Mesures prises par la Russie pour une mise en œuvre de la Résolution 68/223 "Culture et développement durable"

adoptée par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies

(In informations note)

La Russie a beaucoup apprécié que cette résolution a pu être adoptée de manière aussi rapide par l'Assemblée générale des Nations Unies pour mettre l'accent sur la culture comme un objectif clé de développement mondial.

La Russie prend les mesures suivantes pour mettre en œuvre les tâches définies par la résolution mentionnée ci-dessus.

*Regarding sub-paragraph 11d) of the resolution*, en particulier sa partie concernant "offrir un entraînement technique et professionnel pour les professionnels de la culture et augmenter les opportunités d'emploi dans le secteur culturel et créatif pour une croissance économique durable, équitable et inclusive". La politique nationale de la Fédération de Russie en matière de culture vise à créer un système de formation continue pour les professionnels du secteur culturel et créatif, ainsi qu'à développer un système d'éducation artistique de masse.

L'activité nationale actuelle en matière d'éducation artistique représente un ensemble d'programmes d'éducation artistique comprenant :

- des programmes d'éducation préprofessionnelle et de développement général sont introduits ;
- des programmes d'éducation professionnelle secondaire, intégrés avec les programmes d'éducation générale et secondaire, sont efficacement mis en œuvre ;
- des professionnels de niveau intermédiaire sont formés, sur la base des programmes d'éducation professionnelle secondaire ;
- des programmes d'éducation supérieure (baccalauréat, spécialiste, maître, assistant, programmes d'éducation post-graduée) sont très populaires.

Il est à noter que les institutions d'enseignement supérieur (IÉS) spécialisées en culture et art en Russie et dans d'autres pays active travaillent pour la création d'un système intégré comprenant l'éducation préprofessionnelle, professionnelle, post-graduée et d'éducation artistique de masse. Tout d'abord, des formations continue et restructuration pour les professionnels dans tous les domaines artistiques et des activités artistiques créatives sont organisées. Les diplômés des IÉS russes, en particulier ceux qui ont les compétences nécessaires,
competence in the field of arts education, help all social groups get acquainted with books, artistic culture and humanistic traditions accumulated by the world community.

According to the new requirements of Federal Law No 273-FZ "On education in the Russian Federation" of 29 December 2012 concerning scientific and advisory, experimental and innovation activities of Russian educational institutions, the Moscow State University of Culture and Arts (MSUCA) elaborated the Strategy for the Development of Science and Innovative Activity of the Moscow State University of Culture and Arts for the period up to 2020. It stipulates long-term milestones to boost science and research, improve the work in this area, as well as training of academic staff in the sphere of culture and arts. The Strategy specifies priority organizational and management tasks, the fields of scientific and innovative activities of the University, tasks and priorities of its financial and economic, information technology support, development of scientific and innovative activities of students, as well as editorial and publishing activities in the university.

Regarding subparagraph 11f) of the resolution, it should be noted that in order to support the original ethnic and cultural development of the small-numbered peoples of Russia, to promote the role of ethnic and cultural centres and to preserve traditional folk culture, since 2010 Russia has annually organized the Inter-regional festival of ethnic and cultural centres of the small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East (hereinafter – the Festival).


In 2010–2012, the Festivals were held in the Zabaykalsky Krai, the Republic of Buryatia and in the Tomsk Oblast.

In June 2013, the IV Festival was held in the Republic of Khakassia. 10 best performance groups consisting of representatives of small-numbered indigenous peoples of the Siberian Federal District participated in the finals.

The next V Festival will be held in the Republic of Buryatia in July 2014. The program of the finals includes theater shows and concerts, presentation and exhibition of the items of decorative and applied arts and folk arts, the round table on rendering comprehensive support to original cultures, languages, traditions and customs of the small-numbered peoples of the North, Siberia, and the Far East.

Regarding subparagraph 11h) on the protection of cultural heritage in accordance with international obligations, primarily the UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property of 1970. A national service for the protection of cultural heritage.
movable cultural property has been created in Russia (first under the Federal Service for the Protection of Cultural Heritage and later under the Ministry of Culture of Russia). However, this Service does not have the authority to combat illicit trafficking in cultural property which falls within the specific mandate of law enforcement bodies.

A number of functions of the Russian Ministry of Culture are directly linked to the implementation by the Russian Federation of the UNESCO Convention of 1970 on the basis of which the Law of the Russian Federation "On Export and Import of Cultural Property" (hereinafter the "Law") was adopted in 1993.

The Law, *inter alia*, provides for the participation of the Russian Federation in international treaties on the return of illegally exported or imported cultural property; and the relevant provisions may be and are included in the international treaties on cultural cooperation signed by the Russian Federation.

Since the Law came into force (on 1 June 1993), the legal system of the Russian Federation has undergone considerable transformations: the Constitution of the Russian Federation has been adopted, as well as the Civil and Tax Codes of the Russian Federation; the Criminal and Customs Codes of the Russian Federation have been amended and the Law No. 54-FZ of 26 May 1996 "On the Museum Collections of the Russian Federation and Museums in the Russian Federation" has come into effect. Thus, the Russian Ministry of Culture is currently preparing proposals to amend the said Law.

Moreover, the Customs Union, created in 2010, adopted several norm-setting legal acts regulating the export from and import into the territory of the Customs Union of cultural property. The provisions of these norm-setting acts must be also taken into account when the Law is amended.

One of the important functions of the Russian Ministry of Culture consists in registering cases of disappearance, loss or theft of cultural property, as well as arranging and ensuring the provision of relevant information to state authorities and general public both in the Russian Federation and abroad.

Information on the lost and stolen cultural property being traced is systematically posted on the website of the Russian Ministry of Culture. Moreover, this ministry also actively uses the media to systematically publish information on the cultural property being traced. The publication of such information is an effective measure to prevent illegal trafficking in cultural property.

Pursuant to the legislation of the Russian Federation and the international treaties of the Russian Federation, the Russian Ministry of Culture assists legal owners in the restitution of their rights to cultural property in case of illegal export, import or transfer of ownership of cultural property and facilitates the return of cultural property to the Russian Federation in case of an illegal export.

https://docviewer.yandex.ru/print.xml?slc=a00338558b066d029d3ba13b6092b5d5f&lid=1b0g-b63iwi41wv6qvin1khw/7ed2j0qj88rp6djaj4fo75mbd45m43...
With its special database, the Russian Ministry of Culture monitors the information available at the international and Russian antiques and art markets in order to detect lost property and takes the necessary measures to return it (through its own means or in cooperation with other competent federal executive bodies).

As to control, oversight and licensing in the sphere of cultural heritage, no projects directly linked to the implementation of the said resolution are being carried out. At the same time, work is being done in the following areas related to the fulfillment by the Russian Federation of its international obligations regarding international heritage:

- to designate "the Russian Research Institute for Cultural and Natural Heritage named after Dmitry Likhachev" (hereinafter the "Institute of Heritage"), a federal budget-funded research institution, as the reference organization of the CIS member States for the preservation of the world heritage (on 4 April 2014 the CIS Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted a relevant decision; the issue will be placed on the agenda for the next meeting of the Council of the Heads of Government of the CIS member States);

- to designate the Institute of Heritage as a category 2 centre under the UNESCO auspices (talks with representatives of the UNESCO World Heritage Centre have been conducted and an official address containing a declaration of intentions to Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, is being drafted);

- to renew membership of the Russian Federation in the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), an advisory body of the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage of 1972 (as a result of the talks, the ICCROM General Assembly decided that Russia's membership be renewed once the first payment to cover its arrears has been made; by its decision of 10 March 2014 No. 343-p the Government of the Russian Federation ruled that Russia's membership in the ICCROM be renewed; and the allocation of the necessary funds together with a notification addressed to Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO, and Stefano De Caro, Director of the ICCROM, are being prepared).

**Regarding paragraph 12** – "to enhance international cooperation in supporting the efforts of developing countries towards the development, strengthening and consolidation of cultural industries, cultural tourism and culture-related microenterprises and to assist those countries in developing the necessary infrastructure and skills, as well as in mastering information and communications technologies and in gaining access to new technologies on mutually agreed terms".

According to Russian Government Decree No. 891 of 8 October 2013 on the determination of the quota for education of foreign citizens and persons without citizenship in the Russian Federation, since 2013 the Russian Ministry of Culture is
admitting foreign citizens to educational institutions as part of a state policy. The number of those who wish to receive education in Russia is growing.

In 2014, the Russian Ministry of Culture plans to admit 350 persons (within the quota set for the Ministry of Culture of Russia), as compared to 2013, when the Ministry’s quota was 300 persons, 225 were admitted, in 2012, with a 200-person quota, 174 were admitted.


To implement these objectives, the Russian universities of culture and arts carry out an extensive work towards organizing the annual international symposium "Universities of Culture and Arts in the World Education Area (Russia, 2006; Vietnam, 2007; Korea, 2009; France, 2010; Tajikistan, 2011; Russia, 2012; Turkey, 2013; Russia, 2014). The Symposium focuses on finding the best ways to address global issues, including increased cultural fragmentation, social disintegration, informational confrontation among social groups and, as a consequence, destruction of a holistic world view and profound changes in the system of values of modern civilization. The symposium is an important international scientific and creative event, which provides an opportunity to show at an international level the importance of education in culture and arts as an independent phenomenon in the world educational process. Its strategic goal is to increase the creative and innovative potential of society. In the future it is planned to continue holding the annual Symposium in different countries after 2015.

Regarding paragraph 15 – "to continue to assess, in consultation with Member States, the contribution of culture to the achievement of sustainable development through the compilation of quantitative data, including indicators and statistics, with a view to informing development policies and relevant reports, where appropriate".

Since 2007 the MSUC has been collaborating with the UNESCO Office in Moscow on preserving and developing cultural heritage which contributes to the coordination of scientific and research activities of the university and other higher educational institutions of culture and arts of the Russian Federation.

The new strategic guidance for developing arts education in the CIS Member States is defined on the basis of the UNESCO approaches, educational and cultural policy frameworks and on the consolidated opinion of the expert community of these
The comparative examination of the theory and practice of the arts education in the CIS Member States that has been carried out by the MSUC in the framework of the joint project of the UNESCO and the Interstate Humanitarian Cooperation Fund of CIS Member States "Arts Education in CIS Countries: Building Creative Capacities for 21st century" (2009-2014) helped to understand these processes in many ways.

The MSUC community of scholars prepared an analytic report "Strategic Road Map for Developing Arts Education in the CIS Member States" that summarized the results of studies carried out by experts from the Republic of Azerbaijan, Republic of Armenia, Republic of Belarus, Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Republic of Tajikistan, Republic of Uzbekistan and Ukraine in 2009-2012 and gave an evaluation of the current situation and problems in the development of the arts education in the CIS Member States.

The specialists from the MSUC in close collaboration with the scientists from the Federal State Scientific Institution of the Russian Academy of Education "Institute of Arts Education" take part in the studies initiated by the UNESCO Office in Moscow. Currently and in the period after 2015 this work is aimed at the participation in supporting the interactive "Arts Education Observatory".

**Regarding paragraphs 17, 18** – "to give due consideration to the contribution of culture to the achievement of sustainable development in the formulation of national, regional and international development policies and international cooperation instruments".

This task is being realized by the MSUC through international cooperation with the colleagues from foreign culture and arts universities.

One of the important tasks for the period after 2015 is the creation of the UNESCO department in the MSUC, the accession of the University to European and international organizations, arts- and culture universities leagues and the participation in international student projects (fora, conferences, sports competitions, concerts etc).

It is also worth noting that the **issues raised in paragraphs 11, 12, 15, 17, 18** are considered in the context of the **Year of Culture** proclaimed in the Russian Federation. The Plan of Events to Mark the Year approved by the Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation No. 2517-p dated 25 December 2013, includes a complex of measures involving:

- Construction, renovation and restoration of cultural sites;
- Improvement of physical facilities of cultural institutions;

https://docviewer.yandex.ru/print.xml?sk=a0338586b066d029d3ba13b692b9d5f&i=1b0g-b63iw41wfy6qvl11kwz7ed2j9ojh88rp6djaj4fjo75m5cfd45m43qtur...
□ Conservation and popularization of the cultural heritage of people living in Russia, monitoring of the status of historical and cultural monuments;

□ Improvement of payment- and reward system for employees of the sector;

□ Implementation of social programs aimed at improving housing and living standards of cultural workers;

□ A set of measures to support rural culture;

□ Modernization of libraries and culture- and leisure institutions, development of arts schools for children;

□ Implementation of professional development programs for specialists in the field of culture;

□ Providing conditions for conservation and development of national cultures;

□ Enhancement of touring activities;

□ A complex of measures to develop cultural and educational tourism;

□ Development of a system of grants, sponsorship and patronship institutions.