

# CULTURAL RIGHTS PLAN

Commitments of the 15<sup>th</sup> legislative term  
Executive Summary



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2025 Issue



MINISTERIO DE CULTURA

Published by:  
© SECRETARÍA GENERAL TÉCNICA  
Sub-Directorate General for Attention to the Citizen,  
Documentation and Publications

NIPO: 190-25-135-9



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**1. Introduction**

**2. Diagnosis**

**3. Methodology**

**4. Principles**

**5. Strategic  
priorities**

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# 1. Introduction

This Cultural Rights Plan represents a firm commitment to a new approach to cultural policies: an approach that places culture as a fundamental human right and a common good, inseparable from well-being, democracy and social justice.

This approach is based on two fundamental convictions. The first is a commitment to cultural democracy, which involves broadening the frameworks from which we have conventionally conceived culture and affirming participation, plurality and freedom as guiding principles of all public policies. The second is confidence in the transformative potential of culture to address important current challenges such as the ecological crisis, the redistribution of resources, democratic health and the active defence of fundamental rights.

Based on the principle that citizens have the right to participate in the definition of cultural policies, this Plan has been developed through a participatory process. Throughout its preparation, various methodologies have been combined to gather contributions from experts, organisations, groups and individual participants.

Its design responds to a twofold objective: on the one hand, to organise and promote actions that lead to the strengthening of the exercise of cultural rights in the short term; on the other, to build a medium and long-term strategy that consolidates a coherent and lasting state system of cultural rights. To this end, the Plan proposes a network of interconnected actions, designed to be implemented in a coordinated and complementary manner.

Furthermore, this Plan aims to be a useful tool that provides frameworks, references and proposals that can be adopted, expanded or replicated by other levels of government, as well as by agents and entities within the cultural fabric. It is in this shared movement — which combines institutional action with citizen initiative — that its greatest potential for transformation lies and, specifically, its guarantee of success.

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## 2. Diagnosis

In drawing up a diagnosis that will enable clear priorities to be established among the lines of action of this Plan, the first thing to note is the notable absence of specific studies on cultural rights in the state context. This shortcoming is evident both in qualitative terms, due to the scarcity of analyses of the social perception of culture or citizens' assessment of cultural policies, and in quantitative terms, with a lack of systematic data on how the various conditioning factors of inequality affect cultural participation. Despite this lack of structured information, a series of common elements emerged during the participatory process of drawing up the Plan, which make it possible to outline an initial diagnostic framework.

A first observation is that, **among society's concerns, cultural issues are not perceived as relevant or urgent topics**. The idea persists that they concern only specialists or professionals, and not citizens. This perception has weakened the link between culture and the need for social participation, creating a greater distance between cultural institutions, public policies and society as a whole.

This disconnect is closely related to another fundamental problem: the **persistence of structural inequalities in access to and participation in culture**. A significant portion of cultural resources continues to be concentrated in sectors that already have greater material resources, and public policies, in turn, have paid little attention to the cultural dimension of inequality. **Factors such as income levels, together with territorial imbalances** between regions, neighbourhoods and urban and rural areas, significantly condition the enjoyment of cultural rights.

These factors are further compounded by mechanisms of inequality that are also structurally embedded in the cultural sphere. These include **gender inequality**: factors such as the wage gap, precarious employment, the glass ceiling, the unequal distribution of care work and gender-based violence directly affect women's participation in cultural life. Forms of exclusion that hinder the recognition of the country's multi-ethnicity and cultural plurality also persist. These are expressed in symbolic representations, where many manifestations outside the dominant norms remain underrepresented or stereotyped. They are also reflected in the linguistic sphere: although Spain is historically multilingual, current policies still do not guarantee real equality for the coexistence of different languages.

Added to these exclusions are those derived from a perspective of cultural participation that relegates children, young people and older people to the background. Furthermore, **accessibility conditions** — architectural, sensorial, cognitive and communicative — suffer from widespread structural deficiencies, aggravated by a lack of resources, training and technical support, as well as the absence of common standards, which limits the effective exercise of cultural rights.

**These multiple barriers, which interact and reinforce each other, create a landscape of inequality that requires an ambitious, intersectional and sustained political response.**

In the professional sphere, **precariousness continues to be a structural feature of the cultural sector**, where many people do not have decent working conditions or minimum stability. This reality is partly due to the absence of frameworks adapted to the specificities of cultural work, as well as the lack of social recognition of the value it entails. The scarcity of public policies with a long-term vision has hindered the consolidation of stable strategies that directly impact the sustainability of the sector. Added to this are the difficulties in accessing public funding, conditioned by administrative processes that are ill-suited to the reality of the sector.

Finally, it is important to highlight an issue that directly affects the orientation of cultural policies: **the limited attention paid to the social, educational and community impacts of culture beyond its economic value**. This orientation has weakened its connection with policies focused on well-being, health, social cohesion and life quality, which are fundamental aspects of a rights-based cultural policy.

The objective of this Plan is to define actions that, in the short, medium and long term, contribute to addressing the challenges identified and generating deeper and shared knowledge about the conditions that affect the effective exercise of cultural rights throughout the territory.

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## 3. Methodology

The development of this Plan, in line with its original purpose and as the best way to ensure its effectiveness and representativeness, has followed a participatory process. This process has involved the cultural fabric, the citizens and collaboration with other institutions and public administrations. Likewise, the design of the Plan has involved significant intra-ministerial coordination, with the aim of harmonising the actions of the Ministry of Culture as a whole in the field of cultural rights.

The work was structured in two stages: an initial diagnosis phase and a final comparison phase. During the diagnosis phase, various participatory channels were used to ensure the coherence, cross-cutting nature and representativeness of the measures included in the Plan: **working groups** made up of more than 200 cultural agents; more than 100 **questionnaires for specialists** in the subjects covered by the Plan; a **digital participation platform** open to the public, which collected nearly 1,000 contributions; and **meetings with professional associations** in the cultural sector.

The process was completed with **contributions from the Autonomous Regions** received through the mechanism of the Sectoral Conference on Culture, and with **input from other ministries**, in line with the requirements related to the transversal and intersectoral nature of cultural rights.

During the comparison phase, several consultation sessions were held with various stakeholders with the aim of reviewing the draft Plan, improving its internal consistency and strengthening the links between the axes and the objectives. These included working sessions with different units from both the Ministry of Culture and other ministries, a **technical workshop with the coordination and reporting teams** of the working groups, and two webinars with specialists and organisations.

## 4. Principles

The principles that underpin and drive this Plan project a notion of culture as an essential dimension of life in common and substantiate the right of all people to access, participate in and contribute to cultural life in conditions of equality and freedom.

**Culture is an essential and collective public good**, which must be guaranteed above market interests and at the service of all citizens.

**Culture improves well-being, strengthens democracy and opens up a collective space to imagine** and try out new ways of living in the face of current challenges.

**Culture is a social practice** through which individuals and communities construct meaning, identity and bonds, exercising their creative freedom.

**Cultural rights are human rights** that must be guaranteed without exclusion, so that everyone can participate freely in cultural life.

**Cultural rights require equity, guaranteed social rights**, and a commitment to social justice.

**Culture is transversal** and connects diverse areas of life, providing tools, languages, and forms of relationship that have a positive impact on them.

**Culture is plural** and requires public policies that reflect the richness and diversity of society.

**Decentralisation fuels culture**, strengthening local networks and diversifying centres of activity, recognising and supporting cultural life in all territories.

**The cultural fabric must be guaranteed independence**, by the protection of its autonomy from interference and the strengthening of its capacity to create, decide and organise itself collectively.

**Public institutions must act as facilitators of cultural rights**, creating conditions that promote, sustain and amplify the cultural vitality of society.

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## 5. Strategic priorities

In the endeavour of consolidating culture as a guaranteed right, this Plan sets out five strategic priorities that guide its actions. Three of these constitute its main objectives: effective cultural democracy, promoting the transformative potential of culture, and a sustainable ecosystem. The remaining two — strengthening the cultural rights framework and transforming the administration — act as enabling conditions to ensure its implementation from a structural perspective.

- 1. Guarantee cultural democracy**, ensuring access, participation and active contribution of the entire population under conditions of equality.
- 2. Address contemporary challenges through culture**, given its key role both in building more just and sustainable futures and in the collective capacity to imagine creative responses to crises.
- 3. Promote the sustainability and independence of the cultural ecosystem**, guaranteeing decent working conditions for the people and communities that sustain cultural life.
- 4. Consolidate cultural rights as a framework for public action**, recognising them as an essential part of human rights and ensuring their centrality in public policies.
- 5. Articulate a public administration committed to cultural rights**, adapting its functioning so that it is better prepared to support and accompany cultural processes.

**6. Commitments of  
the legislative term**

**7. Funding**

**8. Governance  
and monitoring**

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## 6. Commitments of the legislative term

The following measures constitute the actions of the first implementation cycle of the Cultural Rights Plan for the period 2025-2027 and the commitments of the legislative term. They represent the foundations on which the construction of a coherent, coordinated and effective public system to guarantee cultural rights can be started.

It is a set of actions that cut across all areas of the Plan: from equitable access to cultural life to the organisational transformation of the Ministry itself, including the specific contribution of culture to issues such as the demographic challenge, the climate emergency and the digital transition. Their cross-cutting nature reflects an integrated vision of culture as a structural axis of democratic, social and sustainable development.



Guaranteeing cultural democracy means ensuring that everyone has equal access to culture, regardless of their origin, socioeconomic status, abilities or place of residence. To make this a reality, the Plan includes measures aimed at removing barriers and addressing the needs of groups with greater difficulties in accessing culture.

This guarantee also implies recognising all people as active participants in cultural life, with the capacity to participate, create and decide. To this end, actions are being promoted to strengthen the cultural fabric, broaden citizen participation and promote models of shared governance.

Likewise, the key role of education and cultural mediation as guarantees of the effective exercise of cultural rights is emphasised.

### Removal of barriers to cultural participation

**MEASURES 1 and 2.** **Study on inequalities in cultural participation**, focused on analysing the different variables of inequality that condition the exercise and enjoyment of cultural rights; creation of a working group on inequality in culture responsible for facilitating advice on good practices and promoting awareness-raising and training strategies.

**MEASURE 3.** **Discounts on cultural facilities for vulnerable groups** to ensure that socio-economic status is not a barrier to exercising the right to culture.

**MEASURE 4.** **Plan for Inclusion in the Performing Arts and Music and Protocol against Discrimination in State Museums** to promote inclusive and accessible environments.

**MEASURE 5.** Equity criteria in public calls for proposals with the aim of correcting structural inequalities in access to public resources.

**MEASURE 7.** **Comprehensive strategy for cultural accessibility to guarantee accessibility** in cultural facilities and its full incorporation into public policies.

**MEASURE 8.** Strengthening and promoting the **Plan to Promote Reading** from a Cultural Rights perspective.

**MEASURE 9.** **Strengthening the Youth Cultural Voucher** through specific actions aimed at facilitating access for young people on low incomes, in vulnerable situations or in areas with fewer cultural opportunities.

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**MEASURE 11. Analysis of opportunities for reducing working hours** in the development of people's cultural lives.

**MEASURE 12. Cultural intervention programme in prisons** aimed at women, coordinated through cultural activities in prisons and alternative measures within the criminal justice system.

## Citizen participation and strengthening of the cultural fabric

**MEASURE 14. Aid for cultural projects with a special social impact** that promote cultural participation, reinforce the impact of culture in other areas and strengthen citizen action and the cultural fabric.

**MEASURE 15. Study on the application of social and community balance** as a tool for evaluating the impact of cultural projects in terms of the common good, social cohesion and social return.

**MEASURE 16. Network of Culture Points** as a strategy to support local projects linked to creation, mediation, research and cultural innovation.

**MEASURE 20. Promotion of the network of citizen laboratories in libraries** to share experiences, methodologies and results and reinforce the social function of libraries.

**MEASURES 21 to 23. Strengthening networks of cultural agents and community culture** through actions such as organising meetings, strengthening connecting entities, consolidating spaces such as Cultura y Ciudadanía (Culture and Citizenship), and participating in the IberCultura Viva programme.

## Cultural governance

**MEASURE 24. Participatory governance of the Cultural Rights Plan** through in-person and digital mechanisms that ensure monitoring, deliberation and evaluation of the Plan.

**MEASURE 26. Promotion of co-management models in cultural facilities** through support for collaborative initiatives and the creation of spaces for exchange.

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## Education and cultural mediation as a guarantee of cultural rights

**MEASURE 32.** Continuing training for teachers in art and culture to update teaching approaches and respond with sensitivity and creativity to current educational and social challenges.

**MEASURE 33.** Incorporation of a rights-based approach into arts education through collaboration between the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Education, Vocational Training and Sport, via the Higher Council for Arts Education.

**MEASURE 34.** Grants for art projects in schools to promote the right to cultural participation from an early age.

**MEASURE 35.** Film-School Programme to promote audiovisual literacy among students through screenings, teaching resources and activities.

**MEASURE 36.** Art and education projects in leading museums, such as the Reina Sofía National Art Museum, the Prado Museum and the State Museums.

**MEASURES 39 to 44.** Advance the institutional and professional recognition of cultural mediation by developing a guide to cultural mediation, recognising and professionalising the cultural mediation profile, strengthening the associative fabric, promoting an international meeting, developing training plans in cultural mediation for public personnel and supporting cultural mediation projects.

Culture has a specificity that makes it irreplaceable when addressing the complex challenges of the present, not as a complement, but as a tool and central space for imagining alternatives, activating shared meanings, and generating more just and sustainable ways of life.

The future is a cultural construct: it is not something that is waiting for us, but something that is shaped from the present, by the way we inhabit the world, build relationships and share meanings.

The measures outlined here activate culture's transformative potential through seven interrelated lines of action: gender equality; recognition of cultural diversity and multilingualism; connection with the territory; sustainable development; health and well-being; and digital sovereignty.

### Gender equality

**MEASURE 45.** Gender criteria in competitive grants and public procurement procedures.

**MEASURE 46.** Implement the gender perspective across the board in the cultural sphere by incorporating it as an evaluation criterion in artistic direction competitions, public communication and citizen services.

**MEASURES 47 and 48.** Recognition of past and present female creators and artists, through educational, communication and programming measures that acknowledge their contributions.

**MEASURE 49.** Train Ministry of Culture staff in intersectional gender equality through basic general training, specialised courses for managers and annual conferences on equality.

**MEASURES 50 and 51.** Improve knowledge of the situation of women professionals in the cultural field and consolidate the collection of data disaggregated by sex, incorporating the intersectional perspective and strengthening statistical information systems.

**MEASURES 52 and 53.** Implementation of the Unit for the Prevention of and Response to Gender-Based Violence in the Cultural Sector, along with a set of measures to ensure effective responses to cases of gender-based violence in the cultural sphere.

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## Plurality and diversity

**MEASURE 54.** Study on ethnic and racial diversity in cultural participation to highlight inequalities, understand structural exclusion and reflect the real multi-ethnic nature of society.

**MEASURE 55.** Guide to ethnic, racial and cultural diversity with measures and recommendations to ensure inclusion in the teams, programming and audiences of cultural institutions.

**MEASURE 56.** Cultural diversity in subsidies to promote plural and inclusive representation.

**MEASURE 59.** Plural collective memories in the State Archives through research, training and the visibility of documentary collections. Within this measure, the **creation and promotion of the new Social Movements Archive** stands out.

**MEASURE 60.** Updating the museography of the Museum of America and the National Museum of Anthropology through a critical and participatory review of colonial narratives.

**MEASURE 61.** Recognition and inclusion of cultural plurality in the educational and cultural programmes of institutions such as the INAEM (National Institute for the Performing Arts and Music), the Prado Museum, the Reina Sofía Art Museum, the Museum of America and the Museum of Anthropology.

## Multilingualism

**MEASURE 63.** Strengthen the role of the **Official Languages Council**, together with the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory, to guarantee linguistic rights vis-à-vis the Administration.

**MEASURE 64.** Compliance with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages through the incorporation of cultural indicators defined in collaboration with the Ministry of Territorial Policy and Democratic Memory.

**MEASURE 65.** Promotion of cultural activity in statutory and official languages other than Spanish, as well as protection for entities that promote them against attempts at censorship or exclusion.

**MEASURE 66.** Recognition of Romani and Caló by promoting their inclusion in the European Charter and supporting entities that promote the culture and language of the Roma people.

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**MEASURE 67.** Positive discrimination criteria for the promotion of statutory and official languages other than Spanish in grants from the Directorate-General for Books, Comics and Reading, the Cultural Industries Coordination Centre, the ICAA (Institute of Cinematography and Audiovisual Arts) and the INAEM.

**MEASURE 68.** Dissemination of and training on linguistic heritage by strengthening meeting spaces such as Afinidades Electivas (Elective Affinities) and the Verines Conferences.

**MEASURE 70.** Raising awareness of linguistic diversity through social media campaigns and a specific website dedicated to the official and non-official languages of the State.

## Culture, territory and demographic challenge

**MEASURES 71 to 75.** Analyse and address territorial gaps in culture, in collaboration with the Ministry for Ecological Transition and the Demographic Challenge, by incorporating indicators into the Territorial Equity Observatory, conducting a study on the territorial gap in cultural life and integrating cultural rights into the future Territorial Equity and Demographic Challenge Strategy.

**MEASURE 75.** Aid for the socio-cultural fabric in rural areas through support for cooperation projects in rural areas and transfers to the Autonomous Regions.

**MEASURE 76.** Film platform in municipalities to facilitate access to film screenings in small municipalities, rural areas and depopulated territories through a catalogue of films for local programming.

**MEASURE 77.** Guaranteed access to culture in areas facing demographic challenges through the CIT (Territorial Innovation Centres) Network and projects such as La Recicladora Cultural (The Cultural Recycler) and Dinamizar-ARTj, promoted by the Ministry for Ecological Transition and Demographic Challenge.

**MEASURE 78.** Rural Cultural Network to correct territorial inequalities by strengthening existing programmes such as PLATEA, Cine y Mujeres Rurales (Cinema and Rural Women), Día del Cine Español (Spanish Cinema Day), Cultura y Ruralidades (Culture and Ruralities), decentralised artistic residencies, and grants to encourage reading in rural areas and for the modernisation and sustainability of municipal public libraries in municipalities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants.

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**MEASURE 79. Guide to the promotion of cultural rights in municipalities** with guidelines to strengthen their role in the local implementation of cultural policies with a rights-based approach.

## Sustainability and 2030 Agenda

**MEASURE 80.** The Ministry of Culture will promote the **recognition of culture as an autonomous objective in the Post-2030 Agenda** and will encourage its **inclusion in the final declaration of Mondiacult 2025**.

**MEASURE 81. Inclusion of culture in the progress reports of the 2030 Agenda**, highlighting the impact of culture on the SDGs.

**MEASURE 82. Sustainability plans for the Ministry of Culture's facilities** to continue promoting their ecological transition.

**MEASURE 83. Extension of the application of the Green Paper on the sustainable management of cultural heritage.**

**MEASURE 87. Practical guide to the 2030 Agenda at the local level**, with tools to incorporate culture into municipal sustainable development plans.

**MEASURE 88. Support and training for cultural agents** through programmes that promote sustainable practices and facilitate the ecological transition of the public and private cultural ecosystem.

**MEASURE 89. Climate Biennial** as a travelling space for creation and reflection that promotes a just ecological transition through art, sustainability and an interdisciplinary dialogue.

## Health, innovation and well-being

**MEASURE 92. Cooperation with the Mental Health Commissioner** of the Ministry of Health, through actions that foster recognition of the role of arts and culture in promoting physical and mental health.

**MEASURE 93. Guide to the integration of culture in healthcare settings** to facilitate the incorporation of cultural practices as a tool for humanisation and an active resource in health prevention, treatment and recovery.

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**MEASURE 95. Awareness-raising campaigns on culture and health** with informative materials and actions that highlight the link between cultural practices and well-being.

## Democratic memory

**MEASURE 103.** Continue the inventory of **assets seized during the Civil War and Franco's dictatorship**, accompanying the registration process with the restitution of said assets.

**MEASURE 104. Launch the Historical Archive of Social Movements** to recognise the role of different social actors in the construction of our democracies.

**MEASURE 105. Promotion of measures aimed at closing Francoist foundations** in compliance with the Law of Democratic Memory.

**MEASURE 106.** Efforts will continue to promote the **recognition of great figures in art and culture who were persecuted** by Francoism, such as María Moliner, Ramón Acín, Miguel Hernández and Federico García Lorca.

**MEASURE 107. Recognition of the clandestine artistic movements** that developed during the Civil War and the Franco dictatorship, through the acquisition and dissemination of their works.

## Digital environment

**MEASURE 108. Advance digital governance for culture** through a working group that will promote the creation of a digital governance model in the field of culture, based on principles of equity, transparency and accessibility.

**MEASURE 109. Develop public digital tools for the cultural sector** based on policies that promote non-proprietary solutions, such as the PLATFO audiovisual platform.

**MEASURE 111. Consultation and dialogue process with the cultural sector on AI** to build joint solutions — both regulatory and non-regulatory — aimed at protecting cultural rights and ensuring fair technological innovation.

**MEASURE 116. Promotion of digital culture** by strengthening initiatives such as PARES, access to the Spanish Web Archive and the creation of the National Video Game Award.

Cultural rights also include the rights of those who work in culture, whose work is fundamental to the vitality, diversity and richness of the cultural ecosystem. Affirming the social value of cultural work means improving their working and economic conditions, as well as their recognition, guaranteeing fair and sustainable frameworks for their development and strengthening the professional, associative and trade union fabric.

Similarly, commitment to artistic and creative freedom is an unwavering principle: there is no culture without freedom. The Plan therefore assumes responsibility for protecting the independence of the cultural fabric and respect for those who form part of it.

Finally, it promotes a substantial improvement in the relationship between cultural agents and the Administration, which must be at the service of those who make culture possible, facilitating processes, supporting initiatives and creating structural conditions for its long-term sustainability.

### Conditions for sustainable cultural work

**MEASURE 117.** Continue developing the **Artist's Statute**, by promoting, together with the relevant ministries, measures such as a tax reform for irregular income, special employment relationships and a specific benefit for cultural freelancers who cease working.

**MEASURE 118. Promotion of the adaptation of public procurement in the cultural sector** with the aim of fostering a public procurement model tailored to the cultural sector.

**MEASURE 119. Aid for professional associations and trade unions** to strengthen the coordination of the professional cultural fabric.

**MEASURE 120. Support for social economy cultural models** by facilitating the creation and strengthening of cooperatives and associations.

**MEASURE 121. Aid for artistic residencies in the visual arts and contemporary creation** with the aim of contributing to the revitalisation of the cultural sector in different regions.

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## Fabric independence and creative freedom

**MEASURE 122. Code of Good Practice of the Ministry of Culture** to guide public cultural institutions based on ethical criteria, transparency, respect for artistic independence and recognition of professional work.

**MEASURE 123. Defence of artistic freedom.** The Ministry of Culture will deal with cases of direct censorship and arbitrary cancellations that undermine the full exercise of artistic creation.

**MEASURE 124. Comprehensive reform of the articles of the Criminal Code that affect the right to freedom of expression and artistic creation,** in conjunction with the Ministry of the Presidency, Justice and Relations with Parliament.

## Resources and training to strengthen the cultural sector

**MEASURE 125. Support and guidance unit for the cultural fabric,** which will offer assistance with administrative procedures, access to public funding and other resources necessary for the development of cultural projects.

**MEASURE 126. Guidance days on public aid,** covering criteria, requirements, submission and justification for the specific grants.

**MEASURE 127. Training for cultural agents** through a programme on cultural rights that strengthens technical and cross-cutting skills.

## 6.4 Consolidating Cultural Rights as a Framework for Public Action

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As a signatory to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Spain has committed to promoting cultural rights and guaranteeing their effective exercise. This commitment requires placing the perspective of cultural rights at the heart of contemporary cultural policies.

With this approach in mind, the Plan promotes their mainstreaming into the work of the Ministry of Culture through actions to consolidate their recognition, raise public awareness of these rights and strengthen their presence in the public sphere.

**MEASURE 129. Full recognition of cultural rights as human rights**, integrating them into national and international guarantee instruments.

**MEASURE 130. Preparatory work for a future Cultural Rights Act** with the aim of strengthening the legal framework that guarantees the effective exercise of these rights.

**MEASURE 132. White Paper on cultural rights** as a reference framework and methodological guide for cultural policies.

**MEASURE 133. Training and research programme on cultural rights**, aimed at generating knowledge, training agents and supporting public policies with a rights-based approach.

The functioning of public administration is a structural condition for guaranteeing the effective exercise of cultural rights. Many of the measures envisaged in this Plan will not be possible without adapting procedures, structures and dynamics, which must be at the service of culture and those who make it possible.

For this reason, the Plan also includes actions aimed at transforming the administration itself. The aim is to create a more accessible institutional framework that not only manages but also facilitates, nurtures and actively commits to cultural development under conditions of justice and equity.

**MEASURES 136 to 138.** **Integrate cultural rights into the organisational structure of the Ministry of Culture** through internal coordination, organisational and human resources planning, and the establishment of an Inclusion Unit.

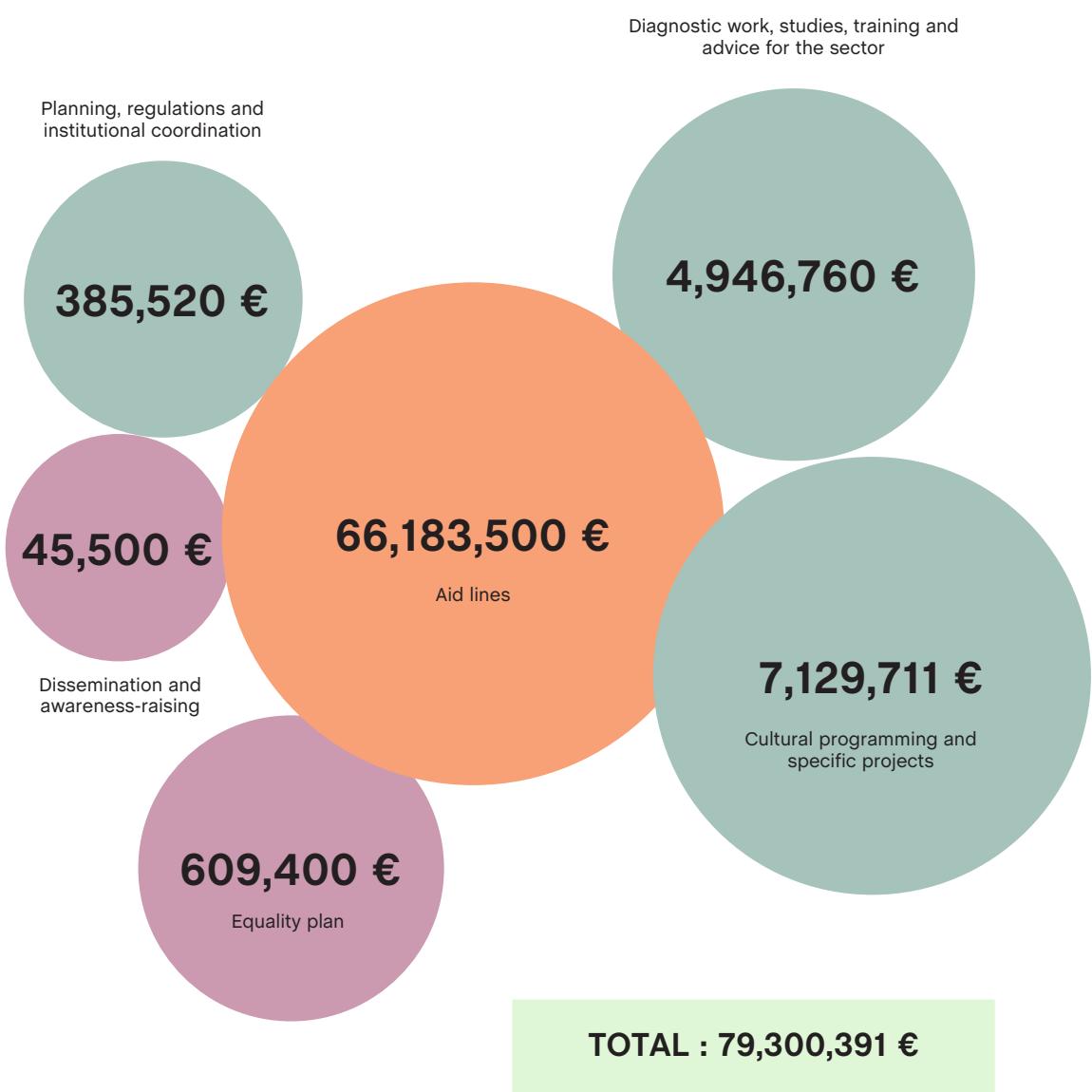
**MEASURE 139.** **Adapt administrative procedures to the cultural rights approach** through a specialised group that identifies barriers, compiles good practices and documents innovative references.

**MEASURES 142 to 145.** **Promotion of evaluation and research from a cultural rights perspective** by strengthening existing mechanisms, new lines of research, specific calls for proposals and actions to facilitate access to project evaluation resources for the cultural fabric.

**MEASURE 146.** **Training of Ministry of Culture staff** in cultural rights, gender equality, diversity, universal accessibility and contemporary challenges in culture.

## 7. Funding

The Cultural Rights Plan as a whole has an initial budget of **€79,300,391** for the period 2025-2027, linked to each of the strategic priorities. This budget is distributed according to type of expenditure as follows:



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## 8. Governance And Monitoring

Ensuring that the lines of action of the Cultural Rights Plan have a real and lasting impact requires a specific governance model based on cooperation between the executive bodies of the Ministry of Culture, the General State Administration and other administrations. To this end, a framework is being promoted to establish effective coordination and dialogue mechanisms, both within the Ministry and between the different institutional levels involved in its implementation.

Coordination mechanisms within the administration shall be organised as follows:

- **Promoting body for the Cultural Rights Plan:** the Directorate-General for Cultural Rights is the promoting body for the Cultural Rights Plan.
- **Coordination and monitoring of the implementation of the Cultural Rights Plan:** a commission coordinated by the Secretary of State and composed of the Ministry's executive bodies.
- Likewise, **collaboration between the executive bodies of the different ministerial departments** involved in the implementation of the Plan will be promoted and up-to-date information on the implementation and progress of the Plan will be shared within the **Sectoral Conference on Culture**.

In order to guarantee the Plan's effectiveness and sustainability, it is also essential to open up spaces for participation to the cultural fabric and society in general. To this end, various mechanisms will be put in place, such as a **participatory Commission** composed of entities from the cultural fabric, an **annual open forum** for discussion of the Plan, **digital participation platforms** and a **deliberative mechanism** linked to the evaluation phases of the Plan.

The implementation of the Plan will be **monitored on an ongoing basis** by the responsible units, through **six-monthly progress reports** prepared by the promoting body and **external evaluations, both interim and final**, aimed at analysing compliance and the results achieved.

