



Latvian National Commission for UNESCO



# **Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level**

## **Survey Results**

**April, 2012**



## Executive summary

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Memory of the World is one of the UNESCO cultural heritage programmes. Since 1992 it facilitates preservation and assists universal access to documentary heritage as well as increases awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage. In the framework of the Programme notion of documentary heritage is rather broad and it comprises textual items, non-textual items, audiovisual items and also virtual documents.

Memory of the World Programme is implemented in three levels – international, regional and national. There is a necessity for more information and exploration about the implementation of MoW Programme at national level. Therefore, the questionnaire on the “Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level” was prepared by the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with UNESCO Knowledge Society Division, Section for Universal Access and Preservation.

The main objective of this survey is to study present situation, worldwide practices and main developments concerning the implementation of Memory of the World Programme at national level. The survey queries the role of various institutions (especially National Commissions for UNESCO and National Memory of the World Committees) and the significance and praxis of establishing National Memory of the World Registers.

Electronic questionnaire was used as a main method for this study. 67 answers from UNESCO Member States have been received (Europe and North America - 25 answers, Asia and the Pacific - 18, Latin America and the Caribbean – 11, Africa – 7, Arab States - 6) and evaluated.

## Acknowledgments

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The authors of the Survey Results “Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level” are indebted to various parties to kindly support the research process.

Firstly, we would like to thank all 67 UNESCO Member States which filled in the questionnaire and accordingly made available data for the survey.

We owe our deepest gratitude to Mrs. Joie Springer and the Secretariat of the MoW Programme in the Knowledge Societies Division of UNESCO as well as to Mr. Jānis Kārklīņš, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, for an institutional support, consultations, provision of additional data and highly successful cooperation in general.

This survey definitely would not have been possible unless Mr. Andris Vilks, Chair of Latvian National MoW Committee and Director of Latvian National Library, would share his vast documentary heritage expertise and valuable comments about the survey.

We are grateful to all members of Latvian National MoW Committee for their encouragement and the Secretariat of Latvian National Commission for UNESCO for all their support and assistance.

The survey “Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level” was conducted with financial support of the UNESCO Participation Programme.

## List of used abbreviations

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MoW Programme - Memory of the World Programme

UNESCO NatCom - National Commission for UNESCO

National MoW Committee - National Memory of the World Committee

National MoW Register - National Memory of the World Register

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<sup>1</sup> Annexes 4 and 5 are available electronically at [http://memory.unesco.lv/page/MoW\\_Survey\\_results](http://memory.unesco.lv/page/MoW_Survey_results)

# 1. Introduction

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The UNESCO „Memory of the World” Programme (hereinafter - MoW Programme) is a worldwide initiative that has gained international visibility and recognition since its establishment in 1992. The importance of the documentary heritage in general and, consequently, also the significance of the MoW Programme is emphasized in the Warsaw Declaration „Culture-Memory-Identities”<sup>2</sup>:

“Documentary heritage, in all its diversity, is an important part of the heritage of humankind, as a record of information, as a collection of sources of history and artistic expression, and as an important part of recorded collective memory including orally transmitted tradition. Documentary heritage is of particular importance, as it allows the memory of different cultures and communities to be maintained and remains a lasting source for the history of societies and nations as well as for civilization change. Documentary heritage is of particular importance for social cohesion, as it constitutes the necessary basis for dialogue, building respect and mutual understanding in relations between different civilizations, societies and social groups. It contributes in an important manner to understanding and recognition of the value of cultural diversity.” (Warsaw Declaration, 2011, p. 1)

Since 1992 in the framework of the MoW Programme a significant work is being done in order to raise awareness on the importance of preserving the world’s documentary heritage, learn national documentary heritage treasures and ensure their proper preservation, study and interpretation.

MoW Programme is implemented by various means (legislative actions, safeguarding actions, projects, publicity, and awareness raising activities etc.), but probably the most know MoW Programme initiative is its registers which function at international, regional and national levels. The documentary heritage inscribed on the MoW registers in all three levels is highly appreciated and its preservation processes thus are emphasised and promoted.

This survey particularly examines the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level because there is lack of information about the differences, challenges and best practices in the context of MoW Programme among UNESCO Member States.

## 1.1. MoW Programme in a nutshell

MoW Programme was established in 1992 and in line with the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002)<sup>3</sup> “impetus came originally from a growing awareness of the parlous state of preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage in various parts of the world” (article 1.3.1., p. 3).

MoW Programme perceives documentary heritage broadly and it is emphasized in the Guidelines (2002) that:

„The Programme embraces documentary heritage over the whole of recorded history, from papyrus scrolls or clay tablets to film, sound recordings or digital files. Nothing is too old, or too new, to be beyond consideration. This perspective of time is sharpened by a growing awareness of what has been lost, especially during the 20th century, and the importance of timely action to protect what remains.” (Article 2.2.3., p. 6).

It is specified that in the framework of MoW Programme documentary heritage “comprises items which are movable, preservable, and migratable and result from a deliberate documenting process” (Guidelines,

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<sup>2</sup> Warsaw Declaration „Culture-Memory-Identities” was prepared during 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme in Warsaw, Poland, May 2011.

<sup>3</sup> Memory of the World: General Guidelines. (Revised edition 2002). Prepared by Ray Edmondson. Paris: UNESCO, 2002. 72. p. (CII-95/WS-11rev)

2002, p. 60). It results that textual items, non-textual items, audiovisual items as well as virtual documents are examples of documentary heritage (Guidelines, 2002, article 2.6.3., p. 8 - 9).

Following vision statement of the Programme clearly indicates an importance and attitude towards documentary heritage:

“Accordingly, the **vision** of the *Memory of the World* Programme is that **the world’s documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance.**” (Guidelines, 2002, article 2.3.1., p.6)

Correspondingly, the MoW Programme “has three main objectives:

- a) To facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world’s documentary heritage. [..];
- b) To assist universal access to documentary heritage. [..];
- c) To increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage.” (Guidelines, 2002, article 1.2.1., p.3).

Above mentioned objectives are reached by certain institutional framework and initiatives. MoW Programme “is carried forward by a three-tier committee structure (international, regional and national) and a Secretariat” (Guidelines, 2002, article 5.1.1., p. 29). At national level usually there are two UNESCO structures which are involved in the implement of MoW Programme:

- National MoW Committee – if such a Committee is established then commonly it is a group of experts who are responsible about putting into practice MoW Programme at national level;
- UNESCO NatCom – in case if National MoW Committee is not established, then usually UNESCO NatCom and its Secretariat is a focal point for the implementation of the Programme at national level.

Working models of National MoW Committees, UNESCO NatComs and their mutual cooperation as well as collaboration with other organizations in the framework of MoW Programme differ country by country and it is discussed in more details further in the survey.

One of the most visible aspects of MoW Programme is its three types of register: international, regional and national. According to the Guidelines (2002) “each register – international, regional or national – is based on criteria for assessing the **world significance** of documentary heritage, and assessing whether its *influence* was **global, regional or national**” (Article 4.2.1., p. 21).

In 2011 there was 245 items registered on international MoW Register from more than 100 countries.<sup>4</sup>

There are two regional MoW Registers existent – Asia/Pacific Regional MoW Register and Latin America and Caribbean Regional MoW Register. Considerable amount of National MoW Registers operate worldwide.

The importance of MoW registers are highlighted in the resolution “UNESCO and the Documentary Heritage” (approved by General Conference of UNESCO at its 36<sup>th</sup> Session / October 2011):

“Through the International Memory of the World Register [similarly through regional and national registers] that collects items of recognized global influence, MoW popularizes

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<sup>4</sup> Letter of Mr. Jānis Kārklīņš, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, addressed to the National Commissions for UNESCO / Ref: CI/KSD/JS/2011/379/CL, 29 September 2011.

knowledge about documentary heritage in its cultural, semantic and formal diversity, thus contributing to better understanding between people of different cultures and regions, to raising awareness of the importance of documentary heritage, as well as understanding its fragility and challenges in the fields of its preservation and accessibility.” (p. 3)

MoW Programme continuously tries to develop as well as to expand on countries where it is not represented up to now.

## 1.2. Context and objective of the survey

The implementation of MoW Programme at national level is gaining an augmenting attention from UNESCO. The 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme “Culture – Memory – Identities” (18-21 May 2011 in Warsaw, Poland) highlighted the importance of various levels for implementing MoW Programme and the role of different registers.

Additionally, referring to the letter of Mr. Jānis Kārklīņš, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, addressed to the National Commissions for UNESCO on 29 September 2011, it has been particularly emphasised that

“Member States are also encouraged to set up their individual national documentary heritage registers which will reinforce the International Register. These registers are expected to evolve progressively and parallel the International register, on the basis of continuous identification, surveying and selection undertaken by Memory of the World National Committees.” (Ref: CI/KSD/JS/2011/379/CL)

Moreover, the General Conference of UNESCO at its 36<sup>th</sup> Session (25 October - 10 November 2011 at UNESCO Headquarters, in Paris) approved a Resolution “UNESCO and the Documentary Heritage” submitted by Poland and co-sponsored by 49 other UNESCO Member States. Among other aspects the resolution emphasises

“the growing interest of most countries in preserving their documentary heritage, reflected by the increasing number of inscriptions on the MoW Register, developing of MoW national registers and participation in the international conferences of this programme”. (Commission CI, 26 October 2011, 36 C/COM CI/DR.2)

Indeed, in 2002-2003 for the international MoW Register 38 nominations were received, but already in 2010-2011 85 files were received from 57 countries, of which 17 were first time applicants, and three from private organizations or individuals<sup>5</sup>.

There is a necessity for more information and exploration about the implementation of MoW Programme at regional and national level. Especially the role and influence of regional and national MoW registers as well as different institutions on the development of MoW Programme should be examined. Certainly, there is a substantial need to exchange experiences about various issues, including, different arguments for or against implementing MoW Programme at national level and creation of National MoW Committees and National MoW Registers as well as to study the practices of the Programme’s functioning at national and regional level. Therefore Latvian National Commission for UNESCO initiated a study which would give a better insight how MoW Programme currently is implemented at national level.

The main objective of this research is to study present situation, worldwide practices and main developments concerning the implementation of MoW Programme at national level. It is important to query the role of various institutions (especially National Commissions for UNESCO and National Memory

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<sup>5</sup> Resolution “UNESCO and the Documentary Heritage” of the General Conference of UNESCO at its 36<sup>th</sup> Session (Commission CI, 36 C/COM CI/DR.2, 26 October 2011).

of the World Committees) and the significance and praxis of establishing National Memory of the World Registers.

Electronic questionnaire (see Annex 1) was used as main method for this study. It has been elaborated and distributed in order to try finding best practices and options in implementing MoW Programme at national level. Questionnaire has been developed as a tool for collecting information as well as opinions on the functioning of the Programme at national level and a source for further discussions and reflections on the implementation and development of MoW Programme. Therefore, mostly open ended questions were applied in the survey.

The survey was carried out by the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the UNESCO Knowledge Society Division, Section for Universal Access and Preservation and with financial support of the UNESCO Participation Programme.

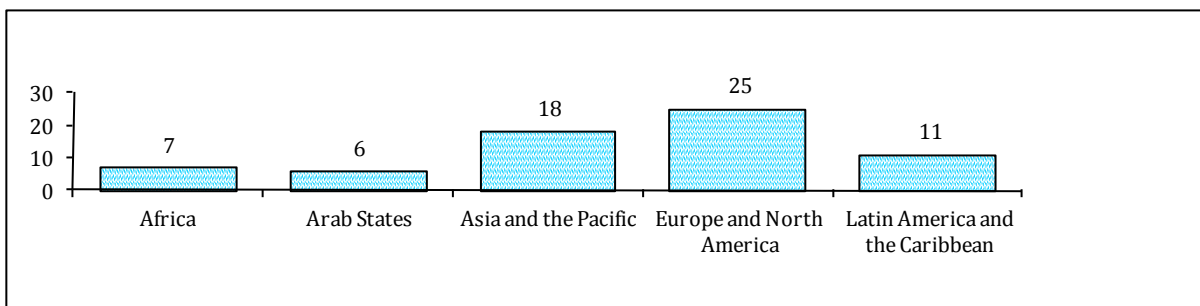
### 1.3. Distribution of the questionnaire

The questionnaire on the “Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level” was prepared by the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with UNESCO Knowledge Society Division, Section for Universal Access and Preservation. It was distributed electronically to all UNESCO Member States on 3 August 2011 by Mr. Jānis Kārklīņš, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information asking to provide answers to the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO (office@unesco.lv) by 22 August 2011. In order to have a broader set of answers the initial deadline was extended to 12 September 2011 and last answers have been received by the end of December 2011.

67 answers from UNESCO Member States have been received. The most represented is the region of Europe and North America, having provided 25 answers from the region. There are 18 answers from Asia and the Pacific, 11 from Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 from Africa and 6 from Arab States.

UNESCO Regions	Number of Answers Received
Africa	7
Arab States	6
Asia and the Pacific	18
Europe and North America	25
Latin America and the Caribbean	11
<b>Total:</b>	<b>67 UNESCO Member States</b>

*Table 1. Representation of UNESCO Regions*



*Figure 1. Representation of UNESCO Regions*



The following countries have provided their contribution to the implementation of the study:

**Africa** – Burkina Faso, Congo, Ivory Coast, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland.

**Arab States** – Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Syrian Arab Republic and Tunisia.

**Asia and the Pacific** – Australia, Bhutan, China, Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

**Europe and North America** – Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland and United States of America.

**Latin America and the Caribbean** – Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico and Peru.

## 1.4. Credibility of the survey results

Some difficulties arise to summarize the survey results. In this subchapter two main challenges will be mentioned: (1) the amount of answered questionnaires as well as (2) incomplete and imprecise answers.

From questionnaires we can trace general trends regarding the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level, but obviously it does not intend to describe the worldwide situation mainly because of the answered questionnaires' amount. All together 67 filled questionnaires were received. Thus, it means that from 194 UNESCO Member States and 8 Associated Members this study examines 33% of all possible answers. Moreover, from some regions there are significantly more answers than from others, e.g., from Europe and North America there are 25 questionnaires, but from Arab States only 6.

The possible reasons for a low activity of UNESCO Member States to answer the questionnaire could be following:

- A low recognition of the MoW Programme in general. Although it had been established 20 years ago (1992), it seems that UNESCO could have emphasized more the preservation and accessibility of the documentary heritage and this particular Programme. That might be one of the reasons why the Programme is still relatively unknown to UNESCO Member States.
- The questionnaire maybe did not reach interested addressee. Some questionnaires were filled in by employees of UNESCO NatComs, some by members of National MoW Committees, or other experts, so it might be possible that in some cases the first recipient did not forward the questionnaire to concerned expert/-s and therefore the questionnaire had not been answered.
- It is possible that there was too short time designated for answering questionnaire (3 – 22 August 2011). Therefore the initial deadline of answering questionnaire was extended till 12 September 2011 which resulted in more answers. Moreover, the late coming answers have been received till the end of December 2011.
- Other challenge for the representatives of UNESCO Member States was to understand the exact meaning of the open ended questions in the questionnaire. One of the possible explanations could be that mainly these respondents are not so familiar with the Programme's terminology because the MoW Programme is not implemented in their country. Hence, few respondents have misunderstood part of the questions therefore they gave some inadequate, incomplete or in some cases slightly inconsistent answers. Furthermore, viewpoints of respondents differ therefore some questionnaires refer more to the work of UNESCO NatComs in particular, but some more to a national situation in general including UNESCO NatCom's and other institutions' initiatives. Therefore, some questionnaires tend to reveal more information about overall MoW Programme

activities at national level and not so much about the involvement of UNESCO NatCom what is the emphasis of this study.

Nevertheless, the questionnaire imply to reveal very interesting and relevant issues about MoW Programme and 67 respondents give an opportunity to draw some general conclusions about the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level. However, one should keep in mind that this report does not pretend to give an overview of the participation of all UNESCO Member States in MoW Programme. This analysis has the intention to summarise the situation in 2011 in 67 countries based on the answered questionnaires. Responses, on one hand, will show general trends, but, on the other hand, most probably the real situation is slightly different all together in UNESCO Member States and Associated Members (202 countries). Currently it is hard to prognosticate the real situation because among countries, which had not filled in the questionnaire, are ones which actively participate in MoW Programme and those which do not implement it. Definitely more research and similar questionnaires would be necessary also in future.

## 1.5. Chapter outline

The results of the survey are structured as follows:

- Chapter 2 - General overview about the implementation of MoW Programme at national level;

In this chapter a short insight into the main facts and tendencies how MoW Programme is carried out at national level is given in order to give some background information before reading further chapters.

- Chapter 3 - Institutional solutions for implementation;

This chapter, firstly, elaborates on the role of UNESCO NatComs for the implementation of MoW Programme at national level. All respondents have been subdivided in four groups regarding how prioritised is MoW Programme (high / medium / low / no priority) for the respective UNESCO NatCom. This classification is explained in more detail. Some information is given about available financial and human resources for UNESCO NatComs in order to carry out the Programme.

Secondly, the work of National MoW Committees, their legal status and main functions are described in this chapter. Also regularity of meetings and positions of the chairs of the Committees are mentioned.

- Chapter 4 – Main implementation tools and activities;

In this subchapter the work of the existent National MoW Registers is introduced, including goals for establishing National MoW Registers, current procedures and regulations to inscribe nominations in National MoW Registers and the regularity of inscriptions. Some information about national normative documents to protect documentary heritage and similar documentary heritage registers at national level is noted too.

Besides, main activities, promotion and impact of the Memory of the World Programme and nominations inscribed upon its registers are described. The lack of cooperation with World Digital Library is pointed out.

- Chapter 5 - Regional Differences and Particularities;

Certainly there are numerous differences between UNESCO regions and this subchapter tries to draw reader's attention to similarities and differences between regions concerning MoW Programme.

- Chapter 6 - Synergies between MoW Programme and other UNESCO heritage programmes;

This chapter elaborates on respondents' national approaches, activities and suggestions in general for developing a closer link and synergies between the MoW Programme and other UNESCO heritage programmes including, for example, the World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage.

- Chapter 7 - Recommendations and conclusion.

Key observations, reflections about them as well as consequent recommendations are presented at the end of the analysis. Some inspiring words conclude the survey results.

All chapters are developed with a reference to different questions from the initial questionnaire.

A wide range of data is available in the questionnaires and in following chapters main tendencies, some challenges and best practices will be described. For most of the observations examples are mentioned. However, it is important to note that mostly some examples (not all) are mentioned and it does not necessarily mean that other UNESCO Member States, which have answered the questionnaire, could not be examples for a respective issue. Many open ended questions were used in the questionnaire; therefore different respondents give varied answers or, on the contrary, don't give concrete answers. Hence, it is not possible to note all examples from 67 countries for a respective issue. If all respondents will be used as examples then it will be specially noted in the text - for instance, in chapter 3 all respondents are subdivided in four categories according to how prioritised is MoW Programme for UNESCO NatComs etc.

## 2. General overview about the implementation of MoW Programme at national level

In next subchapters survey questions will be thematically examined and analysed. However, before going into details, it is important to have a general impression about the situation of MoW Programme at national level worldwide. In order to give a quick overview of the implementation of MoW Programme at national level few key questions (qualitative and quantitative) from questionnaire have been chosen and answers from the questionnaires have been summarised in overview tables.

Below is summary table about all regions together, but in Annex 2 are separate overview tables with particular information about five UNESCO regions (see Annex 2).

#	Region / question from questionnaire	Answer	Africa (7 resp.)	Arab States (6 resp.)	Asia and the Pacific (18 resp.)	Europe and North America (25 resp.)	Latin America and the Caribbean (11 resp.)	All together (67 resp.)	All together (%)
1.	Is the implementation of the MoW Programme among the priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO of your country?	High priority	4	3	11	10	5	33	49 %
		Medium priority	0	2	4	8	5	19	28,5 %
		Low priority	1	1	2	3	1	8	12 %
		No priority	2	0	1	4	0	7	10,5 %
									100 %
2.	Do you have an annual allocated budget for it?	Yes	1	1	4	5	0	11	16,5 %
		No (but available on request)	2	0	7	5	1	15	22,5 %
		No	4	5	7	15	10	41	61 %
									100 %
3.	Have you ever acquired a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for MoW activities?	Yes	1	2	4	8	3	18	27 %
		No	6	4	14	17	8	49	73 %
									100 %
4.	Is there a National MoW Committee established in your country?	Yes	3	3	12	16	10	44	66 %
		No	4	3	6	9	1	23	34 %
									100 %
5.	Is there National MoW Register established in your country?	Yes	0	3	9	7	6	25	37 %
		No	7	3	9	18	5	42	63 %

Table 2. General overview about implementation of MoW Programme at national level

As we can see in the table, half of the respondents have answered that MoW Programme is high priority for their UNESCO NatCom. For 28,5 % respondents the Programme is important, but it is rather a medium priority due to various reasons. 8 UNESCO Member States consider MoW Programme as low priority and

7 – not a priority at all (explanation about how respondents have been grouped concerning high / medium / low / no priority see in chapter 3).

One can observe that answers about priority differ from region to region – see chart below.

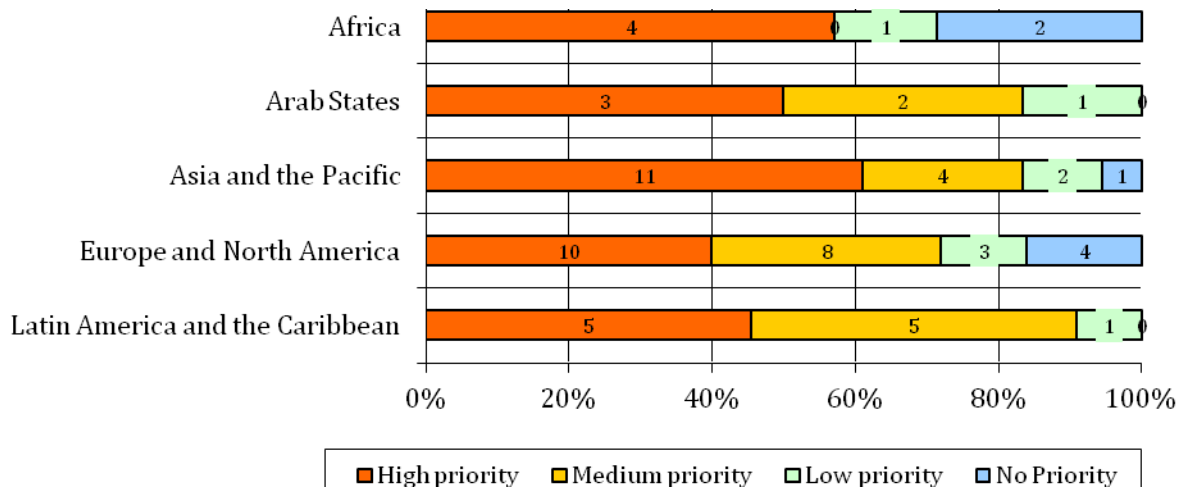


Figure 2. Implementation of MoW Programme as priority in UNESCO regions

According to the questionnaires in Africa it is more likely that MoW Programme will be both implemented and considered as priority or it won't be a priority at all. The two thirds of respondents from Asia and the Pacific are strongly supporting the Programme. Also respondents from Latin America and the Caribbean as well as Arab States incline to have the Programme rather as their high or medium priority. However, less than half respondents (40% or 10 UNESCO Member States) from Europe and North America find MoW Programme as high priority of their UNESCO NatCom. There are various reasons for that and it will be more elaborated through next chapters of the analysis.

Although there is relatively high proportion of respondents who consider MoW Programme as their high or medium priority, the majority (61%) do not have an annually allocated budget dedicated specifically to the Programme. Only 16,5 % or 11 respondents have indicated that they have certain budget in order to carry out activities. Around one fifth of the respondents do not have annual budget, however, in case if financial resources are needed for concrete activities, it is possible to request and allocate some money either from UNESCO NatCom regular budget, or from the budgets of government institutions (e.g., ministries) or memory institutions (e.g., national libraries, archives, museums etc.).

Most of the respondents do not have certain budget to realize the MoW Programme's activities, but they are also not that active in using UNESCO Participation Programme financial support. Less than one third of the respondents (27% / 18 resp.) have submitted successful project/-s for UNESCO Participation Programme in order to raise funds for realization of MoW activities.

The resource of World Digital Library, electronic, publicly available and free data base established by UNESCO and the Library of Congress (USA) in 2009, is even much less used. Even though for the sake of raising the public awareness about the inscriptions upon international, regional and national MoW registers the World Digital Library is very useful tool, only 3 respondents report that they have established some sort of cooperation with the World Digital Library (Jamaica, Mexico and Latvia).

In quite a few UNESCO Member States National MoW Committees are established (66% of all respondents) starting from 1995 till 2011 – in brackets are indicated some of the newest and oldest National MoW Committees (see table 3 and for more detail see Annex 2):

Africa	Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Senegal
Arab States	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon
Asia and the Pacific	Australia, China (1995), Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uzbekistan
Europe and North America	Austria (1996), Bulgaria (2011), Canada, Cyprus (1997), France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania (1996), Netherlands (2011), Norway, Poland (1995), Sweden, Switzerland
Latin America and the Caribbean	Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico (1996), Peru (2011)

Table 3. List with National MoW Committees in UNESCO Member States

Although some National MoW Committees are existent a good while, National MoW Registers are founded in considerably less countries – see figure 3 and table 4 below (for more detail, see Annex 2):

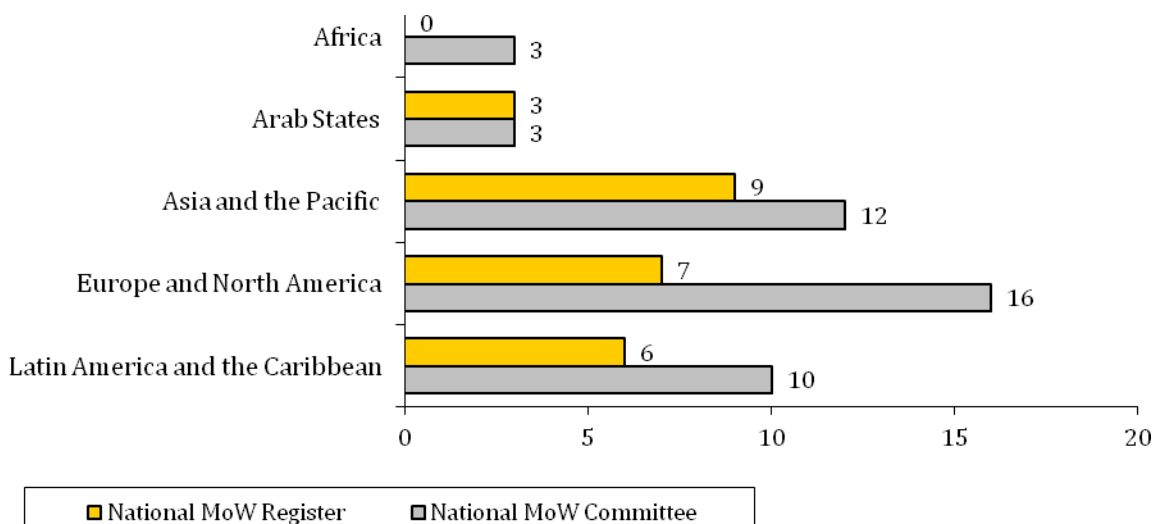


Figure 3. Comparison of the amount of National MoW Committees and National MoW Registers in UNESCO Member States

Africa	-
Arab States	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon
Asia and the Pacific	Australia, China, Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka
Europe and North America	Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Norway,
Latin America and the Caribbean	Barbados, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Mexico

Table 4. List with National MoW Registers in UNESCO Member States

Hence, we may conclude that overall UNESCO Member States are interested in MoW Programme and support its aims. Therefore, national documentary heritage experts are involved and National MoW Committees in majority of the respondents' countries (66%) are established. However, it seems that UNESCO Member States find National MoW Registers not so attractive or possibly cumbersome or even redundant, and therefore considerably less (37%) National MoW Registers are set up than National MoW Committees. There are remarkable differences between regions regarding arguments why National MoW Registers have not been established (more information in chapter 4 and 5).

### 3. Institutional solutions for implementation

In this chapter two main institutional solutions – UNESCO NatComs and National MoW Committees – will be discussed in more detail.

#### 3.1. UNESCO NatComs

UNESCO NatComs are one of the institutions which are closely related with the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level. This subchapter elaborates on questions like what is the role of UNESCO NatComs in this process, how prioritised is MoW Programme within the work of UNESCO NatComs and what resources are available for UNESCO NatComs to put into practice aims of MoW Programme.

##### 3.1.1. MoW Programme as priority for UNESCO NatComs

One of the questionnaire’s questions was about MoW Programme as priority for UNESCO NatComs. Answers to this question have been grouped according to the main trends indicated by the UNESCO Member States in their questionnaires and classified in four categories – MoW Programme as (1) high priority, (2) medium priority, (3) low priority and (4) no priority to respective UNESCO NatCom. Of course, situation in each UNESCO Member State is different and unique, but indication of some general tendencies helps to show the situation of the Programme as a whole in all UNESCO regions.

In a table below are explanations about the used classification and as examples are used all respondents. Under each of four priority levels there are 2-4 different sub-options which explain more in detail why respective UNESCO Member State corresponds to certain priority level. The same classification is used to analyse all five UNESCO regions. Respectively, for all UNESCO Member States which has answered the questionnaire (67 respondents), one sub-option under respective priority level was chosen on the basis on their answers to the questionnaire.

It is important to remember that this classification shows how prioritised MoW Programme is for UNESCO NatComs in particular. Thus, it can be that UNESCO NatCom has MoW Programme as medium or even low priority, but actually at national level documentary heritage is protected and safeguarded, because some other institutions besides UNESCO NatCom are actively putting in practice the aims of MoW Programme. This slight difference should be kept in mind while examining the table below.

NB! UNESCO NatComs can comply with more than one option, but countries are classified according to the underlined and the most visible pattern in their questionnaire.

Answer	General explanation for a category and sub-options for classification
High priority	<u>MoW Programme is actively implemented</u> in UNESCO Member State at national level. <u>UNESCO NatCom is involved in the implementation</u> although it can be in various ways.
	a) UNESCO NatCom name MoW Programme as their high priority. According to other answers, one can identify that certain activities has been done till now to implement MoW Programme at national level and UNESCO NatCom is actively involved in this process.  Africa: Ivory Cost  Arab States: Egypt  Asia and the Pacific: Fiji, Iran, Pakistan, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Uzbekistan, Republic of

	<p>Korea</p> <p>Europe and North America: Poland, Canada</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba</p>
	<p>b) UNESCO NatCom functions as Secretariat for National MoW Committee.</p> <p>Africa: Nigeria, Senegal</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Philippines</p> <p>Europe and North America: Israel, Lithuania, Latvia, Greece, Austria, France, Germany</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Peru</p>
	<p>c) National MoW Committee and /or National MoW Register are not established yet, but respective UNESCO NatCom is currently working on establishing National MoW Committee or National MoW Register.</p> <p>Africa: Burkina Faso (Committee)</p> <p>Arab States: Syrian Arab Republic (Committee), Tunisia (Committee)</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Papua New Guinea (Committee), Thailand (Register), Turkey (Committee)</p> <p>Europe and North America: Bulgaria (Committee)</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: El Salvador (Register)</p>
Medium priority	<p><u>MoW Programme is implemented</u> in UNESCO Member State and <u>UNESCO NatCom supports the implementation of MoW Programme</u> at national level. UNESCO NatCom acts, for instance, as mediator between different institutions, supervisor and/or financier of activities, but not so actively in the implementation of MoW Programme activities.</p>
	<p>a) UNESCO Member State has rather independent National MoW Committee which effectively implements MoW Programme at national level without active involvement of UNESCO NatCom;</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: Australia, Japan, Sri Lanka</p> <p>Europe and North America: Hungary, Norway,</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Jamaica, Mexico</p>
	<p>b) UNESCO NatCom is interested to work with MoW Programme, but currently is not implementing it or is not implementing it actively at national level due to various obstacles (as most common reasons are mentioned lack of human and financial resources, current focus on other UNESCO programmes and/or some legal regulations);</p> <p>Arab States: Jordan, Lebanon</p> <p>Europe and North America: Cyprus, Switzerland, Sweden</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Dominican Republic</p>
	<p>c) other institution/-s than UNESCO NatCom is delegated to implement MoW Programme at national level.</p> <p>Asia and the Pacific: China</p> <p>Latin America and the Caribbean: Brazil, Chile</p>
	<p>d) Documentary heritage is important for the Member State, but not in the context of MoW Programme. Thus, UNESCO NatCom is involved in the implementation of the MoW Programme aims and principles at national level by various other means, e.g., projects etc. (not necessarily via National MoW Committee and/or National MoW Register).</p>



	Europe and North America: Belarus, Netherlands, Czech Republic
Low priority	<u>Currently MoW Programme is not implemented</u> in UNESCO Member State and <u>UNESCO NatCom is not involved in the implementation of MoW Programme</u> at national level.
	a) UNESCO NatCom <u>is considering</u> the implementation of MoW Programme at national level; Africa: Congo Arab States: Oman Asia and the Pacific: Bhutan Europe and North America: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Andorra
No priority	b) UNESCO NatCom has not considered the implementation of MoW Programme and/or does not plan to establish National MoW Committee due to various reasons (as most common reasons are mentioned lack of resources and/or of general understanding about the significance of documentary heritage at national level). Asia and the Pacific: Niue Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina
	<u>MoW Programme is not implemented</u> at national level and <u>it is unlikely that it will be implemented in the near future:</u>
No priority	a) UNESCO NatCom is not interested in MoW Programme or it is not familiar with the Programme. Africa: Malawi, Swaziland Asia and the Pacific: Nauru Europe and North America: Portugal, Iceland
	b) Documentary heritage is already well documented and listed in UNESCO Member State and UNESCO NatCom don't have implementation role in the field documentary heritage Europe and North America: Finland, USA

*Table 5. Table about MoW Programme as priority for UNESCO NatComs (4 priority categories)*

As we can see in table above and also in figure 2 'Implementation of MoW Programme as priority in UNESCO regions' (page 10) some regional tendencies regarding prioritization of MoW Programme can be observed. According to the questionnaires it is more likely that UNESCO Member States in Africa will consider MoW Programme either as high priority or it won't be a priority (high priority – 4 resp., low priority – 1 resp., no priority – 2 resp.). None of the African countries have the Programme as medium priority.

Majority respondents from Asia and the Pacific (61 % or 11 respondents) regard MoW Programme as their high priority. Similarly around half countries in regions of Arab States and Latin America and the Caribbean are strongly supporting the Programme and in these two regions no respondent considers MoW Programme as no priority at all. However, only 40% or 10 respondents from Europe and North America find MoW Programme as high priority of their UNESCO NatCom.

There are various practical, social, legal and organisational motives for not having MoW Programme as priority in UNESCO NatComs. Main reasons why National MoW Registers are not established in UNESCO Member States are noted in chapter 4 and these reasons partly show considerations for MoW Programme not being such a priority in general.

Substantial and relevant consideration of some European and North American countries for not having the Programme as high priority of UNESCO NatCom (e.g., Finland, Netherlands, partly also Sweden, USA,

Czech Republic etc.) or implementing only certain parts of the Programme (e.g., France, Germany) is rather well-developed field of documentary heritage. Therefore, some respondents indicate that there is less need for active involvement of UNESCO NatCom in the realization of some MoW Programme's goals (e.g., documentary heritage protection and safeguarding). Some respondents intend that other national institutions successfully implement main goals of MoW Programme without participation of UNESCO NatComs. Hence, in these countries documentary heritage sphere is operating accordingly without involvement of UNESCO NatCom and therefore these UNESCO Member States consider that other UNESCO's fields of competence require more help and involvement of UNESCO NatComs.

Czech Republic: "The Memory of the World Programme is not currently in the Commission's priorities, and this is especially because of its status which does not give it the function of a decision-making or executive body. The function of the decision-making body in the field of documentary heritage preservation is ensured by the central organs of public administration (including the Ministry of Interior and the Ministry of Culture). There is also a second reason for this, that the Commission considers the practical implementation of the objectives of this Programme in the Czech Republic as something stable, and therefore devotes its limited capacity to other priorities, including those UNESCO programmes that are in early stages of implementation such as the preservation of intangible cultural heritage, or whose implementation does not take place as standard." (Annex 4<sup>6</sup>, Europe and North America, Q 3B)

Sweden: "The Swedish archive community is well organized and funded so the Commission has never considered it to be an urgent matter." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 3B)

France: "France has a deeply rooted tradition of preserving documentary heritage called CNFU which – without neglecting the importance of this Programme - has not put its implementation in the heart of its priorities so far." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 3B)

These countries also tend to consider their memory institutions as professional, trustable, well assured and efficient, therefore documentary heritage is not regarded as an established UNESCO NatCom's competence and some countries emphasize that UNESCO NatCom do not have any legal competence and influence on documentary heritage issues at national level.

USA: "In the U.S., we already have a number of institutions dedicated to identifying, preserving, and protecting important historical documents." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 6B)

Finland: "The Finnish National Commission for UNESCO does not have an implementing role in this matter." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 3A)

Nevertheless, benefits of MoW Programme for countries with well-developed documentary heritage sectors still can be evaluated and discussed.

### **3.1.2. Role of UNESCO NatComs**

According to the questionnaires usually UNESCO NatComs and their Secretariats have a crucial role in the inception of the MoW Programme implementation at national level because UNESCO NatComs are focal points from where MoW Programme starts to work nationally.

It can be explained with the fact that MoW is UNESCO programme therefore UNESCO NatComs and their Secretariats generally are the first ones which are informed about the existence of the Programme, its aims and activities. Then, commonly, UNESCO NatComs decide whether this programme is or is not relevant, useful and necessary in the respective UNESCO Member State. If it is topical, then UNESCO NatComs consider the possible ways of implementing the programme at national level. Usually UNESCO

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<sup>6</sup> Annex 4 is available electronically at [http://memory.unesco.lv/page/MoW\\_Survey\\_results](http://memory.unesco.lv/page/MoW_Survey_results)

NatComs inform national memory institutions about MoW Programme and further the experts from documentary heritage field are involved. If the MoW Programme is acknowledged as necessary by UNESCO NatCom and documentary heritage experts, then the National MoW Committee is established. In some UNESCO Member States also a National MoW Register is created.

The role of the UNESCO NatComs in relation to the implementation of MoW Programme at national level and their relation to the functioning of National MoW Committees and National MoW Registers can be very different. Regarding the role and involvement of UNESCO NatComs in the implementation of MoW Programme at national level UNESCO NatComs can be divided in three groups:

1. UNESCO NatCom has very important role and it is actively involved;

For example, UNESCO NatCom acts as Secretariat for National MoW Committee (e.g., Germany, Lithuania, Latvia, Nigeria, Senegal, Peru, Philippines etc.)

2. UNESCO NatCom has important role, but is partly involved;

For example, UNESCO NatCom considers MoW Programme as important and partly implements the Programme, but due to the lack of resources and/or other priorities UNESCO NatCom is not realizing the Programme as actively as they would like to (e.g., Lebanon, Cyprus, Greece and Switzerland).

3. UNESCO NatCom do not have important role and it is indirectly involved (e.g., as supervisor);

For example, National MoW Committee is rather independent and is fully responsible about the implementation of the Programme at national level (e.g., Australia).

There also can be exceptions when UNESCO Member State is implementing the Programme at certain level, but National MoW Committee and National MoW Register are not established. In these cases the Programme is implemented by UNESCO NatCom or by national memory institution/-s or by combination of both aforementioned and then, correspondingly, the role of UNESCO NatCom is highly important.

For example, there is neither National MoW Committee, nor National MoW Register in Republic of Korea. Nevertheless, MoW Programme is vigorously implemented at national level due to the active role of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO (KNCU) in collaboration with the Korean Cultural Heritage Administration, which ensures and manages “official process of nomination of Korean heritage to the MoW international register” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 2A). Korean respondent explains the role of Korean National Commission for UNESCO:

“Since a National MOW Committee is not established in the Republic of Korea, the Korean National Commission for UNESCO assumes the role of a National MOW Committee. KNCU endorses the nominations for the MOW Register, provides advice and guidance to interested institutions and functions as an operational link between UNESCO and institutions in Korea.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 3A)

It should be mentioned that Republic of Korea currently has important role in the development of MoW Programme in general. For example, Republic of Korea is financially maintaining UNESCO / Jikji Memory of the World Prize which was established in 2004 and once in two years hails “individuals or institutions that have made significant contributions to the preservation and accessibility of documentary heritage”<sup>7</sup>. Republic of Korea finances award, operating costs, award ceremony etc. Republic of Korea also organizes a biennial regional training workshop about MoW Programme. These are unambiguous signs of the importance of MoW Programme to Republic of Korea, even if there is no National MoW Committee or special National MoW Register.

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<sup>7</sup> UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize. (n.d.). Retrieved on 29 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/unescojikji-prize/about-the-prize/>

Currently UNESCO NatComs have various roles in relation to the realization of the MoW Programme at national level. All together in questionnaires are mentioned following types of roles:

- administrative role,
- advisory role,
- coordination role,
- organizational role,
- financial role,
- supervisory role,
- awareness raising role,
- cooperation encouragement role,
- support role.

Even though at a later stage National MoW Committees can become more active and maybe even take over the main initiative of the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level, nevertheless, the UNESCO NatComs have crucial role for at least starting the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level.

However, usually UNESCO NatComs have a continuous and permanent key role in ensuring the synergies between different UNESCO cultural heritage programmes. Respondent from Poland clearly emphasizes it by saying that “at the country level, National Commissions for UNESCO play the role of platforms linking all UNESCO heritage programmes and facilitating flow of information and cooperation among involved experts/stakeholders”. (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C)

### **3.1.3. Organizational issues**

The situation of human resources available for UNESCO NatComs in order to implement the Programme is not clear because often MoW Programme at national level is realized by people working on a voluntary basis. For instance, usually members of National MoW Committee work on their personal capacity. Nevertheless, the questionnaires offer us more information about available human resources for the implementation of MoW Programme. Accordingly some UNESCO Member States indicate that:

- Secretary General of UNESCO NatCom or other employee from Secretariat of UNESCO NatCom partly works with MoW Programme in parallel with their other duties (e.g., New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Republic of Korea, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Syrian Arab Republic, Ivory Cost, Senegal, Canada, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland);
- Expert from the UNESCO NatCom, member of National MoW Committee (e.g., experts from national library or national archive) or secretary of National MoW Committee is mentioned as specialist working on the implementation of the Programme (e.g., Islamic Republic of Iran, Kazakhstan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, Brazil, Chile, Egypt, Israel);
- they do not have programme specialist which would work with MoW Programme (e.g., Nauru, Malawi, Swaziland).

In line with the questionnaires, most often employees of UNESCO NatComs' Secretariats are named as responsible persons for the implementation of MoW Programme. However, usually they work on several

UNESCO programmes and initiatives in parallel. Hence, it is hard to measure the available human resources for UNESCO NatComs in order to implement MoW Programme.

UNESCO Member States report also on their main financial resources for implementing the Programme. When asked whether UNESCO NatCom has an annual allocated budget for the MoW Programme, there are three types of answers:

- 1) UNESCO NatCom have annual allocated budget;

Africa	Nigeria
Arab States	Oman
Asia and the Pacific	China, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Thailand
Europe and North America	Belarus, Germany, Greece, Norway, Poland
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

*Table 6. UNESCO NatComs which have annual allocated budget*

- 2) UNESCO NatCom have not annual budget, but financial resources can be acquired on request from various institutions. Mainly UNESCO NatCom is mentioned as a source of funding, but also other national memory institutions like archives, libraries etc., as well as national governments themselves are noted.

Africa	Ivory Coast, Senegal
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	Australia, Fiji, Iran, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Turkey
Europe and North America	Canada, Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands
Latin America and the Caribbean	Brazil

*Table 7. UNESCO NatComs which request financial resources if needed*

- 3) Have no annual budget (nothing is mentioned about a possibility to acquire financial resources).

Africa	Burkina Faso, Congo, Malawi, Swaziland
Arab States	Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia
Asia and the Pacific	Bhutan, Japan, Nauru, Niue, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Uzbekistan
Europe and North America	Andorra, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA
Latin America and the Caribbean	Argentina, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Mexico, Peru

*Table 8. UNESCO NatComs which do not have annual allocated budget*

As we can see in three tables above and in a diagram below (figure 4), most of UNESCO NatComs are in the situation of no budget allocated for MoW Programme (61%).

It applies both for countries which implement and which do not implement MoW Programme at national level. In Latin America and the Caribbean no country has annually allocated budget. In Arab States and Africa only for two countries (Oman and Nigeria) some budget for MoW activities is available. Arab States also do not have an option to request to some institution possibly necessary budget. On the other hand, proportionally better funded are countries in Asia and the Pacific - 61 % or 11 region’s respondents either have annual allocated budget or can request funds from UNESCO NatCom or other institutions’ budget.

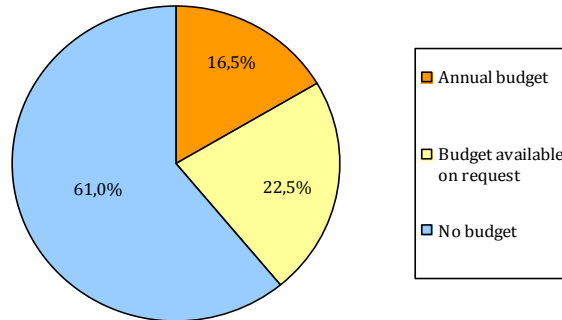


Figure 4. Budget of UNESCO NatComs for MoW Programme

A comparison between budget of UNESCO NatComs for MoW Programme and how prioritised is the Programme we can see in a chart below (figure 5). Currently more than a half (52% / 27 resp.) of UNESCO NatComs which indicate that MoW Programme is high or medium priority for them do not have an annual budget. Less than a half (48% / 25 resp.) has annual budget or financial resources are available upon request. It stands to reason that UNESCO NatComs which has MoW Programme as their low priority or no priority at all also do not have allocated annual budget for the Programme’s activities.

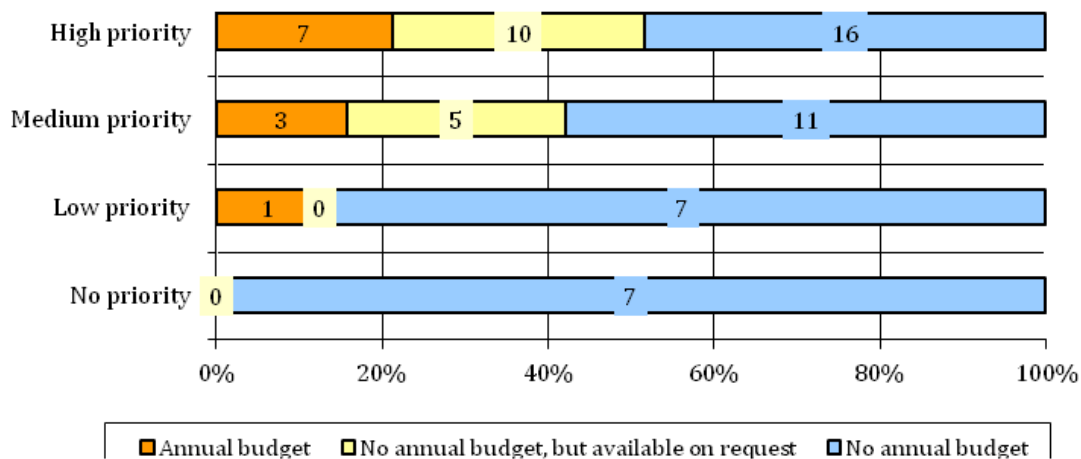


Figure 5. A comparison between budget of UNESCO NatComs for MoW Programme and how prioritised is the Programme

Lack of finances is important obstacle why part of UNESCO NatComs do not implement or do not implemented that actively MoW Programme at national level. Also custodians of documentary heritage which submit nominations for MoW registers at some cases regard financial reasons as basis for their reluctance to prepare nominations. It has been clearly indicated, for instance, by Hungarian UNESCO NatCom:

“Regrettably we should not speak “significance” of this program in Hungary, the institutions haven’t interest to participate, because for them is only administrations without positive financial consequences (support).” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7A)

Such a pessimistic attitude can be observed also in other UNESCO Member States and then MoW Programme implementers try to come up with some adequate arguments in order to try to convince adversary about benefits of MoW Programme.

However, MoW Programme might be as instrumental support. For instance, respondent from Germany notifies that custodians of documentary heritage have managed to attract some financial resources due to inscription on the international MoW Register:

“In the context of successful nominations for the International Memory of the World Register, the nominating institution have been successful in raising public and in some cases also private funds, e.g. for digitisation projects and for general safeguarding work (e.g. Beethoven nomination, Leibniz-nomination, e.g. Benz patent). In their assessment, the connection with the Memory of the World programme has been an instrumental support.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 3D)

Quite a few UNESCO Member States inform that they have acquired a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for Memory of the World activities. The UNESCO Participation Programme is used rather often as an additional financial source - out of 67 respondents more than one forth (18 resp. / 27 %) has used this resource once or more often. Furthermore, in general Participation Programme requests are increasing (from nine in 2002-2003 to 20 projects in 2010-2011)<sup>8</sup>.

UNESCO Member States which report that they have implemented or currently implement UNESCO Participation Programme projects in order to implement various activities in the framework of MoW Programme are:

Africa	-
Arab States	Egypt, Lebanon
Asia and the Pacific	Uzbekistan, Sri Lanka, Fiji, Kazahstan
Europe and North America	Latvia, Poland, the Netherlands, Cyprus, Bulgaria, Belarus, Andorra
Latin America and the Caribbean	Barbados, Costa Rica, Mexico

*Table 9. UNESCO NatComs which have implemented UNESCO Participation Programme projects about MoW Programme*

Many crucial, interesting and useful projects have been realised with the support of UNESCO Participation Programme. Possibility to acquire these program’s grants is also an encouragement to start the implementation of MoW Programme in those countries where it is only at initial phase, for instance in Peru:

“Although, in order to carry on activities at the national level, it is crucial to obtain financial resources from UNESCO, funding that this committee does not have.” (Annex 4, Latin America and the Caribbean, Q 2B)

Some countries which have acquired funds from UNESCO Participation Programme underline it as their one of the best practices for the implementation of MoW Programme at national level (Bulgaria, Belarus, and Uzbekistan).

However, some countries which are economically more developed might not take an advantage of UNESCO Participation Programme as additional source of funding because of their collective responsibility. For example, Canadian representative notes in their questionnaire that Canada has voluntarily withdrawn from the UNESCO Participation Programme in response to the request of the UNESCO Director General Mr. Koichiro Matsuura in 2001 for the OECD<sup>9</sup> countries submit fewer

<sup>8</sup> Resolution “UNESCO and the Documentary Heritage” submitted by Poland for the General Conference of UNESCO at its 36<sup>th</sup> Session (Commission CI, 36 C/COM CI/DR.2, 26 October 2011).

<sup>9</sup> The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an international economic organisation founded in 1961 to stimulate economic progress and world trade. Currently OECD has 34 member countries. For more information: [www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org).

applications<sup>10</sup> in order to have more funds available for less developed UNESCO Member States (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 3E). Other OECD countries might also have similar motivation to refrain from applying for finances to UNESCO Participation Programme.

Nevertheless, the best practice about realization of the UNESCO Participation Programme projects could be exchanged more actively. Then less economically developed UNESCO Member States would have knowledge and skills to take an advantage to use this financial resource for advancement of the MoW Programme at national level via concrete activities and initiatives.

According to the questionnaires, such UNESCO Member States as Egypt, Fiji, Barbados, Costa Rica, Latvia, Poland, Czech Republic, Sri Lanka and Kazakhstan report a successful acquirement of a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for MoW Programme’s activities. Respondents mention various types of initiatives which were supported by UNESCO Participation Programme, so interested parties possibly might be interested to contact respective UNESCO NatComs or National MoW Committees for more information and possible advice (see Annex 3 for contact information for National MoW Committees).

### 3.2. National MoW Committees

In the Guidelines (2002) it is indicated precisely that “the success of the Programme relies heavily on the drive, initiative and enthusiasm of regional and national committees” (Article 5.7.1., p. 32). Accordingly, after MoW Programme’s foundation (1992) National MoW Committees have been established among all UNESCO regions. According to the questionnaires in two thirds (66%) of respondents’ represented countries National MoW Committees are functioning.

The first National MoW Committees were founded in China (1995), Poland (1995), Austria (1996), Lithuania (1996), Mexico (1996) and Cyprus (1997). Most recently in 2011 National MoW Committees have been established in Bulgaria, Netherlands, Ivory Cost and Peru. In figure 5 we can see that year by year the amount of National MoW Committees is growing with its peak in 2011 with 11 recently established National MOW Committees. For more data which countries have National MoW Committees see table 3 ‘List with National MoW Committees in UNESCO Member States’ (page 11).

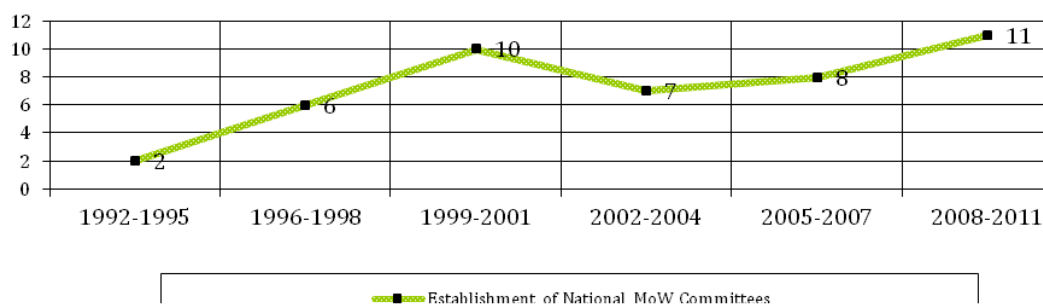


Figure 6. Establishment of National MoW Committees 1992-2011

In the last triennial (2008 – 2011) the most active in establishing National MoW Committees were UNESCO Member States from Europe and North America with 5 new National MoW Committees and Asia and the Pacific with 3 new Committees. Less interest about establishing National MoW Committees have been in Africa (2 Committees), Latin America and the Caribbean (1 Committee) and Arab States (no new Committee). More details about regional differences in establishing National MoW Committees see in chapter 5 as well as data about when National MoW Committees were established in all respondents’ countries see in Annex 2.

<sup>10</sup> In 2001 UNESCO Director General, Mr. Koichiro Matsuura, requested the OECD members to submit fewer projects to Participation Programme, so that the funds can be made available for the states that need them most.



Furthermore, in questionnaires some UNESCO Member States indicate that they currently are working on establishing National MoW Committee:

Africa	Burkina Faso
Arab States	Syrian Arab Republic
Asia and the Pacific	Papua New Guinea, Turkey
Europe and North America	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

*Table 10. UNESCO NatComs working on establishing National MoW Committees*

As we can see from Europe and North America as well as from Latin America and the Caribbean now no country are busy with founding National MoW Committees. One of the explanations could be that most of the questionnaire respondents from these countries already have National MoW Committees - in Europe from 25 respondents 16 already have National MoW Committee, but in Latin America from 11 respondents 10 have National MoW Committees. Certainly there are also other reasons.

It should be noted that international meetings can be of great value for getting guest UNESCO NatComs interested about UNESCO initiatives as well as national experts more involved in activities and MoW Programme is not an exception. Two respondents have underlined the importance of the recent the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme “Culture – Memory – Identities” (18-21 May 2011 in Warsaw, Poland). Representative from Oman remarks that currently there is no National MoW Committee in Oman, “but after the participation of the Sultanate at the Fourth Conference of the Memory of the World 2011 in Warsaw, there is a study to establish a committee for the Memory of the World Programme” (Annex 4, Arab States, Q 4A). Moreover, hosts recognise that “the international meetings of the Programme organised in Poland have a positive impact on promotion of this cooperation and the Programme’s objectives at the country level” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7B). As Polish National MoW Committee in cooperation with Polish NatCom is rather experienced in organizing international meetings, workshops and conferences regarding MoW Programme, then, please, do not hesitate to contact them in case if more information and/or advice is needed for holding successful international events.

Also respondent from Niue underlines that their best practice till now with MoW Programme is “a visit from the UNESCO MOW Committee or Niue to attend international/regional meetings to gain better understanding of the Programme and establish linkages rather than relying on existing sources” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7B).

It is important to mention that regional cooperation had taken place and occurs also now in order to encourage and supervise the implementation of MoW Programme in neighbouring countries. For instance, respondent from Senegal refers to sub-regional workshop “The Preservation of the Documentary Heritage in West Africa: Challenges and Prospects” which was organized by the Senegalese UNESCO NatCom in March 2011. For two days it gathered participants from Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea, Conakry, Mali, Niger, Togo, Ivory Coast and Senegal (from each country 1 – 2 participants). In Senegalese questionnaire is mentioned a list of useful and necessary recommendations from the workshop, but three of them especially highlight the regional cooperation, help and supervision:

“Representatives of the Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Togo, Gambia, Guinea and Niger are committed to create in their respective countries the Memory of the World Committee with the support of the authorities. [..]”

and

“A Coordination Unit of 3 members from Senegal, Mali and Gambia was established with the primary task to ensure the monitoring of commitments of other countries which don’t have a National Committee yet. [..]”

and

“The creation of a Sub-Regional Committee and the idea of sending the final report of our work to the Memory of the World Committee were considered.” (Annex 4, Africa, Q 2B)

Regional Committees of MoW Programme plays important role in strengthening regional cooperation. In the “Report by the Regional Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) of the Memory of the World” (2011) are mentioned several recent regional activities which is one of the proofs for the efficiency of regional cooperation. For instance, already two regional workshops had taken place (Seoul 2009, Jakarta 2011) which aimed “to coach and mentor countries which are not yet represented on a MoW register to develop nominations” (p. 6). Also colleagues from Latin America and Caribbean region report efforts to encourage neighbouring countries to work with MoW Programme more actively. In the “Report by the Regional Committee for Latin America and Caribbean of the Memory of the World Programme” (2007)<sup>11</sup> is mentioned that “each member of the Regional Committee, would not only represent his own country, but also be responsible of endeavouring the creation of National Committees in those countries of the region that did not yet have one” (p. 3 – 4). Please, do not hesitate to contact any of mentioned institutions for more information and possible advice regarding regional cooperation.

Above mentioned examples show that UNESCO Member States cooperate on regional basis in order to exchange experience and help to countries where MoW Programme is not implemented yet or is partly implemented due to various reasons. Regional cooperation might be an effective strategy because countries from one region might share similar challenges and experience exchange might be rather efficient. Certainly more research should be done to reveal success stories of regional cooperation. Notwithstanding, hopefully similar regional initiatives will take place also in the future.

### **3.2.1. Various statuses**

Mostly respondents do not elaborate on the legal status of National MoW Committee in their answers to questionnaire; however, some respondents mention it. Even though it is difficult to draw conclusions from available information, we could divide all mentioned legal statuses of National MoW Committees in five groups (data mostly from Annex 4, all regions, Q 4A):

#### 1) National MoW Committee as permanent, consultative body / programme committee of UNESCO NatCom (can be also legally structural part of UNESCO NatCom)

In Iran – the committee is affiliated to the Iranian NatCom and is chaired by the Head of the National Library and Archives of Iran in cooperation with the Head of the Communication Department of the Iranian NatCom

In Barbados - an active sub-group within the Barbados NatCom chaired by the Head of the Communications and Information Sector of the Barbados NatCom

In Austria – an inter-ministerial Expert Advisory Panel

In France – National MoW Committee is a part of activities of the Culture and Communication Committee of the French NatCom

In Germany - National MoW Nomination Committee has the status of a special programme committee of German NatCom (e.g. under the authority of the General Assembly and the Executive Board of the Commission) which accordingly is governed by the rules and regulations for programme committees

In Latvia – Latvian National MoW Committee (2001) operates in the same time also as the Council of Communication and Information Programme of Latvian NatCom (since 2010)<sup>12</sup>

#### 2) Semi-autonomous National MoW Committee

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<sup>11</sup> Vannini, M. & Antunes da Silva, J. (2007). Report by the Regional Committee for Latin America and Caribbean of the Memory of the World Programme.

<sup>12</sup> Latvian National committee. (n.d.). Retrieved on 29 December 2011 from <http://www.memory.unesco.lv/page/131>

In Senegal – a semi-autonomous National MoW Committee (Executive Secretariat is ensured by the Head of the Communication and Information Division of the UNESCO NatCom)

In Greece - an independent scientific committee which advises for the implementation, preservation and visibility of documentary heritage in Greece and is recognized by the authorities

3) Autonomous National MoW Committee

In Australia - „an unincorporated, not-for-profit Committee operating under the auspices of the UNESCO NatCom”<sup>13</sup>

4) National MoW Committee as informal group

In Poland - an informal body which is composed of representatives of archives, libraries, universities and Polish NatCom and usually is chaired by the General Director of State Archives

In Switzerland – an informal working group bringing together various public and private institutions concerned and “at this stage, there are no plans to institutionalize it”, the coordination is provided by Swiss NatCom (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 4A)

5) Other statuses for National MoW Committees

In New Zealand – charitable trust (currently are seeking this legal status)

In Belarus - an informal network of memory institutions’ representatives (National MoW Committee has not been approved officially yet)

As we can see National MoW Committees can have very different statuses varying from informal groups to formal entities of UNESCO NatComs. However, National MoW Committee might not be a prerequisite for the successful implementation of MoW Programme at national level. For instance, in Czech Republic neither National MoW Committee, nor National MoW Register are established therefore UNESCO NatCom is actively involved in the implementation of the Programme at national level:

“The Czech Commission for UNESCO [...] deals with the nominations for possible inscription in the International Memory of the World Register, and it provides the promotion of the Programme.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 3A)

Nevertheless the Programme is rather successfully implemented at national level. The National Library of the Czech Republic organized the first pilot projects of MoW Programme (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7B) and therefore was awarded with the first UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize in 2005. Czech Republic also has three nominations inscribed in international MoW Register. Currently it is planned to establish Czech National MoW Register in a next couple of years.

As previously mentioned, interesting case is Republic of Korea where MoW Programme is actively carried out, however they do have neither National MoW Committee, nor National MoW Register. Korean NatCom can act as National MoW Committee itself also because they have remarkable resources, for instance, they have one of the largest NatCom Secretariats (54 professionals and 30 support staff<sup>14</sup>) among UNESCO Member States.

From UNESCO perspective there is not a right one or even advisory model for National MoW Committees. Also MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) do not specify status of the National MoW Committees:

“The formation of a national *Memory of the World* committee in every country where it is practicable is encouraged, and is a strategic goal. There is no rigid model. In some cases, a highly formalized and structured approach will be the right one: in others, the path might be more informal.” (Article 5.7.2., p. 32)

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<sup>13</sup> Rules of Procedures. (n.d.). Retrieved on 2 January 2012 from <http://www.amw.org.au/content/rules-procedure>

<sup>14</sup> Architecture of National Commissions. (February 2009). P. 131. Retrieved on 3 January 2012 from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001842/184255e.pdf>.

As a result, UNESCO Member States choose the most appropriate practice for their particular situation and therefore there is such a structural diversity among National MoW Committees. National MoW Committees can have very different statuses and be both formal and informal entities of UNESCO NatComs and in general it reflects variety existing within UNESCO Member States. However, the possibility to gather information about current statuses of National MoW Committees in order to indicate some best practices could be considered.

### **3.2.2. Main functions and coordination**

Respondents were asked to elaborate on the main functions of National MoW Committees as well as about its involvement within the preservation and visibility of documentary heritage at national level.

Functions of National MoW Committees are varied and correspond to the situation of the documentary heritage administration, protection, recognition, legislation and research at national level. Nevertheless, questionnaires show that two main functions of National MoW Committees usually are (Annex 4, all regions, Q 4D):

- 1) To prepare documentary heritage nominations for international and regional MoW registers as well as to examine submitted national nominations and to maintain the National MoW Register where it is existent;

It is important to mention that the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) “strongly encourages” submission of joint nominations for international MoW Register when “two or more countries may put forward joint nominations where collections are divided among several owners or custodians” (Article 4.3.4., p. 24). Currently most of the inscriptions in international MoW Register are national nominations. There are few success stories of an institutional cooperation for developing joint nominations for international MoW Register. For instance, Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian UNESCO NatComs had encouraging experience not only by successfully submitting the nomination “Baltic Way – human chain linking three states in their drive for freedom” (2009), but also by jointly organising commemorative events related to the nomination.

Joint nominations are particularly encouraged in cooperation with UNESCO Member States where MoW Programme is partly implemented or is not implemented yet. Certainly, if in a country National MoW Committee is not established yet, then the role of UNESCO NatCom is crucial in the process of joint nomination’s submission.

United Kingdom (8 inscriptions in international MoW Register from which 4 are joint nominations) and the Netherlands (7 inscriptions in international MoW Register from which 4 are joint nominations) have had diverse experience in preparing joint nominations with partners from 2 – 8 countries for one nomination. Dutch respondent also mentions in their questionnaire that one of the main tasks for the newly established National MoW Committee is an “assistance with nominations for the Register; this includes assistance to experts from abroad, especially from countries that are underrepresented in the Register” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 4D).

Please, do not hesitate to contact any of mentioned UNESCO NatComs for more information and possible advice about the development of joint nominations.

- 2) To strengthen policies and encourage activities of preservation and access of the national documentary heritage as well as to raise awareness about the documentary heritage in general (via publications, events, websites etc.) with special emphasize on the national documentary treasures inscribed upon international, regional and national MoW Registers.

Besides above mentioned two main functions, some respondents also indicate additional functions for National MoW Committees, for instance:

- 3) To seek government and private sector sponsorship to support certain projects and activities of MoW Programme (e.g., Australia, Senegal, Israel, Lithuania, Cyprus);
- 4) To establish strategic cooperation with local, national and international organizations as well as to exchange experiences in the field of documentary heritage (e.g., Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Peru) and also to assist with nominations for international MoW Register to experts from abroad (Netherlands);
- 5) To cooperate with governmental institutions regarding preservation of documentary heritage, for instance, by preparation of advisory/technical reports on major archival projects when required (Barbados), by formulation of the National System of Archives (El Salvador) and by giving advice on improving preservation of documentary heritage (Latvia, Greece);
- 6) To promote and organize capacity building activities for specialists in charge of documentary heritage (e.g., Uzbekistan, Nigeria);
- 7) To carry out research (e.g., Japan).

It is possible that for certain tasks and functions special sub-committees within the National MoW Committee can be established. For instance, in the framework of Australian National MoW Committee (23 members) work also Assessment Subcommittee (5 members) and Communication and Marketing Subcommittee (3 members)<sup>15</sup>.

Usually the work of the National MoW Committee is coordinated by:

- Secretariat of UNESCO NatCom which serves also as Secretariat for National MoW Committee;  
Examples: France, Austria, Latvia, Germany, Greece, Israel, Lithuania, Nigeria, Senegal, Peru, Philippines
- National MoW Committee itself (e.g., Australia);
- Other institution besides UNESCO NatCom which is delegated to implement MoW Programme at national level.  
Examples: Poland - the Head Office of State Archives  
Cyprus - the Ministry of Justice and Public Order  
Norway - Arts Council Norway  
Chile – the Directorate of Libraries, Archives and Museums in the framework of the Ministry of Education administration

National MoW Committee can be chaired by various persons and there are no common trends in one region. Nevertheless, the tendency is that usually chair of National MoW Committee is high level representative from main national memory institutions or academic institution. Below you can see some examples:

- representative from academic institution – Nigeria, Austria, Canada, Greece, Barbados, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Mexico;
- representative of national archives – China, Pakistan, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Chile, Peru, Iran (Iranian chair represents both national library and archives);
- representative from national library – Jordan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Jamaica;
- representative from governmental authority – Fiji, Thailand, Cyprus;

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<sup>15</sup> Committee. (n.d.). Retrieved on 2 January 2012 from <http://www.amw.org.au/content/committee>

- representative from national museum – Japan.

Other tendency is that the chair of National MoW Committee is representative from Secretariat of UNESCO NatCom:

- Secretary-General of UNESCO NatCom – Egypt, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, Switzerland;
- Employee of Secretariat of UNESCO NatCom (e.g., Policy Officer or Head of Communication and Information Programme in the case of the Netherlands).

It also might be that chair of National MoW Committee is independent documentary heritage expert who might be affiliated with some institution or not (e.g., New Zealand) or retired person who works on MoW Programme on voluntary basis (e.g., Australia).

For more details about chairs of National MoW Committees see Annex 3 or section ‘National Memory of the World Committees’ on UNESCO webpage<sup>16</sup>.

The process of the National MoW Committee establishment and the composition of the committee members differ country by country. The MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) do not indicate the details of National MoW Committee membership. Only in the Guidelines’ appendix D called “Model terms of reference for a national *Memory of the World* committee” (prepared by Australian National MoW Committee) is mentioned sample composition of Committee and possible membership.

It is important to mention that usually competent and engaged personalities are of high value for successful and successive work of National MoW Committees - especially because often members of National MoW Committees perform their tasks on voluntarily basis. Respondents from Germany and Hungary also underline that in their questionnaires (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7B).

According to the presentation of E. F. Watson (2008) at the 3rd International Memory of the World Conference in Australia<sup>17</sup>, Barbados has an interesting experience regarding a composition of National MoW Committee. Firstly, the Committee

“At first the committee had as its membership heads of institutions that would have an interest in/connection to preserving the documentary heritage of the island. After sometime it was recognised that heads of institutions were unable to devote the level of attention the programme needed in order for it to thrive. A new committee was constituted consisting of persons known to have an interest in the field. Where possible, the new members were drawn from professions known to have a natural affinity with the goals of the programme. This composition has worked much better and perhaps may be a model that could be adopted by other small states.” (p. 6)

Consequently, it is advisable for UNESCO Member States to search for their individual approach to compose the successful and operative National MoW Committee.

National MoW Committees can meet often or seldom, but usually these meetings are convened approximately 2 – 4 times per year (Japan, Uzbekistan, Barbados, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Lebanon, Nigeria, Senegal, Austria, France, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Sweden).

Some National MoW Committees prefer to meet four times a year or more often (Australia, Fiji, Iran, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Chile, Egypt, Ivory Coast, Greece, Norway),

<sup>16</sup> National Memory of the World Committees. (n.d.). Retrieved on 28 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/about-the-programme/national-memory-of-the-world-committees/>

<sup>17</sup> Watson, E. F. (2008, February). MOWLAC: Privileging Memory in Latin American and the Caribbean. Paper presented at the 3rd International Memory of the World Conference, Canberra, Australia.

but it is also possible to carry out activities of MoW Programme if National MoW Committee meets less than two times a year (China, Kazakhstan, Costa Rica, Jordan, Cyprus, Canada, Germany, Israel, Switzerland).

General observation is, that more often National MoW Committee meets (or communicates via e-mail etc.), it is more likely that MoW Programme will be actively carried out at national level. In the same time, in different countries work is organized differently and regular meetings might not be the best criteria to judge the activity of National MoW Committee.

For example, in China National MoW Committee had been established in 1995 and since then they have met 3 times. Furthermore, since 2001 they have Chinese National MoW Register which has already 113 inscriptions. According to the China's questionnaire, State Archives Administration is responsible about the implementation of MoW Programme at national level.

Other forms of working besides meetings are used by National MoW Committees. For instance, Barbados respondent mentions that besides meetings communication via e-mails is actively used. Respondent from Poland also notes that members of the National MoW Committee cooperate not only in the framework of the Committee, but also maintain working contacts in their work positions.

It should be noted that the status and activity of National MoW Committees are changeable matter. Some of the National MoW Committees tend to become more active, however, some National MoW Committees had been established, but have ceased their work due to various reasons (e.g., Argentina, Dominican Republic, Malawi, Tunisia). It also can be that National MoW Committee had some inactivity period, but lately it has been reactivated (e.g., Austria, Norway).

At present there is not much information about the functioning of National MoW Committees. Some of the web pages of National MoW Committees provide information about general guidelines about their National MoW Committees and therefore might be helpful for those UNESCO Member States which consider establishing/reorganising the Committee, for example:

- „Model terms of reference for a national Memory of the World committee” prepared by Australian National MoW Committee (Appendix D to “Memory of the World: General Guidelines”, 2002);
- Australia - in the webpage of Australian National MoW Register one can find also example for the ‘Rules of Procedure’ of National MoW Committee (<http://www.amw.org.au/content/rules-procedure>);
- Fiji – ‘CONSTITUTION of the Fiji Memory of the World (MOW) Committee’ (adopted in 2008) ([http://www.fijimemory.org.fj/docs/Internal/090709\\_FijiMOWconstitution.pdf](http://www.fijimemory.org.fj/docs/Internal/090709_FijiMOWconstitution.pdf));
- Mexico - Rules of the Mexican National MoW Committee<sup>18</sup>;
- Ivory Coast – Rules of the Ivory Coast National MoW Committee<sup>19</sup>;
- Chile – Constitution of the Chile National MoW Committee<sup>20</sup>.

However, broader experience exchange about the role, procedures, membership and functions of National MoW Committees could be expedient.

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<sup>18</sup> The document is available in Spanish as PDF by Mexican National MoW Committee or Latvian UNESCO NatCom ([office@unesco.lv](mailto:office@unesco.lv)).

<sup>19</sup> The document is available in French as PDF by Ivory Coast National MoW Committee or Latvian National Commission for UNESCO ([office@unesco.lv](mailto:office@unesco.lv)).

<sup>20</sup> The document is available by Chile UNESCO NatCom.

## 4. Main implementation tools and activities

In following chapter the work of the existent National MoW Registers is introduced, as well as some background information about national normative documents to protect documentary heritage and parallel heritage registers at national level. Further the general impact of the Programme at national level is introduced shortly. The promotion of MoW Programme and the lack of cooperation with World Digital Library are described.

### 4.1. National MoW Registers

The establishment of National MoW Registers started approximately 10 years ago. As we can see in figure 7, National MoW Registers slowly have gained interest from UNESCO Member States and with every year the number of National MoW Registers steadily increases.

In 2001 first two National MoW Registers were established in Australia and China, then also in Costa Rica, Kazakhstan and Hungary in 2003. Most recently National MoW Registers were founded in Cuba, Jamaica, Israel and Fiji (in 2010) as well as in Norway and New Zealand (in 2011).

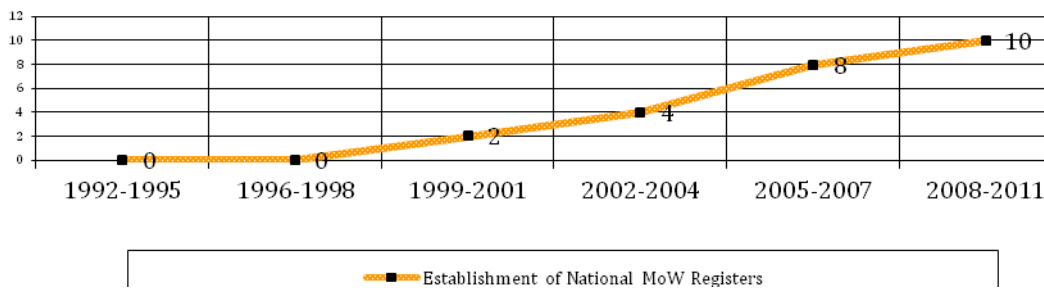


Figure 7. Establishment of National MoW Registers 1992-2011

In the last triennial (2008 – 2011) the most active in establishing National MoW Registers were UNESCO Member States from Europe and North America with 4 new National MoW Registers. Also in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America and the Caribbean countries founded National MoW Registers – in each region 3 new registers were established. Currently there is no National MoW Register in Africa. More details about regional differences in establishing National MoW Registers see in chapter 5 as well as data about when National MoW Registers were founded in all respondents' countries see in Annex 2.

Questionnaires clearly indicate that in countries where MoW Programme is implemented usually National MoW Commission is established first and then possibly National MoW Register is founded. At present there are considerably more National MoW Committees than National MoW Registers – in 66% of respondents' countries National MoW Committees are functioning, but only 37% of countries have National MoW Registers (see also figure 3 and table 4 'List with National MoW Registers in UNESCO Member States' in page 11 and 12). There are various reasons for that, but it is also logical that National MoW Registers are established later than most of the Committees (in some cases in the same year as a Committee) because it usually takes some time to consider organisational, legal and financial issues related to the foundation of National MoW Register.

Nevertheless, according to the information in the questionnaires some countries are planning to establish National MoW Register in a near future, so they are either doing it already or have described it as rather concrete plan for upcoming year/-s. According to the questionnaires these UNESCO Member States are (also specially marked in overview tables in Annex 2):



Africa	Nigeria, Ivory Cost
Arab States	-
Asia and the Pacific	Thailand
Europe and North America	Austria, Czech Republic, Poland
Latin America and the Caribbean	El Salvador, Chile

*Table 11. UNESCO NatComs working on establishing National MoW Registers*

Some respondents mention that respective UNESCO Member State is considering now or might consider in the future a possibility to establish National MoW Register. One cannot be sure what might be a result of such consideration or how actively and how long this consideration might take place. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning UNESCO Member States which according to their questionnaires might be interested in getting more involved in the work of MoW Programme in a future:

Africa	Senegal
Arab States	Oman
Asia and the Pacific	Bhutan, Uzbekistan
Europe and North America	Andorra, Belarus, Bulgaria, Sweden, Switzerland, Slovenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal
Latin America and the Caribbean	-

*Table 12. UNESCO NatComs which might consider establishing of National MoW Registers*

Both tables above show that there is an interest from all UNESCO regions for establishing National MoW Registers.

The scope of National MoW Registers is very different and varies from few nominations (up to five nominations, for instance, in Egypt, Lebanon, Costa Rica, Hungary, Latvia, Fiji, New Zealand, Philippines, Sri Lanka) till rather large registers, for example, in China with 113 nominations, Lithuania – 49, Australia – 37, Brazil – 38, Jamaica – 25 nominations (for more details see Annex 2). Certainly the amount of nominations in National MoW Registers is changing in the course of time and it usually correlates with the time since National MoW Register is existent. However, some countries take quicker and some slower pace of approving new inscriptions on their National MoW Registers.

Regarding successful submission of nominations to all levels of MoW Programme's registers, Australia has diverse experience. There are 37 nominations in Australian National MoW Register (established in 2001) and 5 of them are also inscribed upon international MoW register. Australian National MoW Committee is also very active at regional level in the Regional Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) of the Memory of the World. Please, do not hesitate to contact Australian National MoW Committee for more information and possible advice.

#### **4.1.1. Goals for establishing National MoW Registers**

The goals for establishing National MoW Registers mainly echo at national level the aims of international MoW Register. Consequently, in line with the questionnaires main goals are (Annex 4, all regions, Q 5A):

- to promote preservation and accessibility of important national documentary heritage at national as well as international level;
- to attract attention of policy makers and public at large to the role and significance of documentary heritage;

- to raise awareness about documentary heritage in the collections of national memory institutions and private collections;
- to encourage cooperation among various memory institutions for a common action.

Also Warsaw Declaration (2011)<sup>21</sup> emphasizes the significance and positive role of MoW Programme's registers:

“The Memory of the World Registers has popularized knowledge about documentary heritage in all its cultural and semantic diversity and in all its forms, thus encouraging better understanding of other societies and cultures. By listing significant items, MoW Registers help to reduce risks and threats to documentary heritage and promote the need for continued protection, as well as an appreciation of its social value. The Registers encompass documentary records from all continents, from many communities, preserved in diverse formats.” (p.1)

The goals for establishing National MoW Registers in different UNESCO regions might differ slightly. In the regions of Africa and Arab States, for instance, an identification and preservation of documentary heritage is more highlighted than public awareness etc. Certainly that is only an assumption because from these two regions we have information only from 3 countries which have National MoW Registers (Egypt, Lebanon and Jordan) therefore it is not sufficient to draw concrete conclusions.

A perception of international MoW Register and National MoW Registers by UNESCO Member States is worth mentioning. Current practice shows that, firstly, countries are busy with inscribing some nomination in international MoW Register. Nomination/-s in international MoW Register attracts media attention and then it is easier to raise public interest about documentary heritage. Afterwards the establishment of National MoW Registers possibly follow. For example, this is the case of Latvia (nominations in international MoW Register in 2001 and 2009, establishment of National MoW Register in 2009) and Barbados (nominations in international MoW Register in 2003, 2009 and 2011, establishment of National MoW Register in 2009).

Some countries also emphasize in their questionnaires that international MoW Register in principle is more attractive to them than National MoW Register. For instance, Japan has just started the implementation of MoW Programme and in one of their answers they say: “Efforts for inscription at an international level have only just begun in Japan and will therefore be given priority for the next several years.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 6A)

Furthermore, Austria joins to the previous opinion and adds that international MoW Register achieves the goals of MoW Programme the best: “The international register is (still) the most attractive factor in pointing to the underlying messages of MoW.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7B)

#### **4.1.2. National normative instruments**

In line with questionnaires, all UNESCO Member States have normative instruments regarding protection of national cultural heritage and its properties. Documentary heritage mainly is protected in the framework of legislation (national and in some countries also regional legislation) on archives, libraries and museums.

Mainly respondents in their answers about normative instruments mention:

- titles of concrete documents – e.g., National Archive Act, Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties, Law on Museums, Act on National Archival Resource and State Archives, National Library Act etc.

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<sup>21</sup> Warsaw Declaration „Culture-Memory-Identities”, prepared during 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme / Warsaw, Poland, May 2011.

- or national institutions which are responsible about protection of documentary heritage (usually national archive and/or library).

Some Europe countries mention also that their cultural heritage is protected by joining the Council's of Europe cultural heritage conventions, for instance, 'European Convention for the Protection of the Audiovisual Heritage' (2001)<sup>22</sup> was noted by German NatCom.

Respondents have not mentioned special normative instruments for documentary heritage in particular and explain that documentary heritage usually is perceived as part of national cultural heritage. No respondent mentioned specific normative instruments for the implementation of the MoW Programme.

#### **4.1.3. Procedures and regulations**

Regarding procedure to inscribe nominations in National MoW Registers most of the respondents underline that they have adopted principles and criteria defined by UNESCO in the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) are taken into account in the inscription process of the proposed nominations. Australian respondent explains:

“The procedure for inscribing a nomination in the National Register is based on the procedure for inscription at the international level. Nominations are called for, assessed by the Assessment Sub-Committee of the Australian Committee, and the recommendations of the Sub-Committee are considered by the Australian Committee, which has the final say in the results. The Assessment Sub-Committee comprises expert members from all documentary heritage areas – libraries, archives, museums, the historical profession, and Indigenous matters.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 5D)

Most of the UNESCO Member States which have National MoW Registers note that there are regulations drafted for the National MoW Registers (Australia, China, Fiji, Iran, Kazakhstan, New Zealand, Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba, Brazil, Jamaica, Mexico, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Norway). Most probably translated (e.g., Norway) and slightly adopted versions of the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) are mainly used in the work of National MoW Registers.

Rules of procedures used for National MoW Registers mostly are not available, but some can be found on the web pages of National MoW Committees (for more information see chapter 8 / resources).

Only Latvia and Brazil mention that their regulations have been approved by authorities – in Brazil's case internal National MoW Committee regulations are approved by the Ministry of Culture. In Latvia's case the General Guidelines for the Latvian Memory of the World Register were adopted by the Executive Council of the Latvian UNESCO NatCom.

Besides, respondents from Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Lebanon mention that no specific regulations have been drafted.

According to questionnaires in general the procedure to inscribe nominations in National MoW Registers is approximately similar to the international level. There might be also some useful national additions and/or changes to procedure. For example, to submit documentary heritage nomination for Australian MoW Register, applicant is invited, firstly, to use simple online Contact Form, in order to “start a discussion on” respective nomination.<sup>23</sup> In addition, respondent from Philippines explain that Philippine National MoW Committee have a shortlist of documents which might be proposed for inscription upon National MoW Register:

<sup>22</sup> The Council's of Europe cultural heritage conventions. (n.d.). Retrieved on 4 January 2012 from [http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Resources/Conventions/conventions\\_en.asp](http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/heritage/Resources/Conventions/conventions_en.asp)

<sup>23</sup> How to nominate. (n.d.). Retrieved on 2 January 2012 from <http://www.amw.org.au/content/how-nominate>.

“MOWPhil previously identified documents that possess national historical and/or cultural importance. The documents are part of the “shortlist” of documents that will be prioritized for nomination to the National MoW Register.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 5D)

Also as nomination form for National MoW Register usually is used adjusted and possibly slightly changed version of international MoW Register’s nomination form. For instance, Australian National MoW Committee does not ask, e.g., to describe some comparative criteria (such as time, place, form and style etc.).

Other similar adjustments and advancements for procedure to inscribe nominations in National MoW Registers might be existent also in other UNESCO Member States.

Respondents also mention regularity for inscriptions in their National MoW Registers. It varies from country to country, but mostly it is either once a year (Fiji, Kazakhstan, Sri Lanka, Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Jamaica, Greece, Norway and Poland) or once in two years (Australia, Barbados, Mexico, Egypt, Lebanon and Lithuania).

Some respondents mention also other terms, for instance, more than once a year (Iran, Hungary and New Zealand) or once in four years (Latvia). In several UNESCO Member states there is no specific regularity for the inscription of nominations in National MoW Registers (China, Pakistan and Philippines).

Some respondents shortly elaborate on applied principles to ensure a balanced National MoW Register. Few examples:

- A diversity of National MoW Committee and invited experts who evaluate submitted nominations for National MoW Register;

Brazil: “The Committee is composed by representatives from diverse archival segments (national, state, cities, private, schools, military, religious, audiovisual, libraries, the Ministry of Culture, the Foreign Relation Ministry, and 2 (two) specialists of notable knowledge so all candidacies will be fairly evaluated and defended.” (Annex 4, Latin America and the Caribbean, Q 5D)

- A limitation for the amount of nominations per institution;

Latvia: “Only one nomination can be submitted by the same institution or person on the same nomination round.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 5D)

This principle is the same as for international MoW Register where “single nominations will be limited to two per country every two years”<sup>24</sup>.

- A limitation for the amount of nominations inscribed upon National MoW Register per each year;

Brazil: not more than 10 new nominations each year (can be fewer nominations than 10)

- A representation of different geographical regions in National MoW Register.

Philippines: “[..] documents originating from and/or held at several geographical locations in the country.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 5D)

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<sup>24</sup> How to submit nomination for inscription? (n.d.). Retrieved on 21 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/current-nominations/how-to-submit-a-nomination-for-inscription/#c215991>

#### 4.1.4. Linkage between national, regional and international MoW Registers

There are various practices how to define the belonging of each nomination to national, regional and/or international MoW Registers. Two most common ways are described below:

1. Countries have documentary heritage nominations in their National MoW Registers. In parallel, some of these nominations are included also in regional and/or international MoW registers. Thus, nominations in MoW registers overlap.

This approach is similar also to UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage programme. For instance, one of the criteria to inscribe a nomination in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity is that respective heritage should be „included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies)”.<sup>25</sup>

Examples: Australia, Iran, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Jamaica, Barbados

Australia has 37 documentary heritage nominations inscribed upon the national Australian MoW Register.<sup>26</sup> One nomination from Australian MoW Register is also inscribed upon regional Asia-Pacific MoW Register.<sup>27</sup> Five of Australian MoW Register nominations are included in international MoW Register.<sup>28</sup>

Similar situation is also in other countries, for instance, respondent from Jamaica indicates that „nominations submitted to the Regional and International Register automatically would be listed on the national register” (Annex 4, Latin America and the Caribbean, Q 5E). Also Barbados respondent has the same interpretation of a linkage between different MoW registers:

„All nominations already inscribed on the International/Regional Registers will automatically be included on the National Register.” (Annex 4, Latin America and the Caribbean, Q 5E) For more information: <http://mowunesco Barbados.org/page16.htm>

2. National MoW Register nominations are separate from international MoW Register nominations and they do not overlap.

Similarly a hierarchy of nominations is perceived in the World Heritage Programme. Respectively, national recognition is important for nominations to World Heritage List: “Nominations to the World Heritage List will not be considered unless the nominated property has already been included on the State Party's Tentative List”.<sup>29</sup> Nevertheless, whenever a nomination from national Tentative List is inscribed upon international World Heritage List, it is deleted from national Tentative List. It means that national Tentative List is precondition for places of special cultural or physical significance to be inscribed in international World Heritage List; however nominations do not overlap in both lists.

Examples: Latvia, Kazakhstan, Mexico

Latvia has four nominations in Latvian MoW Register. Two other nominations are inscribed upon international MoW Register, but these two nominations are not considered as part of Latvian MoW Register.

Similarly, Kazakhstan has two nominations in their National MoW Register, but three other nominations are inscribed upon international MoW Register. There is no nomination from

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<sup>25</sup> Criteria and timetable of inscription on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. (n.d.). Retrieved on 28 November 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=173#criteria-for-inscription-on-the-representative-list>

<sup>26</sup> Australian Register. (n.d.). Retrieved on 21 December 2011 from <http://www.amw.org.au/content/australian-register>

<sup>27</sup> Register. (n.d.). Retrieved on 21 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.mowcap.org/register.htm>

<sup>28</sup> Australia. (n.d.). Retrieved on 21 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/register/access-by-region-and-country/asia-and-the-pacific/australia/>

<sup>29</sup> Tentative Lists. (n.d.). Retrieved on 28 November 2011 from <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists/>

Kazakhstan in regional Asia-Pacific MoW Register. The nominations don't overlap in both registers.

Mexico has thirteen nominations on their National MoW Register, four nominations are inscribed upon Regional Latin America and the Caribbean MoW Register and nine nominations represent Mexico on international MoW Register.

The questionable are cases when UNESCO Member State indicates that they have the same number of nominations in National MoW Register and international MoW Register and/or regional MoW Register. If in National MoW Register are inscribed only the nominations from international MoW Register and/or regional MoW Register, then questionable can be the necessity to establish special National MoW Register.

Examples: Egypt, Lebanon, Cuba

Egypt has National MoW Committee (2005) and National MoW Register (2005). In questionnaire it is indicated that Egyptian MoW Register has only three nominations. All of these nominations are also inscribed upon international MoW Register (in 1997, 2005, 2007).

Similar case is Lebanon. Respondent answers that Lebanon has National MoW Committee (2003) and National MoW Register (2005). Their National MoW Register has only two nominations and both of them are also inscribed upon international MoW Register (both in 2005).

Cuba is even more complex case – they have National MoW Committee (2000) and National MoW Register (2010). In questionnaire they point out their best practice:

„Our best result is the inclusion of six (6) collections in the National Register, and four (4) of them in the Regional Register and two (2) in the International Register. In addition, the systematic work of the National Committee could be also considered an achievement.” (Question: 7C in excel)

Above mentioned examples clearly show diverse perception of MoW registers among UNESCO Member States. The MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) do not describe in details the linkage between international, regional and national MoW registers, however, it indicates shortly that “a given item can appear in more than one register” (Article 4.1.2., p. 20). The procedures and regulations about the establishment of national and regional MoW registers also are not defined, neither suggested. Lack of explicitness in these cases causes sometimes even contradicting explanations about the hierarchy between three levels of MoW registers and necessary procedures to establish National MoW Register.

Consequently, UNESCO Member States have different practices and solutions. Moreover, none of them can be determined as incorrect because simply nowhere is described the correct way. Obviously MoW Programme is constantly under development and such flexibility is also the advantage of the Programme. Nevertheless, more concrete and elaborated guidelines of linkage between three levels of MoW Programme's registers might make the realization of MoW Programme at national level easier.

#### **4.1.5. Parallel documentary heritage registers**

When asked about the existence of any other unified documentary heritage register parallel to MoW registers at national level, majority of respondents indicate that such registers do not exist or this question is not answered at all. Nevertheless, some UNESCO Member States mention concrete examples or at least institutions which are responsible about thematically similar registers.

Unfortunately questionnaires contain limited information about such registers and therefore it is not possible to present concrete data about parallel registers. However, some observations can be made.

According to respondents parallel documentary heritage registers can be maintained by (for one country mentioned institutions can overlap):

- National Archives (majority of respondents, e.g., Philippines, Ivory Cost, Poland, Sweden, USA, Finland, Argentina etc.);
- National Libraries (majority of respondents, e.g., Bulgaria, France, Netherlands, USA, Argentina, Syrian Arab Republic, Finland etc.);
- National Museums (e.g., Swaziland, France);
- Government bodies (e.g., Ministry of Culture in Kazakhstan and Secretariat of Culture of the Presidency of the Republic in El Salvador);
- Academic institutions (special scientific institutes or universities, e.g., Uzbekistan);
- Other institutions (e.g., National Broadcasting Company in Uzbekistan).

According to the questionnaires several patterns about a character of parallel documentary heritage registers at national level can be indicated. In general UNESCO Member States mention three types of parallel registers to MoW registers – (I) general lists of national heritage treasures, (II) specialized registers by national memory institutions and (III) digital data bases. Even though they cannot be considered as alternatives to MoW registers, nevertheless, three groups of examples are worth mentioning (following examples might be concrete titles of lists or approximate translations of titles noted by respondents):

- I. General list of national heritage treasures (e.g., El Salvador, Austria, Belarus, Switzerland, Republic of Korea etc.)

El Salvador - Inventory of Cultural Heritage

Austria - National Inventory for the Intangible Cultural Heritage

Belarus - State Register of Historical and Cultural Values of the Republic of Belarus

Switzerland - Swiss Inventory of cultural property of national and regional importance

Republic of Korea - List of national treasures (various items, including documentary heritage among other tangible heritage)

- II. Specialised registers by various national memory institutions (e.g., France, Czech Republic etc.)

France - General Catalogue of the National Library of France, Collective Catalogue of the libraries of National museums, Catalogue of museum collections in France, Catalogue of digital collections (Digital Heritage), Catalogue of University libraries etc.

- III. Digital archives / libraries / catalogues (one or more) with information about vast range of documentary heritage available in the Internet (e.g., Finland, Germany, Lithuania etc.)

Finland - National Digital Library

Germany - Database of cultural property of national significance (Kulturgutschutz Deutschland)

Lithuania - ePaveldas database

(data about examples: Annex 4, all regions, Q 6B)

Other observation is that in comparison with other regions more countries from Europe and North America have indicated that they have some parallel documentary heritage registers.

It is worth mentioning that in some cases Regional MoW Register can be as one of the alternative to establish National MoW Register. For instance, Papua New Guinea mentions that there is regional Asia Pacific Register of Memory of the World therefore they do not plan to establish separate national MoW Register (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 6A)<sup>30</sup>.

As previously mentioned questionnaires do not contain sufficient information about national documentary heritage registers in UNESCO Member States and more data is needed to make conclusions of correlation between parallel registers and MoW Registers. Nevertheless, some countries mention existing parallel documentary heritage registers at national level as one of the reasons for not establishing National MoW Register.

#### **4.1.6. Reasons for not establishing National MoW Registers**

Respondents mention various causes why National MoW Registers are not established in respective UNESCO Member State. It is hard to indicate the most important reason, however, lack of financial and human resources was mentioned frequently.

Respondents as reasons for not establishing National MoW Register note (reasons for one country can also overlap):

- Lack of both financial and human resources and subsequent prioritization of other UNESCO NatCom tasks (e.g., Jamaica, Senegal, Austria, Bulgaria, Switzerland);
- Documentary heritage field is already well developed and protected without National MoW Register and additional register might duplicate subsisting work (see examples and quotes from questionnaires below);

France: "France records and catalogues all of its documentary richness and ensures the protection and promotion, including its cultural policies, without a national register." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 6B)

Finland: "The Finnish archive collections are well documented and listed." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 6B)

Netherlands: "Cultural canons of all sorts have proliferated lately, and a canon for documentary heritage might be one too much at this juncture." (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 6B)

Republic of Korea: „Korea has protected and preserved important national documentary heritage with its own designating system of cultural heritage under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act enacted in 1961. The national treasure list that contains those documentary heritages constitutes the National Register of MOW. It is unlikely that a National MOW Register will be established in the Republic of Korea in the near future." (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 6A)

Germany: "The Memory of the World Committee has examined and discussed this item repeatedly, including the dimension of the necessity or not to initiate a European Regional Register. The conclusion of this debate was that there is no necessity to establish either a national or a regional register, as this would duplicate efforts and not add substantial value to the

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<sup>30</sup> Interesting case for additional level of MoW registers is special Caribbean Memory Register which is like a sub-regional register. In February 2010 the National Library of Jamaica has taken an initiative „to compile a register of the little known but significant heritage documents of the Caribbean" (<http://nlj.gov.jm/caribbeanregister/>). The objectives of this register are rather similar to any other National MoW Register. The only exception is objective "to create a source of potential nominations to the UNESCO MoW Regional Register for Latin America and the Caribbean" (<http://nlj.gov.jm/caribbeanregister/docs/overview.htm>). This objective indicates that the Caribbean Memory Register is a sub-regional register which is smaller than regional register, but broader than National MoW Register.

Thus, Jamaica indicates in the questionnaire that their National MoW Register is "part of a larger register titled Caribbean Memory Register". However, according to the UNESCO Secretariat the Caribbean Memory Register is not a part of MoW Programme.



Memory of the World programme. Hence there is no initiative for establishing a national MoW-register.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 6B)

- National MoW Committee is not established (e.g., Malawi, Swaziland, Portugal) or is established only recently (e.g., Peru, Nigeria);
- UNESCO NatCom and national memory institutions have not promoted MoW Programme at national level (e.g., Congo)
- UNESCO NatCom and National MoW Committee is/was more interested and busy with international MoW Register (e.g., Japan, Poland and Papua New Guinea what is also busy with a Regional MoW Register – the Asia Pacific Register of Memory of the World);

Japan: “Efforts for inscription at an international level have only just begun in Japan and will therefore be given priority for the next several years.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 6A)

- The establishment of National MoW Register have not been considered (e.g., Argentina);
- Delay of formal procedures regarding documentary heritage in general and/or MoW Programme in particular (e.g., Belarus);
- National socio-political situation (e.g., Ivory Cost, Bosnia and Herzegovina), non-organized field of documentary heritage in general (e.g., Burkina Faso) or culture is not a priority at national level (e.g., Niue).

One can see that a scope of motives for not establishing National MoW Registers is wide and therefore possible solutions and vary from country to country.

#### **4.1.7. Internet websites**

By now there is information only about few UNESCO Member States which uses possibility to inform experts and general public about MoW Programme and its national activities via websites. The web pages for National MoW Registers are administered by different organisations and it shows tendencies which organisations take care and are responsible about identification of MoW Programme in Internet.

- 1) Separate web pages for National MoW Committee and National MoW Register;
- 2) Web page of UNESCO NatCom has separate section with wide information about National MoW Committee and National MoW Register;
- 3) MoW is described in the webpage of other organisation then UNESCO NatCom;
- 4) Some respondents in questionnaire have indicated webpage of their UNESCO NatCom where might be also information about MoW, but it was not clearly recognisable or the web page could not be found;
- 5) There are also separate web pages for certain nominations and activities related to the respective documentary heritage, but it is more relevant for the inscriptions in international MoW Register.

Full list with found examples and links to internet websites see in the resources / chapter 8.

## **4.2. Main activities, promotion and impact of MoW Programme**

The significance and general impact of the MoW Programme in UNESCO Member States varies. Although, it can be observed that impact of the Programme strongly correlates with an activity of the

implementation of MoW Programme at national level. Less MoW Programme is implemented in UNESCO Member State; it is more likely that it also will have lower impact and other way around. Other tendency is that in countries where the field of documentary heritage is not very advanced (or was not advanced when the implementation of the Programme was started), the impact of MoW Programme is considerably higher.

In the questionnaires respondents mention several positive impacts and benefits due to the implementation of MoW Programme at national level and they are summarized below (information from Annex 4, all regions, Q 7B). MoW Programme have influenced the field of documentary heritage nationally and therefore there is:

- A higher interest of experts, policy makers of concerned authorities, media and general public about national documentary heritage treasures inscribed upon national, regional and international MoW registers and about the importance of documentary heritage in general;
- A more promoted and advanced preservation and accessibility of documentary heritage as well as an increased professionalism in memory institutions according to international standards;
- A better synchronization of the different memory institutions' work and a stimulation of the development of new initiatives and cooperation projects about national documentary heritage;
- An extra support to attract additional resources from governmental and non-governmental institutions for the field of documentary heritage;
- A raised recognition of the memory institutions' work.

Respondent from Germany have underlined well-weighed societal impacts of MoW Programme in a long term at international level:

“The MoW Programme is considered to be an important tool for awareness rising about the memory dimension in democratic societies and for the safeguarding of documentary heritage. It raises awareness for the chains of transmittance, for the interconnectedness of cultural developments across and beyond borders. It highlights the importance of damaged or lost documentary heritage. In conclusion, the programme is an excellent vehicle for contributing to the cultural memory of society and for opening a worldwide intercultural horizon, based on the importance of such documentary heritage for the development of humanity.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7A)

Even though MoW Programme can be interesting to general public at certain level, nevertheless several respondents note that its scope of impact usually is limited to documentary heritage professionals. Thus, MoW Programme has considerably lower impact outside of the archive, library and university communities.

However, answers on the question about impact need to be perceived as subjective because the impact of MoW Programme cannot be precisely estimated and measured. Also persons, who have filled the questionnaire and who possibly work with the Programme on a regular basis, may consider the impact of MoW Programme slightly differently than other national documentary heritage experts.

#### **4.2.1. Promotion of the Programme**

Most of the UNESCO Member States which have filled the questionnaire do promote MoW Programme at national level with some kind of activities even if they report that in general they do not implement the Programme that actively. Certainly, more vigorously the Programme is implemented, more promoted it is also at national level.

The main institutions involved in the promotion activities differ from country to country, but mostly facilitation of MoW Programme is organised and performed by:

- UNESCO NatComs and MoW National Committees (in the countries where they are established) are mentioned most often as key players for promotion of the Programme;
- National and other archives, national and other libraries in general and memory institutions which are owners or custodians of respective nominations in MoW registers in particular are mentioned frequently as promoters of MoW Programme;
- Governmental bodies, e.g., ministries of culture (in Latvia, Brazil, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Lithuania, Czech Republic), ministries of education (in Jordan, Thailand, Chile) and ministries of foreign affairs (in Iran);
- National museums (e.g., in Kazakhstan, El Salvador, Dominican Republic);
- Scientific institutions (e.g., in Uzbekistan, Lebanon);
- National branches of international heritage organizations (e.g., the International Council of Museums in Switzerland).

Besides the responsibilities of MoW National Committees and UNESCO NatComs, only some respondents (e.g., Latvia, Lithuania) elaborate what are the main responsibilities by other involved institutions in the promotion of MoW Programme at national level. Mainly responsibilities refer to the thematic sphere or collection of respective institution, e.g., national library would be responsible about organising promotion activities for its documentary heritage nominations in MoW registers, elaborating programmes for library education, organising exhibitions, preparing publications, doing research work about concrete nominations and library's collection in general etc. as well as would provide needed expertise about documentary heritage.

The field of responsibilities of governmental institutions usually lies in the formation and implementation of the state cultural policy on the archives, libraries, museums and the cultural heritage protection as well as drafting of laws and other legal acts regulating cultural heritage at national level.

UNESCO NatComs and National MoW Committees mainly are responsible about promotion of the Programme in general including all national nominations in MoW registers. They can do very different tasks depending on their engagement in the implementation of the Programme and their financial possibilities.

Promotion of the MoW Programme at national level is closely linked to the documentary heritage nominations in MoW registers; therefore usually promotion activities of the Programme are not disconnected from information about nominations. In order to promote MoW Programme UNESCO Member States can perform from very wide range of activities (e.g., in Australia, Republic of Korea), to medium amount (e.g., in Philippines, Iran) and almost no activities because, for instance, the implementation of the MoW Programme is just started and National MoW Register is established recently (e.g., in New Zealand) or is not existent (e.g., in Nauru).

Main types of activities to promote MoW Programme and national documentary heritage inscribed upon the international, regional and national MoW registers at national level are following:

- national and regional capacity building activities for experts and professionals including training seminars and workshops as well as consultations to memory institutions about preparation of nominations for national, regional and international MoW Registers;
- organization and participation in international and national events regarding documentary heritage and MoW Programme in particular (conferences, exhibitions, lectures, presentations, award ceremonies for new inscriptions upon MoW registers etc.);
- countries which have National MoW Committees often as one of the promotion activities mention work of the National MoW Committee as such (meetings, preparation of documents etc.) because

it is considered as effective tool to spread the information about the Programme and its initiatives in professional networks;

- awareness raising for experts and general public about documentary heritage via Internet, traditional media (newspapers, TV, radio) and social media<sup>31</sup> with;
  - ✓ information about MoW Programme in various Internet websites (see more information about the usage of websites in the resources / chapter 8);
  - ✓ printed and digital publications – books, catalogues, researches, brochures, posters, banners, also reports, films and documentaries;
- meetings with stakeholders and lobbying;
- researches and studies about documentary heritage.

It is observed that the interest of the public increases at the time of inscription of national documentary treasures inscription upon international MoW Register. Usually the fact itself and possibly award ceremony is widely presented by mass media (e.g., in Czech Republic, Latvia, Germany, Republic of Korea). Also in the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) the importance of international MoW Register for recognition of national documentary treasures is highlighted:

“Experience already indicates that the media have a natural affinity with good stories about heritage on the one hand, and the idea of according recognition in a prestigious register on the other. Good media coverage has been achieved at the national level for the inscription of individual items on the international *Register*: because it is viewed as a matter of national pride and achievement it is “good news”, and the more so if the documentary heritage involved has some resonance with contemporary issues. [...]” (Article 3.6.4., p. 18)

Consequently, National MoW Committees are encouraged to use this media interest’s advantage of international MoW Register in order to prepossess national authorities in favour of implementing MoW Programme at national level by various means.

UNESCO NatComs, National MoW Committees and documentary heritage holders usually support each other and collaborate in organizing promotional activities for MoW Programme or specific nominations at national level, although, the combination of partners, their involvement and responsibilities differ greatly from country to country.

According to the questionnaires currently in general the documentary heritage experts’ audience of MoW Programme is targeted more because awareness raising activities for experts were mentioned by almost all respondents. As secondary target audience is mentioned general public which is, of course, important target, but its introduction with MoW Programme usually is performed after part of the national documentary heritage experts are acquainted and aware of the Programme.

#### **4.2.2. Cooperation with World Digital Library**

UNESCO and the Library of Congress (USA) together have established the World Digital Library (WDL) and it was launched in 2009. WDL is electronic, publicly available and free data base with an aim to make available for all possibly interested persons the cultural heritage from all around the world. According to the website of WDL, this data base “represents a shift in digital library projects from a focus on quantity for its own sake to quality; quantity remains a priority, but not at the expense of the quality standards established during the start-up phase”<sup>32</sup>. That is why the cooperation content wise between the WDL and UNESCO, especially MoW Programme, is so beneficial:

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<sup>31</sup> Australian National MoW Committee utilises social media channels – @ausmemory (twitter) and AmoW Facebook.

<sup>32</sup> Background. (n.d.). Retrieved on 27 November 2011 from <http://www.wdl.org/en/background/>

„The WDL Content Selection Working Group initially developed broad guidelines for selection. In addition, WDL partners worked to include important and culturally significant content about every UNESCO member country. The content is in a variety of formats and languages, from different places and time periods. The WDL focuses on significant primary materials, including manuscripts, maps, rare books, recordings, films, prints, photographs, architectural drawings, and other types of primary sources. One of the WDL's content objectives will be to work closely with UNESCO's Memory of the World program to make publicly accessible digital versions of these collections.”<sup>33</sup>

For the sake of raising the public awareness about the inscriptions upon international, regional and national MoW Registers, the World Digital Library might be a useful tool. However, most of the UNESCO Member States report that they have not established cooperation with the World Digital Library. The questionnaires do not offer more explanations about this issue.

Nevertheless, usually UNESCO NatComs or National MoW Committees do not cooperate directly with World Digital Library and it is done by other national institutions, for instance, national libraries. Therefore, even those few affirmative answers can be interpreted differently. From all respondents three clearly state that there is cooperation between UNESCO Member State and WDL (answers from Annex 4, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and North America, Q 5H):

Jamaica – WDL cooperation partner at national level is the National Library of Jamaica;

Latvia – WDL cooperation partner at national level is the National Library of Latvia (“the first publicly available information at the World Digital Library concerning the Latvian documentary heritage is planned for 2012”);

Mexico – the cooperation is at the starting phase (“Yes. We are beginning the cooperation.”), cooperation partner is not specified.

Answers by other seven respondents about their cooperation with WDL were not that clear therefore they are mentioned below (answers from Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and North America, Q 5H):

Australia: “Not yet but this avenue is being investigated.”

New Zealand: “There is limited communication with the World Digital Library although we are aware that they WDL want to include all documents on the Memory of the World International Register in the WDL.”

Barbados: “Contact was established in 2010, but to date no formal agreement exists.”

Andorra: “The determination of the fields of interest is in process.”

Hungary: “Sometimes, if it is about a library document.”

Poland: “Talks concerning the cooperation have been started.”

Canada: “Institutions responsible for the collections inscribed on the international register are invited to communicate with the Library of Congress for adding the collections to the World Digital Library.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 2B)

A respondent from Canada have observed rightly that:

“It seems to us that the *Memory of the World* Program and the World Digital Library (WDL) would need to work more closely.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C)

Although, most probably UNESCO NatComs and National MoW Committees won't be the direct cooperation partners for the WDL, nevertheless UNESCO NatComs could explore this cooperation possibility provided by UNESCO and the Library of Congress more actively.

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<sup>33</sup> Frequently Asked Questions. (n.d.). Retrieved on 27 November 2011 from <http://www.wdl.org/en/faq/>

## 5. Regional differences and particularities

UNESCO has Member States in all regions of the world. Some topical issues regarding MoW Programme are alike no matter the region, but there are also some differences and particularities.

Previously in figure 2 'Implementation of MoW Programme as priority in UNESCO regions' (page 10) we can observe that prioritization of the Programme differ from region to region. According to the questionnaires in Africa it is more likely that MoW Programme will be both implemented and considered as priority or it won't be a priority at all because it is not simply put into practice. None of the African countries have the Programme as medium priority.

Also majority respondents from Asia and the Pacific (11 countries from 18 respondents) regards MoW Programme as their high priority. Only 3 countries regard MoW Programme as low priority (2) or no priority (1). Similarly around half countries in regions of Arab States (3 respondents from 6) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5 respondents from 11) are strongly supporting the Programme and in these two regions no respondent considers MoW Programme as no priority at all.

In Europe and North America the situation differs a little bit. Only 40% or 10 respondents from Europe and North America find MoW Programme as high priority of their UNESCO NatCom. In Europe and North America 3 countries regard MoW Programme as low priority and 4 countries consider the Programme as no priority at all. Some reasons for such opinion and hesitation to get more involved in MoW Programme have been mentioned in chapter 4.

Previously in figures 5 and 6 we can see tendencies about the establishment of National MoW Committees and National MoW Registers (1992-2011) in all countries represented by 67 respondents of the questionnaire. However, when we examine each region separately some particularities appear. For more information about particular countries see Annex 2 with overview tables or Annex 4 with answers of all respondents.

The questionnaire is answered by seven respondents from Africa. As we can see in figure 8 currently there is no National MoW Register in respondents' countries, but respondents from Nigeria and Ivory Cost report that they are busy with establishing one. However, starting from 2007 there have been established three National MoW Committees.

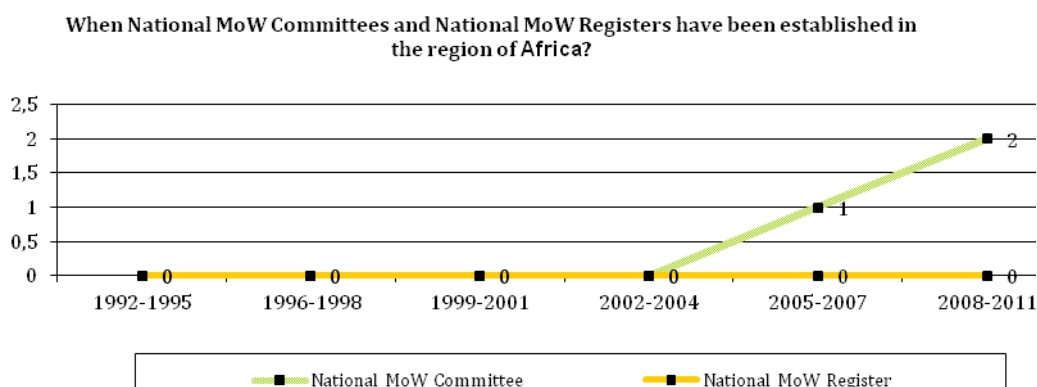


Figure 8. Establishment of National MoW Committees and Registers in Africa (1992-2011)

In the region of Africa it is more likely that due to a socio-political situation National MoW Committees and/or National MoW Registers have not been established yet. Respondent from Ivory Cost indicate that National MoW Committee has been established, however:

“The socio-political situation has been deleterious since 2002 and the post-election crisis has contributed to its dysfunction. Yes, we are thinking of establishing the National Register as soon as

possible taking into account the damage caused by the crisis to the structures of the preservation of the Ivorian documentary heritage.” (Annex 4, Africa, Q 6A)

The situation in Arab States is slightly different from the one in Africa. There are also only few answered questionnaires (6), nevertheless, we can observe in the figure 9 that between 2003 and 2006 three National MoW Committees and three National MoW Registers have been established in the same countries - Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. Syrian Arab Republic is working on establishing National MoW Committee, yet we can see that in last triennial (2008 - 2011) there has not been active interest in Arab States about establishment of National MoW Committees and Registers.

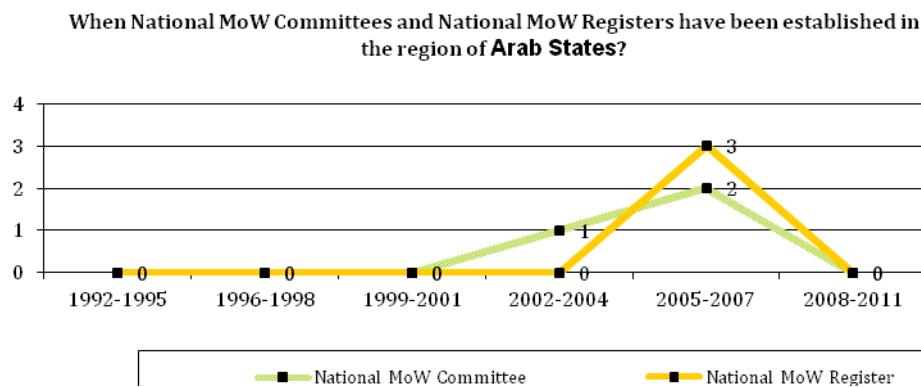


Figure 9. Establishment of National MoW Committees and Registers in Arab States (1992-2011)

Asia and the Pacific can be considered as the most stable region regarding their interest about MoW Programme since its foundation (see figure 10). In China (1995) was established one of the first National MoW Committees, but also in each triennial some new Committees have been established. Similarly with National MoW Registers - one of the first Registers among all regions have been established here (Australia and China in 2001) and the number of National MoW Registers is growing.

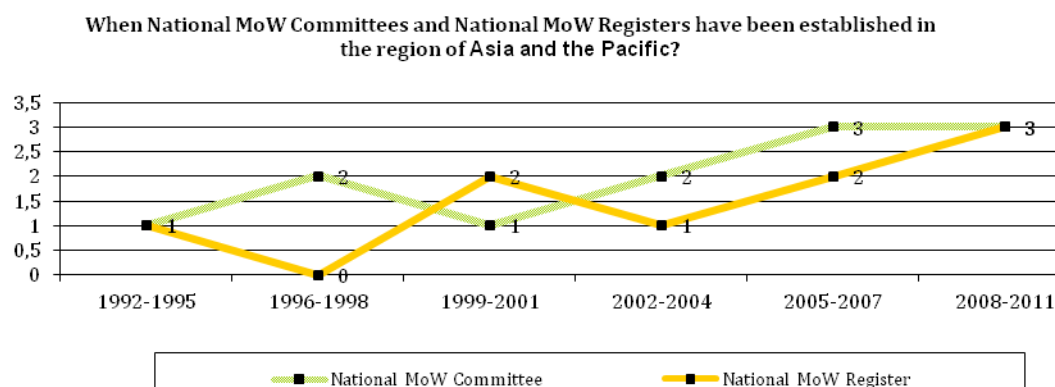
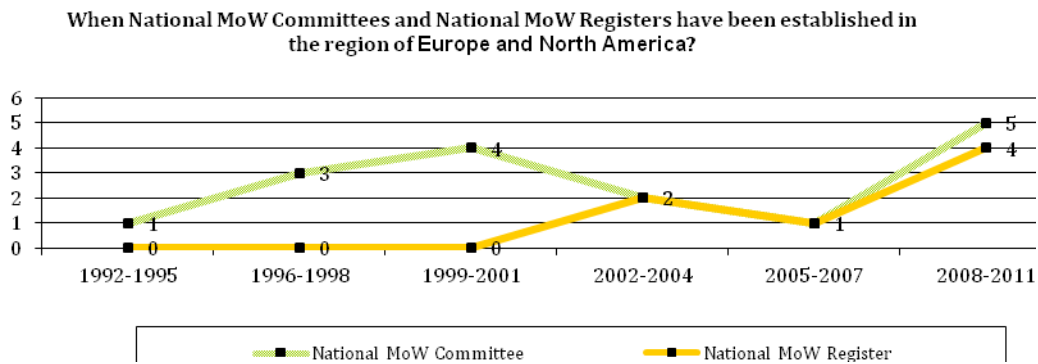


Figure 10. Establishment of National MoW Committees and Registers in Asia and the Pacific (1992-2011)

As we can see in figure 11 UNESCO Member States in Europe and North America have been enthusiastic about establishing National MoW Committees in late 1990ties and in the last triennial, but in the period of 2005 - 2007 one National MoW Committee and one National MoW Register have been established in 25 respondents' countries from this region. There are considerably less National MoW Registers (7) than National MoW Committees (16) in Europe and North America. However, the number of National MoW Registers has steadily increased since 2003. The peak for the foundation of both National MoW Committees and Registers was in 2008 - 2011.

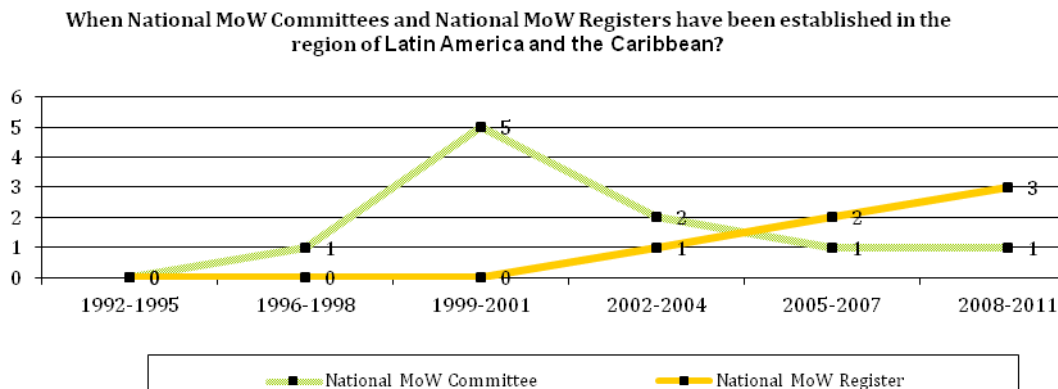


*Figure 11. Establishment of National MoW Committees and Registers in Europe and North America (1992-2011)*

The biggest difference between Europe and North America region from other UNESCO regions concerning the implementation of MoW Programme is Programme’s relevance and expedience. In part of the European and North American countries the field of documentary heritage is relatively advanced and well-organised. There are various national and European normative instruments for protection and safeguarding of documentary heritage as well as society is rather aware of the value of documentary heritage. Hence, according to the questionnaires part of the European and North American countries consider MoW Programme not that prioritised and National MoW Registers (or in some cases whole MoW Programme) even as redundant and unnecessary because they, for instance, have parallel documentary heritage registers. UNESCO Member States from other regions do not indicate that often the existence of parallel documentary heritage registers.

Similar case to the situation in Europe and North America is Republic of Korea. This is only country from other regions which emphasized similar reasons for withdrawing from establishing National MoW Committee and National MoW Register. As described before Korean National Commission for UNESCO actually acts as National MoW Committee itself because there are available considerable human and financial resources.

In the region of Latin America and the Caribbean we can observe rapid changes regarding their interest about MoW Programme – see figure 12. In late 1990ties there was high interest about MoW Programme and in 2000 and 2001 was the peak of establishing National MoW Committees in the region. Then in the next triennials the interest decreased resulting in 2 newly established National MoW Committees. Nevertheless, National MoW Registers have been in continuous interest of respondents from Latin America and the Caribbean since 2003.



*Figure 12. Establishment of National MoW Committees and Registers in Latin America and the Caribbean (1992-2011)*



Table 9 'UNESCO NatComs working on establishing National MoW Committees' (p. 22) and table 10 'UNESCO NatComs working on establishing National MoW Registers' (p. 30) indicate that there are several countries which consider to establish National Mow Committees or National MoW Registers in a near future, therefore above described data most probably will change in the next years.

## 6. Synergies between MoW Programme and other UNESCO heritage programmes

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MoW Programme is one of the UNESCO's cultural heritage programmes and respondents at the end of the questionnaire note their considerations and suggestions about synergy possibilities between MoW Programme and World Heritage as well as Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme. Three mentioned UNESCO's cultural heritage programmes are similar and different at the same time:

- World Heritage Programme – in 1972 the 'Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' was adopted.

The World Heritage List is well-known and famous international register of cultural, natural and mixed properties. Currently the List includes 936 properties from 153 State Parties<sup>34</sup>.

UNESCO Member States are encouraged to establish the State Party's Tentative List of World Heritage and till now "out of 188 State Parties to the Convention, 168 have submitted a Tentative List".<sup>35</sup>

- Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme - in 2003 the 'Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage' was adopted.

On international level there is the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (232 elements since 2008) and the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (since 2009 there are 27 inscriptions)<sup>36</sup>.

According to Article 12 of the Convention at national level State Parties "shall draw up, in a manner geared to its own situation, one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in its territory" and „these inventories shall be regularly updated".<sup>37</sup>

- MoW Programme – the Programme was established in 1992, but there is no Convention related to documentary heritage.

Since 1997 the Programme has international MoW Register and till 2012 it has 245 inscriptions. Since approximately year 2000 National MoW Registers have been established in all UNESCO regions.

All three programmes are about heritage, but obviously there are considerable differences content wise (cultural, natural and mixed properties for WH/ intangible cultural heritage for ICH / documentary heritage for MoW). Nevertheless, all UNESCO heritage programmes are interlinked and it is marked also in the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002):

"The documentary heritage arises from the totality of human achievement and experience, and is linked to other facets of the tangible and intangible heritage. The *Memory of the World* Programme therefore operates within the context of other programmes, recommendations and conventions of UNESCO. It will establish logical linkages and work to complement other UNESCO projects, activities or strategies." (Article 5.12.1., p. 35)

Moreover, in the article 2.4.1. of the Guidelines (2002) are mentioned a list of concrete documents and schemes with which MoW Programme is linked and it is mentioned that this list "will constantly evolve" (p. 6).

Most of the questionnaire's respondents agree that there are synergies and interaction between MoW Programme and World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Programmes. However, their

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<sup>34</sup> World Heritage List. (n.d.). Retrieved on 20 December 2011 from <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list>

<sup>35</sup> Tentative Lists. (n.d.). Retrieved on 20 December from <http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists>

<sup>36</sup> Intangible Heritage Lists. (n.d.). Retrieved on 20 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00011>

<sup>37</sup> Text of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage. (n.d.). Retrieved on 20 December 2011 from <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00022&art=art11#art11>

suggestions related to this issue were slightly different (examples are given according to the answers from Annex 4, all regions, Q 7C and countries can be an example also for more than one group).

Some countries strongly suggest developing better links between named programmes by various means. This opinion was mentioned in the questionnaires by Burkina Faso, Lebanon, Barbados, Cuba, Australia, Kazakhstan, Philippines, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Greece, Israel, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, USA, Republic of Korea, Niue, Iran and Germany.

Mainly respondents consider synergies between cultural heritage programmes positively, for example, representative from Republic of Korea writes:

“KNCU agrees that it is desirable to establish a closer link and synergies between the three programmes, which would help national institution concerned, develop more embracing and complete preservation projects while linking more effective resource management.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

Also respondent from Niue mentions the issue about effective resource management in the context of cultural programmes’ overlapping: “At times some of the work carried out by these sectors is a duplication of tasks already implemented by other sectors which can drain the resources [..].” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

Iran suggests that there are strong linkages between named heritage programmes and therefore they even could be centralised: “It may be better if the Memory of the World programme and all other programmes related to world heritage were brought under the umbrella of UNESCO’s Culture Sector and centralised.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

Germany considers this synergy issue topical therefore German NatCom “decided to discuss the synergies of the different cultural heritage programme lines of UNESCO as the main theme on the occasion of its General Assembly in 2012 which includes a public event” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C).

Also in the International Meeting of National Commissions for UNESCO held in December 7 – 10, 2011 (Riga, Latvia) 25 representatives from 15 UNESCO Member States debated implementing UNESCO heritage programmes on national level (see Annex 5<sup>38</sup>). In order to create better synergies between UNESCO heritage programmes as well as to develop MoW Programme further:

“[...] It was streamlined that there is a need for all UNESCO heritage programmes to be evaluated, including their lists (possible delisting). It was suggested that possibly in order to see the future of these programmes, we must work with existing objects and values and have a time-out period with no-listing. Furthermore it is important that the circle of experts involved in UNESCO heritage programmes is expanded to also include expertise and views of more fields as well as of the communities so to ensure the transparency and credibility of the defined values of the heritage.” (p. 9)

Indeed, more evaluation involving communities and research about UNESCO heritage programmes would help to comprehend better the synergies between MoW Programme, World Heritage Programme and Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme.

Some countries suggest that there is strong need in exchanging experiences about practices in other UNESCO Member States about MoW Programme and possibilities to enhance synergy between UNESCO cultural heritage programmes. This opinion was noted in the questionnaires by Congo, Oman, Pakistan, El Salvador, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Poland highlights that “a need for a forum for discussion and exchange of experiences between the heritage programmes of UNESCO can be observed. It could encourage better coordination and synergy” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C). El Salvador suggests on more intense experience exchange in Central America region:

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<sup>38</sup> Annex 5 is available electronically at [http://memory.unesco.lv/page/MoW\\_Survey\\_results](http://memory.unesco.lv/page/MoW_Survey_results)

“To create an updated directory of the Memory of the World Committees in the Central American region, because we are disconnected from each other. [...] To hold meeting between the Central American Memory of the World Committees to share experience on documentary mapping, registration process and promotional campaigns.” (Annex 4, Latin America and the Caribbean, Q 7C)

Other group of countries suggest fostering synergy between UNESCO cultural heritage programmes at national level by involving experts and cooperating with institutions which are responsible about other heritage programmes. This idea was supported by respondents from Ivory Cost, Nigeria, Cuba, Fiji, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Austria, Cyprus, Greece, Latvia and Poland.

For instance, Nigeria and Fiji UNESCO NatComs mention their practice in order to ensure better partnership at national level for stimulating the synergy between UNESCO cultural heritage programmes:

Nigeria: “All the focal agencies on the programmes are members of the National Committee for coordination and synergy of activities.” (Annex 4, Africa, Q 7C)

Fiji: “Closer involvement of cultural & informational institutions such as Archives, Museum & Libraries; networking and involvement in committees in such institutions; partnership building between these institutions.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

Mainly the synergy between MoW, World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Programmes is seen via nominations in different registers in parallel because “some items of documentary heritage have direct links to World Heritage Sites or elements of Intangible Heritage of a country” (Philippines, Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C). Concrete examples regarding such links are mentioned by:

- Uzbekistan – e.g., preservation of oriental miniatures which depict also local original carpets in the framework of national MoW Programme’s project funded by UNESCO Participation Programme (it is the nomination “the Collection of the Al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies”<sup>39</sup> inscribed upon international MoW Programme in 1997)

alongside with revival of traditional carpet weaving artisan art enlisted on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in the framework of the nomination “The Cultural space of the Boysun District” (2008).<sup>40</sup>

Additionally, respondent informs that Uzbekistan NatCom is “currently developing common methodology for the tangible, intangible and documentary heritage. At the first step, approach focused on harmonization of national tentative lists under 1972 and 2003 Conventions and as well as tentative lists (national inventory) under the MOW Programme.”

- Belarus – e.g., preservation of Radzwill’s archives (the nomination ‘the Radzwill’s Archives and Niasvzh Library Collection’<sup>41</sup> enlisted in international MoW Register in 2009) and its usage for “restoration of architectural monuments” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C).
- Latvia – e.g., the nomination in the international MoW Register ‘Cabinet of Folksongs’<sup>42</sup> is archive of folksongs which “serves as a documented evidence for living tradition of knowing and singing folksongs that manifests particularly within the Song and Dance Celebrations’. This tradition has

<sup>39</sup> The Collection of the Al-Biruni Institute of Oriental Studies. (n.d.). Retrieved on 7 January 2012 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-8/the-collection-of-the-al-biruni-institute-of-oriental-studies/#c183633>

<sup>40</sup> The Cultural Space of the Boysun District. (n.d.). Retrieved on 7 January 2012 from <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00011&RL=00019>

<sup>41</sup> The Radzwill’s Archives and Niasvzh Library Collection. (n.d.). Retrieved on 7 January 2012 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-7/radzwill-archives-and-niasvzh-niesvzh-library-collection/#c188531>

<sup>42</sup> Dainu Skapis – Cabinet of Folksongs. (n.d.). Retrieved on 7 January 2012 from <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-2/dainu-skapis-cabinet-of-folksongs/>

been inscribed in 2008 on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity” as nomination ‘the Baltic Song and Dance Celebrations’<sup>43</sup>.

Regarding this issue, in the Report by the Regional Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) of the Memory of the World (spring 2011) is mentioned an interesting experience related to synergies between MoW Programme, World Heritage Programme and Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme:

“[...] an intern at the UNESCO Bangkok office has conceptually developed a data base to detail all the MoW, IHC and WHC inscriptions in Asia Pacific. The purpose is to understand the possible geographic and thematic synergies with the intention of pursuing better coordination and linking resource management. It is suggested that research centres at universities might identify intellectual themes, while National MoW Committees could look at national links.” (p. 7 - 8)

Hopefully outcomes of this initiative and lessons learnt will be shared later also with other UNESCO Member States.

However, three respondents (Mexico, Papua New Guinea and Sweden) are of the opinion that the differences of UNESCO cultural heritage programmes should be more emphasized and that interaction between cultural heritage programmes should not be stressed. Respondent from Papua New Guinea explains that such interaction could diminish the distinction of MoW Programme:

“The Memory of the World Programme concerns itself with documentary heritage or the documented memories of the past. It distinguishes itself only in this manner but apart from this distinction its overriding role is the same as the Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme, World Heritage Programme, etc. which seeks to protect and at the same time promote our cultures, customs, traditions, lifestyle, behaviours. Different approaches are taken (different Programmes) to promote the importance of our heritage only because of the nature of the heritage which are transported by different means. There is no reason at all for developing a closer link and synergies between these Programmes to promote the past of peoples of the world, and in our case, of Papua New Guinea.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

Representative from Sweden notes that cooperation between cultural heritage programmes could be cumbersome for the memory institutions’ professionals and confusing for general public:

“Those who work professionally with archives and documentary heritage usually have a very defined role and if publicly funded it is regulated by the government what they are to do – not easy for them to start new collaboration with for example WH sites or, even more difficult around non-tangible heritage. In order not to confuse the concepts UNESCO uses I think it is a good idea not to mix all kinds of “preservation” into just one big “preserve culture programme” – documentary heritage has its own needs and profiles.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C)

In order to strengthen the position of MoW Programme other two respondents (China and Czech Republic) favour the possibility to have special convention for documentary heritage and MoW Programme similarly as it is with World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme.

China: “We hope that MOW program can achieve the status of a convention equal to other UNESCO heritage programs.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

Czech Republic: “We consider very important [...] to discuss the question whether the Memory of the World Register and its associated activities should not be guaranteed by an international legal instrument, as it is the case of the World Heritage List (1972 Convention) or the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003 Convention). This would not have only legal or logistical sense, but it would also bring prestige – why do we have a high degree of

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<sup>43</sup> The Baltic Song and Dance Celebrations. (n.d.). Retrieved on 7 January 2012 from <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/index.php?lg=en&pg=00011&RL=00087>

international legal protection for immovable and movable heritage or possibly for underwater cultural heritage or its most valuable parts, and do not have one for the documentary heritage?” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C)

Thailand suggests other option – a development of international agreements between all three named programmes: “The international agreements among World Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage and Memory of the World programme should be made.” (Annex 4, Asia and the Pacific, Q 7C)

But respondent from Portugal thinks that UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) “can provide a hub for closer links between heritage programmes” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7C).

There are various opinions about interaction and synergies between UNESCO cultural heritage programmes and some of them are even strongly contradicting. However, the idea to advance MoW Programme by ensuring it with legal framework is topical. Actually the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage already in 2002 suggest that “as the Programme grows it moves naturally towards a review of its status” (Article 7.1.1., p. 41.). Certainly, it is time consuming process; nevertheless, in it is worth to consider possible changes because according to the Guidelines (2002) “a *Memory of the World* Convention will not only give firmer status and support its registers, committees, and projects, but will also improve global consciousness about the protection of the documentary heritage” (Article 7.1.3., p. 41).

Currently the discussions about the possible change of legal framework take place and in spring 2011 Regional Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) of the Memory of the World have prepared the indicative outline of a possible MoW Convention<sup>44</sup> which was also discussed later in the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme “Culture – Memory – Identities” (18-21 May 2011 in Warsaw, Poland). Consequently, participants from

“the Fourth International UNESCO Memory of the World Conference, with some seventy one (71) countries represented from all regions, advocates the continued expansion of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme by [...] examining ways and means strengthening the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme in order to make it more sustainable” (Warsaw Declaration, 2011, p.4).

Thus, it can be anticipated that UNESCO and its Member States also further will continue to discuss ways of ensuring the sustainability of MoW Programme in a long term.

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<sup>44</sup> Annex of the Report by the Regional Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) of the Memory of the World. (2011). P. 10 - 11.

## 7. Recommendations

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In previous chapters the results from questionnaire “Implementation of UNESCO Memory of the World Programme at National Level” filled in by 67 UNESCO Member States have been evaluated. On the basis of data acquired in the questionnaires some observations can be drawn. However, to make the report more useful, recommendations are necessary.

Observations are summarized in five thematic groups, namely:

- A. General observations regarding the implementation of MoW Programme at national level:
- B. Institutional issues:
- C. International, regional and national MoW Registers:
- D. Financial observations:
- E. Promotion and cooperation issues.
- F. Education

Below one can read the main observations and recommendations what are closely linked to key findings. Firstly, observation is shortly mentioned, then there is reflection about it and for each observation there is recommendation/-s either for UNESCO or UNESCO Member States or other involved stakeholders.

### **A. General observations regarding the implementation of MoW Programme at national level**

**A.1. Observation: UNESCO Member States are very different due to their size, population, history, institutions, availability of resources, capacity of UNESCO NatComs etc.** Accordingly it implies that there are very different needs related to MoW Programme. Usually large countries and/or old UNESCO Member States have documentary heritage of world significance, so not all countries can nominate documentary heritage for international MoW Register. Some countries can have documentary heritage of regional value. However, all countries certainly have documentary heritage which is important at national level.

#### **Recommendations:**

- 1) For UNESCO - to encourage UNESCO Member States to establish National MoW Committees and possibly also National MoW Registers.
- 2) For UNESCO Member States where MoW Programme is already implemented – to share actively experiences regarding functioning of MoW Programme at national level with other UNESCO Member States.
- 3) For UNESCO Member States where MoW Programme is not implemented – to establish National MoW Committees in order to implement goals of MoW Programme more effectively and to consider possibility to establish National MoW Register if it might improve protection of a documentary heritage at national level.

**A.2. Observation: In general there is rather low recognition of MoW Programme and UNESCO Member States could be better informed about the existence, aims and initiatives of the Programme.** It can be observed that the visibility of MoW Programme in comparison with other UNESCO heritage programmes is lower. This issue also have been discussed in the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of

the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme “Culture – Memory – Identities” (18-21 May 2011 in Warsaw, Poland) – for more information see the conference report.

Another proof for a little recognition of the Programme is that are low amount of received answers to this questionnaire – from 194 UNESCO Member States and 8 Associated Members only 67 countries have filled in the questionnaire.

#### **Recommendations:**

Respondent from Lebanon suggests: “There is a more intense need to better clarify the identity of the Memory of the World Programme through brochures, DVDs and similar publications.” (Annex 4, Arab States, Q 7C)

- 1) For UNESCO - to disseminate information about MoW Programme more effectively via letters to UNESCO NatComs, newsletters, information materials, UNESCO website, events, initiatives, projects etc. Certainly an occasion of 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of MoW Programme in 2012 should be seized.
- 2) For UNESCO Member States – to discuss MoW Programme more actively at national level with documentary heritage experts and general public as well as with other UNESCO Member States in regional and international meetings in order to ensure better understanding, wider visibility and more support for MoW Programme and its activities.

**A.3. Observation: MoW Programme has higher impact in those countries where documentary heritage protection is in initial stage or is not so well organized.** This can be observed by reading respondents’ answers about a significance and general impact of the MoW Programme in a respective country (Annex 4, all regions, Q 7A).

**Recommendation** for UNESCO – to enhance the information dissemination about MoW Programme especially in the regions where documentary heritage protection is not that advanced.

**A.4. Observation: The main target audience of MoW Programme is professionals of the documentary heritage field.** According to the questionnaires awareness raising activities for experts were mentioned by almost all respondents. As secondary target audience is mentioned general public which, of course, is an important target, but its introduction with MoW Programme usually is performed after most or part of the national documentary heritage experts are acquainted and aware of the Programme.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO and UNESCO Member States – it is a good strategy to approach experts first because then experts act as multipliers in order to inform general public about MoW Programme.

**A.5. Observation: Some countries (particularly from Europe and North America) consider MoW Programme not as their priority mostly because the field of documentary heritage protection and safeguarding already is well-developed, organised and sufficiently funded at national level. Overall also society appreciates the value of documentary heritage.** In such cases it indeed might seem that there is no need for active implementation for MoW Programme at national level. Especially the establishment of National MoW Registers and are one of the most significant challenges for some UNESCO Member States. It is crucial to find the added value of National MoW Registers in countries where the field of documentary heritage is well organised, documented and protected at national level.

As we know MoW Programme is not only about safeguarding and protection, therefore in countries where documentary heritage is well protected, MoW Programme can have goals and tasks of another kind. For example, MoW Programme can be a tool to determine what documentary heritage treasures *currently* are important for society. In Europe there are a lot of documentary heritage and for heritage experts all of it is important, but society can be in a way confused what is more and what is less important. Through National MoW Register people can have their say what do they consider as important and in this way indirectly are indicated also the values and concerns of current society. Thus, National



MoW Registers in countries with well-protected documentary heritage field would be rather a list with documentary treasures what *is perceived as important by society in 21<sup>st</sup> century*.

Two main benefits:

- For society – in a large amount of documentary heritage National MoW Register puts an emphasis on certain treasures and it helps people to orientate in a vast amount of available documentary heritage. National MoW Register nominations' awards etc. are also attractive tool to get society more interested about documentary heritage in general.

- For memory institutions – it is acknowledged practice that one organization is allowed to submit only one or few nominations in one submission round.<sup>45</sup> Consequently, especially for large memory institutions it can be very interesting internal discussion what of all their documentary heritage treasures are the most valuable one, which nomination should be prepared as first one etc. Certainly nomination' preparation process encourages cooperation between national memory institutions because often documents regarding one theme can be located by different institutions. Hungarian representative also have noted in the questionnaire that one of the reasons for establishing National MoW Register was "to promote evaluating activities in the public collections" (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 5A).

**Recommendation** for all involved parties – to propose, to discuss, and to instigate, to consider and reconsider ideas about MoW Programme's aims, role and benefits for the society in 21<sup>st</sup> century.

## **B. Institutional issues**

**B.1. Observation: UNESCO Member States have different and even contradicting interpretations about certain procedures regarding implementation of the MoW Programme at national level**, for instance, status of National MoW Committee, status of National MoW Register and way to define the belonging of each nomination to national, regional and international MoW registers among UNESCO Member States. Such a situation has been developed mainly because in the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) does not clearly specify:

- The procedures and regulations about the establishment of national and regional MoW registers;
- The linkage between national, regional and international level of MoW registers.

Consequently, UNESCO Member States have different practices and solutions. Moreover, none of them can be determined as incorrect because simply the correct way/-s is not described.

MoW Programme has chosen a flexible approach without determining concrete legal statuses and procedures for the implementation of the Programme at national level. On the one hand, it is an advantage of MoW Programme because UNESCO Member States can freely choose the most suitable solution for their national situation. Flexibility is appropriate approach because it is almost impossible to define, for instance, advisable legal status of National MoW Committee which would fit to all UNESCO Member States. Now it is possible to adapt MoW Programme to different national situations.

On the other hand, some countries can find this vagueness discouraging and even time consuming because they need to figure out themselves what are necessary steps and possible legal options to implement MoW Programme at national level.

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<sup>45</sup> It is the procedure of international MoW Register as well as for some national MoW Registers (e.g., Latvia) for submitting nominations for MoW registers.

**Recommendations:**

1) For UNESCO – to gather information about, for instance, current situation with legal statuses of National MoW Committees and National MoW Registers in order to indicate some best practices. Then MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) could be updated with:

- suggestions and explanations about the possible legal statuses of National MoW Committees and National MoW Registers at national level;
- clear indication about linkage between national, regional and international MoW registers;
- suggestion about possible sequence how to start implementation of the MoW Programme at national level;
- other unclear questions.

Other option would be to develop separate document or Annex to MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) where organizational and legal practices for the implementation of MoW Programme would be explained in more detail.

2) For UNESCO Member States – to get acquainted with practices in other countries where MoW Programme is implemented.

**B.2. Observation: Mostly UNESCO NatComs and their Secretariats have a crucial role in inception of the implementation of MoW Programme at national level.** UNESCO NatComs are focal points from where MoW Programme starts to work nationally because usually UNESCO NatComs get the information about the Programme and then they commonly seek for cooperation partners among national memory institutions. It is also important that UNESCO NatComs ensure and coordinate possible links between UNESCO cultural heritage programmes which encourages cross-sectorial cooperation.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO Member States - to strengthen the role of UNESCO NatComs by exchanging experiences between UNESCO Member States about the implementation of MoW Programme at national level.

**B.3. Observation: The most involved institutions that support the implementation of MoW Programme at national level are UNESCO NatComs, National MoW Committees (where they are established), National Libraries, National Archives, National Museums, Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture and/or Education and other governmental institutions.** Cooperation with memory institutions is crucial for UNESCO NatComs in order to reach the goals of MoW Programme. Mainly because the resources of UNESCO NatComs are limited, but the possibilities of advance the field of documentary heritage and cooperation projects are limitless. Moreover, MoW Programme at national level serves as discussion platform for various institutions which otherwise might not work together.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO Member States – to promote and facilitate the collaboration between various national and international memory institutions in the framework of MoW Programme.

**B.4. Observation: Several UNESCO Member States from different regions are in process of launching a National MoW Committee or National MoW Register in a near future (for more information see chapter 4).** In general the main goal of launching a National MoW Committee and/or a National MoW Register is considered to be raising awareness of the importance of national documentary treasures and protecting and preserving national documentary heritage. It shows that there is a continuous interest among UNESCO Member States about MoW Programme and its goals therefore countries are interested to establish National MoW Committees and/or National MoW Registers.

**Recommendations:**

1) For UNESCO - to provide additional support for UNESCO Member States that are interested or already planning to start the implementation of MoW Programme at national level.

- 2) For UNESCO Member States – to share experience about different practices for the implementation of MoW Programme at national level. An experience exchange in one region between countries with no/little experience with MoW Programme and countries which have already successfully operating National MoW Committees and/or National MoW Registers is definitely advisable.
- 3) For all involved parties - to explore, consider and discuss more possibilities of the MoW Programme, for instance, different emphasis on the Programme’s benefits according to the documentary heritage status in particular country etc.

**B.5. Observation: Monitoring and reporting in the framework of MoW Programme take place partly and fragmentary.** In the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002) is separate subchapter regarding monitoring and reporting. It is noted that “each level of the *Memory of the World* structure will have mechanisms for the ongoing and timely monitoring its work and effectiveness” (Article 5.11.1., p. 35) and “each level of the structure shall also regularly report on its activities within the UNESCO system” (Article 5.11.2., p. 35). These are rather optimistic statements and unfortunately such an intended monitoring and reporting take place only partly and fragmentary.

Moreover, some UNESCO Member States report that they have National MoW Committees, but there are actually no Model terms of reference for their National MoW Committees. Similar situation is with National MoW Registers where some UNESCO Member States mention that the Register works on the basis of international MoW Register example, but there is no special Guidelines for National MoW Registers developed.

Lack of monitoring and reporting hampers the development of MoW Programme because it hinders topical exchange of experiences with other UNESCO Member States as well as it UNESCO Secretariat is not sufficiently informed about the MoW Programme’s state.

Monitoring and reporting regarding inscriptions in the National MoW Registers (technical status, promotion activities, educational initiatives, possible delisting from registers etc.) could be done via UNESCO NatComs or National MoW Committees. Certainly, it should be discussed vigorously with all stakeholders and UNESCO Secretariat should have a certain position about monitoring and reporting issue.

**Recommendations:**

- 1) For UNESCO – to discuss and develop simple and clear monitoring and reporting system for MoW Programme as well as to inform UNESCO Member States about it. Later these reports or main results of reports should be accessible to UNESCO Member States and public in general.
- 2) For UNESCO Member States – to monitor different aspects of MoW Programme and to report more actively about national initiatives to UNESCO Secretariat.

**C. International, regional and national MoW Registers**

**C.1. Observation: Usually UNESCO Member States consider international MoW Register as attractive and prestigious. It serves in a way as a “hook” for UNESCO NatComs to get national memory institutions as well as media and general public interested about MoW Programme.** Several respondents have indicated this issue in their questionnaires therefore still the international MoW Register is considered as more attractive as regional and national MoW registers.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO and UNESCO Member States – to continue promoting international MoW Register and national nominations as well as nominations by other countries inscribed upon this Register

in order to increase a visibility of the international MoW Register. By this also a recognition and prestige of regional and national MoW registers will increase indirectly.

**C.2. Observation: In some UNESCO Member States the activity to nominate documentary heritage for international, regional and national MoW registers is closely linked to financial benefits for the custodian of the respective documentary treasure.** Respondents inform that owners of documentary heritage at national level tend to make complaints that application process takes a lot of time and all of the benefits are more intangible therefore they have a lack of motivation to submit their nominations either to international or regional and national MoW registers.

**Recommendations:**

- 1) For UNESCO – to foster debates about the added value of MoW Programme;
- 2) For UNESCO Member States - to explain other benefits besides financial ones to the owners of documentary heritage at national level;
- 3) For all involved parties – to increase a visibility and recognition of MoW Programme so it has higher prestige and memory institutions have better motivation to participate actively in the implementation of the Programme’s goals at national level.

**C.3. Observation: Memory institutions are keen on inscribing documentary heritage nominations upon international as well as regional and national MoW registers. However, they tend to consider the inscription as the main activity and do not necessarily realise that MoW Programme aims for long term commitment of owners or custodians of inscribed documentary heritage.** The nomination of a documentary heritage in international, regional or national MoW register is prestigious and it shows recognition of particular documentary treasure and respective institution’s work etc. Nevertheless, the idea of MoW Programme is that an inscription of the documentary heritage upon any of the MoW registers is only the first step in a long and active process of making this documentary heritage treasure better protected as well as better available for broader audience. Also respondent from Switzerland highlights that an inscription on the National MoW Register “is not an end in itself. Inscription only makes sense if it is accompanied by promotional and awareness raising activities.” (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 6A)

**Recommendations:**

- 1) For UNESCO and UNESCO Member States – to explain better a commitment and engagement for the nominations’ submitters and custodians in case of the successful documentary heritage nomination inscribed upon any of the MoW registers in order to have a clear understanding about mutual cooperation between UNESCO, UNESCO NatCom and possibly National MoW Committee and nominations’ submitters and custodians regarding respective inscription.
- 2) For nominations’ submitters and custodians – to consider a nomination of particular documentary heritage upon international, regional or national MoW register as a long term benefit, but commitment as well.

## **D. Financial observations**

**D.1. Observation: Less than one third of UNESCO Member States (27%) have acquired a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for an advancement of MoW Programme in their countries.** UNESCO Participation Programme could be used more actively by countries which have limited resources and which do not have other means of acquiring financial resources for the implementation of the MoW Programme at national level.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO and UNESCO Member States - the best practice about realization of the UNESCO Participation Programme projects (preparation of project application form, realization and reporting) should be exchanged more actively in order to encourage other UNESCO Member States for taking an advantage to use this financial resource for advancement of the MoW Programme at national level via concrete activities and initiatives. Experience exchange between countries with no/little experience in implementation of MoW Programme with countries which have considerable experience in organizing various MoW Programme initiatives is highly recommended.

**D.2. Observation: Mostly there is no annual budget available for implementing MoW Programme at national level. Money usually is provided from different sources, mainly governmental institutions.** The MoW Programme concerns the developments in societies across the globe; therefore it can be attractive for different institutions and individuals who might be willing to support MoW Programme's aims and activities.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO Member States – to seek actively for additional funding from various sources in order to implement the goals of MoW Programme at national level more actively.

## **E. Promotion and cooperation issues**

**E.1. Observation: Cooperation in the framework of MoW Programme between countries of one region is effective and therefore highly recommended.** It can be observed that mainly UNESCO Member States of the same region can efficiently help each other because usually countries from one region might share the same challenges and understand their situation better etc. As previously discussed, especially regional Committees for MoW Programme are active in encouraging countries with no or little experience to start implementation of MoW Programme at national level. Also several UNESCO Member States are particularly active in sharing their experiences and helping to some neighbouring countries. Such a 'patronage' model is highly advisable.

### **Recommendations:**

- 1) For UNESCO - to encourage an experience exchange between UNESCO Member States in various ways. It is advisable to prepare detailed case studies with best practices from all UNESCO regions regarding various aspects of the implementation of MoW Programme (this survey can give some suggestions for valuable case studies).
- 2) For UNESCO Member States where MoW Programme is already implemented – to share actively experiences regarding functioning of MoW Programme at national level with other UNESCO Member States (especially with ones from the same region) and possibly to take a responsibility / to be a 'patron' for a country/-ies where MoW Programme is partly/not implemented.
- 3) For UNESCO Member States where MoW Programme is partly/not implemented – to seek for an experience exchange, advice and help from countries which already have implemented successfully MoW Programme at national level.

**E.2. Observation: Most of the UNESCO Member States have not established cooperation with the World Digital Library (WDL) for promoting awareness and accessibility of documents inscribed in the National MoW Register.** For the sake of raising the public awareness about the inscriptions upon international, regional and national MoW Registers, the World Digital Library is very useful tool. Therefore, it is surprising that so few UNESCO Member States take an advantage of this project – only respondents from Latvia, Jamaica, Mexico report that there is some cooperation with WDL established as well as other seven UNESCO Member States have expressed their interest for cooperation with WDL.

Actually the possibility to inscribe a documentary heritage in the World Digital Library could be very attractive benefit for the owners or custodians of the documentary heritage to consider the possibility to prepare nominations for any of the MoW Registers.

Certainl, this cooperation between UNESCO and the World Digital Library has not been emphasized enough. UNESCO do not have a lot of resources which could help UNESCO Member States to implement the MoW Programme at national level, therefore it would be advisable to advertise this benefit of the MoW Programme more actively.

**Recommendations:**

- 1) For UNESCO - to promote more actively the possibility to cooperate with WDL;
- 2) For UNESCO Member States – to take advantage and cooperate with WDL in order to promote research and to raise the recognition of the national documentary heritage in international level. Although, most probably UNESCO NatComs and National MoW Committees won't be the direct cooperation partners for the WDL, nevertheless UNESCO NatComs could explore this cooperation possibility provided by UNESCO and the Library of Congress more actively. UNESCO NatComs and/or National MoW Committees could strive to inform national memory institutions about this opportunity and to convince them to cooperate with WDL in order to provide necessary content about national documentary heritage treasures in the quality based and international data base.

**E.3. Observation: UNESCO Member States have various practices and strategies how to develop a closer link and synergies between MoW Programme and other UNESCO culture heritage programmes (mainly World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme) at national level.** Three mentioned UNESCO's cultural heritage programmes are similar and different at the same time; additionally, most of UNESCO NatComs have limited resources. Therefore, mainly respondents report that they have some practices or they would like to have certain strategies how to develop a better synergy between these programmes.

Few respondents mention a need for the legal framework for MoW Programme. This discussion is topical and it has been widely discussed in the 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme "Culture – Memory – Identities" (18-21 May 2011 in Warsaw, Poland). National representatives and prominent experts of the communications and information field have expressed their opinions and everybody agrees that the Programme needs more visibility and sustainability; however, ideas about how to achieve it are various and might be also contradicting. For more information see the report of the conference.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO and UNESCO Member States – to continue discussions about:

- 1) the interactions between various UNESCO programmes in order to use available resources efficiently;
- 2) the sustainable future of MoW Programme.

**E.4. Observation: International MoW Programme meetings have positive influence on the development of the Programme in general, but especially in the host country of event as well as in closer region.** Mentioned observation has been noted by respondents of the questionnaire. Moreover, when we examine the list of the countries where the main international MoW Programme meetings have

taken place<sup>46</sup>, we see that most of the host countries rather actively implement MoW Programme at national level and participate in various MoW Programme initiatives. Thus, there is some correlation.

**Recommendation** for UNESCO and its Member States – to organise more international events regarding documentary heritage and MoW Programme.

## F. Education

**F.1. Observation: Currently MoW Programme is not integrated in the educational systems of UNESCO Member States; however, some countries and institutions seek for possible ways to link MoW Programme with educational system.** One can definitely agree that “public education plays a crucial role in raising awareness of the world’s documentary heritage and its vulnerability”.<sup>47</sup> There are several initiatives and projects to promote MoW Programme and documentary heritage inscribed upon MoW registers via educational system. To name only two examples:

- a) a video competition to raise awareness in school about MoW Programme organised in 2011 by UNESCO Bangkok, the Asia-Pacific Regional Bureau for Education. The competition aimed to engage students in raising awareness about the value of heritage, history and memory<sup>48</sup>;
- b) Latvenergo AS Power Industry Museum as custodian of the nomination in Latvian National MoW Register have developed a new educational programme for youth and schoolchildren about nomination, Memory of the World Programme and documentary heritage (Annex 4, Europe and North America, Q 7B).

Nonetheless, such initiatives and projects are not common, but MoW Programme definitely has a potential to be integrated in education curricula and educational activities because it covers many themes and issues which are of interest to different age and professional target groups.

### Recommendation:

- 1) For UNESCO and WDL – to evaluate how WDL could be used in education system for learning about general world’s history events and processes as well as regional and national course of events. Further a special section in WDL called “WDL for schools” with user friendly interface for youth and teachers could be created.
- 2) For UNESCO Member States – to involve higher education institutions (universities, academies, research centres) in order to inquire and cognize MoW Programme. Considering that, MoW Programme covers wide scope of themes and issues (e.g., from restoration to management policies etc.), it is appropriate for interesting and cross sectorial researches and UNESCO and UNESCO Member States should stimulate this process. Special educational programmes or training programmes could be developed<sup>49</sup>. Involved universities could cooperate with each other at national and global level.

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<sup>46</sup> Countries where the main international MoW Programme meetings have taken place:

4<sup>th</sup> International Memory of the Conference – Warsaw, Poland, 18-21 May 2011

3<sup>rd</sup> International Memory of the Conference – Canberra, Australia, 19-22 February 2008

The International Advisory Committee (IAC) for the MoW Programme meetings have taken place in United Kingdom (2011), Barbados (2009), South Africa (2007), China (2005), Poland (2003, 1993), Republic of Korea (2001), Austria (1999), Uzbekistan (1997) and France (1995).

<sup>47</sup> Memory of the World: General Guidelines. (Revised edition 2002). Prepared by Ray Edmondson. Paris: UNESCO. (Article 3.7.1., p. 18)

<sup>48</sup> More information: <http://www.unescobkk.org/communication-and-information/information-society/mow/involving-people/>

<sup>49</sup> This recommendation concurs with article 3.7.2. (p. 19) from the MoW General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage (2002).

- 3) For nominations' submitters and custodians – to carefully revolve about possible ways of linking a nomination to educational initiatives, for instance, how a nomination is and will be introduced in education system, research etc. It applies both for new nominations (it should be described in more detail in the management plan of a new nomination), as well as current nominations in national, regional and international MoW registers.

Even though MoW Programme successfully have been implemented in UNESCO Member States all around the world, there are various benefits of the Programme and it gains more and more recognition, nevertheless its full potential to impact the field of documentary heritage has not been used yet and there is a lot of room for improvement in the future.

However, the interest about MoW Programme has increased in the past years and it can be proven, for example, by increase of nominations to MoW Programme registers at international, regional and national level. Hopefully the survey will give some better insights for readers about current implementation of MoW Programme at national level as well as will encourage working with MoW Programme more actively in a future.



## 8. Resources

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In this chapter are mentioned documents and internet resources regarding MoW Programme and its international, regional and national registers which were used in the development of the survey as well as which have been mentioned in the answered questionnaires by UNESCO Member States.

### MoW Programme in general

Letter of Mr. Jānis Kārklīņš, UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, addressed to the National Commissions for UNESCO / Ref: CI/KSD/JS/2011/379/CL, 29 September 2011

Memory of the World: General Guidelines. (Revised edition 2002). Prepared by Ray Edmondson. Paris: UNESCO, 2002. 72 p. (CII-95/WS-11rev).

Retrieved on 14 April 2012 from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0012/001256/125637e.pdf>

Report by the Regional Committee for Asia Pacific (MOWCAP) of the Memory of the World. (2011). 11 p. Retrieved on 16 April 2012 from

[http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/mowcap\\_report\\_en.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/mowcap_report_en.pdf)

Resolution “UNESCO and the Documentary Heritage” (approved by General Conference of UNESCO at its 36<sup>th</sup> Session / October 2011).

Retrieved on 14 April 2012 from <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002134/213424e.pdf>

Vannini, M. & Antunes da Silva, J. (2007). Report by the Regional Committee for Latin America and Caribbean of the Memory of the World Programme. 10 p. Retrieved on 14 April 2012 from

<http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/Report%20by%20the%20Regional%20Committee%20for%20Latin%20America%20and%20Caribbean%20CRALC%20of%20the%20Memory%20of%20the%20World%20Programme2007.pdf>

Warsaw Declaration „Culture-Memory-Identities”, prepared during 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme / Warsaw, Poland, May 2011.

Retrieved on 14 April 2012 from

[http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/Warsaw\\_declaration.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/Warsaw_declaration.pdf)

Watson, E. F. (2008, February). MOWLAC: Privileging Memory in Latin American and the Caribbean. Paper presented at the 3rd International Memory of the World Conference, Canberra, Australia. 9 p. Retrieved on 14 April 2012 from [http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/mow\\_3rd\\_international\\_conference\\_elizabeth\\_watson\\_en.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/mow_3rd_international_conference_elizabeth_watson_en.pdf)

### Regional and National MoW Registers

Asia and Pacific Regional MoW Committee and Register - <http://www.unesco.mowcap.org/index.htm>

The web pages for National MoW Registers are administered by different organisations:

- 1) Separate web pages for National MoW Committee and National MoW Register

Examples:

Australia - <http://www.amw.org.au/>

New Zealand - <http://www.unescomow.org.nz/>

Barbados - <http://mowunesco Barbados.org/page16.htm>

Fiji - <http://www.fijimemory.org.fj/default.aspx>

Philippines - [www.mowphilippines.org](http://www.mowphilippines.org)

Latvia - [www.atmina.unesco.lv](http://www.atmina.unesco.lv) (available also in English)

Hungary - <http://www.unesco.u-web.hu/>

- 2) Web page of UNESCO NatCom has separate section with wide information about National MoW Committee and National MoW Register

Examples:

Lithuania - <http://unesco.lt/index.php?url=unesco-programa-pasaulio-atmintis>

United Kingdom<sup>50</sup> - [http://www.unesco.org.uk/about\\_us](http://www.unesco.org.uk/about_us)

- 3) MoW is described in the webpage of other organisation then UNESCO NatCom;

Examples:

Norway - information on the programme and the work of the Norwegian MOW Committee can be found on the website of Arts Council Norway - [www.kulturrad.no](http://www.kulturrad.no)

Poland - the Head Office of State Archives web page - [www.archiwa.gov.pl](http://www.archiwa.gov.pl)

Iran – National Library and Archives of Islamic Republic of Iran - <http://www.nlai.ir>

Brazil - the Arquivo Nacional (national archives) - [www.arquivonacional.gov.br](http://www.arquivonacional.gov.br)

- 4) Some respondents in questionnaire have indicated webpage of their UNESCO NatCom where might be also information about MoW, but it was not clearly recognisable or the web page could not be found

Examples:

Egypt – could not find information about MoW Programme - [www.egnatcom.org.eg](http://www.egnatcom.org.eg)

Israel - <http://cms.education.gov.il/educationcms/units/unesco>

Sri Lanka – not found - <http://www.natlib.lk/mow/>

Kazakhstan - not found - [portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/27248/...doc/KazakhSarybayev.doc](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/27248/...doc/KazakhSarybayev.doc)

- 5) There are also separate web pages for certain nominations and activities related to the respective documentary heritage, but it is more relevant for the inscriptions in international MoW Register.

Examples:

Nomination 'the Baltic Way – Human chain Linking Three States in Their Drive for Freedom' (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania) - <http://www.balticway.net/> (available also in English)

Nomination 'Dainu Skapis – Cabinet of Folksongs' (Latvia) - <http://www.dainuskapis.lv/>

Nomination „Archives of the Dutch East India Company” (Netherlands, India, Indonesia, South Africa, Sri Lanka) – [www.tanap.net](http://www.tanap.net) (available also in English)

Guidelines and manuals for the functioning of National MoW Registers:

Latvia - General Guidelines for the Latvian Memory of the World Register (developed in 2009, available in English):

[http://www.memory.unesco.lv/upload/mow\\_lv\\_register\\_general\\_guidelines\\_2011.pdf](http://www.memory.unesco.lv/upload/mow_lv_register_general_guidelines_2011.pdf)

Australia – nomination's submission manual which contains explanations how to fill in nomination form for National MoW Register, some examples and also background information: <http://www.amw.org.au/content/submission-manual>

New Zealand – information about nomination criteria and process:

<http://www.unescowow.org.nz/nominate/nomination-criteria>

Philippines- guidelines for National MoW Register nominations: <http://www.mowphilippines.org/partners.php>

Hungary – information about nomination criteria in Hungarian:

<http://www.unesco.u-web.hu/?menu=21>

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<sup>50</sup> United Kingdom UNESCO NatCom had not answered the questionnaire.

**Implementation of UNESCO *Memory of the World*  
Programme at National Level**

Questionnaire

Please return the questionnaire no later than 12 September 2011  
to the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO

Fax: +371 67 222 762

E-mail: [office@unesco.lv](mailto:office@unesco.lv)

Copy for information: Joie Springer, [j.springer@unesco.org](mailto:j.springer@unesco.org)

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The UNESCO *Memory of the World* Programme is a worldwide initiative that has gained international visibility and recognition. The documentary heritage inscribed on the International *Memory of the World* Register is highly appreciated and its preservation processes thus are emphasised and promoted. In addition to the international level, a significant work is being done at national level in the framework of the Programme in order to raise awareness on the importance of preserving the world's documentary heritage, learn national documentary heritage treasures and ensure their proper preservation, study and interpretation.

The IV International Conference of the UNESCO *Memory of the World* Programme « Culture – Memory – Identities » highlighted the importance of various levels for implementing the Programme and the role of different registers. Therefore in order to proceed in finding best practices and options in implementing the *Memory of the World* Programme at national level, we would be grateful for your kind response to the present questionnaire. We hope that it will be a valuable tool for collecting information as well as opinions on the functioning of the Programme at national level and a source for further reflections on the implementation and development of the Programme.

The present questionnaire is an outcome of a particular interest that is paid to the implementation of the Programme at national level and the role of various institutions – especially National Commissions for UNESCO and National *Memory of the World* Committees – and the significance and praxis of establishing National *Memory of the World* Registers.

The questionnaire is carried out by the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO in cooperation with the UNESCO Knowledge Society Division, Section for Universal Access and Preservation and with financial support of the UNESCO Participation Programme.

We thank you in advance for your contribution!

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## 1. Information on the Respondent

Country	
Name, Surname	
Position	
Organization	
Contact information	

## 2. Memory of the World at National Level

A	Is the <i>Memory of the World</i> Programme promoted at national level? If yes, which are the main institutions involved in the promotion activities and what are their responsibilities?
B	What are the main activities for implementing the <i>Memory of the World</i> Programme at national level (for example, capacity building activities for professionals, publications, awareness raising for general public, Internet website etc.)?
C	What are the normative instruments in your country to protect documentary heritage?

## 3. National Commission for UNESCO

A	What is the role of the National Commission for UNESCO of your country for implementing the <i>Memory of the World</i> Programme?
B	Is the implementation of the <i>Memory of the World</i> Programme among the priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO of your country? If yes, what are the main arguments concerning the importance of the Programme? If no, what are your considerations this Programme not being a priority?
C	Do you have a programme specialist working within the Commission on the implementation of the Programme? If yes, please, give contact information, if differs from the Respondent.
	<i>Name, Surname:</i> <i>Position:</i> <i>E-mail:</i>
D	What are the main financial resources for implementing the Programme? Do you have an annual allocated budget for it?
E	Have you ever acquired a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for <i>Memory of the World</i> activities?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

#### 4. National *Memory of the World* Committee

A	Is there a National <i>Memory of the World</i> Committee established in your country? If yes, when was it established? What is its status and who is coordinating the work of the Committee?
B	How often does it meet?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Four times a year or more often <input type="checkbox"/> Two or three times per year <input type="checkbox"/> Once a year or more rarely
C	Please, give information on the chair of the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Committee.
	<i>Name, Surname:</i> <i>Full name of organization:</i> <i>Position:</i> <i>E-mail:</i>
D	What are the main functions of the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Committee and its involvement within the preservation and visibility of documentary heritage in your country?

#### 5. National *Memory of the World* Register

If there is a National *Memory of the World* Register in your country, please, continue to give your answers (except to the question 6.A). If there is not, please, proceed to the part 6.

A	What was the main goal for establishing National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register?
B	When was the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register established?
C	Are there any regulations drafted for the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register?
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
D	What is the procedure to inscribe a nomination in the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register? Do you apply any specific principles for ensuring a balanced register?
E	What is the regularity for inscriptions (once a year, every two years or other)? When will be the next selection for nominations?
F	Please, write the titles of inscribed nominations and accordingly the owners or custodians of this documentary heritage.  <i>(Please, provide in annex of the questionnaire a photo of each nomination as well as a short description of the photo.<sup>51</sup>)</i>

<sup>51</sup> Please, use *Memory of the World* image authorisation form  
[http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/mow\\_image\\_authorization\\_en.pdf](http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/CI/CI/pdf/mow/mow_image_authorization_en.pdf)

G	How do you promote awareness and accessibility of documents inscribed in the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register?
H	Do you have a cooperation established with the World Digital Library for promoting awareness and accessibility of documents inscribed in the National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register?
I	Do you have a website for the national register? If yes, please provide the link to it.

## 6. Alternatives for National *Memory of the World* Register

A	What are the main reasons why National <i>Memory of the World</i> Register is not established in your country? Are you considering a possibility to establish a national register in near future?
B	Is there any other unified and similar register of documentary heritage in your country?

## 7. General Impact of the Programme

A	What is the significance and general impact of the <i>Memory of the World</i> Programme in your country?
B	What is your best practice for the implementation of the <i>Memory of the World</i> Programme at national level?
C	What are your suggestions for developing a closer link and synergies between the <i>Memory of the World</i> programme and other UNESCO heritage programmes including the World Heritage, Intangible Cultural Heritage, Museums and other? What is your approach and activities at national level, if any, so to develop the links and synergies between the named programmes?

*Thank you for your time devoted to giving answers!*

Latvian National Commission for UNESCO  
 In cooperation with UNESCO Knowledge Society Division,  
 Section for Universal Access and Preservation

## **ANNEX 2**

**Overview tables about the implementation of the MoW Programme in**

**AFRICA**

**ARAB STATES**

**ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**

**LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARRIBEA**

### Overview about the implementation of the MoW Programme in AFRICA

#	Country	Is the implementation of the MoW Programme among the <b>priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO</b> of your country?	Do you have an <b>annual allocated budget</b> for it?	Have you ever acquired a <b>financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme</b> for MoW activities?	<b>Is there a National MoW Committee</b> established in your country? <b>When?</b>	Is there <b>National MoW Register</b> established in your country? <b>When?</b>	How many inscriptions do you have in ....	
							<b>National MoW Register?</b>	<b>MoW Register (international)?</b>
1.	Burkina Faso	High priority	No	No	No**	No	-	-
2.	Congo	Low priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
3.	Ivory Coast	High priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (2011)*****	No**	-	-
4.	Malawi	No priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
5.	Nigeria	High priority	Yes	No	Yes (2007)	No**	-	-
6.	Senegal	High priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	Yes (2009)	No	-	-
7.	Swaziland	No priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
	<b>RESULTS</b>	High priority - 4 Medium priority - 0 Low priority - 1 No priority - 2	Yes - 1 No (but available on request) - 2 No - 4	Yes - 1 No - 6	Yes - 3 No - 4	Yes - 0 No - 7		

\*\* - UNESCO Member State is busy with establishing National MoW Committee or National MoW Register

\*\*\*\*\* - According to the correspondence with Ivory Coast National Commission for UNESCO in January 2012, National MoW Committee has been established in December 2011 (not in 2009 as indicated in the answered questionnaire).



### Overview about the implementation of the MoW Programme in ARAB STATES

#	Country	Is the implementation of the MoW Programme among the priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO of your country?	Do you have an annual allocated budget for it?	Have you ever acquired a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for MoW activities?	Is there a National MoW Committee established in your country? When?	Is there National MoW Register established in your country? When?	How many inscriptions do you have in ...	
							National MoW Register?	MoW Register (international)? (indication if any is joint nomination)
1.	Egypt	High priority	No	Yes	Yes (2005)	Yes (2005)***	3 (3*)	3
2.	Jordan	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2006)***	Yes (2006)***	-	-
3.	Lebanon	Medium priority	No	Yes	Yes (2003)	Yes (2005)***	2 (2*)	2
4.	Oman	Low priority	Yes	No	No	No	-	-
5.	Syrian Arab Republic	High priority	No	No	No**	No	-	-
6.	Tunisia	High priority	No	No	No	No	-	1
	<b>RESULTS</b>	High priority – 3 Medium priority – 2 Low priority – 1 No priority – 0	Yes – 1 No (but available on request) – 0 No – 5	Yes – 2 No – 4	Yes – 3 No – 3	Yes – 3 No – 3		

\* - in these cases nominations of the National MoW Register overlap with nominations in the MoW Register and/or respective regional MoW Register (for instance, abbreviation - 5 (3\*) – means that in New Zealand there are 5 nominations in the National MoW Register, but three of them overlap with other registers – in this case 2 nominations are also inscribed upon the international MoW Register and 1 in regional Asia-Pacific MoW Register).

\*\* - UNESCO Member State is busy with establishing National MoW Committee or National MoW Register

\*\*\* - This information from questionnaire does not conform to information provided by UNESCO Secretariat, 5 January 2012

### Overview about the implementation of the MoW Programme in ASIA and THE PACIFIC

#	Country	Is the implementation of the MoW Programme among the <b>priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO</b> of your country?	Do you have an <b>annual allocated budget</b> for it?	Have you ever acquired a financial <b>support from the UNESCO Participation Programme</b> for MoW activities?	Is there a <b>National MoW Committee</b> established in your country? <b>When?</b>	Is there <b>National MoW Register</b> established in your country? <b>When?</b>	How many inscriptions do you have in ...	
							<b>National MoW Register?</b>	<b>MoW Register (international)?</b> (indication if any is joint nomination)
1.	Australia	Medium priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (2000)	Yes (2001)	37 (5*)	5
2.	Bhutan	Low priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
3.	China	Medium priority	Yes	No	Yes (1995)	Yes (2001)	113	7
4.	Fiji	High priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	Yes (2008)	Yes (2010)	2	1 (joint nom.)
5.	Iran	High priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (2005)	Yes (2007)	20 (5*)	5
6.	Japan	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2010)	No	-	1
7.	Kazakhstan	High priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	Yes (2002)	Yes (2003)	(at least) 2	3
8.	Nauru	No priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
9.	New Zealand	High priority	Yes	No	Yes (2010)	Yes (2011)	5 (3*)	2
10.	Niue	Low priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
11.	Pakistan	High priority	No	No	Yes (1996)***	Yes (1980) ***	10 (1*)	1
12.	Papua New Guinea	High priority	No	No	No **	No	-	-
13.	Philippines	High priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (2006)	Yes (2006)	5 (4*)	4
14.	Republic of Korea	High priority	Yes	No	No	No	-	9
15.	Sri Lanka	Medium priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	Yes (2006)	Yes (2008)	2	1 (joint nom.)
16.	Thailand	High priority	Yes	No	Yes (2002)	No**	-	3
17.	Turkey	High priority	No (but available on request)	No	No **	No	-	-
18.	Uzbekistan	High priority	No	Yes	Yes (1997)***	No	-	2

	<b>RESULTS</b>	High priority - 11	Yes - 4	Yes - 4	Yes - 12	Yes - 9		
		Medium priority - 4	No (but available on request) - 7	No - 14	No - 6	No - 9		
		Low priority - 2						
		No priority - 1	No - 7					

\* - in these cases nominations of the National MoW Register overlap with nominations in the MoW Register and/or respective regional MoW Register (for instance, abbreviation - 5 (3\*) - means that in New Zealand there are 5 nominations in the National MoW Register, but three of them overlap with other registers - in this case 2 nominations are also inscribed upon the international MoW Register and 1 in regional Asia-Pacific MoW Register).

\*\* - UNESCO Member State is busy with establishing National MoW Committee or National MoW Register

\*\*\* - This information from questionnaire does not conform to information provided by UNESCO Secretariat, 5 January 2012

### Overview about the implementation of the MoW Programme in EUROPE and NORTH AMERICA

#	Country	Is the implementation of the MoW Programme among the <b>priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO</b> of your country?	Do you have an <b>annual allocated budget</b> for it?	Have you ever acquired a financial <b>support from the UNESCO Participation Programme</b> for MoW activities?	<b>Is there a National MoW Committee</b> established in your country? <b>When?</b>	Is there <b>National MoW Register</b> established in your country? <b>When?</b>	How many inscriptions do you have in ....	
							<b>National MoW Register?</b>	<b>MoW Register (international)?</b> (indication if any is joint nomination)
1.	Andorra	Low priority	No	Yes	No	No	-	-
2.	Austria	High priority	No	No	Yes (1996)	No **	-	12 (1 joint nom.)
3.	Belarus	Medium priority	Yes	Yes	No	No	-	1 (joint nom.)
4.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Low priority	No	No	No	No	-	-
5.	Bulgaria	High priority	No	Yes	Yes (2011)	No	-	1
6.	Canada	High priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (2005)	No	-	3
7.	Cyprus	Medium priority	No	Yes	Yes (1997)	Yes (2004)	-	-
8.	Czech Republic	Medium priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	No	No **	-	3
9.	Finland	No priority	No	No	No	No ****	-	2 (1 joint nom.)
10.	France	High priority	No	No	Yes (2001)	No ****	-	9 (2 joint nom.)
11.	Germany	High priority	Yes	No	Yes (1999)	No ****	-	13 (2 joint nom.)
12.	Greece	High priority	Yes	No	Yes (2003)	Yes (2009)	22	-
13.	Hungary	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2003)	Yes (2003)	5 (5*)	5 (2 joint nom.)
14.	Iceland	No priority	No	No	No	No	-	1 (joint nom.)
15.	Israel	High priority	No	No	Yes (2010)	Yes (2010)	-	-
16.	Latvia	High priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	Yes (2001)	Yes (2009)	4	2 (1 joint nom.)
17.	Lithuania	High priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (1996)	Yes (2005)	49	2 (2 joint nom.)

18.	Netherlands	Medium priority	No (but available on request)	Yes	Yes (2011)	No ****	-	7 (4 joint nom.)
19.	Norway	Medium priority	Yes	No	Yes (1999)	Yes (2011)	-	4
20.	Poland	High priority	Yes	Yes	Yes (1995)	No **	-	10 (2 joint nom.)
21.	Portugal	No priority	No	No	No	No	-	5 (2 joint nom.)
22.	Slovenia	Low priority	No	No	No	No	-	1 (joint nom.)
23.	Sweden	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2009)	No	-	6
24.	Switzerland	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2010)	No	-	-
25.	USA	No priority	No	No	No	No	-	6 (3 joint nom.)
	<b>RESULTS</b>	High priority - 10 Medium priority - 8 Low priority - 3 No priority - 4	Yes - 5 No (but available on request) - 5 No - 15	Yes - 8 No - 17	Yes - 16 No - 9	Yes - 7 No - 18		

\* - in these cases nominations of the National MoW Register overlap with nominations in the MoW Register and/or respective regional MoW Register (for instance, abbreviation - 5 (3\*) - means that in New Zealand there are 5 nominations in the National MoW Register, but three of them overlap with other registers - in this case 2 nominations are also inscribed upon the international MoW Register and 1 in regional Asia-Pacific MoW Register).

\*\* - UNESCO Member State is busy with establishing National MoW Committee or National MoW Register

\*\*\*\* - it is NOT planned to establish National MoW Register because of NO necessity (e.g., due to effective national organisation and legislation of the documentary heritage field

Overview about the implementation of the MoW Programme in LATIN AMERICA and THE CARIBBEAN

#	Country	Is the implementation of the MoW Programme among the priorities of the National Commission for UNESCO of your country?	Do you have an annual allocated budget for it?	Have you ever acquired a financial support from the UNESCO Participation Programme for MoW activities?	Is there a National MoW Committee established in your country? When?	Is there National MoW Register established in your country? When?	How many inscriptions do you have in ...	
							National MoW Register?	MoW Register (international)? (indication if any is joint nomination)
1.	Argentina	Low priority	No	No	No	No	-	2
2.	Barbados	High priority	No	Yes	Yes (2000)	Yes (2009)	7 (3*)	4 (1 from these is joint nomination)
3.	Brazil	Medium priority	No (but available on request)	No	Yes (2004)	Yes (2007)	38	3 (1 is joint nom.)
4.	Chile	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2001)	No**	-	2
5.	Costa Rica	High priority	No	Yes	Yes (2003)	Yes (2003)	3	-
6.	Cuba	High priority	No	No	Yes (2000)	Yes (2010)	6 (6*)	2
7.	Dominican Republic	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2007)	No	-	2
8.	El Salvador	High priority	No	No	Yes (2001)	No**	-	-
9.	Jamaica	Medium priority	No	No	Yes (2001)	Yes (2010)***	25 (1*)	2 (both are joint nom.)
10.	Mexico	Medium priority	No	Yes	Yes (1996)	Yes (2005)	13	9 (1 is joint nom.)
11.	Peru	High priority	No	No	Yes (2011)	No	-	1 (joint nom.)
	<b>RESULTS</b>	High priority – 5 Medium priority – 5 Low priority – 1	Yes – 0 No (but available on request) – 1	Yes – 3 No – 8	Yes – 10 No – 1	Yes – 6 No – 5		

		No priority - 0	No - 10					
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\* - in these cases nominations of the National MoW Register overlap with nominations in the MoW Register and/or respective regional MoW Register (for instance, abbreviation - 6 (6\*) - means that in Cuba there are 6 nominations in the National MoW Register, but all of them overlap with other registers - in this case 2 nominations are also inscribed upon the international MoW Register and 4 in regional Latin America and the Caribbean MoW Register).

\*\* - UNESCO Member State is busy with establishing National MoW Committee or National MoW Register

\*\*\* - This information from questionnaire does not conform to information provided by UNESCO Secretariat, 5 January 2012.

Contact details of National Memory of the World Committees <sup>52</sup>

## UNESCO Region – Africa

Country	National MoW Committee established in	Contact details of the chair/coordinator of the National MoW Committee
Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	2011	Name, Surname: SEA Justin Institution: Ivorian National Memory of the World Committee Position: President E-mail: justin_seafr@yahoo.fr
Nigeria	2007	Name, Surname: Prof Folarin Shyllon Institution: Faculty of Law, University of Ibadan, Nigeria Position: Professor in Law E-mail: fshyllon@yahoo.co.uk

## UNESCO Region – Arab States

Country	National MoW Committee established in	Contact details of the chair/coordinator of the National MoW Committee
Egypt	2005	Name, Surname: Eng Safwat Salem Institution: Egyptian National Commission for UNESCO Position: Secretary General E-mail: safwat_m_salem@yahoo.com
Jordan	2006	Name, Surname: Mohammed Abadi Institution: the National Library Position: General Manager Assistant
Lebanon	2003	Name, Surname: Salwa Saniora Baassiri Institution: Lebanese National Commission for UNESCO Position: Secretary General E-mail: info@lncu.org

## UNESCO Region – Asia and the Pacific

Country	National MoW Committee established in	Contact details of the chair/coordinator of the National MoW Committee
Australia	2000	Name, Surname: Jan Lyall Position: Chair of the National MoW Committee E-mail: jlyall@hotmail.net.au
China	1995	Name, Surname: Minghua, Li Institution: State Archives Administration of China Position: Deputy Director General E-mail: sab@public3.bta.net.cn
Fiji	2008	Name, Surname: Mr. Setareki Tale Institution: Ministry of Information, National Archives & Library Services Position: Deputy Secretary for Information, National Archives & Library Services of Fiji E-mail: stale@info.gov.fj

<sup>52</sup> In this chart are summarised contact details from UNESCO Member States which has National MoW Committees, which have submitted their questionnaires and have indicated contact details of National MoW Committees. For whole list of National MoW Committees and their chairs, please, check the Memory of the World section on UNESCO website (<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/flagship-project-activities/memory-of-the-world/about-the-programme/national-memory-of-the-world-committees/>).



Islamic Republic of Iran	2005	Name, Surname: Eshagh Salahi Institution: National Library and Archives of Iran Position: Chair person
Japan	2010	Name, Surname: Masanori AOYAGI (Dr.) Institution: Independent Administrative Institution National Museum of Art Position: Director-General E-mail: jpnatcom@mext.go.jp
Kazakhstan	2002	Name, Surname: Shaimardanova Zarema Institution: National Library of the Republic of Kazakhstan Position: First Deputy Director E-mail: shaimardanova@nlrk.kz
New Zealand	2010	Name, Surname: Dianne Macaskill Position: Independent information consultant E-mail: dianne.macaskill@paradise.net.nz
Pakistan	1996	Name, Surname: Mr.Habib Ahmad Khan, Institution: National Archives of Pakistan Position: Director General E-mail: habibyusafzai56@yahoo.com
Sri Lanka	2006	Name, Surname: Mr. R.P. Perera Institution: Sri Lanka National Commission for UNESCO Position: Secretary General E-mail: slncu@slt.lk
Thailand	2002	Name, Surname: Prof. Khunying Maenmas, Chavalit Institution: Department of Fine Arts, Ministry of Culture Position: Retired Deputy Director- General E-mail: wanpen@seameo-spafa.org
Uzbekistan	1997	Name, Surname: Abusalom Umarov Institution: Alisher Navoi National Library of Uzbekistan Position: Director E-mail: umarov_aa@mail.ru

#### UNESCO Region – Europe and North America

Country	National MoW Committee established in	Contact details of the chair/coordinator of the National MoW Committee
Austria	1996	Name, Surname: Dr. Dietrich Schüller Institution: Phonogrammarchiv, Austrian Academy of Sciences Position: former Director, now Consultant E-mail: dietrich.schueller@oeaw.ac.at
Canada	2005	Name, Surname: Caya, Marcel Institution: University of Quebec at Montreal Position: President of National MoW Committee E-mail: caya.marcel@uqam.ca --- Full name: Cameron, Christina Institution: University of Montreal Position: Vice President of National MoW Committee E-mail: christina.cameron@umontreal.ca
Cyprus	1997	Name, Surname: Dr Petros Kareklas Institution: Ministry of Justice and Public Order Position: Permanent Secretary E-mail: permsec@mipo.gov.cy
France	2001	Name, Surname: Grunberg, Gérald Institution: National Library of France Position: Director of International Relations E-mail: Gerald.grunberg@bnf.fr
Germany	1999	Name, Surname: Prof. Dr. Joachim-Felix Leonhard Institution: Behring-Röntgen Stiftung Position: President E-mail: praesident@br-stiftung.de
Greece	2003	Name, Surname: M. Panajotis Nicolopoulos

		Institution: Athens University and the National Library of Greece Positions: Professor Emeritus of Athens University and Emeritus Director of the National Library of Greece Telephone/Fax : + 30 2108327745 Mobile phone : + 30 6936745177
Hungary	2003	Name, Surname: István Monok Institution: National Memory of the World Committee Position: President E-mail: monok@bibl.u-szeged.hu
Israel	2010	Name, Surname: Prof. Elhanan Adler Institution: National Library Position: Emeritus
Latvia	2001	Name, Surname: Andris Vilks Institution: National Library of Latvia Position: Director E-mail: Andris.Vilks@lnb.lv
Lithuania	1996	Name, Surname: Jolita Steponaitienė Institution: Lithuanian National Martynas Mažvydas Library Position: Head of Division of Rare books and Manuscripts E-mail: j.steponaitiene@lnb.lt
Netherlands	2011	Name, Surname: Vincent Wintermans Institution: Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO Position: Policy Officer E-mail: vwintermans@unesco.nl
Norway	1999	Name, Surname: Arne Skivenes Institution: City Archives of Bergen Position: City Archivist E-mail: Arne.Skivenes@bergen.kommune.no
Poland	1995	Name, Surname: Andrzej Biernat Institution: Polish MoW Committee (Komitet Krajowy Programu UNESCO Pamięć Świata) Position: Deputy General Director of State Archives E-mail: abiernat@archiwa.gov.pl
Sweden	2009	Name, Surname: Björn Jordell Institution: Swedish National Archives Position: Director General E-mail: bjorn.jordell@riksarkivet.se
Switzerland	2010	Name, Surname: Madeleine Viviani Institution: Swiss Commission for UNESCO Position: Secretary General E-mail: madeleine.viviani-schaerer@eda.admin.ch

#### UNESCO Region – Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	National MoW Committee established in	Contact details of the chair/coordinator of the National MoW Committee
Barbados	2000	Name, Surname: Elizabeth Watson Institution: The University of the West Indies, Cave Hill Position: Campus Librarian E-mail: elizabeth.watson@cavehill.uwi.edu
Brazil	2004	Name, Surname: BITTENCOURT, Armando de Senna Institution: Brazilian National Committee of UNESCO's Memory of the World Program Position: President E-mail: bittencourt@dpdm.mar.mil.br
Chile	2001	Name, Surname: Patricia Huenuqueo Institution: National Archive, Direction of Libraries, Archives and Museums Position: Head of the National Archival System Unit E-mail: patricia.huenuqueo@dibam.cl
Costa Rica	2003	Name, Surname: Jose Bernal Rivas Fernandez Institution: Seccion of Archives – School of History – University of Costa Rica

		Position: Coordinator E-mail: <a href="mailto:jose.rivas@ucr.ac.cr">jose.rivas@ucr.ac.cr</a>
Cuba	2000	Name, Surname: Dra. Salabarría, María Berarda Institution: National Committee of the Memory of the World Position: President E-mail: <a href="mailto:mariab@ceniai.inf.cu">mariab@ceniai.inf.cu</a>
Dominican Republic	2007	Name, Surname: Nikaully Vargas Institution: Dominican National Commission for UNESCO Position: Secretary-General of the Dominican National Commission
El Salvador	2001	Name, Surname: Silva Prada, Margarita Institution: Central Archive, University of El Salvador Position: Head of Central Archive E-mail: <a href="mailto:margaritasilvap@yahoo.es">margaritasilvap@yahoo.es</a> <a href="mailto:memoria.mundo.sv@gamil.com">memoria.mundo.sv@gamil.com</a>
Jamaica	2001	Name, Surname: Winsome Hudson Institution: National Library of Jamaica Position: National Librarian E-mail: <a href="mailto:winsome.hudson@nlj.gov.jm">winsome.hudson@nlj.gov.jm</a>
Mexico	1996	Name: Rosa Marin Ferandez de Zamora Institution: Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico Position: Professor E-mail: <a href="mailto:rmfe@unam.mx">rmfe@unam.mx</a>
Peru	2011	Name, Surname: Joseph Dager Alva Institution: National Archive Position: Director E-mail: <a href="mailto:jdager@agn.gob.pe">jdager@agn.gob.pe</a> ; <a href="mailto:jdageralva@hotmail.com">jdageralva@hotmail.com</a>