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United Nations  
Educational, Scientific and  
Cultural Organization

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

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

Организация  
Объединенных Наций по  
вопросам образования,  
науки и культуры

منظمة الأمم المتحدة  
للتربية والعلم والثقافة

联合国教育、  
科学及文化组织

Diversity of  
Cultural Expressions

Diversité  
des expressions  
culturelles

Diversidad  
de las expresiones  
culturales

Разнообразие форм  
культурного  
самовыражения

تنوع أشكال التعبير  
الثقافي

文化表现形式  
多样性

**DCE/21/8.CP/9**  
**Paris, 3 May 2021**  
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## CONFERENCE OF PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS

**Eighth session**  
**Online**  
**1-4 June 2021**

**Item 9 of the provisional agenda:** Quadrennial periodic reports: transmission of new reports and implementation of the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring

In accordance with Article 22.4.b of the Convention and Resolution 7.CP 11, this document reports on the quadrennial periodic reports examined by the Committee at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, together with its comments. It also provides an overview of the implementation of the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring. The executive summaries of Parties' reports are presented in document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.9. The full reports are available on the Convention's website at the following address: <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/governance/periodic-reports>.

**Decision required:** paragraph 32

## I. Background

1. Article 9 of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (hereinafter “the Convention”), entitled “Information Sharing and Transparency”, stipulates in paragraph (a) that “Parties shall provide appropriate information in their reports to UNESCO every four years on measures taken to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory and at the international level”. The process for the preparation and submission of the quadrennial periodic reports is detailed in the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, approved by the Conference of Parties at its third session (2011) and revised at its seventh session (2019). The guidelines also include the framework for quadrennial periodic reports.
2. At its seventh session (2019), the Conference of Parties invited Parties whose periodic reports were either due in 2019 and not yet submitted at the time of the session or due in 2020, to submit them before 30 April 2020 ([Resolution 7.CP 11](#)). In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, however, Parties had to operate under exceptional circumstances that heavily impacted the processes of preparation of their quadrennial periodic reports. Therefore, at their request, the statutory deadline for submission of periodic reports was successively extended to 15 July 2020 and then to 1 November 2020. These two successive deferrals allowed 78 Parties<sup>1</sup> to fulfil their statutory obligation despite the exceptional circumstances. The implementation of the Secretariat’s capacity-building programme on the participatory policy monitoring (hereafter “the capacity-building programme”) was also instrumental in achieving a particularly high submission rate during this third periodic reporting cycle.
3. Pursuant to Decisions [13.IGC 6](#) and [14.IGC 6](#), the Conference of Parties is invited to examine, at this session, the following:
  - A summary of the discussions of the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions of the Committee on the periodic reports;
  - The executive summaries of the quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention submitted by Parties in 2019 and 2020 (in document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.9);
  - The periodic reports submitted in 2019 and 2020 (available online at the following link: <http://en.unesco.org/creativity/governance/periodic-reports> and on the Policy Monitoring Platform at the following link: <http://en.unesco.org/creativity/policy-monitoring-platform>), as well as a list of Parties whose periodic reports were expected for the period 2019-2020 but have not been submitted;
  - A list of Parties whose periodic reports are due before its ninth session in June 2023.

## II. Summary of debates of the Committee

4. The item on periodic reporting generated vivid discussions between members of the Committee and observers, as summarised below.
5. Committee members and observers commended the revision of the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, including the Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions ([Resolution 7.CP 12](#)).
6. The Committee expressed appreciation for the new quadrennial periodic reporting form aligned with the Convention’s Monitoring Framework and the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. The new form, seen as more useful, facilitated the collection and analysis of data, while creating synergies between the different monitoring tools of the Convention – notably the Global Report series and the Policy Monitoring Platform. The periodic reporting process gave Parties an opportunity to engage with a variety of stakeholders and created a space for

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1. One State Party submitted two reports in 2020.

dialogue with civil society organisations. A number of civil society organisations, nevertheless, pointed to the need for broader and more direct participation in the preparation of the reports.

7. The Committee praised and expressed support for the activities conducted by the Secretariat in the field of capacity building and awareness-raising. Positive feedback was largely shared in relation to the project "[Re|Shaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of fundamental Freedoms and the diversity of Cultural Expressions](#)", funded by the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). Beneficiary countries acknowledged the technical assistance received from the Secretariat to facilitate the consultation processes necessary for the preparation of their quadrennial periodic reports, some of which were submitted for first time. The relevance of the regional approach to "training of trainers" workshops was also acknowledged. The Committee called for further development of the Secretariat's capacity-building programme.
8. The importance of the Global Report series was unanimously underlined, as an essential tool to monitor the implementation of the Convention and support informed policy actions in the future. The third edition of the *Re|Shaping Cultural Policies* Global Report is highly anticipated by Parties and observers alike.
9. The Committee underlined the importance of continuously improving the Convention's Knowledge Management System, especially through the Policy Monitoring Platform and the Global Report series, in order to strengthen knowledge sharing to inform evidence-based cultural policies. Hope was expressed for the Policy Monitoring Platform to become more accessible in the future.

### III. Overview of the quadrennial periodic reports received by the Secretariat

10. A total of 83 periodic reports were received by the Secretariat and examined by the Committee at its thirteenth and fourteenth sessions, of which two<sup>2</sup> were due in 2016, four<sup>3</sup> were due in 2017, five<sup>4</sup> were due in 2018, seven<sup>5</sup> were due in 2019, 64 were due in 2020<sup>6</sup> and one<sup>7</sup> was due in 2021.
11. The reduced submission rate in 2019 was largely due to the launch of the new reporting form, following the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines on Article 9 by the Conference of Parties ([Resolution 7.CP.12](#)) in June 2019. Therefore, six of the ten Parties whose periodic reports were due on 30 April 2019 preferred to submit their reports in the subsequent year to take full advantage of the newly adopted periodic reporting framework and of the online submission platform developed by the Secretariat in line with this framework.
12. The first-time submission rate for the first year (2020) of the third periodic reporting cycle is noteworthy. Of the 78 submitting Parties, 19 had never prepared a periodic report. They account for 24% of the 2020 submissions.
13. In total, 61.5% of the periodic reports due in 2020 were submitted, representing a twofold increase in the submission rate compared to the first year (2016) of the second periodic reporting cycle, when a similar number of reports were due.

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2. China, Montenegro.

3. Comoros, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Qatar.

4. Australia, Honduras, Lesotho, Malawi, Ukraine.

5. Algeria, Belize, Costa Rica, Gambia, Palestine, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania.

6. List of countries included in the table below.

7. Colombia.

**Number of periodic reports due in 2019 and 2020  
and submission rates by electoral groups**

Electoral group	Number of reports due	Submission rate	Parties that submitted their reports	Parties that did not submit their reports
I	21	71%	Andorra, Austria, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland <sup>8</sup> , Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland (3rd report due)	Greece, Malta, Monaco <sup>9</sup> , Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (3rd report due)
II	18	72%	Albania, Armenia, Belarus <sup>10</sup> , Bulgaria, Georgia <sup>11</sup> , Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Montenegro, Poland, Romania <sup>12</sup> , Slovakia, Slovenia <sup>13</sup> (3rd report due)	Croatia <sup>14</sup> , Estonia, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Tajikistan (3rd report due)
III	19	58%	Belize (1st report due) Costa Rica (2nd report due) Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Jamaica <sup>15</sup> , Mexico, Panama <sup>16</sup> , Paraguay <sup>17</sup> , Peru <sup>18</sup> , Uruguay (3rd report due)	Dominica (1st report due) Barbados, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil <sup>19</sup> , Guatemala, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia (3rd report due)

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8. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.
  9. The periodic report of Monaco was submitted on 30 November 2020 and will therefore be transmitted to the 15th session of the Committee.
  10. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2016.
  11. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2016.
  12. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.
  13. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.
  14. The periodic report of Croatia was submitted on 26 November 2020 and will therefore be transmitted to the 15th session of the Committee.
  15. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.
  16. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.
  17. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.
  18. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.
  19. The periodic report of Brazil was submitted on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2021 and will therefore be transmitted to the 15th session of the Committee.

Electoral group	Number of reports due	Submission rate	Parties that submitted their reports	Parties that did not submit their reports
<b>IV</b>	11	55%	Timor-Leste (1st report due) Indonesia (2nd report due) Bangladesh <sup>20</sup> , India <sup>21</sup> , Mongolia, Viet Nam (3rd report due)	Samoa (1st report due) Cambodia, China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, New Zealand (3rd report due)
<b>V(a)</b>	33	52%	South Sudan, Uganda (1st report due) Gambia <sup>22</sup> , Eswatini, Rwanda, United Republic of Tanzania <sup>23</sup> (2nd report due) Burkina Faso, Cameroon <sup>24</sup> , Ethiopia <sup>25</sup> , Gabon <sup>26</sup> , Kenya, Madagascar <sup>27</sup> , Mali <sup>28</sup> , Mauritius <sup>29</sup> , Mozambique <sup>30</sup> , Senegal <sup>31</sup> , Zimbabwe <sup>32</sup> (3rd report due)	Ghana (1st report due) Angola, Central African Republic (2nd report due) Benin, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti <sup>33</sup> , Guinea, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, South Africa, Togo (3rd report due)
<b>V(b)</b>	11	73%	Algeria (1st report due) Palestine, United Arab Emirates (2nd report due)	Mauritania (1st report due) Kuwait, Tunisia (3rd report due)

20. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.

21. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.

22. First report due in 2015 was submitted in 2020.

23. First report due in 2015 was submitted in 2020.

24. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2016.

25. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2017.

26. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.

27. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2016.

28. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.

29. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.

30. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020.

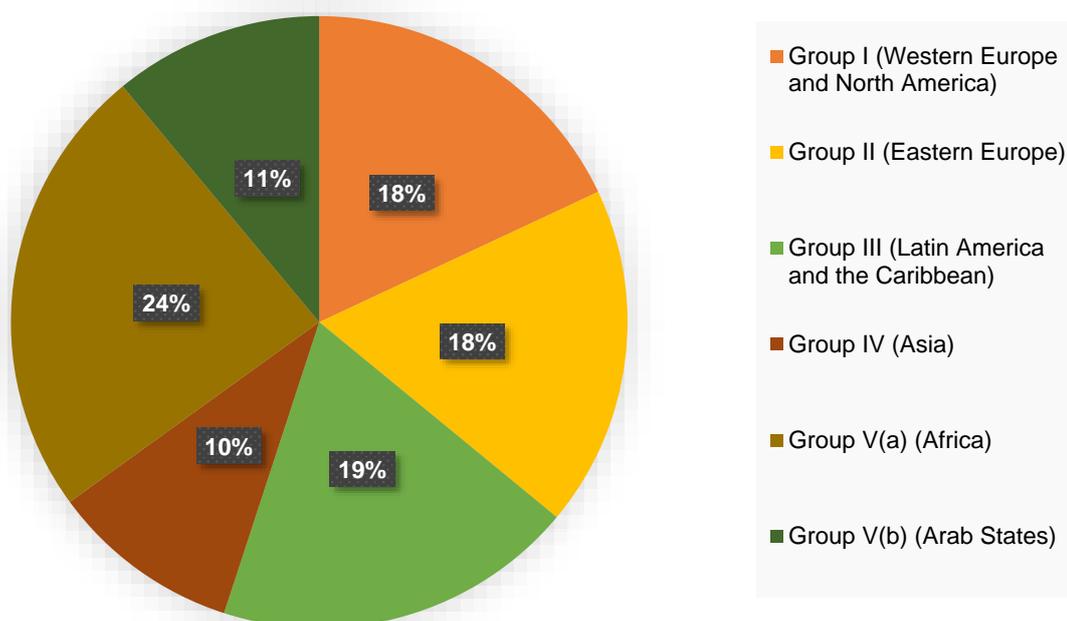
31. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2016.

32. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2016.

33. The periodic report of Djibouti was submitted on 16 November 2020 and will therefore be transmitted to the 15th session of the Committee.

Electoral group	Number of reports due	Submission rate	Parties that submitted their reports	Parties that did not submit their reports
			Egypt <sup>34</sup> , Jordan <sup>35</sup> , Oman, Sudan <sup>36</sup> , Syrian Arab Republic (3rd report)	
Regional economic integration organisation	1	0%		European Union (3rd report)
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>43</b>

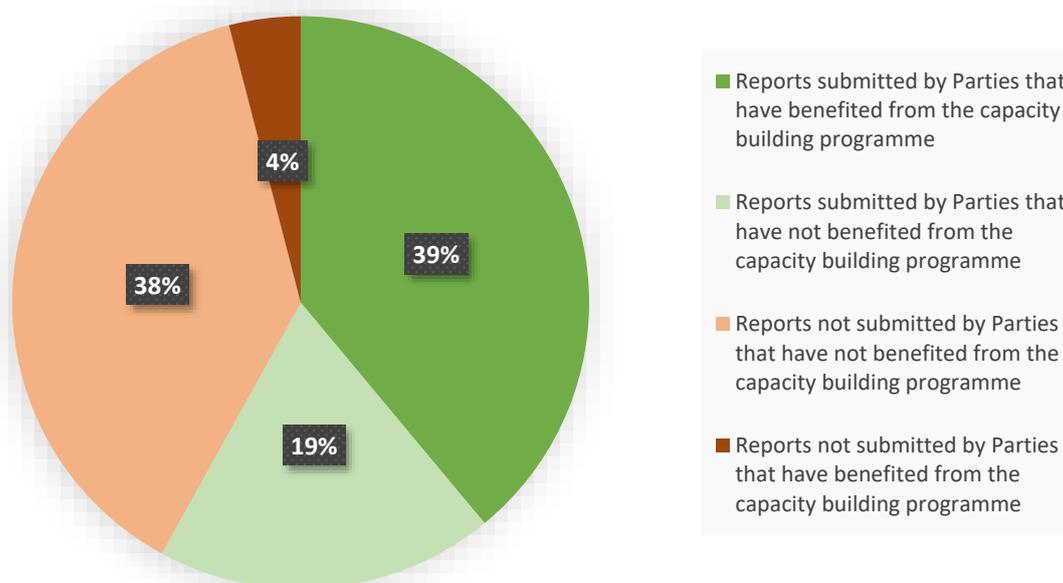
14. As shown in Figure 1, there is an even geographical distribution between the reports received in 2019 and 2020, with a significant improvement in the representation of all the electoral groups, but especially that of Group V(b) (Arab States), compared to the first year (2016) of the second periodic reporting cycle.



**Figure 1:** Geographical distribution of the 83<sup>37</sup> quadrennial periodic reports received in 2019 and 2020

34. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.
35. Second report due in 2016 was submitted in 2020.
36. First report due in 2012 was submitted in 2020. The quadrennial periodic report was not submitted using the framework for quadrennial periodic reports on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions and did not include an executive summary, which is therefore not included in the information document.
37. Montenegro submitted two quadrennial periodic reports in 2020, of which one was due in 2016.

15. Lastly, 95%<sup>38</sup> of Parties made their submissions online in 2019 and 2020, which facilitates the processing and dissemination of the information provided, particularly through the Policy Monitoring Platform.
16. Despite the exceptional circumstances in which Parties were working, the Convention's capacity-building programme had a significant overall impact, as 84%<sup>39</sup> of the countries supported under the programme in 2019 and 2020 submitted their periodic reports and 52%<sup>40</sup> of all Parties that made a submission in 2019 and 2020 benefited from the capacity-building programme. There was a significant increase in the quality of the information provided, as well as a better submission rate by developing countries<sup>41</sup>, which account for 63%<sup>42</sup> of the total number of reports due and submitted in 2019 and 2020.
17. As shown in Figure 2, the capacity building programme on participatory policy monitoring had a major impact on the capacity of the Parties whose quadrennial periodic report was due in 2019 and 2020 to successfully carry out this process. Among the 77 developing country Parties to the Convention whose reports were expected in 2019 and 2020, 91% of those that benefited from the capacity building programme submitted their reports. In particular, the new spaces for South-South cooperation and peer learning that had emerged as a result of the sub-regional training sessions organized in 2019 demonstrated their complementarity with the technical assistance implemented at the national level by consolidating and multiplying the impact of the capacity building programme on participatory policy monitoring.



**Figure 2:** Impact of the capacity-building programme on the submission of the 77 reports from developing country Parties due in 2019 and 2020

38. Out of the 83 quadrennial periodic reports submitted in 2019 and 2020.
39. Of the 40 Parties supported in 2019, 33 submitted a periodic report, while Eritrea, Malaysia, Philippines, and Zambia were supported without being Parties to the Convention. Of the 34 Parties supported in 2020, 30 submitted a periodic report.
40. Of the 83 periodic reports submitted in 2019 and 2020, 43 were submitted by Parties that benefited from the capacity-building programme between 2019 and 2020, including technical assistance at the national level and sub-regional training of trainers.
41. Parties to the Convention recognized by UNCTAD as developing economies, economies in transition and least developed countries.
42. Of the 71 reports due and submitted in 2019 and 2020, 45 were from developing countries.

#### IV. Secretariat's support in the preparation of the quadrennial periodic reports, information sharing and transparency

18. In implementing Resolutions [4.CP 10](#), [5.CP 9a](#), [6.CP 9](#) and [7.CP 11](#) and Decisions [7.IGC 5](#), [8.IGC 7a](#), [8.IGC 7b](#), [9.IGC 10](#), [10.IGC 9](#), [11.IGC 8](#), [12.IGC 7](#), [13.IGC 6](#) and [14.IGC 6](#) as well as the Operational Guidelines on Article 9, the following outcomes were achieved during the years 2019 and 2020:
- New “Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” and online tools to prepare and submit periodic reports developed;
  - The capacities of 43 countries’ public authorities and civil society strengthened in participatory policy monitoring and preparing periodic reports, including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic;
  - Information and analysis regarding the impact of the Convention at the global level disseminated and made available to inform cultural policies at the national and local levels.
19. The Secretariat implemented the following activities to achieve the above outcomes:
- i. New « Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” and online tools to prepare and submit periodic reports developed*
20. The alignment of the “Framework for Quadrennial Periodic Reports on Measures to Protect and Promote the Diversity of Cultural Expressions” with the Convention’s Monitoring Framework<sup>43</sup>, as approved by the Conference of Parties ([Resolution 7.CP 12](#)), resulted in a more holistic monitoring of the policies and measures adopted by Parties to foster creativity, while providing the periodic reporting process with a pedagogical role leading to a better understanding of the areas of application of the Convention and related measures.
21. The introduction of a form to collect contributions from civil society organisations’ also provided support for more participatory information-gathering processes in the preparation of periodic reports. This new tool, which is unique to the Convention, was widely used by Parties during this third periodic reporting cycle and contributed to the collection of information from non-governmental sources. Of the 72 reports submitted under the framework for quadrennial periodic reports in force since 2019, 79% include measures or initiatives undertaken by civil society organisations. Through this approach, Parties have directly implemented Article 11 of the Convention which invites them to encourage “the active participation of civil society in their efforts to achieve the objectives of the present Convention” as well as paragraph 14 of the Operational Guidelines on “Information Sharing and Transparency” which invites them to foster such participation in the preparation of periodic reports. As such, it is an important indication of the efforts made by a good number of Parties to promote informed, transparent and participatory systems of governance for culture.
22. The new electronic form, hosted on a dedicated submission platform, was launched in tandem with the development of a series of support tools to encourage its use and ensure optimal utilization of the information and data provided by Parties in their periodic reports, by means of the Convention’s knowledge management system. Training materials were thus developed to facilitate national workshops with multisectoral teams to support the preparation of the periodic reports according to the framework approved by the Conference of Parties. Parties were also provided with a user’s guide to enable better use of the online submission platform. Lastly, in order to ensure close monitoring during the launching phase, personalised online support was provided to Parties that requested it.

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43. Available online at <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/sites/creativity/files/2018gmr-framework-en.pdf>.

**ii. Capacities of 43 countries' public authorities and civil society strengthened in preparing periodic reports and participatory policy monitoring, including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic**

23. Despite the particularly complex circumstances resulting from the COVID-19 crisis, the capacity-building programme launched in 2014<sup>44</sup> continued to be implemented successfully, by carrying out activities adapted to the health constraints. Field Offices played a key role in rolling out the programme, as well as the regional communities of practice created as a result of the regional training of trainers on participatory policy monitoring, organised in 2019. After renewing its support for the programme in 2018<sup>45</sup>, the Swedish Government made an additional voluntary contribution in 2020 in order to strengthen the Secretariat's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
  24. Participatory processes for monitoring and evaluating policies to promote creativity were thereby supported in 43 developing countries in 2019 and 2020. Virtual spaces for dialogue between representatives of public authorities and civil society organisations were created, with a view to systematising and institutionalising consultative processes for transparent monitoring and policy-making practices and a more inclusive governance of culture. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, these spaces also provided a framework for discussing relevant policy responses to address its devastating consequences on the cultural and creative sectors.
  25. The commitment of counterparts and multisectoral national teams, including through self-financing schemes, was key to the programme's success and multiplier effect, as well as to the sustainability of its outcomes.
  26. The following activities contributed to the achievement of the outcomes described above:
    - Implementation of three sub-regional trainings of trainers on participatory policy monitoring to foster peer-to-peer cooperation mechanisms, promote mutual learning and expand South-South cooperation among 9 Asian<sup>46</sup>, 16 Eastern and Southern African<sup>47</sup> and 7 Latin American countries<sup>48</sup>;
    - implementation of targeted trainings on the role of public, private and community media in promoting the diversity of cultural expressions in Indonesia, Mongolia and Seychelles;
    - Implementation in 16 developing countries<sup>49</sup> of the project "[Reshaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions](#)", funded by Sweden, through training workshops, on line ResiliArt debates, distance coaching and on line or face-to-face public presentations bringing together public authorities and civil society;
    - Technical assistance for the participatory preparation of periodic reports in 18 additional countries<sup>50</sup> in coordination with the Convention's Expert Facility and Field Offices;
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44. In particular, in the context of the "Enhancing Fundamental Freedoms Through the Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions" project, implemented in 12 countries from 2014 to 2017 and funded by the Government of Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).
  45. The project "[Reshaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions](#)", implemented in 16 countries during the 2018-2022 period with the support of the Government of Sweden, through the SIDA.
  46. Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Mongolia, Philippines, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.
  47. Botswana, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, South Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
  48. Argentina, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).
  49. Algeria, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Jamaica, Mali, Mauritius, Mongolia, Palestine, Peru, Senegal, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
  50. Chile, Comoros, Ecuador, El Salvador, Eswatini, Gabon, Honduras, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Rwanda, South Sudan, Timor-Leste, Viet Nam.

- Implementation of preparatory activities to provide technical assistance to Palestine, Peru and Senegal under the project "[Reshaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions](#)" for the elaboration of recovery plans for the cultural and creative sectors in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and/or the implementation of measures considered as priorities in such plans.

**iii. Information and analysis regarding the impact of the Convention at the global level disseminated and made available to inform cultural policies at national and local levels**

27. Regarding the sharing of information and transparency (Article 9) and the exchange, analysis and dissemination of information (Article 19), the Secretariat continued its activities to monitor the implementation of the Convention at the global level and to evaluate its impact, including in the context of the responses that different Parties made to counteract the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic. Maximising the potential of the Convention as a tool for awareness-raising and advocacy, particularly in this crisis context, the following activities were carried out in 2019 and 2020:

- Reception, processing and online publication of quadrennial periodic reports submitted in 2019 and 2020 on the Convention's website<sup>51</sup>;
- Updating and developing the Convention's knowledge management system to enhance synergies between the various monitoring tools of the Convention and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This includes the updating of the Policy Monitoring Platform, the analysis and integration of approximately 2,000 new policies and measures, as well as 500 civil society initiatives from the quadrennial periodic reports submitted in 2020<sup>52</sup>. By way of comparison, this volume is approximately equivalent to the set of policies and measures on the Policy Monitoring Platform based on the quadrennial periodic reports submitted between 2012 and 2019;
- Use of the information collected through the periodic reports to prepare two special editions of the Convention's Global Report: a first publication dedicated to artistic freedom and a second one to gender equality in the culture sectors. These two special editions aim to contribute to the global debate on the need to reshape cultural policies *also* with a view to promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms and to keep the debate on these issues alive following the launch of the second Global Report in 2018. *Freedom & Creativity: Defending Art, Defending Diversity*<sup>53</sup>, published online on 3 May 2020 on World Press Freedom Day, highlights the current advances and challenges with regard to the legal protection of artistic freedom and the protection of artists' and cultural professionals' social and economic rights. The special edition on gender equality, *Gender & Creativity: Progress on the Precipice*<sup>54</sup>, was published in March 2021, on International Women's Day;
- Pursuant to paragraph 19 of the Operational Guidelines on "Information Sharing and Transparency", the Secretariat forwards to the Committee "a report monitoring the implementation of the Convention at the international level on the basis of the information and data derived from the quadrennial periodic reports and other sources", namely what is known as the Convention's Global Report *Re/Shaping Cultural Policies*. Nevertheless,

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51. Available at <https://fr.unesco.org/creativity/governance/periodic-reports>.

52. The quadrennial periodic reports of Belize, Hungary, Jordan, Nicaragua, Qatar, South Sudan, and Sudan could not be integrated on the Policy Monitoring Platform as the reports were not submitted using the framework for quadrennial periodic reports, or did not include any measures under the 11 areas of monitoring.

53. Available in English, French and Spanish at <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/publications/freedom-creativity-defending-art-defending>.

54. Available in English, French and Spanish at <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/publications/gender-creativity-progress-precipice>.

the timetable for the preparation of the Global Report was affected by the two successive extensions of the submission deadline for the periodic reports, which are essential sources of information and data. Initially scheduled for June 2021 in accordance with [Resolution 7.CP.11](#), its publication is now planned for February 2022, on the occasion of the fifteenth session of the Committee. As a result of the exceptional mobilization of Parties in 2020, 96 periodic reports will serve to the preparation of this third edition, that is 55% more than the 62 reports considered for the second edition. With the aim of examining policy changes inspired by the Convention at the national, regional and global levels and providing an integrated perspective on how the implementation of the Convention contributes to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, this third edition of the Global Report will also analyse the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the cultural and creative sectors and will include recommendations to support the crisis recovery process and to promote their long-term resilience and sustainability. The first editorial meeting, held online from 29 June to 1 July 2020, initiated the chapter-writing phase and provided guidance for the collection of information and data. The second editorial meeting, organized from 29 March to 1 April 2021 in an online format as well, served to review progress on the draft chapters, present key findings and discuss relevant data and trends that will be integrated in the 2022 Global Report.

## V. Ways forward

28. Following [Decision 12.IGC.13](#) to which the annual sessions of the Committee are now held at the beginning of the year, the date of submission of the quadrennial periodic reports has been aligned to the Committee's work schedule<sup>55</sup>, that is seven months before its session, in order to allow the Secretariat to process the information received and translate the executive summaries. The Parties whose quadrennial periodic reports are due in 2021 (as listed in the Annex) are thus **expected to submit them by 30 June 2021** and were notified to this effect in November 2020. In addition, Parties whose reports were due in 2020 but did not submit them (see table in paragraph 7<sup>56</sup>) were also notified of this new deadline in December 2020. The Annex also includes Parties whose reports are due in 2022 and 2023.
29. **The capacity-building programme** on participatory policy monitoring, the results of which prove its relevance and effectiveness, should be continued and expanded in order to enable the greatest number of Parties to benefit from it. The methodology and tools developed under the project "Re|Shaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions", funded by Sweden, could be further adapted to the digital environment to promote their use by more countries, including in contexts of physical distancing and through self-financing schemes, in cooperation with Field Offices and the Convention's Expert Facility. The multiplier effect of regional training of trainers and peer-to-peer exchange fora on participatory policy monitoring could be further harnessed by holding more sessions. Additional voluntary contributions are required to carry out these actions and to maximize the reach and impact of the programme.
30. **The third Global Report**, which is also being prepared as part of the project "Re|Shaping Cultural Policies for the Promotion of Fundamental Freedoms and the Diversity of Cultural Expressions", will generate new data and analysis on the state of the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions worldwide, building on the Convention's monitoring framework. Voluntary contributions are needed to enable the quadrennial publication of the

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55. Until 2018, the Committee held its ordinary sessions at the end of the year and the statutory date for the submission of the quadrennial periodic reports was set on 30 April of the same year.

56. At the end of 2020, the Secretariat opted not to remind Parties whose reports were due in 2019 but not yet submitted, as they would have been submitted in June 2021 at the earliest, i.e. two years before the report due in 2023. These Parties will therefore be invited in December 2022 to submit their periodic report before 30 June 2023, thus allowing the Secretariat time to consider support options adapted to the difficulties clearly encountered by these Parties.

Global Reports, with a view to ensuring transparency and information sharing on the diversity of cultural expressions and the impact of the Convention through the analysis of the periodic reports and complementary research.

31. **The continued development of the Convention’s knowledge management system** will take into account feedback from users of the online periodic report submission platform, launched in early 2020, to improve the interface and user-friendliness of the electronic periodic report form for future reporting cycles. Developing new features should also help to optimise the dissemination and use of the information provided by Parties through the Policy Monitoring Platform, including by creating synergies between the periodic reports and the monitoring of the open road map for the implementation of the 2005 Convention in the digital environment. Further integration could be envisaged with the “COVID-19 Response”<sup>57</sup> webpage launched by the Secretariat in April 2020, which identifies a series of measures implemented by governments, non-governmental organisations and the private sector in response to the health crisis to promote information sharing and exchange of good practices. A filter could be added to the Policy Monitoring Platform to facilitate access to the measures, shared by Parties through their periodic reports, to protect and reactivate the cultural and creative sectors in the aftermath of the global health crisis.
32. The Conference of Parties may wish to adopt the following resolution:

#### **DRAFT RESOLUTION 8.CP 9**

*The Conference of Parties,*

1. *Having examined Document DCE/21/8.CP/9 and its Annex, as well as Document DCE/21/8.CP/INF.9,*
2. *Recalling its Resolution 7.CP 11 and the Decisions 13.IGC 6 and 14.IGC 6 of the Committee,*
3. *Takes note of the executive summaries of the quadrennial periodic reports on the implementation of the Convention, submitted by Parties in 2019 and 2020;*
4. *Further takes note of the deferral of the publication of the third Global Report on the implementation of the Convention, based on the periodic reports and other sources, at the fifteenth session of the Committee;*
5. *Congratulates the Parties that have submitted their quadrennial periodic reports in 2019 and 2020, in line with the new reporting form and despite the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic;*
6. *Notes with satisfaction the impact of the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring on Parties’ capacities to prepare their quadrennial periodic reports through consultation with several governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at the national and local levels;*
7. *Welcomes the number of reports submitted under the framework for quadrennial periodic reports on measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions, which included measures or initiatives undertaken by civil society organisations;*
8. *Invites the Parties whose periodic reports are due in 2021, 2022 and 2023 to submit them no later than 30 June of the year in which their report is due, if possible in both working languages of the Committee, as well as in other languages, using the electronic form, and further invites Parties that have not yet submitted their reports in 2020 to do so by 30 June 2021;*
9. *Requests the Secretariat to invite Parties whose quadrennial periodic reports are due in 2022 and 2023, no later than six months prior to the deadline set in paragraph 8, to submit their reports by this deadline;*

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57. Available at <https://en.unesco.org/creativity/covid-19>.

10. *Encourages Parties submitting their quadrennial periodic reports to draw on their multi-stakeholder consultations to assess the impact of the COVID-19 health crisis on the cultural and creative industries and the diversity of cultural expressions within their territory;*
11. *Further requests the Secretariat to transmit to the Conference of Parties, at its ninth session, the quadrennial periodic reports examined by the Committee at its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions, together with its comments;*
12. *Also encourages Parties to provide voluntary contributions for the continuation of the capacity-building programme on participatory policy monitoring, the maintenance and improvement of the knowledge management system and the Policy Monitoring Platform, and the preparation of the fourth edition of the Global Report to be published in 2026.*

## ANNEX

## Parties whose reports are expected during the 2021-2023 period

Electoral group	Number of reports due	2021		
		1 <sup>st</sup> report	2 <sup>nd</sup> report	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
I	3	Turkey	Belgium	Netherlands
II	2			Bosnia and Herzegovina Serbia
III	9		Antigua and Barbuda <sup>58</sup> Colombia <sup>59</sup> El Salvador <sup>60</sup> Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Dominican Republic <sup>61</sup> Grenada <sup>62</sup> Guyana <sup>63</sup> Nicaragua <sup>64</sup> Saint Vincent and the Grenadines <sup>65</sup>
IV	2			Afghanistan <sup>66</sup> Australia
V(a)	1		Comoros <sup>67</sup>	
V(b)	3		Iraq Morocco	Qatar <sup>68</sup>
<b>Total</b>	20			

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58. First report due in 2017 not submitted.

59. Colombia has already submitted its report due in 2021.

60. First report due in 2017 was submitted in 2020. The State Party may wish to submit its next report in 2025.

61. Second report due in 2017 not submitted.

62. First and second reports due in 2013 and 2017 respectively not submitted.

63. First and second reports due in 2013 and 2017 respectively not submitted.

64. First report submitted in 2020, no reports submitted in 2013 or 2017. The State Party may wish to submit its next report in 2025.

65. First report due in 2013 not submitted.

66. First report due in 2013 was submitted in 2016, second report due in 2017 was not submitted.

67. First report due in 2017 was submitted in 2020. The State Party may wish to submit its next report in 2025.

68. First report submitted in 2020, no reports submitted in 2013 or 2017. The State Party may wish to submit its next report in 2025.

Electoral group	Number of reports due	2022		
		1 <sup>st</sup> report	2 <sup>nd</sup> report	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
I				
II	3			Azerbaijan <sup>69</sup> , Czechia (Czech Republic), Ukraine
III	4		Bahamas <sup>70</sup>	Haiti <sup>71</sup> , Honduras, Trinidad and Tobago <sup>72</sup>
IV	1			Republic of Korea
V(a)	4			Democratic Republic of the Congo <sup>73</sup> , Equatorial Guinea <sup>74</sup> , Lesotho <sup>75</sup> , Malawi
V(b)				
<b>Total</b>	12			

69. First report due in 2014 not submitted.

70. First report due in 2018 not submitted.

71. First and second reports due in 2014 and 2018 respectively not submitted.

72. First and second reports due in 2014 and 2018 respectively not submitted.

73. First and second reports due in 2014 and 2018 respectively not submitted.

74. First and second reports due in 2014 and 2018 respectively not submitted.

75. First report due in 2014 was submitted in 2020.

Electoral group	Number of reports due	2023		
		1 <sup>st</sup> report	2 <sup>nd</sup> report	3 <sup>rd</sup> report
<b>I</b>				
<b>II</b>	1	Uzbekistan		
<b>III</b>	3		Belize <sup>76</sup> , Dominica <sup>77</sup>	Costa Rica
<b>IV</b>	2	Niue	Samoa <sup>78</sup>	
<b>V(a)</b>	3		Uganda <sup>79</sup>	Gambia <sup>80</sup> , United Republic of Tanzania <sup>81</sup>
<b>V(b)</b>	3		Algeria <sup>82</sup> , Mauritania <sup>83</sup>	Palestine <sup>84</sup>
<b>Total</b>	12			

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76. First report due in 2019 was submitted in 2020.

77. First report due in 2019 not submitted.

78. First report due in 2019 not submitted.

79. First report due in 2019 was submitted in 2020.

80. First report due in 2015 was submitted in 2019.

81. First report due in 2015 was submitted in 2020.

82. First report due in 2019 and submitted in 2020.

83. First report due in 2019 not submitted.

84. First and second report due in 2015 and 2019 were submitted respectively in 2017 and 2020.