Through the reports made by Farida Shaheed, UN Special Rapporteur, on science, education, creativity and freedom of expression, we can get an overview on the meaning of cultural rights and their relation with the society. The authors’ analysis based on Faridah Shaheed’s reports is very broad due to the fact it is the first time the UN has entrusted a mandate on this topic. Furthermore, it is difficult to identify every single right because they are still being defined by the international community. Although they are considered independent from governments, nevertheless they suffer the influence of power especially when dealing with freedom of expression, instruction and creativity. They are part of human rights; as such the States behaving as stakeholders of these rights must fairly ensure their enjoyment to both the community and minorities. Indeed, access to cultural life is available to all individuals without any distinction.

However, given that cultural life is involved in human rights, as precondition for its respect it is necessary that States first take efficient care of human rights: protection of cultural rights comes accordingly.

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Global administrative law (‘GAL’) is a fresh and emerging field of study in the area of public law. This new handbook, edited by Sabino Cassese, Emeritus Professor & Justice of the Italian Constitutional Court and a principal GAL founder, provides an exciting introduc-