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The implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Andorran cultural policy

Susanna Ferran Vila (iD)ᵃ, Cristina Yáñez (iD)ᵇ and Giorgia Miotto (iD)ᵃ

ᵃBlanquerna School of Communication and International Relations, Ramon Llull University, Barcelona, Spain; ᵇICT & Museums and Cultural Heritage Department, Universitat d'Andorra, Sant Julià de Lòria, Andorra

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Andorran cultural policy. The article contributes to the academic field of cultural sustainability and cultural policy, applying a mixed method on a country's case study. A content analysis of the White Paper on Culture, a survey addressed to the main Andorran cultural policymakers and a semi-structured interview with the Andorran Minister of Culture have been performed. A new model of analyzing the extent to which cultural policies comply with SDGs in cultural policies is proposed, with the aim that it might be implemented in other countries. The results show that, despite the fact that SDGs are not yet explicitly mentioned in Andorran cultural policy, experts aim to promote the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda as a priority nationwide. The novelty of this research rests on the use of Sustainable Development Goals' indicators as a code of analysis and as a specific perspective and new approach to evaluating the alignment of cultural sustainability and cultural policies to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda.

1. Introduction

In 2015 the United Nations adopted and promoted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (United Nations 2016). Since then, policymakers from all around the world are committed to work for the implementation of this new and demanding paradigm based on a sustainable and responsible development (Turner 2017). The concept of 'Sustainable Development' was defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Brundtland et al. 1987). The UN 2030 Agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter SDGs) organized into three pillars: economic, environmental, and social (United Nations 2016).

Currently, the UNESCO considers that culture is a cross-cutting dimension in relationship with sustainable development (hereinafter SD). Culture is considered a driver and a facilitator for SD (UNESCO 2019; Wiktor-Mach 2020), nevertheless, in the 2030 Agenda, culture has a low profile with a limited impact (Duxbury, Kangas, and De Beukelaer 2017; Erlewein 2017; Throsby 2017; Turner 2017).

The main goal of this research is to analyze the SDGs implementation degree in the Andorran cultural policy. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the dimension of cultural sustainability in the Andorran cultural policy and identifies future strategies in terms of culture and sustainable development. The article contributes to the academic fields of cultural sustainability (Kagan 2019) and

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cultural policy. The novelty of this research sets on the use of the Sustainable Development Goals' indicators (UN Global Compact 2016) as a code of analysis and as a new approach and specific perspective to evaluate the alignment of the cultural sustainability and cultural policies to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (United Nations 2016). Scholars and the European Union highlighted the need to align the countries' cultural policies with the UN SDGs (British Council 2020), including the importance of monitoring the contribution of culture to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda as a pillar for the sustainable development paradigm across all levels and disciplines (Meyer, Gerlitz, and Klein 2022; Marcolin et al. 2020; Streimikiene and Kiausiene 2019). This article aims to fulfil this identified research agenda.

The research scope and methodology are based on a country case study about the degree of implementation of the SDGs in the cultural policy of the Principality of Andorra. The "Sustainable Goals Report 2021" sets that high-quality data and primary resource information are needed in order to evaluate the SDGs grade of implementation in each country all around the world (United Nations 2021).

Andorra is a small state, with an area of 468 km2, a population of 80,209 people (in 2017) and located in the Pyrenees, in the border between France and Spain. It has been constituted in 1993 (Consell General de les Valls, and Coprínceps 1993). Andorra is a parliamentary co-principality, with two co-princes: the Bishop of Urgell and the President of the French Republic. Andorra is administratively divided into seven self-governed parishes and led by the Comuns: Canillo, Encamp, La Massana, Ordino, Sant Julià de Lòria, Andorra la Vella and Escaldes-Engordany. The Andorran economy is mainly based on banks, tourism, retail, and the hospitality industry, welcoming more than eight million tourists a year, mainly Spanish and French (Lluelles 2007; D'Andorra 2018).

In 2015, during the United Nations General Assembly, the Andorran government adopted the 2030 Agenda (United Nations 2016). In addition, Andorra has also signed other international sustainability agreements such as: the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCC 2011), the Convention on Biological Diversity (United Nations Environment Program 2015), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (United Nations 2015). Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Andorra has led several actions to promote SD in the Principality. The Government established that the new Council of Ministers' policies need to be aligned with the SDGs. In 2018 the Government presented the first Voluntary National Reports (INV) to analyze the degree of development of the 2030 Agenda in the Principality. According to the report, eight of the seventeen SDGs were considered progressing positively (D'Andorra 2018). In 2019, the National Strategic Plan for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda was presented (D'Andorra 2019), highlighting five national goals for SD, including the SDGs roadmap. Andorra also participated in the XXVII Ibero-American Summit "Innovation for Sustainable Development: Goal2030" (Cumbre iberoamericana 2020).

The whole Andorran society has been committed and has been actively participating to promote the values and principles of the 2030 Agenda. Companies, the University of Andorra, associations, NGOs and the citizens work for the Observatory of Sustainability in Andorra (Observatori de la Sostenibilitat d'Andorra – OBSA) (Gibert 2020).

In 2018, culture received 2.8% of the Andorran Principality budget (Gibert 2020, 119). Andorran culture is undergoing an important evolution, the WPC, published in March 2021, aims to describe the current situation of Andorran culture and to define future challenges and strategies (D'Andorra 2021). The WPC is the result of a participatory process that involved all the Andorran cultural stakeholders. The WPC highlighted 7 main challenges: (1) awareness, education and knowledge, (2) culture as a tool for transformation and social cohesion, (3) culture shared vision and efficiency, (4) partnerships and governance, (5) culture as an economic driver, (6) sustainability and cultural tourism, and (7) digital immersion and cultural promotion.

In addition, and in the same context, a study focused on Andorran cultural policy has been published for the first time (Gibert 2020).

As a result of these reports, the Andorran government is working to design long term cultural strategy for the country.

In this article, a mixed methodology has been: a content analysis, a survey, and a semi-structured interview. We chose the Andorra case study because Andorran policymakers are working on a new definition of the country's cultural policy, and we considered that the implementation of the SDGs are an interesting opportunity for the upcoming Andorran cultural policy. According to the literature review, we found a lack of validated method to study the inclusion of the SDGs in cultural policies, therefore we propose a new method based on the combination of three different methodologies: content analysis, survey, and semi-structured interview.

The results of this study show that the Andorran cultural policy is facing a transformation, with the elaboration of the (1) White Paper of Culture (hereinafter WPC) and (2) the Culture 2030 strategy. The new WPC explicitly expresses the objective to include the SD in the Andorran cultural policy (D'Andorra 2021, 150). Nevertheless, at the moment, the SDGs are not explicitly mentioned. Despite that, there is a high coincidence between the UN 2030 Agenda and the content of the Andorran WPC. Several sessions of the document refer to topics aligned with, for example, the SDG11 (sustainable cities and communities), the SDG10 (reduced inequalities), the SDG8 (decent work and economic growth), the SDG12 (responsible consumption and production), the SDG4 (quality education) and the SDG5 (gender equality).

The article is organized as follows: first, we performed a literature review to design the theoretical framework. Afterward, we explained the methodology. Finally, we presented the study's results and the conclusions.

2. Literature review

2.1. Cultural sustainability

Cultural sustainability is a relatively recent academic field (Kagan 2019) that includes heterogeneous definitions (Payne and Kcenia O'Neil 2019). It was mentioned for the first time in 1995 in the report of the World Commission on Culture and Development entitled 'Our Creative Diversity' and it was specifically linked to the access to cultural resources (Comisión Mundial para la Cultura y el Desarrollo 1997).

Since then, many academics have studied how culture has been considered an important dimension and tool of the sustainable development (Baltàportolés and Dragićevic Šešić 2017; Errichiello and Micera 2018; Kagan et al. 2018; Molina Neira 2018; Rayman-Bacchus and Radavoi 2020; Swanson and DeVereaux 2017; Wiktor-Mach 2020; Throsby 2017; Dessein et al. 2015; Soini and Birkeland 2014). In this research, we adopted the UNESCO's perspective that defines 'cultural sustainability' as a cross-cutting dimension of sustainable development, where culture acts as a driver and enabler of SD (UNESCO 2013). In this sense, the cultural sustainability refers to intellectual and creative products based on sustainable lifestyles and values (Ferran Vila, Miotto, and Rom Rodríguez 2021). As Zheng et al. (2021) state, there are two ways of interpreting 'culture': from its constitutive perspective (values and lifestyles) and from its functional perspective (intellectual and creative products) (Zheng et al. 2021).

On the other hand, authors such as Pascual (2020) and Martinell (2020) consider that cultural sustainability is still under construction (Martinell 2020; Pascual 2020). Martinell considers that cultural sustainability includes the relationship between culture and climate change and nature (REDS 2021). The author considers the relationship between the cultural system and the natural environment as a characteristic of cultural sustainability: 'Becoming aware of this interdependence must mobilize cultural agents, artists and creators to actively intervene in this global problem in order to safeguard ways of life, protect significant assets and guarantee the satisfaction of needs for future generations' (Martinell 2020, 132). At the same time, the United Nations reinforces this approach highlighting the relationship between cultural rights and the current climate emergency,

Table 1. Culture 2030 indicators goals.

Culture 2030 Indicators Goals
A) Make visible culture's contribution to sustainable development
B) Provide a thematic and transversal overview of the role of culture across the SDGs
C) Strengthen advocacy for culture
D) Provide evidence-based results to inform policies and actions
E) Build a knowledge base for action
F) Monitor progress of the contribution of culture to the 2030 Agenda

Source: adapted by the authors from (UNESCO 2019).

underlying the positive potential of culture as a critical tool against climate change: 'Among the many threats to culture and cultural rights around the world today, the most significant is the climate emergency' (United Nations 2020, 9).

2.2. Culture in 2030 agenda

Culture contributes to human welfare, social cohesion and inclusion (Streimikiene and Kiausiene 2019). Culture and the creative industry are engine for economic growth, job creation, and external trading (British Council 2020). There is a strong positive relationship between the cultural value index and SDGs implementation (Meyer, Gerlitz, and Klein 2022). Nevertheless, culture has a low impact in the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (Duxbury, Kangas, and De Beukelaer 2017; Erlewein 2017; Throsby 2017; Turner 2017), since none of the SDGs are directly focused on culture.

Nevertheless, culture is mentioned in some SDGs, such as education (SDG4), sustainable cities (SDG11), food security (SDG2), environment (SDG13), economic growth (SDG8), sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG12), and peaceful and inclusive societies (SDG17) (Erlewein 2017; Wiktor-Mach 2020; Streimikiene and Kiausiene 2019). According to Zheng et al. (2021) culture is vital to achieve the SDGs and to foster the sustainable development all around the world (Zheng et al. 2021).

The UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators assess the progress of culture's contribution to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (Zheng et al. 2021; Bacchini and Valentino 2021; UNESCO 2019). According to the UNESCO, these indicators are a guideline to measure and monitor the progress of culture's contribution to the national and local implementation of the SDGs (Table 1).

The Culture 2030 Indicators are organized into four dimensions. According to UNESCO each one combines different SDGs and Targets to capture the multidimensional and cross-cutting contribution of culture in terms of sustainable development (UNESCO 2019, 27). (Table 2)

The Culture 2030 Indicators build a coherent, strong and evidence-based narrative on culture and development. But above all, these thematic indicators help to strengthen the transversal relevancy of culture in the 2030 Agenda (Bacchini and Valentino 2021).

3. Research methodology

The methodology that has been chosen is a descriptive qualitative mixed methodology based on the grounded theory. Its goal is to create a systematic collection and analysis of data for the consequent formulation of a generic theory (Glaser and Strauss 1967; Strauss and Corbin 1990; Trinidad-Requena, Carrero-Planes, and Soriano-Miras 2006; Charmaz 2014; Holton and Walsh 2017).

The main goal of this research is to analyze the SDGs implementation degree in the Andorran cultural policy. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the dimension of cultural sustainability in the Andorran cultural policy and identifies future strategies in terms of culture and sustainable development.

In the Table 3 we describe the specific methodology used to achieved these objectives.

Three different methodologies have been applied: content analysis, a survey based on SOSCULT model, and a semi-structured interview based on ESSOSCULT model.

Table 2. UNESCO culture 2030 indicators dimensions goals.

Dimension	Explanation	Indicators
(a) Environment & Resilience	This dimension establishes the scope of the Planet pillar focusing on cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible, and the human environment for sustainable purposes.	• Expenditure on heritage • Sustainable management of heritage • Climate Adaptation and resilience • Cultural facilities • Open Space for culture
(b) Prosperity & Livelihood	This dimension establishes the scope of prosperity by focusing on the contribution of culture to boosting and enabling economies where cultural enterprises are inclusive and sustainable.	• Culture in GDP • Cultural employment • Cultural businesses • Household expenditure • Trade-in cultural goods and services • Public finance for cultureGovernance of culture
(c) Knowledge & Skills	This dimension focuses on the contribution of culture in the transmission of cultural values and cultural diversity, through the construction of knowledge and skills.	• Education for SD • Cultural Knowledge • Multicultural education • Cultural and artistic education • Cultural training
(d) Inclusion & Participation	This dimension focuses on building social cohesion, inclusion and participation. Emphasizing the right to participate in culture and the freedom of cultural creation and expression.	• Culture for social cohesion • Artistic freedom • Access to culture • Cultural participation • Participatory processes

Source: based on (UNESCO 2019, 28).

An exploratory content analysis of the WPC has been performed to evaluate the SDGs implementation in the Andorran cultural policy. The WPC is a report and a roadmap for the future development of the Andorran cultural policy. The WPC was created thanks to the participation and the consensus of the principal Andorran cultural stakeholders during 2020. To have a consistent and accurate content analysis, we ran two coding processes: first the content was coded according to the 17 UN SDGs and afterward according to the 2030 Cultural Indicators created by the UNESCO (UNESCO 2019).

The SOSCULT survey is a descriptive methodology used to collected the opinions of the main Andorran cultural experts about cultural sustainability and cultural policies. This methodology is specifically designed for this purpose and is structured in two parts. The first part analyzes the dimension of cultural sustainability in Andorran Cultural policy. The second part evaluates the degree of implementation of the UN SDGs in Andorran cultural policy. Since there is not a set of criteria to evaluate the degree of implementation of the SDGs in the cultural sphere, to design this part of the research we based on the 2030 Cultural Indicators created by the UNESCO in 2019 to connect the SDGs and sustainability in the cultural context (UNESCO 2019).

A survey is a tool used to collect, manage and analyze information from individuals in a systematic way (Laaksonen 2018). The reliability of the information is validated by the high representativeness of the samples versus the population (López-Roldán and Fachelli 2015), in this research we set that 10 respondents represent the population, we got 11 responses through Google Form during a month. Previous authors, such as Alfons Martinell (2020), Duxbury, Kangas, and De Beukelaer (2017), Ferran Vila, Miotto, and Rom Rodríguez (2021) and Dessein et al. (2015), the UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators (UNESCO 2019) and the Global Survey 2020 (Bekanntheit and Handlungsbedarf 2020) inspired the design of the questionnaire. The first part of the survey contains 21 questions: 8 refer to a 1 to 7 Likert scale, 11 are multi-choices, and one is an open question. The second part of the survey asks to policymakers and managers to grade the presence of the 22 UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators in a Likert scale base.

Table 3. Objectives, research questions, target, and methodology.

Research objectives	Research Questions	Target	Methodology
OB.1. MAIN GOAL Analyze the degree of implementation of the SDGs in Andorran cultural policy	• Are SDGs explicitly mentioned in Andorran cultural policy? • Considering the cultural policy topics, which are the more aligned to the SDGs? • At what stage of implementation are they: policies, projects or actions? • How can the degree of implementation of the SDGs in Andorran cultural policies be measured/evaluated?	Cultural stakeholders	Exploratory content analysis of the White Paper of Culture: coded analysis based on the UN SDGs and the UNESCO 2030 Cultural Indicators
OB.2. Analyze the dimension of cultural sustainability in Andorran cultural policy	• Is the concept of cultural sustainability known in Andorra? • If so, how does it affect cultural policies? • Is there any relationship between the SDGs and Andorran cultural policy?If so, how is this relationship?	Andorran Cultural policy makers and managers	SOSTCULT Survey
OB.3 Identify future strategies in terms of culture and sustainable development in Andorra	• What are the future strategies in terms of culture and sustainable development in Andorra?	The Andorran Minister of Culture	ESSOSCULT semi-structured interview

Source: the authors.

The SOSCULT survey sample is formed by 11 cultural policymakers and managers (Table 4).

The ESSOSCULT semi-structured interview according to (Busquet and Medina 2017, 196) 'is an extraordinarily useful technique for many works in the social sciences. The main function is to find dimensions of the phenomenon that the researcher had not considered'. As Folgueiras (2017) states, questions are elaborated in a more open way than in structured interviews, a fact that allows the collection of richer and more nuanced information (Folgueiras 2017). The ESSOSCULT interview was specifically designed to achieve the third objective of this research: identify future strategies in terms of culture and sustainable development in Andorra. Ten blocks of questions were organized by topics: sustainable development in Andorra, inter-ministerial cooperation, the White Paper of Culture, the Culture 2030 strategy, and sustainable development in cultural policies. Questions were inspired by series of interviews recorded during the III Conference on Sustainability and Cultural Institutions organized by the Cervantes Institute (Instituto Cervantes 2019).

Table 4. Respondents demographic details.

Respondent	Position	Age	Sex
Respondent 1	Democrates Canillo	60	Male
Respondent 2	Democrates Andorra la Vella	40	Male
Respondent 3	Democrates Ordino	50	Female
Respondent 4	Democrates Encamp	50	Other
Respondent 5	Ciutadans Compromesos La Massana	40	Male
Respondent 6	Partit Socialdemòcrata Escaldes – Engordany	50ths	Male
Respondent 7	Tercera Via- Unió Laurediana – Independents	40	Female
Respondent 8	Technical Staff Ministry of Culture	50	Male
Respondent 9	Technical Staff Ministry of Culture	50	Male
Respondent 10	Technical Staff Ministry of Culture	50	Female
Respondent 11	Technical Staff Ministry of Culture	50	Other

Source: the authors.

The ESSOSCULT semi-structured interview protagonist was the very honorable Andorran Minister of Culture during a in person meeting. Some of the semi-structured questions were taking by the SOSCULT survey.

Six scholars from different areas validated each applied methodology according to the validation process proposed by Farran et al. (2011) and Yáñez (2016) (Farran et al. 2011; Yáñez 2016).

4. Results

The results are organized according to the research objectives.

4.1. White Paper of Culture (WPC) content analysis results

Although the SDGs are not explicitly mentioned, the content analysis highlighted several topics aligned with the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda. SDG 11, 'sustainable cities and communities', and specifically the contributions on cultural and natural heritage (11.4), is the most relevant topic, representing an important future challenge. Second, SDG 10, 'reduction of inequalities', appears as an important area of improvement, specifically about the role of culture as a tool for social cohesion. Third, SDG8, 'decent work and economic growth', represents an important concern in the Andorran cultural sector, since often working conditions in this sector are not contributing to the local and individuals' economic growth. Afterword SDG 12, 'sustainable consumption and production patterns', focuses on the development of sustainable cultural tourism, sometimes not aligned with the past tourism strategies, focused on mass tourism during the sky season. Then, SDG 4, 'quality education' is also an interesting dimension focused on sustainable cultural education for future generations. Finally, SDG 5, 'gender equality', is a concern expressed by the Andorran cultural sector, specifically associated to the inequality in working conditions and professional development (Figure 1).

In order to double check the relevance of the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda, we run a second analysis based on coding the content according to the UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators (Figure 2) These indicators, created by the UNESCO in 2019 to align the SDGs to the cultural sustainability,
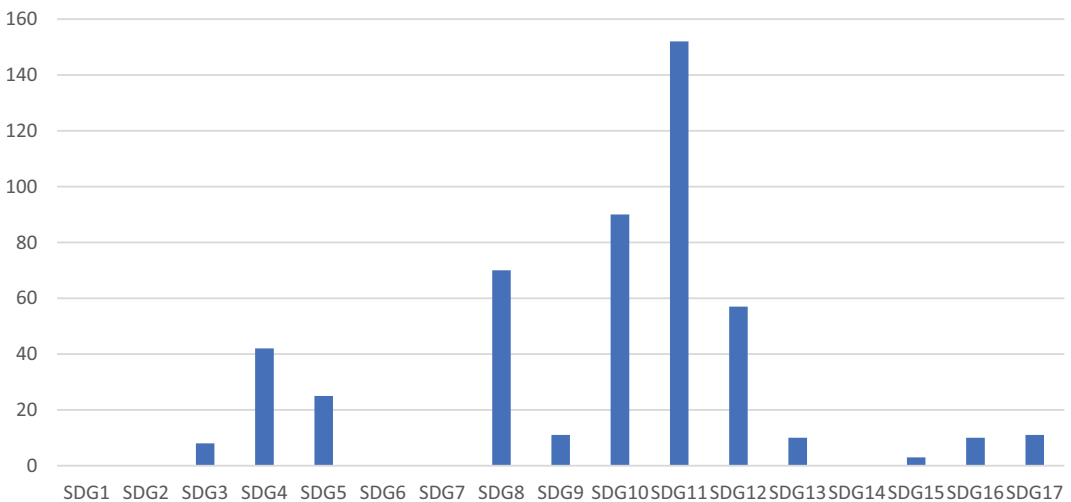

Figure 1. Sdgs topics represented in the WPC: content analysis results. Source: the authors
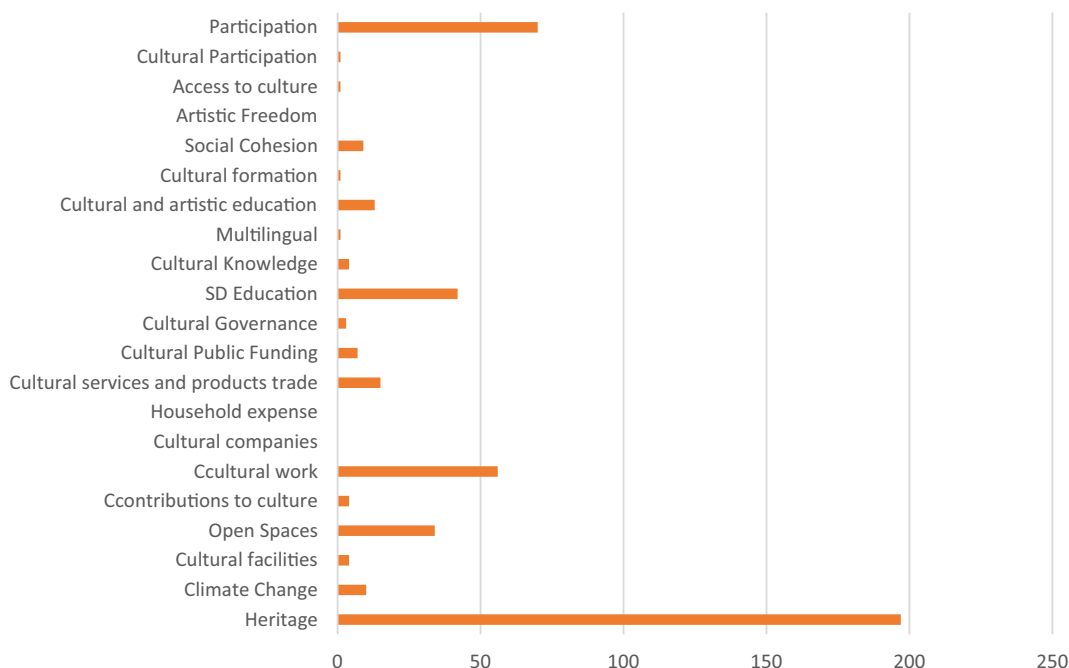
Figure 2. UNESCO culture 2030 indicators included in the WPC: content analysis results. Source: the authors

adapt the different SDGs to create a 2030 Sustainable Agenda focused on culture. Only 5 of the 22 UNESCO indicators are consistently represented in the WPC. Heritage is the most represented topic. Besides, society participation, cultural work, education and open spaces preservation are included.

4.2. Results of the SOSCULT survey to Andorran cultural policymakers and administrators

The overall results of the SOSCULT survey can be divided into two areas. The first set of results are based on the questions about the cultural sustainability and the cultural policies in Andorra. The second one is focused on the UNESCO Culture 2030 indicators (UNESCO 2019).

The 54.5% of the respondents agree that the definition of cultural sustainability includes both the category of intellectual and creative products as well as values and lifestyles. Furthermore, the respondents think that cultural sustainability is a significant, multidimensional and transversal aspect of the SD, in addition to economic, social, and environmental sustainability (Q14). Besides, respondents consider (81.8%) that culture has a mediator effect between the environmental, economic, and social dimensions, since cultural sustainability is a driver for SD and it is a tool to create potential growth and direct impact on sustainability (Q20).

Culture experts and administrators consider that cultural sustainability is not well represented in the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (Q15). They all agree that SDGs should be explicitly included in the cultural strategies and policies (Q1). They also believe that the Andorran cultural policy already includes topics related to culture in the context of sustainable development, even if they are not explicitly mentioned (Q2).

The 90% of the experts and administrators consider that the main objective of sustainability in cultural policy is to safeguard cultural practices and rights. Besides, the vast majority (90%), affirm that Andorran cultural policy should aligned more to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda and explicitly

Table 5. Survey's results: cultural sustainability and the cultural policies in Andorra.

Question (Q)	Average	Deviation	Median
1	4,54	1,36	5
2	4,36	1,36	5
6	5,27	1,55	6
7	5,72	1	6
11	5	1,78	6
14	5,81	1,16	6
15	3,54	1,29	3
20	5	1,26	5

Source: the authors.

mention the SDGs. They also think that the Andorran cultural policy should face a long-term inclusive strategy for the whole country (Q6). In this sense, the respondents also consider that culture should have a relevant position in the Sustainable Development strategy (7).

Regarding the contribution of culture in the whole sustainable development strategy, respondents consider that creativity (9 answers), contents and values (8 answers), culture strategy (6 answers), narrative and lifestyles (5 answers) are the main dimensions to be taking into consideration. Despite the fact that SDGs in general are considered relevant to improve Andorra's cultural sustainability policy, only the 27.3% of the respondents believe their specific objectives and content are useful, the 18.2% think that the awareness-raising by the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda is useful, and only 9% believe that the SDGs communication may be helpful. There is not a consensus about the most important SDGs to improve Andorra's cultural policy.

Contextualizing this research within the COVID-19 pandemic (Q11), the respondents believe that this pandemic is an opportunity to address new objectives related to culture and SD. The 45% of the cultural experts consider that content strategy is important, 27.3% think that strategies to promote new consumption habits are relevant, only 18.2% underline the importance of communication and only 9.1% the significance of new alliances.

The second set of results of the SOSCULT survey focuses on the UNESCO Culture 2030 Indicators as a link between the Andorran cultural sustainability policy and the degree of implementation of the SDGs (Table 5 and Table 6).

The results show that respondents believe that the degree of implementation of the SDGs in Andorran cultural policy is medium. According to their opinion, SDGs are not a tangibly mentioned and represented in the Andorran cultural policy.

Considering the indicators according to each dimension, Knowledge and Skills (C) is the most represented dimension (mean of 4.95 and median of 5). In the second place, Inclusion and participation (D) (mean of 4.5 and a median of 4.8). In third place, we found the Environmental and resilience dimension (A) (mean of 4.2 and a median of 4.4) and finally, the Support and livelihood dimension (B) (mean and median of 3.2).

Considering the 22 UNESCO Indicators, multilingual education, cultural and arts education, and artistic freedom are the better evaluated topics. On the other hand, the lowest-rated indicators refer to Trade in cultural goods and services, Cultural business and Public funding of culture.

4.3. Results of the ESSOSCULT semi-structured interview to the very honorable Culture Minister of Andorra

According to the results of the ESSOSCULT semi-structured interview to the very honorable Culture Minister of Andorra, although the country has been making efforts to comply with the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (General Assembly of United Nations 2015) there is not a clear communication strategy to increase the awareness about its implementation in the Andorra Cultural Ministry. The minister said that SDGs and the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda, as guidelines, are part of the decision-

Table 6. Second part SOSCULT results, the culture 2030 indicators.

Dimension		Culture 2030 Indicator	Average	Deviation	Median
A		1.Expenditure on heritage	3,63	1,43	4
	Environmental & Resilience	2. Sustainable management of heritage	3,63	1,5	4
		3. Climate adaptation & resilience	3,72	1,19	4
		4. Cultural facilities	5,09	1,22	5
		5. Open Space for culture	5,09	1,37	5
B		6. Culture in GDP	2,9	1,13	3
	Support & Livelihoods	7. Cultural employment	3,72	1,19	4
		8. Cultural businesses	2,81	0,98	3
		9. Household expenditure	3,27	1,34	4
		10. Trade in cultural goods and services	2,09	0,7	2
		11. Public finance for culture	3,72	1,27	3
		12. Governance of culture	4,09	1,57	4
C		13. Education for SD	4,36	1,85	4
	Knowledge & Skills	14. Cultural knowledge	5,27	1,34	5
		15. Multilingual education	5,36	0,92	6
		16. Cultural and artistic education	5,9	0,53	6
		17. Cultural training	3,9	1,37	4
D		18. Culture for social cohesion	4,09	1,3	4
	Inclusion & Participation	19. Artistic freedom	5,72	1,27	6
		20. Access to culture	4,18	1,32	4
		21. Cultural participation	4,63	0,8	5
		22. Participatory processes	4,36	1,28	5

Source: the authors.

making process, nevertheless these criteria are not explicitly communicated to the cultural stakeholders. Regarding the role of culture in the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda, the ministry considers culture as a transversal axis of the SD and that it worth an inter-ministerial approach. The WPC is a first step to design a strategic plan for culture sustainability. The Andorran cultural policy has to consistently coordinate, respect and enhance the Parishes' values and singularities.

The ESSOSCULT interview has also been analyzed in terms of the SDGs, so a content analysis has been performed. The minister mentioned directly only two SDGs: SDG4 (Quality Education) and SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Indirectly, the minister talked about topics that may be aligned with several SDGs. For example, SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities) in relation that the relevance of the cultural and natural heritage of Andorra, SDG 17 (Partnerships for goals) that reflects inter-ministerial cooperation to fulfill the 2030 Agenda and SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), considering the cultural and creative industry as a source of decent work and economic growth. Furthermore, although quite sporadically, other SDGs' topics were mentioned: SDG 4 linked to the educational function of culture; SDG 13, in relation to climate action from the culture perspective.

Considering the degree of concreteness of the interview content, the minister mainly talked about actions and projects more than about long-term strategies.

5. Conclusions GIORGIA

The main goal of this research is to analyze the SDGs implementation degree in the Andorran cultural policy. Furthermore, the paper analyzes the dimension of cultural sustainability in the Andorran cultural policy and identifies future strategies in terms of culture and sustainable development. According to the research's results, the Andorran government highly support the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (D'Andorra 2019) and considers culture sustainability as a key dimension to improve the country's sustainable development (D'Andorra 2021). Nevertheless, the SDGs are not explicitly mentioned in the Andorran cultural policy, even if experts consider them a relevant roadmap for the cultural sustainability strategy's definition.

Despite the lack of direct reference to the UN SDGs, the Andorran cultural policies highlighted several topics included in the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda. Culture contributes to the sustainable development through the safeguard of the natural heritage. Culture is a driver for social cohesion and education focused on cultural sustainability is a key factor for future generations. Enhance the impact of culture in the improvement of working conditions, specifically for women in the tourism industry, and for the collective and individual economic growth is one of the main challenges for the Andorran policymakers. Besides, culture is considered as a pillar to convert the unsustainable seasonal mass sky tourism practice into a more environmentally and socially sustainable tourism.

The article contributes to the academic fields of cultural sustainability (Kagan 2019) and cultural policy. The novelty of this research sets on the use of the Sustainable Development Goals' indicators (UN Global Compact 2016) as a code of analysis and as a new approach and specific perspective to evaluate the alignment of the cultural sustainability and cultural policies to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda (United Nations 2016). The article aims to fulfil the identified research agenda about the need to evaluate the alignment of the countries' cultural policies with the UN SDGs (British Council 2020) and the importance of monitoring the contribution of culture to the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda as a pillar for the sustainable development paradigm across all levels and disciplines (Meyer, Gerlitz, and Klein 2022; Marcolin et al. 2020; Streimikiene and Kiausiene 2019).

In terms of cultural sustainability, the research results confirm that it is a cross-cutting dimension, based on intellectual and creative products, values and lifestyles and that has the potential to improve sustainable development countries' strategies (UNESCO 2013; Ferran Vila, Miotto, and Rom Rodríguez 2021). The results enlarge the scope of the definition of cultural sustainability, underlying the multidimensional impact on the sustainable development in terms of economic growth, social impact and ecological preservation (Baltàportolés and Dragićevic Šešić 2017; Errichiello and Micera 2018; Kagan et al. 2018; Molina Neira 2018; Rayman-Bacchus and Radavoi 2020; Swanson and DeVereaux 2017; Wiktor-Mach 2020; Throsby 2017; Dessein et al. 2015; Soini and Birkeland 2014).

Cultural policies are meant to generate transversal and integral transformations in society, since culture is a human engine for these transformations (Sánchez 2020). The main objective of sustainability in cultural policy is to safeguard and maintain cultural practices and rights (Duxbury, Kangas, and De Beukelaer 2017). Cultural sustainability is an asset for social, environmental and heritage safeguarding, having a direct benefit on the society in line with the implementation of the SDGs (Hosagrahar 2017). Results show that culture is an enabler and driver of sustainable development, a tool for poverty reduction, job creation, social inclusion, sustainable urban development, and revitalization (Wiktor-Mach 2020).

In terms of practical implications of the research and according to the results, SDGs should be explicitly included in the cultural strategies and policies and a specific communication strategy is required to legitimate and reinforce the importance of cultural sustainability. The ministry has taken into consideration this research conclusions for the implementation of the future cultural policy, specifically focused on the value of cultural sustainability and the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda roadmap.

The research proposes a new methodology useful to evaluate the grade of implementation of the SDGs in the cultural policies of a country. This model may be a tool for measuring the SDGs compliance in cultural policies of other countries in the future (Streimikiene and Kiausiene 2019).

Disclosure statement

Notes on contributors

Susanna Ferran Vila Ph.D. student in Communication with a master's in Cultural Production and Communication from Blanquerna School of Communication and International Relations - Ramon Llull University. Susanna's Ph.D. research is focused on studying the SDGs implementation in EU Cultural Policies. She works in strategic communication consulting.

Cristina Yáñez Ph.D. from the University of Andorra (UdA). Currently, she is a Professor at the University of Andorra (UdA), wherein she develops her research focused on the analysis of the cultural heritage education, the analysis of cultural sustainability through the SDGs in cultural policy, the evaluation of digital strategy in museums, and the analysis of the gender digital gap and digital competence in social sciences in initial teacher training. Cristina has participated in the highest governing bodies of the UdA, as a member of the University Council, as well as Vice-Rector for Internationalisation and Institutional Relations. She worked at the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Andorra as she was a professor at the Master of Cultural Management at the University of Barcelona. Cristina was a member of the Advisory Council of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Government of Andorra.

Giorgia Miotto Ph.D. in Advanced Communication from the Ramon Lull University, Giorgia focuses her research on the application of the Sustainable Development Goals and the UN 2030 Sustainable Agenda. She is Executive MBA from EADA Business School. At present, she is General Director of Blanquerna - Ramon Llull University. Giorgia is visiting professor of the of the Emerson College in Boston. She is the Director of the Organizational Legitimacy Observatory. Giorgia served as a member of the "Comité Ejecutivo de la Red Española del Pacto Mundial de Naciones Unidas" (UN Global Compact) and as member of the Academic Board of the PRME (Principle for Responsible Management Educations - United Nations).

ORCID

Susanna Ferran Vila 🔟 http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4440-5766
Cristina Yáñez 🔟 http://orcid.org/0000-0003-4497-8564
Giorgia Miotto 🔟 http://orcid.org/0000-0002-0973-6597

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