

**19<sup>th</sup> FORUM OF MINISTERS OF CULTURE AND OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF  
CULTURAL POLICIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN  
AND  
FIRST MEETING OF MINISTERS OF CULTURE OF THE COMMUNITY OF LATIN  
AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN STATES (CELAC)**

**Royal Ball Room Torarica of Paramaribo, Suriname  
14 and 15 March 2013**

**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

[www.unesco.org/culture](http://www.unesco.org/culture)

**UNESCO's strategy on the role of Culture in Development**

Placing culture at the heart of development policy constitutes an essential investment in the world's future and a pre-condition to successful globalization processes that take into account the principles of cultural diversity. It is UNESCO's mission to remind all States of this major issue.

As demonstrated by the failure of certain projects underway since the 1970s, development is not synonymous with economic growth alone. It is a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence. As such, development is inseparable from culture. Strengthening the contribution of culture to sustainable development is a goal that was launched in connection with the World Decade for Cultural Development (1988-1998). Ever since, progress has been made thanks to a corpus of standard-setting instruments and demonstration tools such as cultural statistics, inventories, regional and national mapping of cultural resources.

In this regard, the major challenge is to convince political decision-makers and local, national and international social actors to integrating the principles of cultural diversity and the values of cultural pluralism into all public policies, mechanisms and practices, particularly through public/private partnerships.

This strategy will aim, on the one hand, at incorporating culture into all development policies, be they related to education, science, communication, health, environment or cultural tourism and, on the other hand, at supporting the development of the cultural sector through creative industries. By contributing in this way to poverty alleviation, culture offers important benefits in terms of social cohesion.

While culture was absent from the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), integrating the cultural dimension into actions and goals in achieving sustainable development is an approach that is making its way on the international level. The Outcome document of MDG Summit, "Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals" (2010), emphasized the importance of culture for development and its contribution to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Furthermore, the trend toward integrating culture into UN development policies is particularly visible at the level of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Indeed, by January 2012, culture was included in 70% of UNDAF work plans worldwide. These figures are the result of an increasingly positive trend since the late 1990s, when only about 30% of UNDAFs included cultural entries.

Despite the progress made, the most recent United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, Rio+20, accorded a very modest weight to culture. While considerations were made to acknowledge the contribution of cultural diversity and cultural tourism, the Rio+20 document entitled "The Future We Want" did not harness culture's ability to

truly support sustainable development. The Rio+20 experience shows that unless a broad and in depth examination of the nexus between culture and sustainable development is done with global community, the Post-2015 development framework and decision makers will not be fully informed on culture's centrality and effective contribution to sustainable development.

Therefore, the International Congress "Culture: A Key to Sustainable Development" will be held in Hangzhou (China) from 15 May to 17 May 2013. This is the first International Congress specifically focusing on the linkages between culture and sustainable development organized by UNESCO since the Stockholm Conference in 1998. As such, the Congress will provide the very first global forum to discuss the role of culture in sustainable development in view of the post-2015 development framework, with participation of the global community and the major international stakeholders.

The Hangzhou International Congress attempts to underline the role of culture in fostering sustainable development as an enabler and as a driver. The Congress aims at providing state of the art knowledge, research, data and best practices on the contribution of culture to sustainable development, and at engaging the international community in an open debate, in view of the Post 2015 United Nations agenda. Through the contribution of eminent development experts, United Nations leaders, governmental decision makers, international and regional organisations, private sector and civil society key representatives, the Congress will provide an historical opportunity to make a difference in the global sustainable development agenda Post 2015.

### UNESCO standard-setting instruments in the field of Culture in LAC

Year	Convention	N° States Parties LAC 01/03/2013
<b>1952 + Protocols 1, 2, 3</b>	Universal Copyright Convention, with Appendix Declaration relating to Articles XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI, Geneva, 6 September 1952	<b>24; P1:16; P2:15; P3:10</b>
<b>1971 + Protocols 1, 2</b>	Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris on 24 July 1971, with Appendix Declaration relating to Article XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI, Paris, 24 July 1971	<b>16; P1: 5; P2: 5</b>
<b>1954 + Protocol 1</b>	Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, The Hague, 14 May 1954	<b>20; P1: 17</b>
<b>+ Protocol 2</b>	The Hague, 26 March 1999	<b>P2: 13</b>
<b>1970</b>	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris, 14 November 1970	<b>22</b>
<b>1972</b>	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris, 16 November 1972	<b>32</b>
<b>2001</b>	Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris, 2 November 2001	<b>16</b>
<b>2003</b>	Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris, 17 October 2003	<b>28</b>
<b>2005</b>	Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Paris, 20 October 2005	<b>29</b>

**States Parties to UNESCO Culture Conventions in Latin America and the Caribbean (March 2013)**

1952: Copyright	1971: Copyright revised	1954: Armed conflict	1970: Illicit traffic of cultural goods
1972: World Heritage	2001: Underwater heritage	2003: Intangible heritage	2005: Diversity of cultural expressions

	<b>MEMBER STATE / CONVENTION</b>  (n° of States Parties in LAC March 2013)	<b>1972 (32)</b>	<b>2005 (29)</b>	<b>2003 (28)</b>	<b>1952 P1+P2+P3 (24)</b>	<b>1970 (22)</b>	<b>1954 P1+P2 (20)</b>	<b>2001 (16)</b>	<b>1971 P1+P2 (16)</b>
1	Antigua and Barbuda	x							
2	Argentina	x	x	x	x12	x	x12	x	
3	Bahamas		x		x	x			x
4	Barbados	x	x	x	x	x	x2	x	x
5	Belize	x	x	x	x	x			
6	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	x	x	x	x123	x	x		x
7	Brazil	x	x	x	x123	x	x1		x12
8	Chile	x	x	x	x2		x12		
9	Colombia	x		x	x	x	x12	x	x
10	Costa Rica	x	x	x	x123	x	x12		x
11	Cuba	x	x	x	x12	x	x1	x	
12	Dominica	x	x	x					
13	Dominican Republic	x	x	x	x	x	x12		x
14	Ecuador	x	x	x	x12	x	x12	x	x12
15	El Salvador	x	x	x	x1	x	x12		x12
16	Grenada	x	x	x		x		x	
17	Guatemala	x	x	x	x123	x	x12		
18	Guyana	x	x						
19	Haiti	x	x	x	x123	x		x	
20	Honduras	x	x	x		x	x12	x	
21	Jamaica	x	x	x				x	
22	Mexico	x	x	x	x2	x	x12	x	x

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23	Nicaragua	x	x	x	x123		x1		
24	Panama	x	x	x	x123	x	x12	x	x
25	Paraguay	x	x	x	x123	x	x1	x	
26	Peru	x	x	x	x1	x	x1		x12
27	Saint Kitts and Nevis	x						x	
28	Saint Lucia	x	x	x				x	
29	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	x	x	x	x1			x	x12
30	Suriname	x	x						
31	Trinidad and Tobago	x	x	x	x			x	x
32	Uruguay	x	x	x	x123	x	x12		x
33	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	x		x	x123	x	x		x