EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The period of this report (2016-2022) has coincided fully with a change of legislature in Spain that, among many other measures, has implied a ministerial change, when the previous Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport was dissolved, on June 7, 2018, to create the current Ministry of Culture and Sport, on June 7, 2018.

Likewise, the years 2020 and 2021 have undoubtedly been marked by the irruption of the pandemic caused by COVID-19, and the urgent need to articulate a response to the crisis aimed at recovering the path towards the 2030 Agenda. The crisis has been a severe blow to the Spanish economy and in particular to the cultural sector which, due to its special characteristics, is suffering in a particularly serious way. In this sense, the Ministry of Culture and Sport has carried out a series of economic actions to mitigate the effects of the crisis that represent a total of 76.4 million euros in direct aid and the provision of 780 million euros in guaranteed loans to SMEs in the Culture sector.

In the period 2016-2022, two documents have been formulated that have presided over cultural policies at national and international levels, such as the Culture Plan 2020 of the Secretary of State for Culture (2017) and the V Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation 2018-2020. The latter aims to contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as a new commitment and international strategy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under its motto of leaving no one behind. It aspires to be applicable to all Spanish Cooperation and, for this, it points out the guidelines on which the work of the group of actors of the Spanish cooperation system must base its work.

There has been no break in the policy of supporting the arts in all its manifestations and all the stages necessary to create, disseminate and offer to the public the product of these creations. The particular nature of cultural activities and goods and services allows this specific consideration, and therefore the articulation of mechanisms to not leave them subject to the laws of the market, which is considered essential for the development of a free, plural, conscious and just society.

On the other hand, the reality of immigration in Spain, which only in recent years has been reversed due to a deep economic crisis, has made it necessary to recognize a multicultural reality, and this has allowed cultural diversity to no longer be a concept restricted to specialists. In all areas, plans are designed so that this profusion of languages and cultures implies mutual enrichment.

In this period, particular attention has been paid to everything related to new technologies. Within the scope of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, a battery of measures has been established to take advantage of these tools and make available to citizens information on heritage, books, internal processes that improve transparency, etc., and also new help lines have been created for the professional sectors to modernize. In the multilateral international arena, it participates in the working group for the establishment of the Digital Cultural Agenda for Ibero-America, which is one of the priorities within the Ibero-American Cultural Space. The challenge in this area, in Spain, is the safeguarding of rights derived from intellectual property: content piracy is
a serious problem that has been addressed with legal measures, but they are not enough to stop it.

In conclusion, further work needs to be done on a better understanding of the Convention on Cultural Diversity (CDC), but much work is already done, there are chairs, university programs, seminars, action guides, etc., and policies are largely in line with the provisions of the Convention.

SUMMARY OF THE CONTEXT OF CULTURAL POLICIES

The model of State adopted by the Spanish Constitution, which dates from 1978, is an original structure that mixes a regional and a federal model, and that is called "State of the autonomies". The distribution of competences between the Autonomous Communities (which are seventeen, plus two Autonomous Cities, Ceuta and Melilla) with the State is established in the same constitutional text: culture is a decentralized matter attributed in its broadest terms to territorial entities, but over which the powers of the State retain broad powers.

The Spanish Constitution expressly protects cultural and linguistic plurality, in the same way as the Statutes of Autonomy of the Autonomous Communities.

On the other hand, the Constitutional Court, the highest interpreter of the Spanish Constitution, establishes in its judgment 49/1984 that "... where a community lives there is a cultural manifestation in respect of which representative public structures can have competences within what, in a sense that is not necessarily technical-administrative, can be understood within 'promotion of culture'".

In this context, cultural policies are established in different instances. The Autonomous Communities, with their broad competences, have their own laws and action programs, sometimes parallel to those of the State and sometimes complementary. All of them agree in emphasizing the importance of cultural diversity, integration and respect for the various linguistic realities.

The local administration is the one that invests the most in culture, because it is the closest to the citizen. Some of the municipalities, in particular the largest ones, are members of the culture commission of the world association United Cities and Governments (UCLG). Within the framework of this network, they have adopted Agenda 21 for culture, whose objective is "to promote culture as the fourth pillar of sustainable development through international dissemination and the implementation of Agenda 21 for culture".

The cultural policy of the State, during this period, has promoted the National Plan for Recovery, Transformation and Resilience (2021), corresponding to the cultural and sports industries and which will involve an investment of 825 million euros that will be distributed in the 'revaluation of the cultural industry' (325 million euros), 'Spain Audiovisual Hub' (200 million euros), and the 'promotion of the sports sector' (300
million euros). The Plan is based on the development of four principles that are the framework within which all reforms and investments of each Member State must be inscribed:

1. Ecological transition
2. Digital transformation
3. Gender equality
4. Social and territorial cohesion.

Beyond these three specific components, the cultural and sports industries can also benefit from other components managed by other ministries, such as the 'boost to SMEs', the 'modernization and competitiveness of the tourism sector', and especially the 'National Digital Skills Plan', in which €150 million is set aside for the training of cultural industries.

In the field of international cooperation, its bases are established in the V Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation (2018-2021), which contemplates culture in a double dimension: as a transversal priority and as a specific sector of cooperation.

This V Master Plan (V PD) coincides with the application of the 2030 Agenda as a new commitment and international strategy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), so it is sought to contribute to its fulfillment from the Spanish policy of international cooperation for development. The V PD, whose temporary validity will be four years, seeks to establish a planning of Spanish Cooperation (EC) with guidelines for the medium term that will be deepened with the following three PD. In this way, the fulfillment of the agenda will be facilitated progressively for the year 2030. This V PD aspires to be of the whole EC, pointing out the guidelines for the set of actors of the Spanish cooperation system, beyond the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), so for its elaboration a very participatory approach has been applied, with contributions from different multilevel actors of the EC, through workshops, seminars and meetings held with the social actors of the Development Cooperation Council (CCD), representatives of the Autonomous Communities (Autonomous Communities) and Local Entities (EELL), Coordinator of Non-Governmental Development Organizations (NGOs), trade unions, business world and universities.

Nowadays AECID is working on the VI Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation (2022-2025). Among the main objectives are the reform of the AECID, financial cooperation and the status of development workers.

1.- CULTURAL POLICIES AND MEASURES

The Strategic Grants Plan 2018-2020, strategic subsidy plan 2020 and the Strategic Subsidies Plan 2021-2023 of the Ministry of Culture and Sport are the instruments that have presided over the articulation of the strategy of the subsidized activity in this
period. These Strategic Plans are a valuable tool to guide the action of the MCD with a view to achieving significant improvements:

- Improved efficiency
- Improved efficacy
- Improving transparency
- Improvement of the service to citizens

Its 4 strategic lines and objectives in the field of culture are:

**Strategic line 1: Guarantee a quality cultural offer for all**

- **Objective 1:** promote the conservation, recovery and digitalization of cultural heritage.
- **Objective 2:** to promote the enrichment of creation, cultural offer and the audiovisual sector.

**Strategic line 2: Strengthen the development and competitiveness of the cultural and creative sector.**

- **Objective 1:** to promote the professionalization of the cultural and creative sector.
- **Objective 2:** encourage the modernization and innovation of the cultural sector.

**Strategic line 3: Encourage the dynamization, promotion and cultural accessibility.**

- **Objective 1:** strengthen private companies in the different sectors of culture to promote a wide and varied cultural program.
- **Objective 2:** to support non-profit institutions in the different sectors of culture to promote a wide and varied cultural program.
- **Objective 3:** support public entities to improve accessibility to culture and social and economic cohesion.

**Strategic line 4: Promote the internationalization of Spanish culture.**

- **Objective 1:** To promote international cultural cooperation.
- **Objective 2:** to promote the external projection of Spanish culture in the field of creation.

In addition, the following general objectives are sought:

- Ensure equal opportunities for men and women
- Territorial and social cohesion
- Sustainability, to reduce the environmental impact of cultural action
Policies or measures

SUPPORT FOR CINEMATOGRAPHY AND FILM CULTURE

Cinematography, and audiovisual in general, are considered substantive elements of identity and cultural diversity, in their double aspect of creative manifestation and artistic expression.

The policy established by the Government articulates a complex system of aid whose purpose is to facilitate, in the cinematographic field, the creation, production, distribution and exhibition of films, that is, all the elements that make up the value chain. Their contribution to technological advancement, economic development and job creation is also taken into account. It can be seen that, in its absence, the laws of the market would suppress activity in this sector, since industrially it is quite weak and is very atomized.

Since the 50s of the twentieth century the aid granted to this sector has been adapted to the different circumstances.

The current cinematographic legislation (Film Law of 2007, modified by Royal Decree-Law of 2015 and Royal Decree 1090/2020), cites in its explanatory statement its "absolute adequacy to the objectives and guiding principles of the Convention for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions of UNESCO". It regulates aid measures for creation and development, production, distribution, conservation and promotion, in addition to other aspects such as access to credit, use of new technologies and foreign promotion.

However, the Government has approved the Preliminary Draft Law on Cinema and Audiovisual Culture in February of 2022. The regulation is based on five principles: strengthening and supporting the entire value chain; supporting freedom, independence and creative autonomy; adapting to new technologies and consumer habits; defending competition; and enhancing the value of the audiovisual heritage.

The Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts (ICAA) is responsible for the development of film policy, an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture and Sport. The professional sectors linked to the cinematographic activity participate and are heard on each occasion when a norm is modified or a new one is dictated. On the other hand, there is another important participation of the sector: most of the aid is granted with a system that is called "competitive competition", and for the evaluation of projects and proposals for concessions, collegiate bodies are constituted that are made up of professionals and experts, outside the Ministry.

The scope of the aid is national, and in some cases international. The territorial distribution of competences in Spain is complicated and often controversial. When the Spanish competency map was drawn, resources (human and economic) were transferred to the subjects that were not managed in a unified way. What has remained as a competence of the ICAA, in addition to the design of the cinematographic policy, are different lines of aid (aid for the amortization of films, the production of short films and feature films, the distribution of feature films and sets of European or Ibero-American short films, the participation of Spanish films in film
festivals and the celebration of film festivals in Spain). These extend to the entire Spanish territory, regardless of whether the Autonomous Communities may have their own actions that include specific aid lines.

International relations are also the responsibility of the State, according to the Spanish Constitution, and in this area, they are exercised by the ICAA. The international dimension is fulfilled in a double aspect: on the one hand, aid for distribution makes it possible to balance the origin of films, which would otherwise very possibly be dominated by the US industry. Even if the recipients are the Spanish distributors, the producers or the owners of the rights share in the benefits. The other focus is international co-productions, stimulated above all through co-production agreements and collaboration between the bodies responsible for film policies, both unilaterally and in multilateral forums.

The measures cited were not originally dictated for compliance with the CDC, but this has been taken into account in the different modifications. As already mentioned, the CDC expressly cites the promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions, in all its aspects, as one of its essential bases. To give an example, in the latest regulatory modifications, of 2015 and 2020, a "Cultural Certificate" has been incorporated, issued by the Institute of Cinematography itself, and which is a requirement to access the aid. To grant it, it is valued, either "that allows a better knowledge of cultural, social, religious, ethnic, philosophical or anthropological diversity", or that "is specifically addressed to a child or youth audience”.

To the direct aid is added a line, articulated through an agreement with an Official Credit Institute, which facilitates the reduction of interest on loans for the production of films.

On the other hand, the ICAA is a founding partner of a Reciprocal Guarantee Society, together with the Entity for the Management of Rights of Audiovisual Producers. The ICAA’s stake in the company is 48%. The funds are used to grant guarantees for the realization of projects. Since its foundation, more than 240 million euros in guarantees have been granted.

On an annual basis, the National Cinematography Award is established, an award intended to reward the most outstanding contribution in the Spanish cinematographic field during the year prior to its award, or professional work developed during that same year. Its aims coincide with those contained in the Convention.

It is also worth mentioning, among the battery of measures, the project "Short classroom", which is based on three pillars: education, the training of audiences and the digital environment. It is a collaboration with the CEIP and Secondary Education Institutes that offers material for use by schoolchildren and educational centers throughout the country.

The Film Area for the AECID is conceived as an instrument to support programming units abroad: Embassies, Cultural Centers and Training Centers, participating in cycles, weeks and samples of Spanish cinema.
The film library has a catalog of titles that include all kinds of genres and formats, as well as thematic cycles related to the objectives of the master plan. AECID is a strategic partner of the IBERMEDIA program, born in order to create an Ibero-American audiovisual space. The training part has an important specific weight through the ABOUT CINEMA program of training for development.

AECID also collaborates with different awards and festivals:

- **Goya Awards**, sponsoring the Award for the Best Ibero-American Film.
- **San Sebastian International Film Festival**, collaborating with the Cooperation Award for Ibero-American film that best contributes to human development, the eradication of poverty and the full exercise of human rights.

**Al Tarab African Film Festival**, establishing ties between African culture between Spain and Latin America.

**SUPPORTING DIVERSITY IN THE PERFORMING ARTS AND MUSIC**

The performing arts (theatre, dance and circus) and music are considered strategic sectors in which the State must act to make possible the creation, production and dissemination, and from the point of view of the citizen, enjoyment. In the absence of an active policy of support, these artistic manifestations would be non-existent, or would be limited to the most commercial productions.

The agency responsible for the implementation of policies is the National Institute of Performing Arts and Music (INAEM), an autonomous body under the Ministry of Culture and Sport, which acts in two ways: through the direct management of certain units (among others, National Auditorium of Music and National Center for National Dissemination, National Dramatic Center, National Company of Classical Theater, National Ballet of Spain and National Company of Dance, National Orchestra and Choir, Center of Entertainment Technology, and several theaters) and through a policy of stimuli, aid and collaboration with other organs. It has a State Council of Performing Arts, an collegiate body in which professionals in the sector are represented, through associations and federations, and regional and local public administrations. The main purpose of the Council is to give voice to creators, artists, authors or performers, and to coordinate state policies on the matter. Additionally, it serves for the exchange of opinions and to channel the requests and proposals of the sector in relation to the General Administration of the State.

In 2014 a program called PLATEA was initiated, the result of collaboration with the Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces and which is managed annually, having convened its last edition in February 2021. Its objective is the circulation of performing arts shows in national territory. A committee of experts draws up an annual catalogue of shows (circus, dance, lyrics and theatre), and municipalities can request them under certain conditions. The evaluation so far is very favorable, highlighting that it has contributed to the "professionalization of the management of public spaces gradually, has managed to maintain quality standards in programming
throughout the territory, until now not homogeneous, and has managed to bring stable and quality programming to spaces throughout the national territory."

The INAEM also announces annual grants for dance, lyrics and music and for theater and circus, and the beneficiaries are selected through a public and concurrent process. Both calls expressly cite UNESCO’s 2005 Convention on the Diversity of Cultural Expressions as one of the foundations for their existence. Its express objectives, in addition to those linked to the creation, production and scenic dissemination, both nationally and internationally, extend to facilitate the access of citizens and the creation of new audiences.

A "Map of the Spanish Musical Heritage" and a "Map of the dance heritage in Spain" have been prepared, in order to collaborate in the conservation, protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions. They also support folkloric manifestations, through their state associations, and a scholarship (CIOOF-Spain) is awarded annually for studies of the traditions of music and popular dance at the root.

They have created and manage three web portals: “danza.es”, “teatro.es”, “musicadanza.es”, to provide information on the respective sectors, studies, billboards, etc.

In the field of education and public awareness, emphasis is placed on young people, not only to create future audiences, but also creators and professionals.

**PLAN FOR THE PROMOTION OF CULTURAL AND CREATIVE INDUSTRIES**

Annually, a Plan for the Promotion of Cultural and Creative Industries (ICC) is formulated that establishes different strategies for this sector, which in principle revolve around the promotion of innovation and entrepreneurship, technological and digital development, market development and internationalization, the need for multidisciplinary and business training of ICC professionals, the provision of funds and assistance in attracting investment and the creation of a framework for the appreciation of intellectual property.

The objectives, which are developed through different lines of action are:

- Promote the creation, consolidation and modernization of cultural and creative industries
- Support the establishment and sustainability of forums for meeting the actors involved in cultural production, distribution and consumption
- Stimulate the creation and dissemination of cultural and creative offer
- Promote projects of companies and non-profit entities in the sector
- Contribute to the improvement of the training of workers and entrepreneurs in the cultural and creative field
- Supporting new generations of cultural managers
- Promote the internationalization of the sector
- Fostering cultural patronage
In addition to the aid through a public call for projects, they finance through the Reciprocal Audiovisual Guarantee Society the cost of the constitution of guarantees to finance projects.

It has been managed directly by the Ministry of Culture and Sport, through the General Directorate of Cultural and Book Policy and Industries (until June 2018) and the General Directorate of Cultural Industries, Intellectual Property and Cooperation (since June 2018).

**COMPREHENSIVE PLAN TO PROMOTE READING AND SUPPORT THE BOOK SECTOR**

Part of the postulates of the Law on Reading, Books and Libraries, of 2007, which states that "plans to promote reading will consider reading as a basic tool for the exercise of the right to education and culture, within the framework of the information society, and underline the general interest of reading in the daily life of society, by encouraging the reading habit".

Its objectives are: to improve reading habits in order to better plan public reading policies; raises a social awareness of the importance of reading; promote the accessibility and adequate provision of public libraries and school libraries, in collaboration with the competent administrations; to encourage and assist in the implementation of activities to promote reading in different areas; and to encourage groups with difficulties (immigrants, the elderly, the disabled or the prison population) to access books and reading, supported by initiatives of NGOs and other public and private institutions.

The activities that are developed to achieve it are, among others: Annual campaign María Moliner -campaign to encourage reading in municipalities of less than 50,000 inhabitants-, which rewards the best projects or activities developed by municipal public libraries, and the prizes consist of an amount destined to the purchase of books for the winning library; aid for the promotion of reading and Spanish letters, intended for non-profit entities that present projects to promote reading; activities in secondary schools, and a National Award for the Promotion of Reading, annual, for institutions or entities that have developed an important task in this field. This is accompanied by other actions, such as periodic awareness campaigns in the media.

Actions are being carried out for the greater involvement of civil society in libraries. Specifically, two courses of Library Laboratories have been carried out spaces for the creation and collective experimentation, which is a tool that the Ministry of Culture and Sport makes available to library professionals to reflect, debate and share resources around citizen participation in libraries, in 2020 and 2021, with great success of assistance.

Action is also being taken in the "demographic challenge" environment, in particular with support for libraries in smaller towns: from a web headquarters manager (which provides a template, for those who do not have the means to design their own website), collective catalogs (which allow sharing the cataloging of titles already
cataloged by another library, which makes it possible for libraries with fewer specialized staff to have their books well cataloged), to cite just two examples. In the new Reading Promotion Plan 2021-2024, which is beginning to be implemented, there is a new line of aid to local entities for the promotion of reading, which will benefit in particular the smallest municipalities.

The Ministry of Culture, although lacking powers in the management of public libraries (which corresponds to the autonomous communities), maintains the common service platform for the loan of digital books for all public libraries, and provides them with licenses.

Support is provided to the entire book sector through a blocked system of aid, which covers everything from literary creation to bookstores, through aid for translation (both foreign languages and between official Spanish languages), publishing, distribution or promotion of reading, already mentioned.

Another valuable resource is the web site www.leer.es, product of collaboration between the areas of education and culture, aimed in particular at activities for children and young people.

INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SPANISH CULTURE THROUGH THE MOBILITY OF ARTISTS AND ARTISTIC PRODUCTIONS AND THE PROMOTION OF CREATION

The public company AC/E (Acción Cultural Española), under the Ministry of Culture and Sport, has among other functions the internationalization of Spanish culture through a program called PICE (Program for the Internationalization of Spanish Culture). It promotes the circulation of works, productions, artists, creators, agents and cultural professionals through a mobility aid program.

This support to the Spanish cultural sector is carried out in traditional areas and in the new modalities of production and distribution of the creative industries. It gives priority to the less consolidated proposals of the creative sector, more in need of external projection, and that are characterized by better reflecting the contemporaneity, creativity and plurality of the current Spanish culture.

The PICE is articulated in two lines of support:

**Aid for visitors** to external cultural entities and institutions of reference, both public and private, which allows agents, prescribers and international programmers of the different cultural and artistic areas to know in Spain the Spanish creative offer of their sector, in order to incorporate it into their programs.

**Mobility aids** that allow these foreign cultural entities and institutions to count on Spanish artists, professionals or creators in their projects, activities and programs, receiving an economic incentive that facilitates it.

The program is evaluated annually, and the results of the evaluation are made public. For the granting of the aid, they have external advisors specialized in the respective subjects.
Another of its lines of action is to provide creators with workspaces abroad, through a residency program. We are looking for venues of special relevance, which in addition to offering time, space and means to work, include the possibility of establishing professional contacts and allow the establishment of work networks.

For its part, AECID, from the Area of Cultural Activities promotes exhibition projects with the aim of internationalization of Spanish culture in the field of Plastic Arts, including a wide range of disciplines such as architecture, design, drawing, photography, scientific topics, etc. It also seeks interaction with the artists and institutions that host the projects. In addition, one of the lines of action is to pay attention to the commemoration of ephemera.

The Venice International Art Biennale is also organized, as well as the presentation of the projects in Spain of the artists awarded scholarships at the Academy of Rome.

2. INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL COOPERATION AND 3 PREFERENTIAL TREATMENTS

The principles and guidelines of the Spanish policy of international cooperation for development in the field of culture are included in the V Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation (2018-2021), which converges with the general principles of the 2005 Convention and has as a general scope of action the achievement of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, as a new commitment and international strategy to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), so it is sought to contribute to their fulfillment from the Spanish policy of international cooperation for development.

The aforementioned Master Plan contemplates culture in a double dimension: as a transversal priority and as a specific sector of cooperation. Among its objectives is to advance in the mainstreaming of the dimensions of gender, human rights, environmental sustainability and cultural diversity, noting that "respect for cultural diversity constitutes a wealth that must be preserved, giving special importance to the protection of the tangible and intangible heritage of peoples and the promotion of intercultural dialogue. Traditional cultures and techniques should be taken into account when analyzing the relevance and effectiveness of proposals for development or emergency intervention."

Although the Master Plan governs the whole of Spanish Cooperation, its application falls largely on the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (MAEC). Specifically, the implementation of cooperation in the culture and development sector is entrusted to the Directorate of Cultural and Scientific Relations (DRCC).

The DRCC of the AECID contributes to the incorporation of a conception of culture as a tool for development and to the promotion of the cultural diversity of the countries where it cooperates. In the DRCC, Culture is considered as a key factor of Cooperation.
In this sense, through the network of the 63 Embassies dependent on this organization, 6,000 activities in the field of Cultural Cooperation have been developed between 2016 and 2019 in the countries in which these representations are located. The activities, related to the field of performing arts, visuals, music and cinema, are always accompanied by training or exchange actions between Spanish and local artists.

The AECID also includes 18 Cultural Centers located in Latin America and Equatorial Guinea, whose objective is to promote respect for cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and freedom of expression and creation, as well as the effective participation of all people in cultural life. For this reason, they deepen the understanding of the different cultural contexts, promote networks of cultural exchange and cooperation and contribute to strengthening the capacities of public and private actors in the cultural sector of the partner countries, paying special attention to groups in situations of greater vulnerability and addressing from an intersectoral approach the sustainable management of cultural heritage.

The cultural cooperation carried out by the DRCC is also channeled through three channels:

- Bilateral cooperation: International cooperation grants to public institutions in partner countries.
- Multilateral cooperation: Voluntary contributions to regional and international agencies and funds. At this point, the support for the 2005 Convention carried out by Spain through its Spain-UNESCO Trust Fund stands out.
- Direct bilateral execution through the network of Cooperation Units Abroad (UCE) (Technical Cooperation Offices, Cultural Centers and Training Centers), and through the cultural action of the Embassies of Spain in the partner countries of Spanish Cooperation.

**Policies or measures**

Participation in the IBER programs detailed below is carried out in a double way, the Ministry of Culture and Sport and AECID. The participation of the Ministry is analogous to that of the other member countries, and that of AECID is intended for the achievement of objectives related to Development Cooperation.

**IBERESCENA PROGRAM**

Its purpose is the construction of the Ibero-American scenic space and to this end the following results are pursued:

a) Integration of a unique Ibero-American space for the Performing Arts

(b) Continuous training of theatre and dance professionals

c) Promotion of the distribution, circulation and promotion of Ibero-American shows

d) Incentive to the co-production of shows and support to festivals in Ibero-America.
These objectives are met through an annual call that offers scholarships and grants for co-productions, festivals, internships and special projects, such as joint publications, seminars or congresses.

14 Ibero-American countries participate in the Programs and Spain collaborates with €250,000 per year.

IBERMEDIA PROGRAM

Its purpose is the promotion and development of the Ibero-American Audiovisual Industry, strengthening the audiovisual market of the region and supporting the construction of the Ibero-American Audiovisual Space and cinematographic activity. Spain contributes €700,000 annually to this Program.

The objectives pursued with the Program are as follows:
a) Development of production projects aimed at the market and, in particular the Ibero-American market.
b) Integration into networks of Ibero-American production companies
c) Co-production projects presented by independent Ibero-American producers, including the use of audiovisual heritage.
d) Support for Ibero-American production companies capable of developing such projects.
e) Strengthening of the sectors of distribution and exhibition of audiovisual products in Ibero-American countries.
f) Integration of Ibero-American distribution companies into supranational networks.
g) Increase in the promotion and promotion of the creation of content for sales and international markets.
h) Support for continuing training for audiovisual business management professionals
i) Use and development of new technologies by these business management professionals.
j) Cooperation and exchange of knowledge between the professional sectors.

IBERORQUESTAS: Iberorquestas Youth Program

Background: Within the framework of the XVIII Ibero-American Summit of Heads of State and Government, the creation of an Ibero-American Program for the Promotion of Musical Activity was established in 2008 at the proposal of Venezuela. The Intergovernmental Council was formed in 2009. The presidency of the program and the technical unit initially fell to Venezuela until they passed to Mexico in 2010 (a country that was re-elected for a second three-year term in 2013).

Participating countries: Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Spain, Uruguay, Colombia, Haiti and Spain.
Objectives: To disseminate among children, adolescents and young people, orchestral practice as a valuable tool for artistic and human development, as well as for the social integration of the most disadvantaged sectors of the population and to promote the presence and knowledge of Ibero-American cultural diversity in the field of music, stimulating the formation of new audiences in the region and expanding the work prospects of future professionals of the music.

Lines of action: Circulation, training, strengthening of the orchestral system, integration of gender and ethnicity, synergy of programs, visibility, calls for projects.

Activities: Concerts, festivals, workshops, competitions.

The Intergovernmental Council of the Program meets twice a year and Spain participates in these meetings. Spain contributed €190,000 to the Program in 2015.

**IBERMUSEOS PROGRAM**

Its purpose is the promotion and articulation of public policies for the area of museums and museology, supporting the relationship between public and private institutions and between professionals in the Ibero-American museum sector. The AECID contributes to this Program with an annual voluntary contribution.

The objectives pursued with the Program are as follows:

a) Strengthen the public policies of museums in Ibero-American countries.

(b) Establish mechanisms for exchange, information and dissemination among museums.

(c) Promote the education and training of professionals in the technical and management areas of museums.

(d) Establish mechanisms for expanding the educational capacity of museums.

(e) Encourage the circulation of collections and exhibitions in the countries participating in the Program.

(f) Promote the protection and management of musicological heritage.

(g) Encourage research in the field of museums.

(h) Stimulate the right to memory of different ethnic groups and genders and groups and social movements, supporting actions of social appropriation of heritage and valorization of the different types of museums.

(i) Promote the sustainability of Ibero-American museum institutions and processes.

**Program to Support the Development of Ibero-American Archives (ADAI) IBERARCHIVO**

It constitutes an essential element for the protection, conservation and dissemination of Ibero-American documentary heritage. From the AECID, through the DRCC, an annual voluntary contribution to the Program is maintained, which, in recent years, has been 60,000 euros.
IBERBIBLIOTECAS

It is an Ibero-American program of public libraries, founded in 2000 and reformulated in 2011.

Its objectives are:

a) Promote free and open access for all citizens to reading and information

(b) To make the most of information and communication systems technology and to promote their democratic access to support the development of public library networks or systems in Ibero-America.

c) Make visible the impact of libraries on the construction of democratic societies and the strengthening of the social fabric.

d) Modernize and strengthen public libraries in Ibero-America to ensure access to information, reading and knowledge for all social groups.

The MCD contributes €47,000 per year.

LIVE AND COMMUNITY IBERCULTURE:

Program for the promotion of cultural and community-based policy.

It was created at the Summit of Heads of State and Government of Panama in 2013. Its objective is the strengthening of community-based cultural policies in the Ibero-American space. To this end, among other instruments, it has a financial fund that grants aid through a public call.

The MCD contributes €27,000 per year.

Aid for cultural cooperation with Ibero-America (IBEREX program)

The Spanish Ministry of Culture and Sport (MCD) annually convenes a scholarship program for professionals in the cultural sector from Latin American countries or from countries or territories in which the Spanish language has constitutional recognition.

Training practices of a non-regulated nature (scholarships, travel and stays), taught by specialized agencies and sectoral units of the MCD, are financed.

CERLALC

Spain participates in CERLALC (Regional Centre for the Promotion of Books in Latin America and the Caribbean), collaborates with the Centre and contributes an annual fee of €68,000.

Scholarships for partner countries in Latin America, Africa and Asia

The Programs offer training and learning opportunities in certain cultural, artistic, scientific and academic training disciplines for citizens of partner countries of Spanish Cooperation and
Programs for artistic creation and research:

- Artistic creation and research program at the Royal Academy of Spain in Rome (RAER): ROMAIB Program.
  Facilitates the mobility and international projection of Ibero-American creators at the Academy of Spain in Rome.

Training and research programs:

- Master’s Degree for civil servants and personnel integrated into the public systems of the countries included in the bilateral strategies of the Fifth Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation and in some International Organizations. MASTER Program.
  It offers the opportunity to pursue master’s studies in Spain to officials or personnel integrated into public systems, including the educational and university system, of the countries of Latin America and the Philippines, in priority areas of special impact on development.

- Scholarships for citizens of countries included in the bilateral strategies of the Fifth Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation, and for citizens of sub-Saharan African countries, recipients of Official Development Assistance (ODA). AFRICA-MED SCHOLARSHIPS Program.
  It offers the opportunity to pursue master’s studies, research stays, training courses and non-work placements in Spain to citizens of countries in Africa and the Middle East and for sub-Saharan African countries receiving Official Development Assistance (ODA) included in the list published by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).


- Training of young talents of the career of piano, violin, viola, cello, double bass, oboe, horn, trumpet, clarinet, bassoon, flute or singing, from Latin American countries.

- Training collaboration in the headquarters of the Academies associated with the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE). New and renewal scholarships. (ASALE). ASALE Program.
  It offers the opportunity to carry out the program of activities established by each of the Academies during the face-to-face stay of training collaboration, in the field of linguistics, lexicography and Hispanic philology and with special attention to the joint projects of the ASALE.

4. CULTURE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

For Spain, the recognition of cultural diversity has a prominent role in contributing to peace and security at the national, regional and global levels.

In less than two decades, Spanish society has been transformed with the massive arrival of immigrants. The challenge has been to adapt the coexistence of identities, strengthen integration and social cohesion in a context of cultural diversity.
Many other aspects of coexistence between different groups have been addressed, either because they belong to minorities or because of lack of resources. In some cases, through Plans and Strategies resulting from agreements and negotiations between various institutions and representatives of civil society, and in others through more modest programs, but often more focused on culture.

In the Plans and Strategies cited below, culture is not the central theme, but in all of them it is cited as an integrating element, and multiple references are made to cultural diversity.

**National Strategy for the Prevention and Fight against Poverty and Social Exclusion (2019-2023)**

It responds to the commitment of the Government of Spain to cohesion and social progress, giving adequate coverage to the needs of citizens and paying special attention to the most vulnerable people in situations of poverty or social exclusion. It is a comprehensive strategy, aimed at all people and participated by all actors, which places its core of action in the public service and which returns its essential role to public social services. It is a strategy that is fully aligned with the relevant policies at European and international level. The Strategy is inspired by the Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

**Agreement on Institutional Cooperation in the Fight against Racism, Xenophobia and LGTBIphobia (2018)**

The main objective of the agreement is the accompaniment and collaboration between all institutions in the strategies, plans, activities against racism, xenophobia, LGBTIphobia and all forms of intolerance that are carried out, putting in a central place the accompaniment and defense of the victims of hate crimes, discrimination and intolerance. This agreement renews the 2011-2013 Convention "Comprehensive Strategy against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Other Forms of Intolerance".


Its key areas are education, employment, housing and health. The promotion of culture is included as a complementary line of action.

**Comprehensive Spanish strategy of culture for all**

It aims to offer accessibility of all the spaces managed by the MCD and National Heritage and promote the artistic creation of people with disabilities. Its follow-up is carried out through the Inclusive Culture Forum.

**MUSEUMS + SOCIAL.**
It is a program of the MCD in which the state museums are integrated, which addresses actions that go beyond the usual role of museums. It faces new challenges: contributing to social cohesion by responding to the specific needs of groups of citizens in situations of marginalization or at risk of social exclusion; addressing diversity by promoting interculturality and the gender perspective; attending to groups with difficulty visiting; contributing to the education of new audiences by promoting the development of pedagogical projects; transmitting environmental values; expanding their presence and visibility in a world open, etc.

At the international level, as contained in the Fifth Master Plan, Spanish Cooperation, based on the Culture and Development Strategy and the work carried out by the Embassies and the EUA, promotes respect for cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue and freedom of expression and creation, as well as the effective participation of all in cultural life. To this end, among other things, it includes as one of its principles the deepening of the understanding of different cultural contexts, the promotion of networks of cultural exchange and cooperation and the treatment from an intersectoral approach of the sustainable management of cultural heritage.

During the LXIX session of the United Nations General Assembly held in September 2015, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals were approved, which include 17 goals and their corresponding 169 related targets with an integrated and indivisible character. Spain is taking into account those relating to cultural diversity and the contribution of all cultures to sustainable development as also reflected in the New Vision for the Future of the Document.

Some of the most outstanding effects have been: the awareness of the involvement of the cultural dimension in development processes, the contribution to mutual knowledge, the promotion of creativity, the strengthening of institutional capacities and the creation of national and international work networks, both between the AECID and other public and private institutions working in the field of cultural cooperation, as between actors of Spanish civil society and partner countries. With this objective, Spanish Cooperation has been working on the elaboration of a Guide for the mainstreaming of cultural diversity, a tool towards the institutionalization of the effective application of cultural diversity in the different areas of aid and in the different instruments, as well as in the different stages, both strategic and operational planning, as in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of interventions.

Among the main measures adopted are:

a) At the multilateral level:

- Inclusion of a specific thematic window of Culture and Development on the occasion of the creation together with the United Nations of the Fund for the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. In a transversal way, the cultural dimension is also present in other windows, such as conflict prevention and peacebuilding, gender equality and women's empowerment, and youth, employment and migration.

- Support to the UNESCO Global Alliance for Cultural Diversity. Spain has supported the dissemination and visibility of the Convention and the Global Alliance, as well as
capacity building and the development of cultural policies and cultural industries. Contributions have also been made to the International Fund for Cultural Diversity (IFCD) and the "Cultural Indicators" project has been promoted. Likewise, projects have been financed from the Spain-UNESCO Trust Fund focused on the Culture Sector and the integration of culture into sustainable development.

-In the Ibero-American sphere, Spain is one of the main contributors to several of the cultural cooperation programs adopted by the Ibero-American Summits: the different “Iber” Programs. In addition, Spain also supports concrete actions of the programs of the Ibero-American General Secretariat (SEGIB) and the Organization of Ibero-American States for Education, Science and Culture (OEI).

b) At the bilateral level:

In development of the Strategy of Culture and Development of Spanish Cooperation, the AECID has created a series of specific programs:

- ABOUT Program
- Heritage for Development Program

The DRCC also works in coordination with the Directorate of Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean of the AECID in the planning, identification of activities and interventions and financing of the Indigenous and Afro-descendant Programs.

Abroad, cultural cooperation for development is managed from the EUA already mentioned, where the Network of Cultural Centers of Spain (CCE) abroad stands out. The Network is currently present in 15 countries and consists of 18 Centers in Latin America and Equatorial Guinea. The PPAs are open meeting spaces that seek to promote exchange and mutual knowledge, acting collaboratively with local counterparts. They offer spaces for participation in cultural life and the exercise of citizenship.

In accordance with these lines of action, some Programs promoted by the Network of Cultural Centers stand out here:

▪ Sensitization and promotion of gender equity through culture.
▪ Support to local cultural and creative companies, strengthening their position as an economic sector.
▪ Training of cultural managers, with the aim of achieving a professionalization of the local cultural sector.
▪ Foment of reading, with special focus on children and young people.
▪ Support for the decentralization of cultural activity (in the city and the country), favoring the access of "other" publics.
▪ Work with migrant, indigenous populations and at risk of exclusion, with the aim of improving and increasing the recognition of their cultural rights.
▪ Increment and enrichment of cultural exchange between Ibero-American cultural actors, strengthening the Ibero-American Cultural Space.
ABOUT Program

The general objective of the ACERCA Program is to support and promote training processes in the cultural sector as a contribution to development. It is materialized in multiple activities linked to the rest of the activities of cooperation and cultural promotion: seminars, workshops, courses, meetings, exchange of experts and discussion forums (also in digital format).

Taking into account the specific and contextual situations of each country, region or situation, the specific objectives of the Program are:

− Support and promote training actions in the different areas and sectors of culture.
− Promote national capacities and contribute to the cultural strengthening of the countries with which it cooperates by supporting the development of cultural policies.
− Support social and cultural agents and offer a training space to the sectors involved in the processes of cultural production and scientific dissemination.
− Consider cultural training as an essential part of the strategy of cooperation between countries, since the contacts generated by training activities can facilitate the realization of multilateral international projects.
− Contribute to the prevention of conflicts through cultural dissemination and the generation of spaces for dialogue.
− Promote and encourage networking between the different actors of international cooperation in the fields of culture and science.

Within this framework, the “ACERCA” programming currently focuses on training, training, knowledge transfer and exchange of experiences in the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda in the field of culture:

- PEOPLE: defense of cultural diversity and social inclusion, promotion of artistic freedom, creativity and innovation, gender equality and empowerment of women.

- THE PLANET: preservation of cultural, tangible and intangible heritage, protection of natural heritage and biodiversity and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

- PROSPERITY: promotion of sustainable tourism policies, promotion of cultural industries, innovation and technology, entrepreneurship in the cultural sector, as well as institutional strengthening, with special attention to archives, libraries and museums.
• PEACE: promotion of cultural diversity and social cohesion, culture of peace, promotion of the feeling of identity and belonging, rapprochement of cultures, promotion of the restoration of cultural property and the fight against illicit trafficking of these goods and protected species.

• PARTNERSHIPS: promoting effective partnerships at all levels (national, regional, international and global), improving policy coherence for sustainable development, transparent culture management, global trade in cultural goods and mobility of creative products, and reducing global inequalities in safeguarding and promoting culture.

Heritage for Development Program

The Program is committed to the rescue and sustainable management of community cultural heritage from the defense of identity and cultural diversity. It understands heritage as the product of culture in its different manifestations, both material goods (movable and immovable), as well as intangible, documentary and bibliographic goods, as well as the element of significance of a society that conceives forms, ways and specific technical solutions to meet all the needs that a group requires. The interventions are carried out taking into account the different dimensions of the patrimony: economic, through the generation of income and employment; institutional, through decentralization and strengthening of local administration; and social, with a democratic and participatory management. These interventions always consider the transversality of gender and the environment.

In this way, the strategic objective of the Program is the use of cultural heritage as a generator of sustainable development of the depositary communities of the same, through the support of actions of enhancement and sustainable management of cultural heritage. These actions are aimed at improving habitability, institutional strengthening, management capacities and income generation, as well as protecting cultural identity and diversity, cultural legacy and collective memory.

Indigenous Program

The Indigenous Program is managed by the Directorate of Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean of the AECID. Its main task is to coordinate and articulate the cooperation interventions for the development of indigenous peoples carried out by the different units of the AECID and the rest of the actors of the Spanish Cooperation, as well as to advise to achieve the most appropriate application of the different instruments to the specificity of the work with these peoples, within the framework of the Strategy for Spanish Cooperation with Indigenous Peoples (ECEPI) published and presented in 2007. The Overall Objective of the strategy is to contribute to the recognition and effective exercise of the right of Indigenous Peoples to articulate their own processes of social, economic, political and cultural development. To achieve this objective, the ECEPI includes as basic principles the main demands of Indigenous Peoples: self-identification as an operational criterion; recognition of the close link between the identity of Indigenous Peoples and the effective control of their lands and
territories; the right of Indigenous Peoples to self-development; the right to free, prior and informed consent, including the right to refuse development or other projects; and the implementation of the process-based approach and the recognition of rights. The interventions of the Indigenous Program are framed in the following priority lines of action: support for the full and effective participation of indigenous peoples in regional and international processes and the United Nations system that affect them; the promotion and implementation of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples by supporting the development of National Plans of Action; and support for the use of the media as a tool for the development of these peoples and the promotion of protection policies for indigenous peoples in isolation.

**Afro-descendant program**

The Program is conceived as the necessary frame of reference to provide coherence to the interventions of Spanish Cooperation in the field of the Afro-descendant population and through it is intended to give continuity and strengthen the initiatives and good practices executed for the benefit of Afro-descendant populations; have as strategic collaborators of the activities of the Program, the institutions, organizations and regional initiatives already consolidated; optimize and share the knowledge generated in the development of the lines of action of the Program and promote and articulate coordination with the different actors and instruments of Spanish Cooperation with the aim of achieving the maximum possible impact on interventions within the scope of the Program.

The Program provides support for public policies for equity and that favor the visibility of the Afro-descendant population with special emphasis on education; the strengthening of organizations of people of African descent; culture and development from an ethnic perspective, which contributes to the knowledge, respect for the identity and cultural diversity of Afro-descendant populations; sustainable ethno-development and respect for the environment and gender equality and respect for the rights of Afro-descendant women.

**5. AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY**

The UNESCO Civil Network in Spain has participated in this survey through the Spanish National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO.

The Network of Cultural Centers of Spain (CCE) abroad is one of the main instruments of Spanish Cooperation (EC) to implement cultural cooperation policies for development. Currently, it is present in 15 countries in Latin America and Equatorial Guinea and is composed of 18 Cultural Centers. Its geographical distribution makes clear in its conformation the relevance of the historical, cultural and idiomatic links between the regions in which it is present and Spain.

The Network focuses its action on converting the mandate of the 2030 Agenda into key actions to support it, understanding culture in the broad sense as an exercise in solidarity to achieve greater equality on global stages. This approach is made from the respect and promotion of cultural diversity, understood as the great heritage of
humanity, and from the support of participation in cultural life as an exercise for sustainable human development. Likewise, the CCE Network aims to contribute to the generation of a comprehensive discourse that allows opening the door to other approaches, such as inclusion, gender diversity, the environment, the culture of peace or citizen innovation, both of citizens and of the Cooperation itself.

All AECID Cultural Centers dialogue with civil society, and work hand in hand with it through the realization of joint projects, assignment of spaces, meetings, workshops, actions that aim to make visible and inclusion in public life of vulnerable groups (indigenous, Afro-descendants, LGTBI+, migrant population, among others).

In recent years, training has been supported to train civil society organizations involved in the promotion of cultural diversity in communication and/or self-financing skills, an example being the “Experimenta Ciudad” project:

Project that opens citizen laboratories in Latin American cities/districts, in which people of different fields and ages participate presenting and / or developing ideas designed for the community. After the experiences in Madrid since 2016 with the “Experimenta Distrito” project, with the aim of promoting a culture of proximity, it is now sought to replicate the experience by adapting it to the different contexts of Latin American countries through the Network of Cultural Centers of Spain of the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID). Following the philosophy and methodology of “Experimenta Distrito” and “Medialab-Prado”, this project will be developed in an open and collaborative way, characteristics shared by the Cultural Centers of Spain. In 2020 it is the Cultural Centers of Spain of El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and Bolivia who start a network of citizen laboratories under the “Experimenta Ciudad” network.

UNESCO REGIONAL AND LOCAL CENTRES:

Unesco Centre of Andalusia:

- Table for Intercultural Dialogue: a commitment to peace and coexistence in the province, 11 December 2019: Representatives of the Provincial Council of Granada, through the area of Social Welfare, UNESCO Andalusia Center, the Institute of Peace and Conflicts of the University of Granada, the Gypsy Secretariat Foundation, the Andalusian Rainbow Federation and the Union of Islamic Communities of Andalusia, have signed this agreement that complies with an institutional declaration approved in the provincial plenary in May 2019. It is an instrument for peace with which to improve coexistence and conditions of equality among all people and with which to work for the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

- Celebration of the World Day of Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, 21 May 2021: the reading of a manifesto agreed within the framework of the Provincial Table for Intercultural Dialogue. The table, which after the reading of the manifesto has met at the headquarters of the institution, is formed by Deputation of Granada, the UNESCO Andalusia Center, the Institute of Peace and Conflicts of the University of Granada, the Gypsy Secretariat Foundation, Rainbow Association and UCIDAN Association (Islamic Communities of Andalusia).
UNESCO Centre of Gran Canaria:
- November 2020 - Collaboration in the GLOBAL ALLIANCE UNMAP project, nominated for the 5th Global Awards. This project has the collaboration of the UNESCO GRAN CANARIA center, under an agreement concluded for the development of the activities of UNMAP, developed within the framework of the Arbitration and Mediation Service of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, SAMADR-ULPGC. All these activities, developed jointly, are implemented within the GLOBAL ALLIANCE UNMAP project coordinated by the professor of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Rosa Pérez Martell and carried out, jointly, with Unesco Gran Canaria, the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and the institutions, organizations, corporations that in each case have been supporting each of the different actions.

- December 2020 – Collaboration with the initiative "Canarias Importa": led by the Social Council of the University of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and born for the design of a new development model for the Canary Islands. It is a proposal that allows us to connect our islands with prosperity, with an economy of greater added value, more diversified and more sustainable. It is also an invitation to build a more cohesive, equitable and inclusive society, more resilient, with new business and social models and new ways of working among all public administrations, between them and private companies and between them and social initiatives. And it is also a call to civil society to assume more and more prominence in decision-making, because only in this way will the change of collective mentality that is required to take new directions be possible.

UNESCO Centre of Catalonia "CATESCO":
- CATESCO promotes in Catalan society the principles and values of UNESCO in the areas that are its own such as education, science, culture, sustainable development, democracy, human rights, freedom of expression and communication, global citizenship, dialogue and peace, and does so by promoting projects and initiatives both in network with other entities and in partnership with international organizations.

Friends of UNESCO Barcelona:
- Its annual activities are part of the new paths that the entity must identify to continue working in favor of culture, education, science and peace. So far it has done so as a speaker of foreign cultures and its own, but it has also carried it out with the aim of offering citizens the active approach and disseminator of cultural, educational, scientific and research advances that the world continuously experiences. On the other hand, and as it cannot be otherwise, the implicit consequence of the effort and work to raise awareness of citizens in the principles listed above is to raise the culture of Peace to the extent of the conscious. Its framework document "THE VALUES THAT DEFINE US" endorses it.

UNESCO Centre of Extremadura:
"Sustainable Dialogues": They constitute, since 2014, a new initiative of the UNESCO Center of Extremadura that arises to offer a new space for reflection and debate through dialogue between various personalities of the national panorama. Sustainability seen from journalism, from culture, from ethics, from politics, from the environment, etc. The scheme of the dialogues follows the four areas of sustainability (environmental, social, economic and cultural) and, from them, to be able to point out what are the weak points of the region to then offer, from each perspective, what are the opportunities we have and that can enable a sustainable development of Extremadura, those that differentiate us from the rest or those that the rest have known how to take advantage of and we have not. The Sustainable Dialogues event is free and open access, until full capacity is reached, in the place that is determined each year within the program of activities of the CUEX.

UNESCO Centre Getafe-Madrid:

- Every 21 May, the UNESCO Centre Getafe-Madrid celebrates the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development. Cultural diversity is a valuable resource for achieving development goals. All partners and public and private institutions are requested to help spread this message, in order to integrate culture and cultural diversity into the sustainable development agenda, making culture a priority.

UNESCO Centre Murcia:

- On May 21, the UNESCO Center of Murcia participates in the International Day of Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development. To this end, through the Radio Time of Humanities Program, all the UNESCO Centers that make up the Spanish Federation of UNESCO Centers, have linked the SDGs with the Universal Declaration for Cultural Diversity.

UNESCO Centre Basque Country:

- It defends and promotes the power of culture and the diversity of cultural expressions to respond to major societal challenges and as fundamental tools for social transformation and the Sustainable Development Goals. An example in the field of plastic arts is the GizARTE network, which brings together people and organizations that are educators, creators and cultural managers linked to education programs for social transformation in the Basque Country. GizARTE was born precisely from that idea in which art is recognized as the path to social transformation. Educators, creators, cultural managers and organized civil society who work every day to influence with their actions in a social change that is more egalitarian, fair and responsible. They take advantage of all their explosion of colors to intensify the richness of diversity and difference (not inequality).
UNESCO Valencia Centre:

- The “Multaqa” (in Arabic, “friendly meeting”) is an experience that has been celebrated for years for the promotion of cultural diversity. In it Muslims celebrate their Yumuua of Islam, Jews their Shabbat prayer and Christians their Dominica. It gives occasion to contemplate and share, as a Friday/Saturday/Sunday sequence, very different expressions in the ways of feeling and believing, favoring exchange and cultural diversity in the terms indicated by UNESCO. Since 2016 Buddhism has been included so that the four main religions were present in the Silk Roads, in 2017 Hinduism was incorporated and in 2020 the Bahai faith has been added to complete the interreligious dialogue.

- XVI Multaqa, International Mediterranean Conference (online): The Silk Roads and the Grail: Tourism, Values and Hospitality, 3-8 November 2020: in this edition, the importance of the various cities that marked the Silk Road and the imprint that each of them has left on a great shared legacy that is still alive today through multiple manifestations of all kinds was highlighted. The UNESCO Valencia-Mediterranean Centre thus opted, once again, for dialogue between cultures, diversity and the search for common elements of a history in which we can all feel part of it, as corroborated by the participation of humanists, scientists and politicians from sixty countries.

6. CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND UNESCO PRIORITIES

Digital culture

There has been a breakthrough in all topics related to "the digital". Large portals have been made available to the public that offer joint information on different collections, for example PAR.ES (Portal of Spanish Archives), Hispanic Digital Library, which contains the funds of the National Library of Spain, CER.ES (network collections of state museums). Progress has been made in the incorporation of new technologies in the relationship with users, for example library loans of eBooks that include the loan of e-reader support; and other portals already mentioned of performing arts, music, etc. (teatro.es, danza.es, música.es).

On the other hand, piracy remains a serious problem that is being addressed through legislative measures and through other measures to promote culture in a digital environment. This is the case of the Positive Culture campaign, focused on promoting, through the establishment of a quality web seal, the legal use of content. It offers a seal that can be used by companies and institutions that adhere to it, and that allows Internet users to know that the websites of these companies and institutions offer digital cultural content in conditions of legality (respect for intellectual property
rights), quality and safety. Today the campaign has 69 companies that have joined, representing the sectors of cinema, art, digital books, music or video games.

Gender equality

The right to equal treatment and non-discrimination and the principle of equal opportunities between women and men is enshrined in the Spanish Constitution in articles 14 and 9.2. From this moment on, and in view of the growing presence of women in the labor market, their achievements in education and training, the need to adopt legal measures that allow equal opportunities becomes evident.

The Strategic Plan for Equal Opportunities (2019-2021), presented in February 2019, updates the previous Plan (2014-2016), has the largest budget of all those, has the largest budget of how many equality plans have been launched in Spain. Its main axes are: employment and the fight against wage inequality, conciliation and co-responsibility and the fight against gender violence. This Plan is the first to be accompanied, from the beginning, by an Evaluation Program, which implies, among other things, the selection of a set of indicators linked to each of its objectives, and that will allow both its monitoring and degree of implementation and evaluate the results obtained.

For its part, the Women's Institute (IMs) (formerly the Institute for Women and Equal Opportunities) is an autonomous body attached to the Ministry of Equality, whose functions are to promote and encourage equality of both sexes, facilitating the conditions for the effective participation of women in political life. Cultural, economic and social, and to promote and develop the cross-cutting application of the principle of equal treatment and non-discrimination.

Specific measures applied to different sectors within the ministry of Culture and Sport are also worth mentioning:

In the audiovisual sector, the age rating of films incorporates a category called "especially recommended for the promotion of gender equality"; in the evaluation of projects for the granting of aid, a special score is awarded to those who apply measures for gender equality in the creative activities of script and direction and this measure is also applied in the exercise of parity in the composition of technical teams involved in the films.

In the chapter of museums, Heritage in women is a virtual exhibition organized by the General Directorate of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Culture and Sport that analyzes from a gender perspective the presence and active participation of women throughout history, both in the public and private spheres, through a tour between the collections of thirty Spanish museums that are members of the Digital Network of Museum Collections of Spain. Didactics 2.0 Museums in Women is the result of a joint work between a team from the Institute of Feminist Research of the Complutense University of Madrid, the e-Women Association and the teams of the Museums participating in the project. It focuses on women in art and that fits with the requirements demanded
in the call of the Ministry of Culture Application for aid for the promotion of cultural projects to be developed in museums, which expressly speaks of "disseminating and facilitating knowledge of the cultural heritage guarded in museums and promoting the integration of initiatives that contribute to establish multilateral cooperation mechanisms and to develop joint actions in the field of museums, all under the provisions of Article 149. 28, and 149.1 of the Spanish Constitution".

The impulse to creativity is reflected in the celebration of the "Ellas Crean" ("she create") Festival, which this year reaches its twelfth edition. This contest is endorsed by the Institute for Women and Equal Opportunities and is a meeting with the creation of women in all artistic facets, materialized in a program of activities that mixes more innovative proposals with more consolidated ones.

**Youth**

The importance of measures specifically aimed at young people must meet a double requirement: the formation of a committed public and citizens and the involvement of young people in cultural projects that facilitate their personal development as individuals and as members of the society in which they live.

The basic instrument for the establishment of policies aimed at young people is the Institute for Children and Youth (INJUVE) under the Ministry of Social Rights and Agenda 2030. It offers information to young people about scholarships, volunteering, entrepreneurship and creation.

Within the scope of the Ministry of Culture and Sport, interesting measures can also be mentioned: in the field of classical theatre, the "Young National Classical Theatre Company" has been created, one of whose activities is to tour the Secondary Education Institutes. At the same time, a plan of specific productions for young people and adolescents has been developed ("My first classic"), and "Pedagogical notebooks" and "Didactic sheets" of the programs of the National Classical Theater Company have been published for pedagogical use in the classrooms. A theater prize (Buero Vallejo) is also announced annually, in which students from more than three hundred educational centers stage their plays. In terms of dance, an "Educational Plan of the National Dance Company of Spain" has been initiated, and a program called "Come and meet the National Ballet of Spain" that aims to bring young people closer to these disciplines.

There is also a Youth Observatory in Spain, which is a technical body for the analysis and diagnosis of the situation of young people in our country and to support the formulation of youth initiatives, programs and policies. It regularly produces and disseminates statistical data, opinion surveys, studies and research on youth and maintains a specialized documentary collection, and periodically publishes the Journal of Youth Studies, in digital and paper format, in which the most relevant issues related to the youth field are addressed in depth and in a monographic manner by different experts.
7. ACHIEVEMENTS, CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

The period covered by this report has coincided with a serious health crisis caused by the COVID19 pandemic that has had wide-ranging and difficult to address repercussions. However, in the period 2016-2021, important documents have been formulated that have presided over cultural policies at national and international levels, such as the Culture Plan 2020 of the Secretary of State for Culture (2017) and the V Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation 2018-2020, of which detail has already been given in this report.

This same period has also been marked, as indicated, by a change of legislature in Spain that, among other measures, has implied a ministerial change, when the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport was dissolved, to create the current Ministry of Culture and Sport, in June 2018.

It has continued with the statistics that allow to know the situation and the evolution of the culture in Spain (Yearbook of Cultural Statistics and Satellite Account of the Culture in Spain, which take into account among other theoretical sources the Framework of Cultural Statistics updated by UNESCO), and the Survey of cultural habits and practices. It has collaborated with the implementation of the Ibero-American Observatory of Culture and with different Ibero-American countries that are implementing Satellite Accounts of Culture, providing the methodology used in Spain.

Looking to the future, there are many challenges: we must continue working on the structured development of the digital sector, and on the elimination of barriers that hinder equal access for citizens; combating the illegal use of cultural digital content, which attacks the industry's waterline; to seek new sources of funding for cultural activities, goods and services, which in the main protect creation and dissemination and facilitate reaching citizens; continue to disseminate the CDC and its principles; continue to act from education so that the integration of different cultures is real, and so that new audiences for culture are formed.

Ministry of Culture and Sport of Spain

Madrid, June 2022