

## On Development, Key Areas And Significance Of International Cultural Cooperation

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**Annotation.** The article is devoted to issues of international cultural cooperation. The author highlights issues such as the protection of cultural property and the protection of cultural heritage, ensuring cultural rights and cultural diversity, and notes the relevance of research on these issues for Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** international cultural cooperation, cultural rights, cultural heritage, protection of cultural heritage, protection of cultural values

International legal cooperation in the field of culture is of great importance in the international legal cooperation of states. According to the Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Cooperation, which was approved by the 14th session of the UNESCO Conference on November 4, 1966, the objectives of international cultural cooperation, regardless of whether it takes place on a bilateral or multilateral, regional or worldwide basis, are:

1. *spreading knowledge, promoting the development of talents and enriching various cultures;*
2. *the development of peaceful relations and friendship among nations and the promotion of a better understanding of the way of life of each of them;*
3. *facilitating the application of the principles enshrined in the United Nations declarations, which are mentioned in the preamble of this Declaration;*
4. *ensuring that everyone has access to knowledge and the opportunity to enjoy the art and literature of all nations, to participate in the progress of science in all parts of the world, to enjoy its benefits and to contribute to the enrichment of cultural life;*
5. *improving the conditions of material and spiritual life in all parts of the world.*

The Preamble of the Declaration states that it is proclaimed so that "governments, authorities, organizations, associations and institutions responsible for cultural activities are constantly guided by these principles." The declaration

proclaims that "Every culture has a dignity and value that should be respected and preserved."

**The Declaration contains the following principles:**

- 1) *equality of cultures: each culture has a dignity and value that should be respected and preserved;*
- 2) *serving the culture of peace, the development of peaceful and friendly relations between states;*
- 3) *the mutual benefit of cultural cooperation;*
- 4) *the obligation to protect cultural property during peace and war.*

The provisions of the Declaration was further developed during international conferences. Thus, in 1970, the First Intergovernmental Conference of Ministers of Culture was convened in Venice. Then regional conferences of ministers of culture of European countries were held in Helsinki (1972), countries of Asia and the Pacific in Jakarta (1973), African countries in Accra (1975) and countries of Latin America in Bogota 1978).

**An important contribution to the development of international cultural cooperation is being made by UNESCO** through the adoption of international treaties on cultural cooperation: the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (May 14, 1954); Convention on Measures Aimed at Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (November 14 -1970); Convention on the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (November 16, 1972) and others. The recommendations of UNESCO on cultural issues are important, for example, in 1976, the General Conference of UNESCO recommended the participation and contribution of the masses to culture. –thurn life. The recommendations of UNESCO on the principles of the international regulation of archaeological sites (1956) deserve special attention; about the most effective measures to ensure the general availability of museums (1960); on measures aimed at prohibiting and preventing the illegal export, importation and transfer of property rights to cultural property (1964); on the protection of cultural property endangered by public or private works (1968); on the protection of cultural and natural heritage in the national plan (1972); on the international exchange of cultural property (1976), etc.

Under the auspices of the UN and UNESCO, **the World Decade for Cultural Development was proclaimed in 1988**, the main tasks of which were to take into account the cultural aspect of development, to establish cultural identity, to increase participation in cultural life and to promote international cultural cooperation.

**Regarding the main directions of international cultural cooperation**, an important area of international cultural cooperation is the protection of cultural values and the protection of cultural heritage. International law for the protection of cultural property is one of the youngest branches of modern international public law. Scientists note the lack of due attention to this issue from the academic legal science, the lack of an integrated approach and the extreme inconsistency in creating a legislative and regulatory framework in the field of conservation and use of cultural values. One of the key problems in this area is the increase in the number of crimes related to **the illegal export of cultural property**, the insufficiently effective regulation of measures to combat this evil, indicate the need for substantial changes in the existing system of cooperation in this area and its legal regulation. In 1995, the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects was adopted. Another pressing problem is **the protection of cultural property during armed conflicts**. The first treaty that formed the legal system for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict was the 1954 Hague Convention. Two protocols have been adopted to the Convention:

- Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (adopted on 14 May 1954 in The Hague);
- The Second Protocol to the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict of 1954 (adopted on March 26, 1999 in The Hague).

Taking into account the growing role and importance of the sphere of culture in the life of society, further development **and legislative consolidation and protection of cultural rights and freedoms of the individual**. In accordance with Art. 27 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, that “everyone has the right to freely participate in the cultural life of society, enjoy art, participate in scientific progress and enjoy its benefits.” It should be noted that so far priority attention has been paid to the study of rights and freedoms in the political, economic and social spheres. Cultural rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen

were a poorly developed category in terms of their species classification and legal content. Today, not only the protection of cultural human rights in general is of particular importance, but also the need to take into account a special approach to the protection and promotion of cultural rights of vulnerable groups of the population (indigenous peoples, people with disabilities, the elderly, children, women, migrants, etc.).

In this regard, it can be noted that in recent times there have been significant changes in international law aimed at strengthening the international legal status of cultural human rights.

First, in 2009, the post of **Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights** was established by the UN Human Rights Council. His mandate includes visiting States with recommendations to help promote and protect cultural rights in the field, conduct various case studies, consider individual communications and participate in conferences, seminars and other events.

Secondly, on May 5, 2013, the 2008 **Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights** entered into force, establishing a procedure for the consideration of individual or collective complaints of violation of these rights by the participating States.

Thirdly, **the international acts of “soft law” were developed and adopted**, aimed at disclosing the legal content of cultural human rights: the UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity of November 2, 2001 and the Friborg Declaration on Cultural Rights 2007.

These facts clearly illustrate the fact that cultural human rights as well as other categories of human rights are subject to protection at the international level.

Another issue of interest and areas of cooperation, closely related to the two aforementioned areas, is **the issue of ensuring cultural diversity**. The relevance of the issue is confirmed by the adoption of the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, adopted by the 31st session of the General Conference of UNESCO, Paris, November 2, 2001. The Declaration emphasizes that “respect for cultural diversity, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding are the best guarantee Peace and International Security.” The Declaration considers cultural rights as a factor conducive to cultural diversity.

**Regarding Uzbekistan, our country is a party to the following treaties in the field of cultural cooperation:**

- Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Paris, October 17, 2003, adopted at the 32nd session of the General Conference of UNESCO)
- Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (Paris, November 16 (23), 1972, ratified by the Resolution of the United Republic of Uzbekistan on December 22, 1995 N 182-I);
- The Convention on Measures to Ban and Prevent the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (Paris, November 14, 1970, adopted at the 16th session of the UN General Conference on Education, Science and Culture, ratified by the OM Decree RU of December 22, 1995 N 181-I);
- The Executive Regulations of the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, May 14, 1957);
- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, May 14, 1954, accession of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the Resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 180-I of December 22, 1995, entry into force for the Republic of Uzbekistan on May 21, 1996).

In addition, **the Republic of Uzbekistan ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**. The country pays special attention to ensuring cultural rights. Ensuring respect for the languages, customs and traditions of nations and nationalities living on its territory, creating conditions for their development. Established in January 1992, the Republican International Cultural Center (RICC) contributes to the strengthening of interethnic relations, the development of spirituality and culture, the revival of national traditions and customs of the multinational people of Uzbekistan, today it coordinates the activities of about 150 national cultural centers (NCC) operating under its auspices, providing them with all-round help and assistance. It should be noted that in Uzbekistan training is carried out in 7 languages: Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen, magazines are published in 8 languages, newspapers are published in 10 languages.

In Uzbekistan, great attention is paid to the protection of cultural heritage, the peoples living in the state, citizens are obliged to protect the historical, spiritual and cultural heritage, cultural monuments are under state protection. The laws "On the Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects" dated August 30, 2001, "On

the Protection and Use of Archaeological Heritage Objects" dated October 13, 2009, define the concept and types of cultural and archaeological heritage, the powers of state bodies to protect them, the procedure for research in this area by archaeologists, art historians and other specialists.

To date, Uzbekistan has submitted two national reports on the implementation of the provisions of the Covenant in the country to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In 2019, it is planned to submit the Third National Report. In concluding remarks, the *UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recommended that Uzbekistan “take measures to ensure legislative protection of the rights guaranteed to all ethnic groups, including the right to cultural identity, to their own traditions and customs, and to use their own languages other manifestations of their identity and their cultural connections.”*

In this regard, issues of the development of international cultural cooperation are highly relevant, which necessitates conducting research on the feasibility of participating in some of the above-mentioned international treaties in the field of cultural cooperation that have not been ratified so far and measures to further expand cooperation in this area.