

Table 0.2

Convention goals and core fields for monitoring the 2005 Convention

Goals			Core fields
1	SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE OF CULTURE		<i>Cultural policies</i>
			<i>Public service media</i>
			<i>Digital environment</i>
			<i>Partnering with civil society</i>
2	ACHIEVE A BALANCED FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS		<i>Mobility of artists and cultural professionals</i>
			<i>Flow of cultural goods and services</i>
			<i>Treaties and agreements</i>
3	INTEGRATE CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS		<i>National sustainable development policies and plans</i> <i>International sustainable development programmes</i>
4	PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS		<i>Gender equality</i>
			<i>Artistic freedom</i>

Table 0.3

Indicator framework of the 2005 Convention

Goal 1 • SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE FOR CULTURE		
Area of monitoring	Core indicators	Means of verification (data to be collected)
Cultural policies	National cultural policies to support creation, production, distribution and access to diverse cultural goods and services are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a national policy/strategic framework/action plan for culture with an allocated budget • Evidence of national policies or sectoral policies to support creation, production, distribution and access to diverse cultural goods and services • Evidence of existing culture policies or sector strategies modified to implement the Convention • Evidence of new culture policies or sector strategies created to implement the Convention • Evaluation reports on the impact of a particular policy or measure
	Multiple government agencies participate in policy making to promote the creation, production, distribution and access to diverse cultural goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existence of a ministry of culture or a cultural secretariat with a ministerial status • Existence of a 'culture committee' in a main national legislature (e.g. parliament) • Existence of inter-ministerial cooperation mechanisms • Evidence of existing policies or policy changes in other fields having a direct impact on one or more segments of the value chain
	Parties actively support informed policy making processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research bodies are established and functioning to produce data and information for policy making purposes • Existence of mechanisms and processes for monitoring, evaluation and reviewing cultural policies • Evidence of policies developed on the basis of research undertaken
Public service media (PSM)	Legislative base to support media freedom and diversity is a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of freedom of information laws that support a wide range of media, whatever their technological form of transmission • Evidence of print, broadcast and internet-based media freedom and percentage of individuals using the internet • Evidence of diverse media sources available for the majority of the population • Existence of independent authority to regulate audiovisual media (granting broadcasting licensing, monitoring competition rules, penalizing actors that don't fulfil their obligations, advisory functions in the area or policies and regulations) • Civil society and cultural professionals actively promote greater media diversity through public service media
	Goals of public service media are a) legally defined and b) guaranteed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public service remit of the PSM is clearly defined in law • PSM has specific guarantees on editorial independence and secure funding arrangements to protect it from arbitrary interference • PSM has adequate technical resources • PSM is publicly accountable, through its governing body
	Public service media policies and measures to serve the needs of all groups in society are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media use of language/s which reflect linguistic diversity • Public service media represents the views of the entire political, social and cultural spectrum • Information presented by the media is accessible to women and marginalized groups • Community media is produced for specific groups, e.g. indigenous peoples

Goal 1 • SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEMS OF GOVERNANCE FOR CULTURE

Area of monitoring	Core indicators	Means of verification (data to be collected)
Digital environment	Legislative base for universal access to the Internet is a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of relevant laws to establish universal access to the internet • Evidence of universal access to mobile internet connections (by gender, age, income level) and to social networks • Evaluation reports on the impact of laws on universal access to the internet
	Policies and measures to encourage digital creativity and promote civil society participation in the digital environment are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and measures to support digital arts, incubators for electronic art and experimentation, training for artists • Measures to promote the production and consumption of e-content (paid and free, international and local) • Measures to encourage civil society participation via digital media • Evaluation reports on the impact of policies to encourage digital creativity and civil society participation in the digital environment
	Policies and measures to support dynamic and diverse digital cultural industry markets are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and measures to support the modernization of the cultural industries (e.g. technological infrastructure and training for digital cinema/filmmaking, e-publishing/writing) • Number of e-players participating in the market, by cultural industry (e.g. music, publishing, film etc.) and levels of digital literacy among consumers (by gender, age, income level) • Share of digital income for small and medium-sized companies, by cultural industry (e.g. investment mechanisms such as crowdfunding for local entrepreneurs) • Evaluation reports on the impact of policies to support dynamic and diverse digital cultural industry markets
Partnering with civil society	Legislative and financial base to support civil society is a) established and b) covers a wide range of civil society organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of relevant laws to create and support an enabling environment for civil society • Assessments of the impact of laws to support civil society • Civil society organizations receive financial support from the State and have programmes and projects to support their members
	Civil society participates in the design and implementation of policies to promote the creation, production, distribution and access to a diversity of cultural goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse types of mechanisms established for civil society to participate in cultural policy design and implementation on national and local level (e.g. hearings, working groups, questionnaires, etc.) • Evidence of cultural policies adopted with active involvement of civil society and in a broad range of cultural fields • Civil society collects and analyses information and data required for informed and transparent policy making and makes it available for decision-makers • Evidence that National Coalitions for Cultural Diversity and other CSO 'cultural watchdogs' produce regular reports evaluating policies relevant to the Convention
	Civil society is actively involved in the ratification and promotion of the Convention at the country and international level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Coalition for Cultural Diversity (NCCD) or other CSO 'cultural watchdogs' are established and functioning • Civil society through programmes, projects and events raises awareness of the Convention at the national and local level • Civil society provides input to Parties' quadrennial periodic reports • Civil society organizations from a broad range of cultural fields submit information documents to the governing bodies of the Convention • Civil society organizations from a broad range of cultural fields participate in the debates of the Convention's governing bodies

Goal 2 • ACHIEVE A BALANCED FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS

Area of monitoring	Core indicators	Means of verification (data to be collected)
Mobility of artists and cultural professionals	Legislative base to ensure freedom of movement for nationals and foreigners is a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of relevant laws to ensure freedom of movement (e.g. freedom of entry for foreign nationals, freedom to leave the country, freedom of movement for foreign nationals) • Evidence of laws that restrict freedom of movement • Evaluation report on the impact of laws to ensure freedom of movement • Evaluation report on the impact of laws restricting freedom of movement
	Policies and measures to support the mobility of artists and cultural professionals from the global South are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of legal frameworks that support the inward and outward mobility of artists and cultural professionals (e.g. cultural agreements, memoranda of understanding, simplified visa procedures) • Evidence of policies and programmes that address mobility and are linked to strengthening the cultural and creative industries (e.g. carried out in the context of culture and development projects, initiatives to grant market access for cultural professionals) • Evidence of mobility funding programmes and/or funding mechanisms (e.g. scholarships, travel or research grants, lowering transaction costs, etc.) • Evidence of institutional frameworks to support transnational cultural collaborations, joint ventures, networking and partnerships (e.g. arts residencies for foreign nationals, training/education opportunities for foreign national cultural professionals)
	Non-governmental initiatives that facilitate the mobility of artists and cultural professionals from the global South	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding programmes and/or institutional mechanisms for foreign national artists and cultural professionals (e.g. art residencies, grants, scholarships, training programmes) • Resource centres and information services providing practical guidance to incoming and outgoing artists and cultural professionals
Flow of cultural goods and services	Legislative base for flows of cultural goods and services is a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of relevant laws to ensure a balanced flow of cultural goods and services • Evaluation reports on the impact of laws to ensure a balanced flow of cultural goods and services
	Policies and measures to support international flows of cultural goods are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export-import strategies for cultural goods (e.g. financial investments, capacity development, fiscal/tax measures, information services) • Programmes to foster North-South-South cooperation (e.g. co-distribution agreements, support for participation in culture-related trade events) • Data on flows of international trade of cultural goods (e.g. export and import statistics, country of origin and destination) • Data on foreign and domestic consumption of cultural goods
	Policies and measures to support international flows of cultural services are a) established, b) evaluated and b) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Export-import strategies for cultural services (e.g. financial investments, capacity development, fiscal/tax measures, information services) • Programmes to foster North-South-South cooperation (e.g. capacity development, festivals, networks, direct foreign investment in cultural activities) • Data on flows of international trade of cultural services (e.g. export and import statistics, country of origin and destination) • Data on foreign direct investment and foreign affiliates trade of cultural services • Data on foreign and domestic production and consumption investments in cultural services

Goal 2 • ACHIEVE A BALANCED FLOW OF CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES AND INCREASE THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND CULTURAL PROFESSIONALS

Area of monitoring	Core indicators	Means of verification (data to be collected)
Trade agreements	Parties promote the objectives and principles of the Convention in other international and regional forums	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of Parties intervening in international or regional ministerial meetings/events to promote the objectives and principles of the Convention • Evidence of Parties advocating for the inclusion of culture in international and regional development agendas • Evidence of Parties engaging in dialogue with States not party to the Convention to encourage ratification
	International and regional treaties and agreements a) refer to Convention and b) are evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explicit references to the Convention in multilateral, regional and bilateral culture agreements • Explicit references to the Convention in multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements • Explicit references to the Convention in other international and regional agreements (e.g. UN Sustainable Development Goals, EU Digital Single Market)
	Policies and measures to implement international and regional treaties and agreements that refer to the Convention are a) established and b) evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to implement provisions for cultural goods and services outlined in multilateral, regional and bilateral culture agreements that explicitly refer to the Convention • Measures to implement provisions for cultural goods and services outlined in multilateral, regional and bilateral trade agreements that explicitly refer to the Convention, or its objectives and principles • Measures to implement provisions for cultural goods and services outlined in other international and regional agreements with explicit references to the Convention, or its objectives and principles (e.g. UN Sustainable Development Goals, EU Digital Single Market)

Goal 3 • INTEGRATE CULTURE IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS

Area of monitoring	Core indicators	Means of verification (data to be collected)
Culture integrated into national sustainable development policies and plans	National sustainable development policies and plans that integrate culture are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short- and long- term national growth and development policies and plans incorporate culture and recognize their potential economic, social and environmental outcomes • Coordination mechanisms are established with relevant public authorities from different sectors and levels of government • Evaluation reports on the impact of national sustainable development policies and plans that integrate culture
	Policies and measures to support regional equity in the distribution of cultural resources are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional and/or rural development plans integrate culture • Financial support mechanisms for cultural facilities (e.g. cinemas), infrastructure (e.g. internet access) and local cultural enterprises (e.g. publishing companies) in disadvantaged regional and/or rural areas • Support for cultural industry-led regional and/or rural regeneration projects (e.g. fostering employment and investment opportunities, promoting social cohesion and environmental sustainability) • Support infrastructural mechanisms for independent artists and cultural professionals (cultural centres, clusters that provide space, resources and equipment for independent professionals) • Evaluation reports on the impact of policies and measures to support regional equity in the distribution of cultural resources
	Policies and measures to support equity in access to cultural resources by vulnerable groups in the community are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes to facilitate full access of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups to artistic engagement and participation in cultural life • Support is provided to community projects that have both an artistic and social value • Survey evaluating individual participation or reasons for non-participation in cultural events and a level of satisfaction with variety and quality of cultural events • Evaluation reports on the impact of policies and measures to support equity in access to cultural resources by vulnerable groups
International sustainable development programmes to strengthen the cultural and creative industries	International sustainable development programmes that integrate culture are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of strategies to promote culture in international sustainable development programmes • Evaluation reports on the impact of international sustainable development strategies and programmes
	Technical assistance programmes aimed at strengthening human and institutional capacities in the cultural and creative industries in developing countries are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of international technical assistance programmes for cultural and creative industry policy development and implementation, small-medium and micro-enterprise development (e.g. the use of technology, skills development to enhance entrepreneurial and business competences), cultural industry professionals to exchange information and build professional networks • Evaluation reports on the impact of technical assistance programmes
	Financial assistance to support creativity in developing countries is a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporation of culture into donor countries' official development assistance programmes and strategies (e.g. share of culture in ODA, number of countries targeted, total level of expenditure for culture per head of donor-country population) • Annual contributions to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity • Provision of low interest loans, grants and other funding mechanisms • Evaluation reports on the impact of financial assistance to support creativity in developing countries

Goal 4 • PROMOTE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Area of monitoring	Core indicators	Means of verification (data to be collected)
Gender equality	Existence of legislative framework guaranteeing gender equality in the cultural arena	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ratification of relevant binding international instruments and endorsement of universal declarations and recommendations relating to women's fundamental human rights in general and cultural rights in particular • Laws (and/or legislative amendments) specifically recognizing and upholding the cultural rights of women, including their right to creative expression • Legislative (e.g. parliamentary) forums with mandate to foster gender equality in general and in the cultural sphere
	Existence of policies and measures recognizing and supporting women as creators and producers of cultural goods and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies specifically acknowledging and underlining women's right to access, participate in and contribute to cultural life through creative and artistic endeavours • Measures to enhance women's representation in decision-making positions in ministries/national machinery relating to culture, in public cultural institutions/organizations, as well as in cultural industries • Mechanisms to improve women's share of opportunities (including but not only funding) that recognize their contribution to cultural life and support their advancement as creative professionals and/or cultural entrepreneurs • Provision of financing to support and promote women creators and producers of cultural goods and services through budgetary allocations and other available means.
	Existence of policies and measures recognizing and promoting women's access to cultural activities, goods and services and their participation in cultural life	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies specifically acknowledging and underlining women's right to access, participate in and contribute to cultural life by attending cultural events, availing cultural goods and services and becoming patrons of the arts • Measures to encourage and improve women's access to cultural events, goods and services • Mechanisms and budgets to nurture and increase women's participation in, and contribution to, a wide range of cultural activities
Artistic freedom	Legislative base for freedom of expression is a) guaranteed by law and b) respected in practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of the main binding instruments and universal recommendations and declarations affecting freedom of expression that have been ratified by the State or whose content and principles have been incorporated into national laws • Evidence of violations of freedom of expression
	Policies and measures that promote and protect artistic freedom are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of policies and strategies that recognize and support the right of artists to create, disseminate and/or perform their artistic works • Evidence of policies and strategies that recognize and support the right of all citizens to freely access and enjoy artistic works both in public and in private and to take part in cultural life without restrictions • Independent bodies established to receive complaints and monitor violations to artistic freedom (e.g. censorship) • Evidence of government support for transparent decision-making on funding/grants/awards (e.g. through independent committees and/or arm's-length bodies) • Initiatives taken by States and by CSOs to protect artists at risk, such as providing safe houses, safe cities, guidance and training, etc.
	Policies and measures that recognize and promote the social and economic rights of artists are a) established, b) evaluated and c) functioning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of social protection measures that take the status of artists into account (e.g. social security, health insurance, retirement benefits, etc.) • Evidence of economic measures that take the status of artists into account (e.g. employment, income and tax frameworks) • Artists have the right and are organized in trade unions or professional organizations that can represent and defend the interests of their members