversity of Cultural Expressions for carrying out the function of the Secretariat for the Convention and delivering the work presented. She finally thanked the translators for delivering the working documents in six languages as well as the interpreters, the technicians and all the colleagues whose contributions ensured that the Conference of Parties became a success.
321. The delegation of **Brazil** congratulated the Chairperson for her excellent work. Brazil ending its term on the Committee, the delegation expressed its satisfaction in having been able to participate to put in place mechanisms to strengthen the Convention. It underlined the importance of the intercultural dimension to achieving a world of greater solidarity and harmony, enriched by cultural interaction, aesthetical and ethical interactions and through cultural citizenship of all people. The delegation also drew attention to the indissociable connection between culture and development, as a major challenge which Parties needed to think about in the long term. It finally thanked the GRULAC, the current members of the Committee, the leadership of UNESCO and the Secretary of the Convention, Mrs Danielle cliche. It congratulated the new members of the Committee.
322. The delegation of **Saint Vincent and the Grenadines** thanked the Chairperson for her chairmanship and her “*force tranquille*” which inspired Parties to reach constructive decisions. It also thanked Mrs Danielle Cliche and the Secretariat of the Convention for the quality of the work achieved reminding that they could always count on her country’s cooperation as a member of the Committee. The delegation finally thanked those departing members of the Committee for their cooperation towards the success of the Convention.

323. The delegation of **Cameroon** highlighted the increased involvement of women, helping the world to go forward. It noted that this session managed to bring its work to a successful conclusion thanks to the wisdom and capabilities of the Chairperson and of the Secretary. It also thanked the efforts made by the delegations on the Committee with whom Cameroon had worked.
324. The delegation of **Cuba** expressed its profound gratitude to the Chairperson for the efficiency and effectiveness of what had been done. It expressed its hope that all meetings would be as efficient. It also thanked all the members of the Committee, noting that Cuba was leaving more aware of the importance of the Convention. It finally underlined that Cuba would defend the Convention in every occasion.
325. The delegation of **China** thanked the Chairperson and Mrs Danielle Cliche for their efficiency and congratulated the new incoming members to the Committee. Though China would no longer be a member of the Committee, the delegation announced that the Chinese government would continue to maintain its contribution to the Convention.
326. The **Secretary of the Convention** thanked everybody for their kind words of appreciation. She pointed out the work of all the members of the Secretariat and expressed her appreciation to the Legal Adviser. She finally thanked the Chairperson and expressed the honour to have worked with her during the meeting.
327. The **Chairperson** thanked once again Mrs Danielle Cliche and since no other observations were made, she declared the fourth ordinary session of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions closed.

End of the session