

## Glossary of terms – Discussion Paper Survey 6<sup>th</sup> World Summit on Arts and Culture

**Cultural Development:** Refers to a concept of development where the cultural field plays a crucial and major role. In general terms, it refers to the set of capabilities, both material and immaterial, of our societies and communities to define their future from a multidimensional perspective. In this way, the cultural oriented development distances itself from a purely material definition and seeks to include the welfare of communities and countries, in order to combine cultural, political and economic elements. Thereby, principles and values such as participation, transparency, creativity, inclusion, affectivity and sustainability (among many others) will be crucial when defining a cultural perspective for development.

*Sources: UNESCO (2003); Sen (1999).*

**Critical Times:** Refers to the comprehension and analysis of social realities within permanent changes on a socioeconomic, political, cultural and environmental level. These changes are produced by a series of events that challenge contemporary societies such as the technological revolution, climate change, natural disasters, socio-political conflicts, terrorism, consolidation of global cultures and financial crisis. Ultimately, critical times refer to the changing nature of the world, transforming our means of production, our social relationships, our managerial decisions and our creative activities.

*Sources: UNDP (2006); Castells (2006).*

**Crisis:** We understand *crisis* as the moment that allows for a reorientation of our actions. It emerges from the historical consciousness of a past lived and a future to build. Crisis is an opportunity to redirect the course of one's life or of a society in order to address complex social, economic, political and cultural scenarios. Thus, the increasing rate of change highlights the importance of concepts such as *risk society* or *liquid society* to characterize new critical times and permanent states of transformation. Crisis allows us to identify new frameworks, models and tools of interpretation to understand how communities and societies provide safety, stability and flexibility to face changes. Therefore, crisis -with its multiple forms and characteristics- presents challenges to our current knowledge and practices.

*Source: Beck (2006); Roitman (2011).*

**Creative Spaces:** Refers to new models of collaboration, networking and management that propose innovations in creation, participation and access to cultural life in our societies. Highlighting characteristics such as flexibility and originality, creative spaces encourage projects that gather a set of abilities and ideas to address challenges and answer questions, like those that exist in our contemporary world in the contexts of changes already described under the term *critical times*. Creative spaces have the potential to establish new and adaptive relationships, or to reconfigure old ones creatively.

*Sources: Duxbury and Murray (2010); Roitman (2011).*

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