**Abstract**

**ТЗ-145**

Title: "Elaboration of recommendations for cultural policy development"

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**Goal of research** is the actual cultural policy sphere and the development of effective measures for its improvement.

**Research aim** – working out of recommendations for measures of cultural policy development on the basis of comprehensive analysis of available statistical and standard legal information, scientific literature and practical experience of cultural projects implementation in Russia and abroad.

**Methodology:** The following methodswere used to achieve the aim: (a) Russian and foreign literature analysis; (b) actual legislation expertise; (c) Russian Federation budget system assessment and analysis; (d) field research by experts, visiting regions; (e) methods of qualitative sociological research (series of expert interviews); (e) mathematical methods and modelling.

**Empirical base of research** includes various sources of information: scientific and expert literature on the subject; the Russian Federation base of normative legislation acts; statistic data of the Russian Federation Federal State Statistic Agency, OECD, the UN, UNESCO, etc., budget statistic data, published on the Russian Federation Ministry for Finance website, data of households budgets inspections (HBS), public surveys data from different regions of Russia, conducted during the research.

**Results of research**:

1. Key propositions on contents of the new law for culture have been formulated. The developed propositions remarkably expand and specify conceptual framework, add statements, that establish obligations of public authorities and local governments in the sphere of culture, improve the norms, governing economic relations in this sphere, including providing possibilities of the budgetary financing of the services, rendered to citizens by the private organizations. New law propositions pay special attention to the responsibilities of public authorities and local governments in the sphere of culture.

Propositions for improvement of the legislative and regulatory framework of procurement activity in the sphere of culture are formulated; they are approved by focus group results on improving contract system with heads of different types of federal and regional cultural institutions. The propositions concern planning flexibility increase, without breaking principles of publicity, transparency and promotion of competitiveness; creation of the centralized specialized body at the level of the territorial subject of the Russian Federation, that will be responsible for functions on price definition/justification; delete restrictions on the value of the signed contracts and on proceeds from product sales; changes of the lower bound of the price criterion relevance.

2. The changes in legislation in the sphere of state-private and municipal-private partnership in culture are proposed, directed to preservation and capitalization of cultural heritage. Suggestions include ceiling price change for land properties historical-cultural expertise, reduction of expertise time period, introduction of the simplified order for conducting historical and cultural expertize for land plots, not exceeding 1500 sq. m, that are granted to physical persons and private investors with the concrete specified types of allowed use; definition of the list of works on objects of cultural heritage, that have to be considered as restoration, and to which special quotations have to be applied. Timely improvement of bylaws will help in search of effective solutions for cultural heritage objects use, many of which remain unclaimed till the present day, and as the result, without proper preservation.

3. Foreign countries experience in the sphere of cultural preservation, accumulated within decades, is of great importance. The research shows, that in international practice cultural and natural heritage is more and more frequently understood as a valuable asset, contributing to regions economic and social development, maintaining cultural diversity and cultural identity of the place. Established practices of the majority of the countries have in common is the territorial approach to preservation and use of heritage, allocation not of separate objects, but the systems of historical and cultural territories. The similar spatial approach allows combine preservation of natural and cultural heritage; create conditions for rational use of natural and cultural heritage, in many respects, on the basis of traditional and historical forms of environmental management; preserve cultural landscape; create rational conditions for museum and tourist development.

4. Competent and rational use of cultural and natural heritage may play a significant role in the development of Russian regions, to become the catalyst of new changes, a peculiar industry of specialization and one of the perspective directions of a local social and economic complex development. For small historical settlements, for many rural territories of the country, cultural heritage, in the short term, can be real (and often, the only) impulse for development, that does not bring negative social and environmental impacts. Development of museum-preserves network may become a mechanism for realization of this process in our country. Specific features of museum-preserves as cultural institutions lies in the fact, that they possess not only museum pieces and collections, but also immovable objects of cultural heritage (buildings, constructions, archaeological objects) and also the surrounding territory. On the basis of field research, principles and concrete approaches towards the creation and development of museum-preserve in Sarmanovo Region of the Republic of Tatarstan are presented. This object possesses remarkable potential resources for future cultural development.

5. Adoption of special federal law "On Historical and Cultural Territories" is recommended. This law would bring Russian legislative experience closer to the best world practices in the protection of cultural and natural heritage, and also would allow to create additional prerequisites for use of heritage in developing of the sphere of culture, tourism, in stimulation of economic and social development of small historic towns, rural settlements and historical territories. The research lays down propositions for the adoption of legislative amendments to the existing laws and acts and also formulates special new law on historical and cultural territories.

6. The research allowed to carry out analysis of existing cultural and leisure initiatives and cultural practices, and to estimate development prospects for new ones. It is shown, that modern cultural initiatives and practices tend to rely less on a network of cultural institutions but are interested in the availability of infrastructure prerequisites for the realization of more complicated and dynamically changing cultural initiatives and practices, both commercial and public initiatives. Next steps in this direction are the modernization of historically developed federal cultural institutions network, and new movements towards the creation of favorable infrastructure for cultural initiatives and cultural recoding of existing the practices.

Cultural and leisure practices and their variety correlate directly with education level. Thus, one can state, that the main instrument of development of cultural initiative and increase in population involvement in cultural and leisure practices is changing of one's attitude towards cultural competences of educational programs. It is in this process, that, what we call, cultural literacy is formed, i.e. ability to participate in cultural life and to show initiative in this sphere.

When designing cultural and leisure infrastructure, it is important to consider the Russian Federation territorial and settlement variety. As the regional analysis of cultural and leisure consumption shows (The Republic of Dagestan, Republic of Karelia, Voronezh region, Perm region), various types of settlements perform as peculiar filters of population groups with different education level and age, that form certain patterns of cultural consumption. These distinctions need to be investigated in detail and to be used directly when cultural policy planning.

7. At the present stage of post-industrial development, the close interrelation between culture and tourism is an unbiased fact. Therefore, suggestions for improvement of the sphere of culture, the sphere of preservation and use of cultural heritage, and recommendations on new cultural initiatives and cultural practices development have to consider significant role and features of tourist consumption of culture services. Tourism development must be regarded to as part of policy on the preservation of cultural heritage and supporting of cultural institutions activity.

Two methodological approaches are offered for assessment of share of culture services within the total amount of tourist consumer expenses. Within the first approach, calculations are based on the data of a statistical survey of internal and incoming tourists. Within the second approach, expenses of internal tourists on culture services are defined first. Data extrapolation is made on the basis of the number of internal tourists trips, received from a selective survey of households budgets, conducted by Federal State Statistic Agency. Methodical recommendations for assessment of consumption of culture services by tourists in the Russian Federation are developed. Measures for tourist consumption of culture services stimulation are proposed, on the basis of preliminary calculations.

**Level of implementation.** The assignment is performed for the benefit of the Centre for Strategic Research. The research resulted in the preparation of 13 analytical notes. Research materials were used within the preparation of meetings and roundtables at the Federation Council of Federal Assembly, in the Centre for Strategic research, during meetings at authorities of territorial subjects of the federation (Tyumen region, the Republic of Tatarstan).

**Recommendations**, that have been formulated, based on research results, can be used for improvement of the Russian Federation legislation in the sphere of culture and protection of cultural heritage, consultation of public authorities concerning cultural development, social policy and regional development, on carrying out of the actions, aimed at the development of human capital of the country in general.