

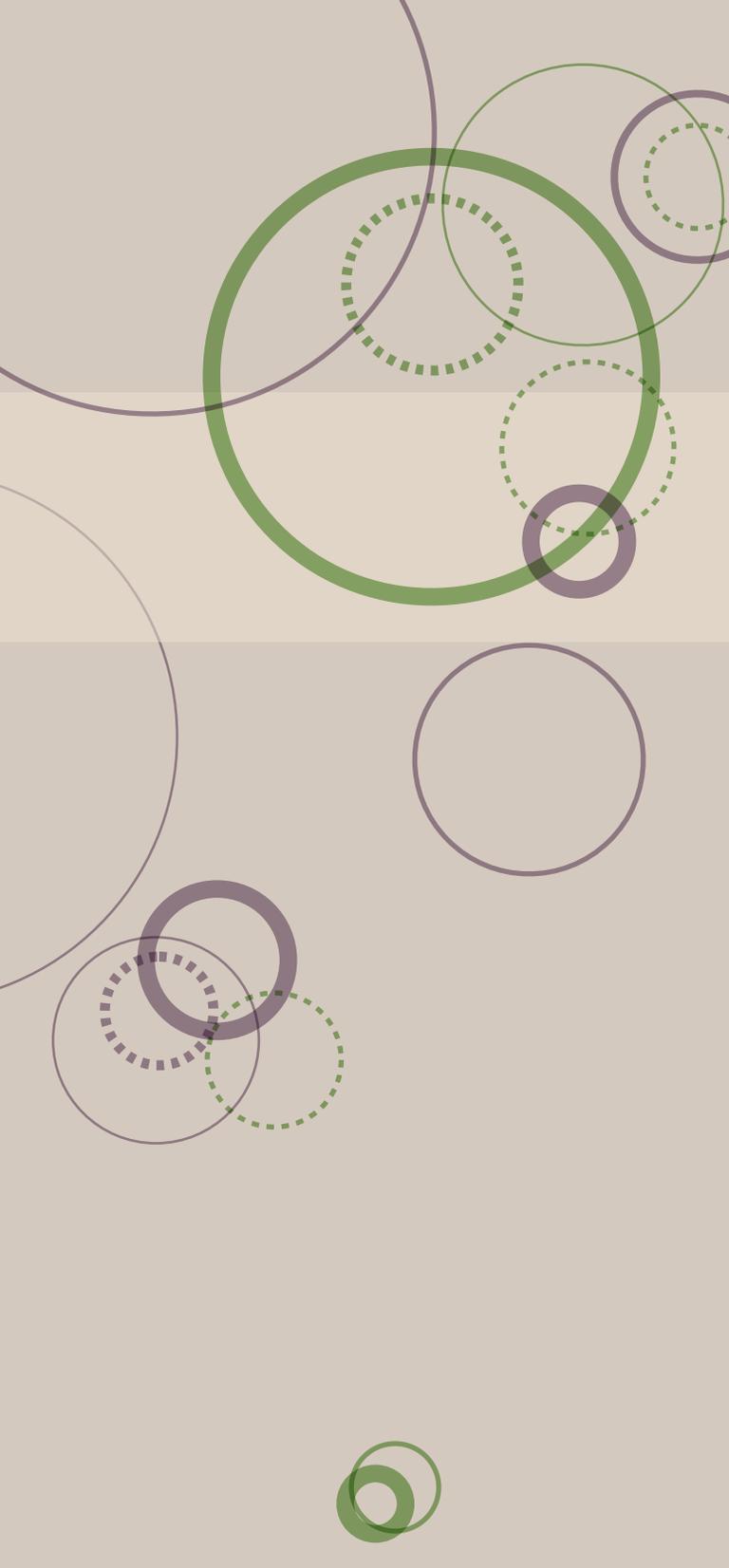


United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

ECHOING VOICES

CULTURAL DIVERSITY: A PATH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity



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Tenth anniversary of the adoption of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity

INTRODUCTION

IRINA BOKOVA, DIRECTOR-GENERAL

In 2001, the General Conference of UNESCO Member States unanimously adopted the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity.

This founding text was the first to acknowledge cultural diversity as “the common heritage of humanity”.

It is with great pride that UNESCO is commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Declaration.

Commemorate – from the Latin *cum memorare* – means quite literally “to remember together” or “to remember with”.

We have compiled in this collection the voices of all those who have contributed to the heightening of human awareness by throwing into relief the inestimable value of cultural diversity. These excerpts from books, articles and statements by global intellectual and political leaders, artists and Nobel Prize-winners all call for the safeguarding of cultural diversity, which is inseparable from respect for human dignity. Their voices resound in bearing witness to the strength of cultural diversity and to its capacity to enlighten the minds of women and men. We are duty-bound to ensure that it is central to public policies and a resource for development and dialogue among nations.

The United Nations was born of the determination of men and women “to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war...”. In accordance with that principle, UNESCO was established on a key idea, expressed at the very beginning of its Constitution: “... since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”.

In the world today, globalized, connected and interdependent as never before, this mission is more vital than ever. The rapprochement of peoples and cultures requires a commensurately global awareness. Cultural diversity has always been at the heart of international relations. It is also, increasingly, a feature of the contemporary mixed and plural societies in which we live. In view of this reality, we must formulate appropriate public policies and rethink the mechanisms of social cohesion and civic participation. How can we build common ground on the basis of such diversity? How can we construct genuine moral and intellectual solidarity of humanity?

Any new vision of humanism must be grounded itself in the dynamism and diversity of cultural heritage. It is a source of inspiration and knowledge to be shared and a means of broadening our horizons.

The goal of the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity is to provide keys and benchmarks for capitalizing on this wealth. There can be no sustainable governance if cultural diversity is not acknowledged. There can be no economic and social development if specific features of every culture are belittled and ignored.

We are convinced that cultural diversity is a solid basis on which to build the common values of humanity and to devise the responses to present-day challenges. It is a source of innovation and renewal for our development approaches and models and for living together. We are far from having exhausted its potential.

THE VOICES OF DIVERSITY

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UNESCO UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY ADOPTED BY THE 31ST

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace.
Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.
Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

SESSION OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF UNESCO, PARIS, 2 NOVEMBER 2001

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity

Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures.

For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind

In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide

In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

- a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;
- b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
- c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
- d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional values or ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs which are inherited from our ancestors, developed by our present generations and transmitted to our descendants, within the diversity of national cultures, regional cultures and world cultures,

Noting that culture is a source of inspiration, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding, are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, together with the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, calls for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity, the common heritage of humanity, takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism. In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.

Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development. Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth but also in terms of the fulfilment of the intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity. The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, in particular the rights and interests of persons belonging to minorities.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural diversity as an enabling environment for cultural diversity. Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

COMMITTED TO THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS PROCLAIMED in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

RECALLING THAT THE PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF UNESCO AFFIRMS “[...] THAT THE WIDE DIFFUSION OF CULTURE, AND THE EDUCATION OF HUMANITY FOR JUSTICE AND LIBERTY AND PEACE ARE INDISPENSABLE TO THE DIGNITY OF MAN AND CONSTITUTE A SACRED DUTY WHICH ALL THE NATIONS MUST FULFIL IN A SPIRIT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND CONCERN”

THESE PRINCIPLES ARE THE FOUNDATION OF THE UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY

The flourishing of creation, dialogue and pluralism
East, West, North and South: I shall strive to build countless bridges between these parts of the world, all involved in globalization. Indeed, we must be ever on our guard for, while globalization brings freedom and has helped millions of people to break free from poverty and absolute poverty, it also bears the inherent danger of imposing uniformity on our world of diversity.

I was born in Bulgaria, where the mountains, the valleys and the peoples have shaped geographical and human landscapes of a deep richness and great variety. I belong to the post-war generation. It is also the generation that founded UNESCO. I know what it means to live in a multicultural, multi-religious and multi-ethnic community. I know what respect and tolerance are. In the cities of Bulgaria, such as Sofia and Plovdiv, which are among the most multicultural cities of South-East Europe, it is not unusual to see an Orthodox church, a mosque, a synagogue and a Catholic church side by side, merely a few dozens of metres apart. I have experienced such an open and peaceful climate, such respect among beliefs, from childhood.

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially

IRINA BOKOVA

For these reasons, I stand against the theory of the clash of civilizations. To my mind, the concept of civilization is embedded in the very principle of human community. The same sap flows through the trunk and the branches of the tree of humanity. Cultures, for their part, are the countless forms of expression that our civilization can take: all cultures flow into the same river, that of human civilization. In the long thread of history, cultures have always mingled, enriched and influenced each other. There are no fault lines between cultures, all ready to trigger shocks and conflicts. An affirmation, to the contrary, is tantamount to imputing ulterior motives to humanity.

Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures.

For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations. It is a common heritage of humanity, a source of genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind
In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the protection of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free flow of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through which we learn anew to build our world.

The commitment to peace is built day after day in the minds of people. It is built through exchange and dialogue. I believe deep down that dialogue among cultures is the most appropriate response to the so-called “clash of civilizations”.

We know that such cultural diversity is what makes us rich. It is also our future.

Cultural diversity and dialogue among cultures contribute to the emergence of a new humanism in which the global and local are reconciled and through which we learn anew to build our world.

UNESCO UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY ADOPTED BY THE 31ST

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms "that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern",

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image",

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, and the promotion of cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity, the common heritage of humanity
Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as with their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are essential to social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and economic development.
Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.
Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, creative, cultural and spiritual existence.

ARTICLE 4 – CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Cultural diversity and human rights
The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

Our interconnected world has brought cultures in closer contact with each other. I see that as an opportunity – not a threat, a vast new opportunity to advance the UN's global mission of peace, development and human rights.

First, by preserving and making the most of cultural diversity.

Our main cultural agency, UNESCO, is a champion in this cause.

BAN KI-MOON

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respects their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the life of their culture of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity
While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the essentials of cultural diversity.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellsprings of development
Creation draws on the roots of cultural traditions and in certain cases on cooperation with other cultures. For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its forms and to encourage genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind
In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, it is essential that attention be paid to the diversity of the supply of cultural goods and services, to the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

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Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide

In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO
UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:
a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various inter-governmental bodies;
b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;

c- Support, through studies, research, training and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;

d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are set out in the present Declaration.

Considering that **THE PROCESS OF GLOBALIZATION, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, CREATES THE CONDITIONS FOR RENEWED DIALOGUE AMONG CULTURES AND CIVILIZATIONS,** Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures, Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms "that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern",

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas, science and information and to assist in the raising of standards of living, particularly in the field of intellectual and moral culture",

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity, in the interests of the diversity of humanity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
Cultural diversity exists across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the viability of civil society and peace.

Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. In a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

PRINCIPLES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

AFFIRMING THAT RESPECT FOR THE DIVERSITY OF CULTURES, TOLERANCE, DIALOGUE AND COOPERATION, IN A CLIMATE OF MUTUAL TRUST AND UNDERSTANDING ARE AMONG THE BEST GUARANTEES OF INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY,

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to freely choose to create their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

We have yet to meet the challenge posed by the Charter of the United Nations: to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war. In considering how to achieve this supreme goal, we have come to realize that sending peacekeeping forces to separate warring parties is not enough. Nor is it even enough to conduct preventive diplomacy. We need to act at a deeper level for the prevention of violent conflicts before they arise. We need a culture of peace.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

The first and fundamental principle of such a culture must be tolerance. This means welcoming and celebrating the differences that make our planet such a varied and richly textured place.

For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspiration.

We must also broaden our view of what is meant by peace and security.

Peace means much more than the absence of war. Human security can no longer be understood in purely military terms. Rather, it must encompass economic development, social justice, environmental protection, democratization, disarmament, and respect for human rights and the rule of law. Many of these pillars of peace can be identified through the process of dialogue across cultures that is the essential component of a culture of peace.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide

In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO

In view of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;
- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the media may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are set out in the present Declaration.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,
Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms "that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern",

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of knowledge,

Affirming that respect for **CULTURE** takes diverse forms across time and space. This **DIVERSITY** IS EMBODIED IN THE UNIQUENESS AND PLURALITY OF THE IDENTITIES

OF THE GROUPS AND SOCIETIES MAKING UP HUMANKIND. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, **CULTURAL DIVERSITY IS AS NECESSARY FOR HUMANKIND AS BIODIVERSITY IS FOR NATURE.**

renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of **IN THIS SENSE, IT IS THE COMMON HERITAGE OF HUMANITY AND SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AND AFFIRMED FOR THE BENEFIT OF PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS.**

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

THE COMMON HERITAGE OF HUMANITY

ARTICLE 1 - Cultural diversity, as it now tends to be understood, takes the human being as its object of study, but differs from the other human sciences in that it seeks to apprehend its object in its most varied manifestations. Hence, the notion of human condition remains marked for it by a degree of ambiguity. With its general nature, the term seems to reduce differences that ethnology essentially seeks to identify and isolate, not without postulating an implicit criterion - that of the human condition itself - which may alone enable it to circumscribe its object.

ARTICLE 2 - Ethnology or anthropology, as it now tends to be called - takes the human being as its object of study, but differs from the other human sciences in that it seeks to apprehend its object in its most varied manifestations. Hence, the notion of human condition remains marked for it by a degree of ambiguity. With its general nature, the term seems to reduce differences that ethnology essentially seeks to identify and isolate, not without postulating an implicit criterion - that of the human condition itself - which may alone enable it to circumscribe its object.

ARTICLE 3 - Cultural diversity is a factor in development. Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the means of civil society and peace. It, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

All intellectual traditions - including ours - have been up against this difficulty.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

From its beginnings until the first half of the 20th century, ethnological reflection was extensively concerned with discovering how to reconcile the postulated unity of its object with the diversity and often incomparability of its particular manifestations. To do so, the notion of civilization, connoting a set of general, universal and transmissible capacities, had to make room for that of culture - in a new accepted sense, for it denotes as many specific and non-transmissible lifestyles perceptible in the form of tangible embodiments - techniques, mores, customs, institutions and beliefs - rather than virtual

ARTICLE 4 - Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity

ARTICLE 5 - Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, in particular in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to equally effective education and training that fully respects their cultural identity and all persons have the right to participate in the fulfilment of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

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capacities, and corresponding to observable values instead of truths or supposed truths, express themselves and make themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to the cultural heritage of humanity, the right to the highest attainable standard of health for all cultures to have access both to its means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

Now the notion of culture immediately presents problems that are, if I may say so, those of its use in the singular and in the plural. If culture - in the singular and, if need be with a capital C - is the distinguishing attribute of the human condition, what universal traits does it include and how is its nature to be defined? But if culture is reflected only in prodigiously diverse forms

illustrated, each in its own manner, by the thousands of societies that exist or have existed on earth, are all these forms equivalent or are they open to value judgements, which, in the affirmative, will inevitably affect the meaning of the notion itself?

The essential task taken on by anthropology is to overcome the apparent antinomy between the oneness of the human condition and the inexhaustible plurality of the forms in which we apprehend it. This task was present from the outset among UNESCO's concerns and has, in the Organization as well, grown in importance.

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services and foster national

capacities, and corresponding to observable values instead of truths or supposed truths, express themselves and make themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to the cultural heritage of humanity, the right to the highest attainable standard of health for all cultures to have access both to its means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

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illustrated, each in its own manner, by the thousands of societies that exist or have existed on earth, are all these forms equivalent or are they open to value judgements, which, in the affirmative, will inevitably affect the meaning of the notion itself?

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

the existence of a link between cultural diversity and biodiversity. The 1972 Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage even then brought the two aspects closer together by associating with the cultural heritage 'habitats of threatened species of animals and plants'. UNESCO has moreover established worldwide

some 500 biosphere reserves to safeguard remarkable cases of biodiversity. One cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector, is addressed.

Over the years, it gave this link ever greater importance in seeking to understand its reasons.

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various countries;

b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector can discuss and coordinate their policies in favour of cultural diversity;

c- Promote the development of human resources, training and capacity-building, in order to ensure that the various sectors within its fields of competence;

d- Promote the development of policies and programmes, within its fields of competence, that take account of the specificities of cultural diversity;

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f- Promote the development of policies and programmes, within its fields of competence, that take account of the specificities of cultural diversity;

g- Promote the development of policies and programmes, within its fields of competence, that take account of the specificities of cultural diversity;

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i- Promote the development of policies and programmes, within its fields of competence, that take account of the specificities of cultural diversity;

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and peoples,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with different world views, values, cultures and identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

IN OUR INCREASINGLY DIVERSE SOCIETIES, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO ENSURE HARMONIOUS INTERACTION AMONG PEOPLE AND GROUPS WITH PLURAL, VARIED AND DYNAMIC CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS AS WELL AS THEIR WILLINGNESS TO LIVE TOGETHER.

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The right to the full enjoyment of the fruits of scientific progress, a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity as an excuse for discrimination. Inequalities of enjoyment of rights guaranteed by international law, such as those of access to education, are to be equitably resolved.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

ARTICLE

FROM CULTURAL DIVERSITY TO CULTURAL PLURALISM

Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.



The flow of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to equally education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image, everyone should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equitable access to art and scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guaranties of cultural diversity.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the emblem of creativity
Creativities are on the roots of culture, tradition, but they are in contact with other cultures.

For the reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and highlighted to ensure general access, a record of human experience and achievements, so as to foster creativity in all its dimensions and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services
In the creative economy, the production of cultural goods and services, opening up various sectors for creation and innovation, particularly in the digital field, must be paid attention to. The diversity of the supply chain, creative work, the recognition of the intellectual author and artists, and the specific value of cultural goods and services, such as services of identification, analysis and treatment, must be recognized and protected.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

Memory selects from the past what seems important for the individual or for the community. It organizes this selection and imprints its values on it.

Why do we need to remember? Because the past is the very core of our individual or collective identity.

If we do not have a sense of our own identity and the confirmation of our existence that it provides, we feel threatened and paralyzed. The need for an identity is thus, quite legitimate. We have to know who we are and what group we belong to.

But people, like groups, live among other people and other groups. And so it is not enough simply to say that everyone has the right to exist. We also have to consider how our exercise of this right affects the existence of others.

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

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ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening policies on creation and dissemination worldwide

In the face of globalization, imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level are necessary to reinforce international cooperation and dialogue between all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society
Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

- ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO
- a- UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:
 - a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;
 - b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
 - c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
 - d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

UNESCO UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY ADOPTED BY THE 31ST

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society, of a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, the ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity

Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development

Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, spiritual and moral existence.

POLICIES FOR THE INCLUSION AND PARTICIPATION OF ALL

CITIZENS ARE GUARANTEES

OF SOCIAL COHESION, THE

VITALITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY

AND PEACE. THUS DEFINED,

CULTURAL PLURALISM GIVES

POLICY EXPRESSION TO

THE REALITY OF CULTURAL

DIVERSITY.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

As guarantees of cultural diversity

The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity

Cultural rights are the part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of the outworn metaphor of the 'mosaic of cultures' or the 'global cultural mosaic' no longer describes different peoples' cultural preferences as they enter the world of the twenty-first century. Cultures are no longer the fixed, bounded, crystallized containers they were formerly reputed to be. Instead they are transboundary creations exchanged throughout the world via the media and the Internet. We must now regard culture as a process rather than as a finished product.

2 Towards access for all to cultural diversity
While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of production and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

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CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity
Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures.
For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, protected and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique nature
In the face of present-day economic and technological change opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to the protection of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

If cultural diversity is an irrepressible manifestation of the inventiveness of the human spirit, the creation of difference is equally inexorable. Yet the manner in which such difference is defined and acted upon by governments and social custom determines whether it is to lead to greater overall social creativity or else to violence and exclusion.

We argue that the acknowledgement, approval and even celebration of diversity, while it does not imply relativism, does imply pluralism. Cultural pluralism here refers to the way in which different nation-states, civil groups and national and international institutions understand and organize cultural diversity. No policy prescription can be readymade in this respect; such an exploration has to be made in terms of the culturally-diverse histories of all countries.

Cultural pluralism means granting cultural groups the right to diversity in the public sphere, and this may involve separating the question of the loyalty and attachment of people living in the same national territory from that of their rights as citizens.

AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide
The creation of cultural goods and services at the global level is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society
Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity which is a public good. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy in partnership with the private sector and civil society must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO
UNESCO shall ensure that the provisions of the international instrument on the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various countries.
b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the media can discuss their objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in its fields of competence;
d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

We are by definition complicated beings. That is the general rule for any society but one that is particularly applicable in the case of societies where complex layers of sediment have been laid down as a result of the inequalities of colonial life. Not everything was negative, far from it. The hybridization of which we are the outcome has achievements and positive values to its credit wherein the West and Europe also had their share.

The Abbe Grégoire, Victor Schoelcher - and all those who spoke out and still speak out, who campaigned for human rights without distinction of race and against discrimination, these were my guides in life. They stand forever as representatives of the West's great outpouring of magnanimity and solidarity, an essential contribution to the advancement of the ideas of practical universality and human values, ideas without which the world of today would not be able to see its way forward. I am forever a brother to them, at one with them in their struggle and in their hopes.

I believe in the redeeming power of words, but not without love and humanism. I really do believe in human beings. And I find something of myself in all cultures. We are all taking part in the same great adventure. That is what is meant by cultures, cultures that come together at some meeting-point.

We have never regarded our specificity [négritude] as the opposite or antithesis of universality. It seemed to us or at least to me to be very important to go on searching for our identity but at the same time to reject narrow nationalism. Our concern has always been a humanist concern and we wanted it to have roots. We wanted to have roots and at the same time to communicate. I think it was in a passage in Hegel that we found this idea about specificity. He points out that the particular and the universal are not to be seen as opposites, that the universal is not the negation of the particular but is reached by a deeper exploration of the particular.

The West told us that in order to be universal we had to start by denying that we were black. I, on the contrary, said to myself that the more we were black, the more universal we would be. It was a totally different approach. It was not a choice between alternatives, but an effort at reconciliation. The identity in question was an identity reconciled with the universal. For me, there can never be any imprisonment within an identity.

Identity means having roots, but it is also a transition, a transition to the universal.

Nature and history have placed us at the crossroads of two worlds, of two cultures, if not more. And so I have tried to reconcile those two worlds, because that was what had to be done.

I believe in the importance of exchange, and exchange can only take place on the basis of mutual respect.

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to culture and knowledge
While ensuring the free flow of ideas by cultural interchange, should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility of cultural exchange, should be the basis of expression and dissemination of the diversity of cultural creativity.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity
Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures. For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind
In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that

are able to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide
In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society
Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO
UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:
a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various inter-governmental bodies;
b- Serve as a reference point for inter-governmental, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
The main lines of implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.



CULTURAL DIVERSITY WIDENS THE RANGE OF OPTIONS OPEN TO EVERYONE; IT IS ONE OF THE ROOTS OF DEVELOPMENT, UNDERSTOOD AS A MEANS TO ACHIEVE A MORE SATISFACTORY INTELLECTUAL, EMOTIONAL, MORAL AND SPIRITUAL EXISTENCE.

UNESCO UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY ADOPTED BY THE 31ST

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humanity and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Noting that the development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Reaffirms the following principles and adopts the present Declaration

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity

Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace.

Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.

Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development

Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the best levers for development and economic growth, and a factor in poverty eradication and social justice. It is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples.

IT IMPLIES A COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, IN PARTICULAR THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO MINORITIES AND THOSE OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES.

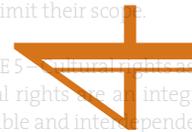
ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantee of cultural diversity

The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

HUMAN RIGHTS AS GUARANTEES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

ARTICLE



The flow of ideas and the diversity required for the fulfilment of cultural rights are enshrined in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have, therefore, the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and in that language they enjoy the same freedom as is entitled to quality education for all, including that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural activities in the full exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards a common heritage of humanity
While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures, past and present, are respected and their values known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to contribute to the common heritage of humanity are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity
Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures. For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural diversity and intellectual property
In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural protection and creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through the participation of all countries that have

What is human dignity?

The word *dignitas* is hard to define and refers sometimes to the respect a human being deserves, sometimes to the respect due to oneself.

Nowadays, in all areas of life, it is the lack of human dignity that is problematic. From the law to politics *via* philosophy, economics, medicine and the new information and communication technologies, approaches to human dignity are as diverse as the cultures, knowledge and beliefs that feed into the debates. Nevertheless, above and beyond the many viewpoints, we are talking about humanity, its present and future, not an abstract humanity but one that is embodied in the 'human person' in the singular.

Humanity is not 'solely', as we might think, 'being separated from nature, the privilege of an all-conquering reason, with the benefit of science and technology. It is not the gradual transition to an increasingly elevated culture and mind, maybe to a 'civilization' from which we could classify all the other cultures.

Human dignity is first of all the dignity of the body, alive or dead. However, attacks on the integrity of the body are many: from slavery to genocide *via* the fate meted out to illegal immigrants, asylum-seekers, refugees and those without official papers. In a world where every relationship, in order to be viable, enters into the 'system of goods' where everything is bought and sold, human dignity is in the category of the priceless.

Human dignity is a value in itself because it speaks of the human, like certain cultures where giving your word is another type of contract with a human face which has an ethical and not a political or legal character.

In a particular situation a person is never conscious of their own dignity except through the other's actions: the other's look, the changes the other makes them undergo as if they were an object, the travails the other puts them through. To conclude, human dignity – the idea, the principle, the requirement – is manifest in every human relationship from the first glance, the first word, the first encounter as a mutual recognition of one another.

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

ARTICLE 10 – STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR CREATION AND DISSEMINATION AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination
In order to ensure the vitality of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries, to establish and strengthen their own cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy in partnership

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO

UNESCO has the responsibility to:
a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;

b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector can discuss their objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;

c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;

d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are set out in the present Declaration.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, multiple and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable from democratic principles, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a condition for development
Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development. It should not be simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The defence of human rights is a condition for the respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

ARTICLE 5
CULTURAL RIGHTS AS AN ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CULTURAL DIVERSITY

CULTURAL RIGHTS ARE AN INTEGRAL PART OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WHICH ARE UNIVERSAL, INDIVISIBLE AND INTERDEPENDENT. THE FLOURISHING OF CREATIVE DIVERSITY

REQUIRES THE FULL IMPLEMENTATION OF CULTURAL RIGHTS
The rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope. as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

ARJUN APPADURAI

Towards a new paradigm of cultural diversity and human rights: All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue, all persons have the right to equality of education, training and employment, all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their community, and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their country, and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of the world. (UNESCO, 2001)

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

What is the nub of the problem of diversity and the state? Public diversity poses two sources of anxiety to modern nation-states. The first is that organized cultural minorities whose practices and preferences are granted legitimacy in the public sphere become potential claimants on a variety of institutional spaces and practices regulated by the state.

The very idea of cultural rights (by definition, group rights) represents a radicalization of liberal social theory and moves significantly beyond the ideas of tolerance and recognition. It recognizes that the right to culture in everyday life is fundamentally political and requires a significant degree of autonomy: legal, juridical and spatial. It puts the state under a strong obligation to provide the spaces for cultural expression.

Although the symbolic core of cultural dignity is an end unto itself and thus cannot be reduced to matters of wealth and stratification, dignity as a part of the public sphere must be placed within the wider context of inequality, both political and economic.

The democratization of cultural debate about what constitutes acceptable practice and what ought to change depends on the economic dignity and financial enfranchisement of ordinary people in as many cultural communities as possible. Thus, apart from the direct ethics of suffering, justice and equality, there is another reason to support all reasonable means of poverty reduction: this is the only way to secure the ability of ordinary people to participate in debates about culture within their own communities.

For all these reasons it is not meaningful to speak of cultural rights or, more broadly, of sustainable pluralism outside of a linked commitment to the political economy of dignity. This means that cultural rights and even human rights more generally, should be integrally connected to the welfare and well-being of all citizens and to the reduction of poverty as a global priority.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty” and that the Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that “everyone has the right to education”,

Further recalling that the Preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights affirms that “everyone has the right to education”, and that the Preamble to the International Instruments enacted by UNESCO, referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exchange of cultural information, affirms that “the best hope for peace in the world lies in the dynamic interaction of the diverse cultures of the world”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exchange of cultural information in the International Instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional values or lifestyles of a group or individual, that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, and world views,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and development, and that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge to the diversity of cultures, has also opened up new opportunities for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a spirit of good will, are essential for building a just and solidary world, and that the best guarantee for the peaceful coexistence and mutual enrichment of different cultures is the affirmation of their diversity and the promotion of intercultural exchanges,

Aspiring to a world in which the diversity of cultures, as a common heritage of humanity, and the development of intercultural exchanges, are recognized as essential for the well-being of humanity, and the development of the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

1. Cultural diversity is the common heritage of humanity. Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

2. From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism. In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction. The best hope for peace in the world lies in the dynamic interaction of the diverse cultures of the world. Cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life.

3. Cultural diversity as a factor in development. Cultural diversity is one of the world's great assets. It is a source of economic growth, but also a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, creative and moral development. The importance of non-sectarian and non-parochial curricula that expand, rather than reduce, the reach of reason can be hard to exaggerate.

4. Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity. Human rights are the foundation of a just and solidary world. Education is a liberator of the human mind, with many indirect benefits – economic, political and social.

5. Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity. Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM
AMARTYA SEN

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity. Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations. everything other than some single, allegedly profound, way of classifying people is to set them up into warring camps.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism. In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction. The best hope for peace in the world lies in the dynamic interaction of the diverse cultures of the world. Cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain public life. Here too schooling, with an appropriate concern for real history and basic values such as the universal need for tolerance, can have a very positive and constructive role. The importance of non-sectarian and non-parochial curricula that expand, rather than reduce, the reach of reason can be hard to exaggerate.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development. Cultural diversity is one of the world's great assets. It is a source of economic growth, but also a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, creative and moral development. The importance of non-sectarian and non-parochial curricula that expand, rather than reduce, the reach of reason can be hard to exaggerate.

CULTURAL RIGHTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity. Human rights are the foundation of a just and solidary world. Education is a liberator of the human mind, with many indirect benefits – economic, political and social.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity. Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and to conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image, care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

TOWARDS ACCESS FOR ALL TO CULTURAL DIVERSITY

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image, care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind

EQUAL ACCESS TO ART AND TO SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE, including in digital form, AND THE POSSIBILITY FOR ALL CULTURES TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE MEANS OF EXPRESSION AND DISSEMINATION ARE THE GUARANTEES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY
AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide

In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;
- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in accordance with the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

6

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity

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Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

CREATION DRAWS ON THE ROOTS OF CULTURAL TRADITION, BUT FLOURISHES IN CONTACT WITH OTHER CULTURES. FOR THIS REASON, HERITAGE IN ALL ITS FORMS MUST BE PRESERVED,

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity
Cultural heritage is the wellspring of creativity and is to be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind
In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations,

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO
UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and in accordance with the principles set out in the present Declaration, shall promote the objectives set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;

b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;

c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the field of cultural diversity in its fields of competence;

d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

CULTURAL HERITAGE AS THE WELLSPRING OF CREATIVITY

SO AS TO FOSTER CREATIVITY IN ALL ITS DIVERSITY AND TO INSPIRE GENUINE DIALOGUE AMONG CULTURES.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that in the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, the spiritual, material, and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, values, beliefs, and representations,

Noting that culture is the source of creativity, innovation and development, and that it is essential for social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a spirit of equality, are essential for mutual understanding, and that they are the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:



IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humanity, as well as in a range of thinking, innovation and creativity. Cultural diversity is a necessary condition for the vitality of that diversity of nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with different cultures, values and traditions, cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.

Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain well-being. It is essential to ensure that cultural diversity, opening up vast prospects for creation

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
Cultural diversity is a factor in development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also in terms of the full development of the human person, his or her intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

CULTURAL GOODS AND SERVICES: OF A UNIQUE KIND

ACTION PLAN OF THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

The promotion of cultural diversity requires the full implementation of the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 12 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

1. The Intergovernmental Conference on Cultural Policies for Development, held at Stockholm (30 March-2 April 1998),

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Considering that one of the functions of cultural policies is to ensure sufficient scope for the flourishing of creative capacities;

Freedom of expression, media plurality, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression

8. Having regard to the ever more rapid processes of socio-economic, technological and cultural change, and the growing disparities at the national and international level, as well as the importance of respecting copyright and intellectual property in view of the risks and challenges arising from the promotion of cultural industries and trade in cultural products;

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity

Recognizes the following principles: tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures.

6. Cultural creativity is the source of human progress; and cultural diversity, being a treasure of humankind, is an essential factor of development. It is important to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire development through dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services, commodities of a unique kind
10. Creativity in societies favours creation, which stems above all from the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up new horizons. This commitment is essential to building our future heritage. It is important to preserve and promote the conditions for such creation – in particular the freedom of the creative artist – within every community.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of creative works and to the free movement of artists and works.

5. Cultural policies should promote creativity in all its forms,

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

facilitating access to cultural practices and experiences for all citizens regardless of nationality, race, sex, age, physical or mental disability, enrich the sense of cultural identity and belonging of every individual and community and sustain them in their search for dignified and safe future.

and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural policies that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

Policy Objectives Recommended to Member States

On the basis of the preceding principles, the Conference recommends that States adopt the following five policy objectives:

market forces and the market, guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development.

Objective 3: Reinforce policy and practice to safeguard and enhance the cultural heritage, tangible and intangible, moveable and

immoveable, and to promote cultural industries

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into national legislation, policies and programmes;

10. Give priority to the creation of a network at the national, regional and international level involving artists and administrators of projects and cultural amenities in order to improve access to culture in both quantitative and qualitative terms.

b- Serve as a reference point for a forum where States, and national and local authorities, the private sector and civil society may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and

c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;

11. Assist artists, designers and craftspeople by clarifying, safeguarding and improving the rights of creators and consolidate these rights in relation to the market, both locally and worldwide, by preventing commercial abuses.

are appended to the present Declaration.

12. Promote the idea that cultural goods and services should be fully recognized and treated as being not like other forms of merchandise.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights, and recognizing that a successfully integrated society protects the social and legal rights of its diverse populations, and ensures that individuals and groups enjoy a fair and equitable distribution of cultural goods and services. Schools are busy; libraries thrive; artists' studios buzz with activity; theatrical companies experiment with new plays while staging the classics; museums take a historical view without neglecting contemporary art. Such a state of well-being, crucial for agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image, becomes increasingly important in an age of complex global transformations - a mobile world marked by the migration of peoples (forced or free); the construction of network societies across national frontiers and beyond regional borders; and the uses of new technologies for diverse, often conflicting, political, cultural and religious ends. In addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

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Today, cultural creativity emerges from such a crucible of complex conditions, and unsettles many of our assumptions about cultural value. A "national" culture, for instance, can no longer be considered the homogenizing terrain that sustains an unbroken and uninterrupted tradition of indigeneity. Members of multicultural or multiethnic communities (national or diasporic minorities) with different historical provenances relate to their cultural heritages in ways that are distinct and different. The more diverse the meaning and experience of Heritage in a multicultural community, the more important it is to preserve the singular value of any particular, local experience of a cultural tradition. Why protect the singular in the midst of diversity? In protecting the tangible and intangible heritage of any one culture, we preserve its living memory - its values, norms and aesthetic forms - and can study the way in

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

HOMI K. BHABHA

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
 Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the multivocal and multivalent mosaic of meanings and customs that defines intercultural dialogues in our times. Keeping heritage alive as an archive of living memory, open to the past and the future, protects cultural traditions from becoming frozen in time, memorials to obsolescence and orthodoxy. In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities. The dialogues of everyday life in a diverse global world draw on a range of cultural symbols and practices in order to create hybrid forms of arts, crafts, architecture, literature or cuisine. Hybridity reflects the evolving dynamics of creativity in plural societies. Hybridization does not weaken or dilute heritage or tradition, as is often claimed. What it reveals is that any cultural tradition has multiple lineages of influence and inference, opening it up to diverse interpretations and revisions which enhance its creative potential. Hybridity reveals the capacity that exists within a cultural heritage or tradition that enables it to affiliate with more universal values, and become compatible with 'foreign' cultures, traditions, peoples and countries. Likewise, the hybridity of tradition does not compromise the creative originality of a culture; it enhances the ability of an artist or a craftsman to find forms of expression and representation that resonate across different cultures, thereby expanding the scope and scale of communication and creativity.

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
 Cultural diversity and human rights are inseparable. From respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples, to enjoy their own culture in the context of human diversity. Creativity is an expression of what lies at the intersection of values; it articulates the interdependent experience of diverse communities; and it creates a capacity for imaginative, empathic dialogue across diverse cultures. These qualities of creativity can be articulated in familiar

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language modes of cultural expression; or they can be signified through new forms of media and technology like Facebook or Twitter. In either case, individuals and groups laying claim to their own cultural traditions must also be aware that what is indigenous is now also interdependent. A singular or 'local' assertion of cultural heritage, while ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be made in the context of diversity, is part of a larger framework of values, and a wider network of cultural creativity. And the advantage of the hybrid approach, with its emphasis on the intersection and interdependence of cultures, is that the ensuing dialogue amongst diverse groups or communities is free of any sense of cultural supremacy or sovereignty. Hybridity is the enemy of what is unequal and unfair.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

Bearing all this in mind, it is important to see cultural goods as "commodities of a unique kind" that cannot merely be equated with consumer goods. Cultural goods bear the special signature of creativity: they emerge in contexts of social diversity, and take their place at the intersection of values; they refer to tradition and heritage, while establishing their interdependence with other cultural goods that exist "side-by-side" with them; and finally, cultural goods are interpretations of what is the best in the past and the present, and as such they are the unique visions of authors or artists, craftsmen and *cusiniers*. In formulating their cultural policies, States must recognize that if they treat cultural goods simply as consumer goods - commodifying and instrumentalizing their value - they will not merely pillage the creativity of the present, but will destroy the rich material that, in the passing of time, will become the heritage of the future.

the case to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

9 THE CULTURAL POLICIES AS CATALYSTS OF CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 10 - Strengthening cooperation for creation and dissemination worldwide

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have the means to assert themselves at the local and global level.

ARTICLE 11 - Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

IT IS FOR EACH STATE, WITH DUE REGARD TO ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, TO DEFINE ITS CULTURAL POLICY AND TO IMPLEMENT IT THROUGH THE MEANS IT CONSIDERS FIT, WHETHER BY OPERATIONAL SUPPORT OR APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE 12 - The role of UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to: Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into domestic legislation within the various intergovernmental, governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity; Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the realm of cultural diversity within its fields of competence;

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE

WOLE SOYINKA

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the **The ideal realm, for us, is the human space that empowers the citizens that all levels of spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and rituals, and scientific, technical and industrial knowledge.**

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding, are the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of mutual respect, the diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, which, representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO within the United Nations system, to ensure the protection and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity
Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace.
Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity.

Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural exchange and to the flourishing of creative capacities that sustain well-being.
ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
The roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual development, lie in the diversity of cultures.

The most congenial systems of governance to the attainment of the Ideal will be found in the very process of the citizen's self-regeneration, the richness of identities within the community to which he or she belongs; and the security of a system that succeeds in merging the autonomous realm with a collective identity and the fruits of productive collaboration. In short, a stable, non-grudging polity, an assembly of partners and equals; not abstract System and compliant units.

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from the fulfilment of the rights of man, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity as an excuse for discrimination, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.



The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity
While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

STRENGTHENING CAPACITIES FOR CREATION AND DISSEMINATION WORLDWIDE

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide
In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society
Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity. They must be supplemented by public policy development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity
Creation draws on the roots of cultural traditions, on memories in contact with other cultures.
For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind
In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity
While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, **IT IS NECESSARY TO REINFORCE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SOLIDARITY AIMED AT ENABLING ALL COUNTRIES, especially developing countries and countries in transition, TO ESTABLISH CULTURAL INDUSTRIES THAT ARE VIABLE AND COMPETITIVE AT NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL.**

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO
UNESCO has the responsibility to:
a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the various intergovernmental bodies;
b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

BUILDING PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN

THE PUBLIC SECTOR, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY

Reaffirming that the fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments, and the two International Covenants on human rights, relating to civil, political, cultural rights and to economic, social and cultural rights, and recognizing that the constituent instruments of UNESCO affirm the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern",

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending "such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image",

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

ARTICLE

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

Cultural diversity is the heritage of humanity and enriches diverse cultures and communities. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humankind. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism
It is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic identities to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion and the viability of cultural diversity.

Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to the defining of creative capacities that sustain public life. From this perspective,

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development
Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity
The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

MARKET FORCES ALONE CANNOT GUARANTEE THE PRESERVATION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY.

which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective,

THE PRE-EMINENCE OF PUBLIC POLICY, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND CIVIL SOCIETY, MUST BE REAFFIRMED.

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The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled equally to participate in their cultural life of their choice and to conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for their rights and those of others.

Few environmentalists today are worried about the welfare of bees, butterflies and trees alone. They know that it is not possible to keep the environment pure if you have a government that does not control polluting industries and deforestation. In Kenya, for example, real-estate developers have been allowed to go into the middle of indigenous forests and build expensive houses. As concerned individuals we should oppose that. When you start intervening at that level, you find yourself in direct confrontation with policy-makers and you start to be called an activist. I was teaching at the University of Nairobi in the 1970s, when I felt that the academic rights of women professors were not being respected because they were women. I became an activist at the university, insisting that I wanted my rights as an academic. Meanwhile, I found myself

confronted by other issues that were directly related to my work but were not clear to me at the outset, like human rights. This directly led me to another area, governance.

I realized in the 1970s that in a young democracy like ours it was very easy for leaders to become dictators. As this happened they started using national resources as though they were their personal property. I realized that the constitution had given them powers to misuse official machinery.

So I became involved in the pro-democracy movement and pressed for constitutional reforms and political space to ensure freedom of thought and expression. We cannot live with a political system that kills creativity.

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is essential for sustainable human development. For this to be effective, the instruments of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

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Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is essential for sustainable human development. For this to be effective, the instruments of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

UNESCO UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY ADOPTED BY THE 31ST

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE,

Committed to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights,

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity: the common heritage of humanity

Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the uniqueness and plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up humanity. As a source of exchange, innovation and creation, cultural diversity is an essential condition for sustainable development for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

ARTICLE 2 – From cultural diversity to cultural pluralism

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious interaction among people and groups with plural, varied and dynamic cultural traditions and expressions, and to recognize the common values that bind them together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace.

Thus defined, cultural diversity is a basic condition for the full expression to the reality of cultural diversity. Indissociable on a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural dialogue and the full development of the creative capacities that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor for human development

Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity

The defence of cultural diversity is a legal imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity
Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

AUNG SAN SUU KYI

It is precisely because of the cultural diversity of the world that it is necessary for different nations and peoples to agree on those basic human values which will act as a unifying factor. When democracy and human rights are said to run counter to non-Western culture, such culture is usually defined narrowly and presented as monolithic. In fact the values that democracy and human rights seek to promote can be found in many cultures. Human beings over the world need freedom and security that they may be able to realize their full potential.

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights as defined in Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Articles 13 and 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice, and particularly in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education and training that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

ARTICLE 6 – Towards access for all to cultural diversity

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that intellectual and creative endeavours are made themselves known.

Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to cultural goods and services, and the possibility for all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

a- PROMOTE THE INCORPORATION OF THE PRINCIPLES SET OUT IN THE PRESENT DECLARATION INTO THE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES DRAWN UP WITHIN THE VARIOUS INTERGOVERNMENTAL BODIES;

ARTICLE 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity

Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other cultures.

For this reason, heritage in all its forms must be preserved, enhanced and handed on to future generations as a record of human experience and aspirations, so as to foster creativity in all its diversity and to inspire genuine dialogue among cultures.

ARTICLE 8 – Cultural goods and services: commodities of a unique kind

In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the diversity of the supply of creative work, to due recognition of the rights of authors and artists and to the specificity of cultural goods and services which, as vectors of identity, values and meaning, must not be treated as mere commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of diversified cultural goods and services through cultural industries that have

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide

In the face of current imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international co-operation, aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Encouraging partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Partnerships guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. In this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

- a- Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various intergovernmental bodies;
- b- Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the private sector may join together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
- c- Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
- d- Facilitate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are appended to the present Declaration.

ARTICLE

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE, IDENTITY, DIVERSITY AND PLURALISM

to the full implementation of the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other universally recognized legal instruments, such as the two International Covenants of 1966 relating respectively to civil and political rights and to economic, social and cultural rights.

ARTICLE 1 – Cultural diversity, the common heritage of humanity Culture takes diverse forms across time and space. This diversity is embodied in the plurality of the identities of the groups and societies making up the world. As a source of exchange, innovation and creativity, cultural diversity is as necessary for humankind as biodiversity is for nature. In this sense, it is the common heritage of humanity and should be recognized and affirmed for the benefit of present and future generations.

THE ROLE OF UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY TO:

b- SERVE AS A REFERENCE POINT AND A FORUM WHERE STATES, INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, CIVIL SOCIETY AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR MAY

JOIN TOGETHER IN ELABORATING CONCEPTS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES IN FAVOUR OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY;

In our increasingly diverse societies, it is essential to ensure harmonious cultural identities as well as their willingness to live together. Policies for the inclusion and participation of all citizens are guarantees of social cohesion, the vitality of civil society and peace. Thus defined, cultural pluralism gives policy expression to the reality of our diverse societies. Indissociable from a democratic framework, cultural pluralism is conducive to cultural and civilizational dialogues that sustain public life.

ARTICLE 3 – Cultural diversity as a factor in development Cultural diversity widens the range of options open to everyone; it is one of the roots of development, understood not simply in terms of economic growth, but also as a means to achieve a more satisfactory intellectual, emotional, moral and spiritual existence.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

ARTICLE 4 – Human rights as guarantees of cultural diversity The defence of cultural diversity is an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human dignity. It implies a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the rights of persons belonging to minorities and those of indigenous peoples. No one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope.

ARTICLE 5 – Cultural rights as an enabling environment for cultural diversity Cultural rights are an integral part of human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent.

Recalling that the Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO affirms “that the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfil in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern”,

Further recalling Article I of the Constitution, which assigns to UNESCO among other purposes that of recommending “such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image”,

Referring to the provisions relating to cultural diversity and the exercise of cultural rights in the international instruments enacted by UNESCO,

Reaffirming that culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society, group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs,

Noting that culture is at the heart of contemporary debates about identity, social cohesion, and the development of a knowledge-based economy,

Affirming that respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security,

Aspiring to greater solidarity on the basis of recognition of cultural diversity, of awareness of the unity of humankind, and of the development of intercultural exchanges,

Considering that the process of globalization, facilitated by the rapid development of new information and communication technologies, though representing a challenge for cultural diversity, creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations,

Aware of the specific mandate which has been entrusted to UNESCO, within the United Nations system, to ensure the preservation and promotion of the fruitful diversity of cultures,

Proclaims the following principles and adopts the present Declaration:

The flourishing of creative diversity requires the full implementation of cultural rights. Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Article 15 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. All persons have therefore the right to express themselves and to create and disseminate their work in the language of their choice and to do so in their mother tongue; all persons are entitled to quality education, including that fully respect their cultural identity; and all persons have the right to participate in the cultural life of their choice and conduct their own cultural practices, subject to respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

IRINA BOKOVA

Managing diversity is one of the core tasks of the 21st century.

While ensuring the free flow of ideas by word and image care should be exercised that all cultures can express themselves and make themselves known. Diversity raises questions about the role of the State and about public policy. Freedom of expression, media pluralism, multilingualism, equal access to art and to scientific and technological knowledge, including in digital form, are all cultures to have access to the means of expression and dissemination are the guarantees of cultural diversity.

Managing the diversity of States has always been a central question of international relations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND CREATIVITY

Today, managing diversity within States is becoming a core issue of global governance.

Article 7 – Cultural heritage as the wellspring of creativity
Creation draws on the roots of cultural tradition, but flourishes in contact with other. Ten years ago, in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of 9/11, UNESCO adopted the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity that sets out the principles for understanding and managing diversity – in this case, cultural diversity. It sets out a vision for a new approach to living together, a new approach to development that makes the most of the wealth of humanity's great diversity, something that calls for a new humanism.

In the face of present-day economic and technological change, opening up vast prospects for creation and innovation, particular attention must be paid to the Universal Declaration of Cultural Diversity, which defines cultural diversity as an ethical imperative, inseparable from respect for human rights, which are universal, indivisible and interdependent. Commodities or consumer goods.

ARTICLE 9 – Cultural policies as catalysts of creativity

While ensuring the free circulation of ideas and works, cultural policies must create conditions conducive to the production and dissemination of

the means to assert themselves at the local and global level. It is for each State, with due regard to its international obligations, to define its cultural policy and to implement it through the means it considers fit, whether by operational support or appropriate regulations.

CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY

ARTICLE 10 – Strengthening capacities for creation and dissemination worldwide

Imbalances in flows and exchanges of cultural goods and services at the global level, it is necessary to reinforce international cooperation and solidarity aimed at enabling all countries, especially developing countries and countries in transition, to establish cultural industries that are viable and competitive at national and international level.

ARTICLE 11 – Building partnerships between the public sector, the private sector and civil society

Market forces alone cannot guarantee the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, which is the key to sustainable human development. From this perspective, the pre-eminence of public policy, in partnership and civil society, must be reaffirmed.

ARTICLE 12 – The role of UNESCO

UNESCO, by virtue of its mandate and functions, has the responsibility to:

1. Promote the incorporation of the principles set out in the present Declaration into the development strategies drawn up within the various countries;
2. Serve as a reference point and a forum where States, international governmental and non-governmental organizations, civil society and the media can come together in elaborating concepts, objectives and policies in favour of cultural diversity;
3. Pursue its activities in standard-setting, awareness-raising and capacity-building in the areas related to the present Declaration within its fields of competence;
4. Coordinate the implementation of the Action Plan, the main lines of which are set out in the present Declaration.

MAIN LINES OF AN ACTION PLAN FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION

The Member States commit themselves to taking appropriate steps to disseminate widely the “UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity” and to encourage its effective application, in particular by cooperating with a view to achieving the following objectives:

1 — Deepening the international debate on questions relating to cultural diversity, particularly in respect of its links with development and its impact on policy-making, at both national and international level; taking forward notably consideration of the advisability of an international legal instrument on cultural diversity.

2 — Advancing in the definition of principles, standards and practices, on both the national and the international levels, as well as of awareness-raising modalities and patterns of cooperation, that are most conducive to the safeguarding and promotion of cultural diversity.

3 — Fostering the exchange of knowledge and best practices in regard to cultural pluralism with a view to facilitating, in diversified societies, the inclusion and participation of persons and groups from varied cultural backgrounds.

4 — Making further headway in understanding and clarifying the content of cultural rights as an integral part of human rights.

5 — Safeguarding the linguistic heritage of humanity and giving support to expression, creation and dissemination in the greatest possible number of languages.

6 — Encouraging linguistic diversity – while respecting the mother tongue – at all levels of education, wherever possible, and fostering the learning of several languages from the earliest age.

7 — Promoting through education an awareness of the positive value of cultural diversity and improving to this end both curriculum design and teacher education.

8 — Incorporating, where appropriate, traditional pedagogies into the education process with a view to preserving and making full use of culturally appropriate methods of communication and transmission of knowledge.

9 — Encouraging “digital literacy” and ensuring greater mastery of the new information and communication technologies, which should be seen both as educational discipline and as pedagogical tools capable of enhancing the effectiveness of educational services.

10 — Promoting linguistic diversity in cyberspace and encouraging universal access through the global network to all information in the public domain.

11 — Countering the digital divide, in close cooperation in relevant United Nations system organizations, by fostering access by the developing countries to the new technologies, by helping them to master information technologies and by facilitating the digital dissemination of endogenous cultural products and access by those countries to the educational, cultural and scientific digital resources available worldwide.

12 — Encouraging the production, safeguarding and dissemination of diversified contents in the media and global information networks and, to that end, promoting the role of public radio and television services in the development of audiovisual productions of good quality, in particular by fostering the establishment of cooperative mechanisms to facilitate their distribution.

OF THE UNESCO UNIVERSAL DECLARATION ON CULTURAL DIVERSITY

13 — Formulating policies and strategies for the preservation and enhancement of the cultural and natural heritage, notably the oral and intangible cultural heritage, and combating illicit traffic in cultural goods and services.

14 — Respecting and protecting traditional knowledge, in particular that of indigenous peoples; recognizing the contribution of traditional knowledge, particularly with regard to environmental protection and the management of natural resources, and fostering synergies between modern science and local knowledge.

15 — Fostering the mobility of creators, artists, researchers, scientists and intellectuals and the development of international research programmes and partnerships, while striving to preserve and enhance the creative capacity of developing countries and countries in transition.

16 — Ensuring protection of copyright and related rights in the interest of the development of contemporary creativity and fair remuneration for creative work, while at the same time upholding a public right of access to culture, in accordance with Article 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

17 — Assisting in the emergence or consolidation of cultural industries in the developing countries and countries in transition and, to this end, cooperating in the development of the necessary infrastructures and skills, fostering the emergence of viable local markets, and facilitating access for the cultural products of those countries to the global market and international distribution networks.

18 — Developing cultural policies, including operational support arrangements and/or appropriate regulatory frameworks, designed to promote the principles enshrined in this

Declaration, in accordance with the international obligations incumbent upon each State.

19 — Involving all sectors of civil society closely in framing of public policies aimed at safeguarding and promoting cultural diversity.

20 — Recognizing and encouraging the contribution that the private sector can make to enhancing cultural diversity and facilitating, to that end, the establishment of forums for dialogue between the public sector and the private sector.

The Member States recommend that the Director-General take the objectives set forth in this Action Plan into account in the implementation of UNESCO's programmes and communicate it to institutions of the United Nations system and to other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned with a view to enhancing the synergy of actions in favour of cultural diversity.

BIOGRAPHIES

IRINA BOKOVA

Irina Bokova served as Bulgaria's representative to the United Nations, as her country's Secretary of State for European integration, Foreign Minister, Ambassador of Bulgaria in France and Monaco and Permanent Delegate to UNESCO. As Founder and Chairperson of the European Policy Forum, she worked to overcome divisions in Europe and promote the values of dialogue, diversity, human dignity and rights. She is the first woman Director-General of UNESCO.

BAN KI-MOON

Ban Ki-moon, born in the Republic of Korea, is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. He has set a priority of rallying world leaders around new global challenges such as climate change and economic upheavals, pandemics and problems of access to food, energy and water.

KOFI ANNAN

Kofi Annan, from Ghana, was the seventh Secretary-General of the United Nations, from 1997 to 2006, and the first to have come from the Organization's staff. He has worked to reform the United Nations, bring the Organization closer to the population, and obtain the commitment of Member States for the new millennium. He received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2001 for this action.

CLAUDE LÉVI-STRAUSS

Claude Lévi-Strauss (1908-2009) was a French anthropologist and ethnologist and one of the central figures in the structuralist school of thought. He held the chair of social anthropology at the Collège de France from 1959 to 1982. Elected member of the Académie Française in 1973, he was a key figure in the human sciences in the second half of the twentieth century. He was also a foreign member of the academies of the United States of America, United Kingdom, Netherlands and Norway, and received honorary doctorates from 15 universities worldwide, as well as many national and international awards for his research.

TZVETAN TODOROV

Tzvetan Todorov, born in Bulgaria, is director of the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS). A philosopher, historian of ideas, linguist and semiologist, his most recent work has focused on multicultural societies and the question of memory. In 2011, he received the Prix de la Critique of the Académie Française.

LOURDES ARIZPE

Lourdes Arizpe, from Mexico, is a professor of anthropology at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) and a researcher at the Regional Centre for Multidisciplinary Research. She was a member of the World Commission on Culture and Development until she was appointed UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture in July 1994. In that capacity, she directed the first two UNESCO World Culture Reports in 1998 and 2000. She is an honorary doctor of numerous foreign universities.

AIMÉ CÉSAIRE

Aimé Césaire (1913-2008), was a Martiniquan poet and politician. He was one of the founders, with Léopold Sédar Senghor among others, of the négritude literary movement. Deputy of the French National Assembly for 48 years and Mayor of Fort-de-France for 56 years, he was a major figure in the awareness of and fight against the cultural and political oppression of colonization. His work as a whole reflects the search to emancipate humanity.

TANELLA BONI

Tanella Boni born in Côte d'Ivoire, is a French-speaking poet, novelist and critic. She has been a professor of philosophy at the University of Cocody in Abidjan. Her research focuses on culture and cultural diversity, human rights, and women's rights in particular. In 2005 she received the Ahmadou Kourouma Prize for her novel *Matins de couvre-feu*, and in 2009 she was awarded the Antonio Viccaro International Prize for Poetry.

ARJUN APPADURAI

Arjun Appadurai, born in Mumbai (India), is an anthropologist specializing in the study of modernity and globalization. Co-founder of *Public Culture*, an interdisciplinary journal in cultural studies, he is associated with prestigious European and American institutions such as the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution. He is currently a professor at New York University (United States of America).

AMARTYA SEN

Amartya Sen, an economist, is one of the best known and most respected Indian intellectuals. He received the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1998 for his work on the theory of human development. His work covers the theory of well-being, the mechanisms that generate poverty and famine, the theory of social choice, political liberalism and gender inequalities. He was Master of Trinity College at the University of Cambridge (United Kingdom) and is a professor at Harvard University (United States of America).

DARYUSH SHAYEGAN

Daryush Shayegan, is an Iranian philosopher and novelist. Previously a professor of comparative philosophy at the University of Tehran, he was also director of the Iranian Centre for Dialogue among Civilizations. In 2011, he was awarded the Grande Médaille de la Francophonie from the Académie Française.

HOMI K. BHABHA

Homi K. Bhabha, from India, has taught literature at Harvard University since 2001, having worked at several prestigious universities. An Oxford graduate, her work focuses on cosmopolitanism and cultural hybridization, and mixes different human and social science disciplines, such as literature, history, anthropology, and psychoanalysis.

WOLE SOYINKA

Wole Soyinka is from Niger. He was the first African writer to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature, in 1986. He has never dissociated his political engagement from his work. The latter, as the Nobel prize jury underlined, “with poetic overtones fashions the drama of existence”. He is one of the co-founders of the International Parliament of Writers and the president of the African Community of Culture.

WANGARI MAATHAI

Wangari Maathai, an ecological and political activist from Kenya, founded the Green Belt Movement in 1977. In 2004, she became the first African woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize “for her contribution to sustainable development, democracy and peace”.

AUNG SAN SUU KYI

Aung San Suu Kyi, female politician in the non-violent opposition movement of Myanmar, received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991. She is General Secretary of the National League for Democracy (NLD). She was under house arrest for many years and regained her freedom of movement in 2010.

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