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Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organisation
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pour l'éducation,
la science et la culture

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**INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING OF EXPERTS (CATEGORY II)
RELATED TO A DRAFT RECOMMENDATION ON THE PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF
MUSEUMS, THEIR DIVERSITY AND THEIR ROLE IN SOCIETY**

***REUNION INTERGOUVERNEMENTALE D'EXPERTS (CATEGORIE II)
RELATIVE AU PROJET DE RECOMMANDATION CONCERNANT LA PROTECTION ET LA
PROMOTION DES MUSEES, DE LEUR DIVERSITE ET DE LEUR ROLE DANS LA SOCIETE***

Paris, UNESCO Headquarters, 27-28 May 2015, Room II

Paris, Siège de l'UNESCO, 27-28 mai 2015, Salle II

**Revised draft Recommendation by the Secretariat in view of the proposed amendments
submitted by Member States**

***Projet de recommandation révisé par le Secrétariat au vu des amendements proposés et
soumis par les Etats membres***

N.B. Original text of the First Draft in box (EN/FR), followed by Member States' suggested text insertions (underlined) and deletions (in strikethrough) for the EN or FR text

N.B. Première version du projet de texte citée en encadré (Anglais et Français), suivi des observations et propositions des Etats Membres en version Anglaise ou Française: les ajouts sont soulignés, les suppressions raturées.

**Draft Recommendation concerning the protection and
promotion of museums, their diversity and their role in society**

***Projet de Recommandation concernant la protection et la promotion des musées,
de leur diversité et de leur rôle dans la société***

Title of the Recommendation

Draft Recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums, their diversity and their role in society

Projet de Recommandation concernant la protection et la promotion des musées, de leur diversité et de leur rôle dans la société

Brazil suggests that the title be “Draft recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums and public collections, their diversity and their role in society”

Canada suggests that the title be “Recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums and their collections, their diversity and their role in society”

(Justification: Resolution 37 C/43 included a specific reference to collections, by inviting the Director-General to prepare the text of an instrument “on the protection and promotion of various aspects of the role of museums and collections”, and by the proposed wording, it can address any concerns over vagueness in a reference to “collections” in the title and which collections are those being referenced)

Secretariat’s proposed re-wording:

Draft Recommendation concerning the protection and promotion of museums and their collections [Canada], their diversity and their role in society

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Projet de Recommandation concernant la protection et la promotion des musées et de leurs collections, [Canada] de leur diversité et de leur rôle dans la société

PREAMBLE / PREAMBULE

The General Conference,

Considering that museums share some of the fundamental missions of the Organization, as stipulated in its Constitution, including its contribution to the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace, the foundation of the intellectual and moral solidarity of humanity, full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge,

La Conférence générale,

Considérant que les musées partagent certaines des missions fondamentales de l’Organisation, telles que mentionnées dans son Acte constitutif, et, notamment, qu’ils contribuent à diffuser largement la culture, à éduquer l’humanité au service de la justice, de la liberté et de la paix, à fonder la solidarité intellectuelle et morale de l’humanité et à garantir le plein et égal accès de tous à l’éducation, dans la libre poursuite de la vérité objective et le libre échange des idées et des connaissances,

<p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording:</u> NONE</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :</u> AUCUNE</p>
<p>Also considering that one of the functions of the Organization, as laid out in its Constitution, is to give new impulse to popular education and to the dissemination of culture: by collaborating with Members, at their request, in the development of educational activities; by instituting collaboration among countries to advance the ideal of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, gender or any distinctions, economic or social; and to maintain, increase and disseminate knowledge,</p> <p>Considérant également qu'une des fonctions de l'Organisation, telle que définie dans son Acte constitutif, consiste à donner un nouvel élan à l'éducation populaire et à la diffusion de la culture en mettant en place des activités éducatives en collaboration avec les membres, à leur demande, et en instaurant une collaboration entre les pays en vue de réaliser l'idéal d'une chance égale d'éducation pour tous sans distinction de race, de genre ni d'aucune autre condition, économique ou sociale, et d'entretenir, d'étoffer et de diffuser le savoir,</p>
<p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording:</u> NONE</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :</u> AUCUNE</p>
<p>Recognizing the importance of culture in its diverse forms in time and space, the benefit that peoples and societies draw from this diversity, and the need to strategically incorporate culture, in its diversity, into national and international development policies, in the interest of communities, peoples and countries,</p> <p>Reconnaissant l'importance de la culture sous ses diverses formes dans le temps et l'espace, le bénéfice que les peuples et sociétés tirent de cette diversité, ainsi que la nécessité d'intégrer la culture dans sa diversité, de façon stratégique, dans les politiques nationales et internationales de développement et ce, dans l'intérêt des communautés, des peuples et des pays,</p>
<p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording:</u> NONE</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :</u> AUCUNE</p>
<p>Affirming that the preservation, study and transmission of cultural and natural, tangible and intangible heritage, in its movable and immovable conditions, are of great importance for all societies, for intercultural dialogue among peoples, for social cohesion, and for sustainable development,</p> <p>Affirmant que la préservation, l'étude et la transmission du patrimoine culturel et naturel, matériel et immatériel, dans ses aspects mobilier et immobilier, revêtent une grande importance pour toutes les sociétés, pour le dialogue interculturel entre les peuples, pour la cohésion sociale, ainsi que pour le développement durable,</p>
<p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording:</u> NONE</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :</u> AUCUNE</p>
<p>Reaffirming that museums can effectively contribute towards accomplishing these tasks, as stated in the 1960 Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone, which was adopted by the General Conference at its 11th session (Paris, 14 December 1960),</p>

<p>Réaffirmant que les musées peuvent efficacement contribuer à l'accomplissement de ces missions, tel que précisé dans la Recommandation concernant les moyens les plus efficaces de rendre les musées accessibles à tous, qui a été adoptée par la Conférence générale à sa 11^e session (Paris, 14 décembre 1960),</p>
<p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording:</u> NONE</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :</u> AUCUNE</p>
<p>Also reaffirming that museums contribute to the enhancement of human rights, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular its Article 27, and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, in particular, its Articles 13 and 15,</p> <p>Réaffirmant également que les musées contribuent au renforcement des droits de l'homme, tels que définis par la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme, en particulier son article 27, ainsi que par le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels, en particulier ses articles 13 et 15,</p>
<p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording:</u> NONE</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :</u> AUCUNE</p>
<p>Considering that they also play an ever-increasing role in stimulating creativity, providing opportunities for creative and cultural industries, thus contributing to the material and spiritual well-being of citizens across the world,</p> <p>Considérant qu'ils jouent aussi un rôle sans cesse croissant dans la stimulation de la créativité, en offrant des opportunités pour les industries créatives et culturelles, contribuant ainsi au bien-être matériel et spirituel des citoyens à travers le monde,</p>
<p><u>The Netherlands</u> suggest that whilst acknowledging the new role of museums is important, among all the references to the functional role of museums, there should be clear referring to the intrinsic value of museums, both as hosts to cultural heritage, as well as expressions of cultural heritage</p> <p><u>Secretariat's proposed re-wording (based on the Netherlands' suggestion):</u> Considering museums' intrinsic value as custodians of heritage, and that they also play an ever-increasing role in stimulating creativity, providing opportunities for creative and cultural industries, thus contributing to the material and spiritual well-being of citizens across the world,</p> <p><u>Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat (sur la base des suggestions des Pays-Bas) :</u> Considérant la valeur intrinsèque des musées en tant que dépositaires du patrimoine et qu'ils jouent aussi un rôle sans cesse croissant dans la stimulation de la créativité, en offrant des opportunités pour les industries créatives et culturelles, contribuant ainsi au bien-être matériel et spirituel des citoyens à travers le monde,</p>
<p>Considering that it is the responsibility of every Member State to protect the cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable, in the territory under its jurisdiction, and to support the actions of museums to that end,</p> <p>Considérant qu'il est de la responsabilité de chaque État membre de protéger le patrimoine culturel et naturel, matériel et immatériel, mobilier et immobilier, sur le territoire sous sa juridiction, et de soutenir l'action des musées à cet effet,</p>
<p><u>Ukraine</u> suggests that the text should take into account how vulnerable museums are in times of</p>

crisis and how endangered are museum collections in complex emergencies.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording (based on Ukraine's suggestion):

Considering that it is the responsibility of every Member State to protect the cultural and natural heritage, tangible and intangible, movable and immovable, in the territory under its jurisdiction in all circumstances, and to support the actions of museums to that end,

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat (sur la base des suggestions de l'Ukraine)

Considérant qu'il est de la responsabilité de chaque État membre de protéger le patrimoine culturel et naturel, matériel et immatériel, mobilier et immobilier, sur le territoire sous sa juridiction, en toutes circonstances, et de soutenir l'action des musées à cet effet,

Recalling that a body of international standard-setting instruments – adopted by UNESCO and elsewhere – including conventions, recommendations and declarations, exists on the subject of the role of museums, all of which remain valid,ⁱ

End note i: List of the international instruments directly and indirectly relating to museums and collections:

- The Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), and its two Protocols (1954 and 1999);
- The Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property 1970;
- The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972);
- The UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995);
- The Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001);
- The Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003);
- The Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005);
- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)
- The Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (UNESCO, 1956);
- The Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone (UNESCO, 1960);
- The Recommendation on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1964);
- The Recommendation concerning the Protection, at National Level, of the Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972);
- The Recommendation concerning the International Exchange of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1976);
- The Recommendation for the Protection of Movable Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1978);
- The Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore (UNESCO, 1989);
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1949);
- The UNESCO Declaration of Principles of International Cultural Cooperation (1966);
- The UNESCO Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity 2001;
- The UNESCO Declaration concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage (2003);
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)

Rappelant qu'un corpus d'instruments normatifs internationaux adoptés par l'UNESCO et ailleurs, incluant des conventions, des recommandations et des déclarations sur le thème du rôle des musées, —, existe et demeure valideⁱ,

Note de fin i : Liste des instruments internationaux directement ou indirectement liés aux musées et collections :

- La Convention pour la protection des biens culturels en cas de conflit armé (1954), et ses deux Protocoles (1954 et 1999)
- La Convention concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'importation, l'exportation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels (1970)
- La Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial, culturel et naturel (1972)
- La Convention UNIDROIT sur les biens culturels volés ou illicitement exportés (1995)
- La Convention de l'UNESCO sur la protection du patrimoine culturel subaquatique (2001)
- La Convention pour la sauvegarde du patrimoine culturel immatériel (2003)
- La Convention sur la protection et la promotion de la diversité des expressions culturelles (2005)
- Le Pacte international relatif aux droits économiques, sociaux et culturels (1966)
- La Recommandation définissant les principes internationaux à appliquer en matière de fouilles archéologiques (UNESCO, 1956)
- La Recommandation concernant les moyens les plus efficaces de rendre les musées accessibles à tous (UNESCO, 1960)
- La Recommandation concernant les mesures à prendre pour interdire et empêcher l'exportation, l'importation et le transfert de propriété illicites des biens culturels (UNESCO, 1964)
- La Recommandation concernant la protection sur le plan national du patrimoine culturel et naturel (UNESCO, 1972)
- La Recommandation concernant l'échange international de biens culturels (UNESCO, 1976)
- La Recommandation pour la protection des biens culturels mobiliers (UNESCO, 1978)
- La Recommandation sur la sauvegarde de la culture traditionnelle et populaire (UNESCO, 1989)
- La Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme (1949)
- La Déclaration des principes de la coopération culturelle internationale (1966)
- La Déclaration universelle de l'UNESCO sur la diversité culturelle 2001
- La Déclaration de l'UNESCO concernant la destruction intentionnelle du patrimoine culturel (2003)
- La Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones (2007).

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

Taking into account the magnitude of socio-economic and political changes that have affected the role and diversity of museums since the adoption of the 1960 Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone,

Prenant en compte l'ampleur des changements socioéconomiques et politiques qui ont affecté le rôle et la diversité des musées depuis l'adoption de la Recommandation de 1960 concernant les moyens les plus efficaces de rendre les musées accessibles à tous,

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

Desiring to supplement and extend the application of the standards and principles laid out in existing international instruments referring to the role of museums, in favour of cultural and natural heritage, in its tangible and intangible forms, its movable and immovable conditions, and to related roles and responsibilities,

Désireuse de compléter les normes et principes énoncés dans les instruments internationaux en vigueur faisant référence au rôle des musées en faveur du patrimoine culturel et naturel, dans ses formes matérielle et immatérielle et ses aspects mobilier et immobilier, et aux rôles et responsabilités connexes, et d'en étendre l'application,

Canada:

~~**Desiring** to complement supplement and extend the application of the standards and principles laid out in existing international instruments referring to the role of museums, in favour of cultural and natural heritage, in its tangible and intangible forms, its movable and immovable conditions, and to related roles and responsibilities,~~

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Desiring to supplement complement [Canada] and extend the application of the standards and principles laid out in existing international instruments referring to the role of museums, in favour of cultural and natural heritage, in its tangible and intangible forms, its movable and immovable conditions, and to related roles and responsibilities,

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Désireuse de compléter l'application des normes et principes énoncés dans les instruments internationaux en vigueur faisant référence au rôle des musées en faveur du patrimoine culturel et naturel, dans ses formes matérielle et immatérielle et ses aspects mobilier et immobilier, et aux rôles et responsabilités connexes, et d'en étendre l'application,

Having considered proposals on the Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums, their Diversity and their Role in Society,

Ayant examiné les propositions relatives à la recommandation concernant la protection et la promotion des musées, de leur diversité et de leur rôle dans la société,

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

New Paragraphs / nouveaux paragraphes

Sweden suggests to add **two new** paragraphs here:

Recognizing that a UNESCO Recommendation is a non - binding instrument that provides policy guidelines addressing different stakeholders.

Affirming the obligation of the Member States to report back on the implementation of the Recommendation to the General Conference 2019 and every four years thereafter unless otherwise decided.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording (based on Sweden's suggestion):

Recalling ~~Recognizing~~ that a UNESCO Recommendation is an ~~non-binding~~ instrument that provides ~~principles and~~ policy guidelines addressing different stakeholders.

Recalling further ~~Affirming~~ the obligation of the Member States ~~of UNESCO~~ to report on the implementation of the Recommendation to the General Conference in 2019 and every four years thereafter unless otherwise decided.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat (sur la base des suggestions de la Suède)

Rappelant Reconnaissant qu'une recommandation de l'UNESCO est un instrument ~~non-~~ contraignant qui fournit des principes et des directives politiques s'adressant à différentes parties prenantes.

Rappelant en outre Affirmant l'obligation des États membres ~~de l'UNESCO~~ de rendre compte de la mise en œuvre de la recommandation auprès de la Conférence générale en 2019 et tous les quatre ans dès lors sauf décision contraire.

Adopt this Recommendation on the XXth of November 2015.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to give effect, within their respective territories under their jurisdiction, to the principles and norms set forth in this Recommendation.

Adopte cette recommandation le XX novembre 2015.

La Conférence générale recommande aux États membres d'appliquer les dispositions suivantes en prenant toutes mesures législatives ou dispositions nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre, à l'intérieur des territoires respectivement sous leur juridiction, les principes et normes établis dans cette recommandation.

Japan:

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other steps may be required to ~~implement~~ ~~give effect~~, within their respective territories under their jurisdiction, to the principles and norms set forth in this Recommendation.

(Justification: This recommendation is not legally binding document, which does not take effect)

Mexico:

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other ~~steps~~ ~~measures~~ may be required to give effect, within their respective territories under their jurisdiction, to the principles and norms set forth in this Recommendation.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Adopt this Recommendation on the XXth of November 2015.

The General Conference recommends that Member States should apply the following provisions by taking whatever legislative or other ~~steps~~ measures [Mexico] may be required to implement [Japan] ~~give effect~~, within their respective territories under their jurisdiction, ~~to the principles and norms set forth in this Recommendation.~~

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Adopte cette recommandation le XX novembre 2015.

La Conférence générale recommande aux États membres d'appliquer les dispositions suivantes en prenant toutes mesures législatives ou autres dispositions [Mexique] nécessaires pour mettre en œuvre, à l'intérieur des territoires respectivement sous leur juridiction, les principes et normes établis dans cette recommandation.

INTRODUCTION / INTRODUCTION

1. We live in a time of unprecedented climate, demographic and technological change, with repercussions on culture and the environment.

1. Nous vivons dans une époque de changements climatiques, démographiques et technologiques sans précédent, avec des répercussions sur la culture et l'environnement.

Espagne :

Nous vivons dans une époque de changements sociaux, économiques, climatiques, démographiques et technologiques sans précédents, avec des répercussions sur la culture et l'environnement.

(Justification : Inclure les aspects sociaux et économiques aux changements expérimentés à l'époque actuelle. Nous considérons que l'influence des changements sociaux et économiques, des dernières décennies, avec les autres changements mentionnés ci-dessus, ont eu une importance capitale dans la transformation des musées et dans leur rôle auprès de la société)

Mexico:

We live in a time of unprecedented climate, demographic and technological change, with repercussions on society, culture and the environment.

Norway suggests deleting or reformulating this point

(Justification: these types of changes have always existed and they are valid for all times. If this statement is to be retained it must be reformulated and refer to these changes as a constant part of society)

Sweden:

We live in a time of ~~unprecedented~~ significant climate, demographic and technological change, with repercussions on culture and the environment.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

We live in a time of ~~unprecedented~~ [Norway, Sweden] Social, economic, [Spain, Mexico] climate, demographic and technological changes have constant, ~~with~~ [Norway] repercussions on our culture and the environment.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

~~Nous vivons dans une époque de [Norvège, Suède] Les changements sociaux, économiques, [Espagne, Mexique] climatiques, démographiques et technologiques sans précédent, ont avec des répercussions constantes [Norvège] sur la notre culture et l'environnement.~~

2. Our relationship to culture and nature and, in particular, to heritage and the development of knowledge, is being singularly affected. The rapid changes occurring throughout the world pose a constant challenge to societies, including their relationship to history and the preservation of their environment and its tangible and intangible testimonies.

2. Notre rapport à la culture et à la nature et, notamment, au patrimoine et au développement du savoir, en ressort singulièrement affecté. Les mutations rapides observées à travers le monde constituent un défi permanent pour les sociétés et pour leur rapport avec l'histoire et la préservation de leur environnement et de ses témoins matériels et immatériels.

Norway suggests deleting or reformulating this point

(Justification: How the described changes affect society including the relationship between culture and nature are valid for all times. If this statement is to be retained it should be reformulated and refer to this type of challenges as a constant part of society)

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Our relationship to culture and nature and, in particular, to heritage and the development of knowledge, is continuously ~~being singularly~~ [Norway] affected. The rapid changes occurring throughout the world pose a constant challenge to societies, including their relationship to history and the preservation of their environment and its tangible and intangible testimonies.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Notre rapport à la culture et à la nature et, notamment, au patrimoine et au développement du savoir, en ressort perpétuellement ~~singulièrement~~ [Norvège] affecté. Les mutations ~~rapides~~ observées à travers le monde constituent un défi permanent pour les sociétés et pour leur rapport avec l'histoire et la préservation de leur environnement et de ses témoins matériels et immatériels.

3. The protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity have emerged as a major challenge of the twenty-first century. In this respect, museums constitute primary institutions, where tangible and intangible testimonies of nature and human cultures are protected and promoted. From time immemorial, humanity has maintained a specific relationship to reality, by selecting a certain number of objects, and by studying and presenting them to current and future generations. This relationship has been exemplified by the establishment of museums open to the public and dedicated to preservation, study, education and enjoyment.

3. La protection et la promotion de la diversité culturelle et naturelle ont émergé comme un enjeu majeur du XXI^e siècle. À cet égard, les musées constituent les principales institutions au sein desquelles les témoignages matériels et immatériels de la nature et des cultures humaines sont protégés et promus. Depuis des temps immémoriaux, l'humanité entretient une relation spécifique avec la réalité, en sélectionnant un certain nombre d'objets, en les étudiant et en les présentant aux générations actuelles et futures. Cette relation s'est illustrée par la mise en place de musées ouverts au public et dédiés à la préservation, à l'étude, à l'éducation et à la délectation.

Canada:

The protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity have emerged as a major challenge of the twenty-first century. In this respect, museums constitute primary institutions, where tangible and intangible testimonies of nature and human cultures are protected and promoted. ~~From time immemorial,~~ Humanity has maintained a specific relationship to reality, by collecting, studying and preserving objects for the future. by selecting a certain number of objects, and by studying

~~and presenting them to current and future generations.~~ This relationship has been exemplified by the establishment of museums open to the public and dedicated to preservation, study, education and enjoyment.

(Justification: Unsubstantiated, unreferenced generalizations that may be acceptable in a policy narrative are inappropriate in a normative instrument unless they are part of a Preamble. As a result, Canada challenges the statement that “from time immemorial, humanity” has selected objects, studies and presented them to current and future generations. The basis for this statement is unclear, given that museums are, relatively speaking, a recent occurrence)

Norway:

The protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity ~~is have emerged~~ as a major challenge of ~~in~~ the twenty-first century. In this respect, museums constitute primary institutions, where tangible and intangible ~~testimonies~~ heritage of nature and human cultures are protected and promoted. ~~From time immemorial, h-Humanity~~ has always maintained a specific relationship to reality ~~—its circumstances,~~ by selecting a certain number of objects, and by studying and presenting them to current and future generations. ~~This relationship has been exemplified by t~~The establishment of museums open to the public and dedicated to preservation, study, education and enjoyment exemplifies such relationships.

(Justification: changing the word testimony to heritage, since heritage is the word that is used in the following text. This is also in accordance with the ICOM definition of museum as listed in part II. We also suggest deleting words or phrases that are perceived as emotive or based on assumptions e.g. from time immemorial, has emerged...).

Sweden:

The protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity have emerged as a major challenge of the twenty - first century. In this respect, museums constitute primary institutions, where tangible and intangible testimonies of nature and human cultures are protected and promoted. ~~From time immemorial, humanity has maintained a specific relationship to reality, by selecting a certain number of objects, and by studying and presenting them to current and future generations.~~ ~~This relationship has been exemplified by t~~The establishment of museums on different topics and purposes, open to the public or researchers dedicated to preservation, study, education and enjoyment has for a long time been a societal expression, in parts of the world for several centuries.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

The protection and promotion of cultural and natural diversity ~~have emerged as~~ are a major challenge of ~~in~~ [Norway] the twenty-first century. In this respect, museums constitute primary institutions, where tangible and intangible testimonies of nature and human cultures are protected and promoted. ~~From time immemorial, h-Humanity~~ [Canada] has maintained a specific relationship to reality, by selecting a certain number of objects, and by studying and presenting them to current and future generations. ~~This relationship has been exemplified by t~~The establishment of museums open to the public and dedicated to preservation, study, education and enjoyment, in some parts of the world for several centuries,[Sweden] exemplifies such a relationship. [Norway]

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La protection et la promotion de la diversité culturelle et naturelle ~~ont émergé comme~~ sont un enjeu majeur ~~du~~ au [Norvège] XXI^e siècle. À cet égard, les musées constituent les principales institutions au sein desquelles les témoignages matériels et immatériels de la nature et des cultures humaines sont protégés et promus. ~~Depuis des temps immémoriaux,~~ L'humanité [Canada] entretient une relation spécifique avec la réalité, en sélectionnant un certain nombre d'objets, en les étudiant et en les présentant aux générations actuelles et futures. ~~Cette relation s'est illustrée par~~ La mise en place de musées ouverts au public et dédiés à la préservation, à l'étude, à l'éducation et à la délectation, dans certaines parties du monde pendant plusieurs siècles [Suède], illustre une telle relation. [Norvège]

4. Museums have become a popular phenomenon around the world, and particularly since the second half of the twentieth century; their number has practically tripled in a half-century. As spaces for cultural transmission, learning, discussion and training, they play an important role in education, social cohesion and sustainable development. Beyond their essential role in culture and society, by opening themselves up to a wide range of audiences, they also contribute to economic development, notably through cultural and creative industries and global tourism.

4. Les musées sont devenus un phénomène populaire à travers le monde, et particulièrement depuis la seconde moitié du XX^e siècle ; leur nombre a pratiquement triplé en un demi-siècle. En tant qu'espaces de transmission culturelle, d'apprentissage, de discussions et de formation, ils jouent un rôle important dans l'éducation, la cohésion sociale et le développement durable. Au-delà de leur rôle essentiel dans la culture et la société, par leur ouverture au large public, ils contribuent également au développement économique, notamment à travers les entreprises culturelles et créatives et le tourisme international.

Canada:

Museums have become a popular phenomenon around the world, and particularly since the second half of the twentieth century; ~~their number has practically tripled in a half-century.~~ As spaces for cultural transmission, learning, discussion and training, they play an important role in education, social cohesion and sustainable development. Beyond their essential role in culture and society, by opening themselves up to a wide range of audiences, they also contribute to economic development, notably through cultural and creative industries and global tourism.

(Justification: the source of the statement that the number of museums “has practically tripled in a half-century” is unclear, and unless referenced, should be removed)

Norway:

Museums are widespread ~~have become a popular phenomenon~~ around the world, and particularly since the second half of the twentieth century; their number has practically tripled in a half-century. As spaces for cultural transmission, learning, discussion and training, they play an important role in education, social cohesion and sustainable development. ~~Beyond their essential role in culture and society, by opening themselves up to a wide range of audiences, they~~ Museums also contribute to economic development, notably through cultural and creative industries and global tourism.

(Justification: suggest deleting phrases that do not add necessary information or clarification to the recommendation)

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Museums are widespread ~~have become a popular phenomenon~~ [Norway] around the world, and particularly since the second half of the twentieth century; ~~their number has practically tripled in a half-century.~~ [Canada] As spaces for cultural transmission, learning, discussion and training, they play an important role in education, social cohesion and sustainable development. Beyond their essential role in culture and society, ~~by opening themselves up to a wide range of audiences,~~ [Norway] they also contribute to economic development, notably through cultural and creative industries and global tourism.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les musées sont répandus [Norvège] ~~devenus un phénomène populaire~~ à travers le monde, et particulièrement depuis la seconde moitié du XX^e siècle ; ~~leur nombre a pratiquement triplé en un demi-siècle.~~ [Canada] En tant qu'espaces de transmission culturelle, d'apprentissage, de discussions et de formation, ils jouent un rôle important dans l'éducation, la cohésion sociale et le développement durable. Au-delà de leur rôle essentiel dans la culture et la société, ~~par leur ouverture au large public,~~ [Norvège] ils contribuent également au développement économique, notamment à travers les entreprises culturelles et créatives et le tourisme international.

5. Museums are recognized as contributing to all forms of education, formal, informal and

lifelong learning, in a variety of subjects. Furthermore, museums have great potential to raise public awareness on the benefits of heritage, its value and importance for societies, and the responsibility of all citizens to contribute to its care and transmission.

5. Les musées sont reconnus pour contribuer à toutes les formes d'éducation – formelle et informelle – et à l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, sur de nombreux sujets. En outre, les musées ont un fort potentiel de sensibilisation du public aux bénéfices du patrimoine, à sa valeur et à son importance pour les sociétés, et à la responsabilité des citoyens pour contribuer à sa préservation et transmission.

Mexico suggests adding the intellectual role of museums *(included in point 6)*

Norway:

~~Museums are recognized as contributing to all forms of education, formal, informal and lifelong learning, in a variety of subjects. Furthermore, m~~ Museums have great potential to raise public awareness on the benefits of heritage, its value and importance for societies, and the responsibility of all citizens to contribute to its care and transmission.

(Justification: the content of the first sentence is included in point 4)

Sweden:

Museums are recognized as contributing to all forms of education, formal, informal and lifelong learning, in a variety of subjects. Furthermore, museums have great potential to raise public awareness on the benefits of heritage, its value and importance for societies, and the responsibility of all citizens to contribute to its care and transmission. Museums can display, reflect over, discuss and problemize history in a contemporary context.

(Justification: Museums are not only created to “celebrate” heritage as a tool for building national identity and pride. Museums can play a vital role in showing both sides of the coin when describing for example historical events and by doing so play an important part in the creation of a more realistic understanding of history) *(interpretation/representation issue is placed in former article 19/new proposed article 12, and problematizing history placed in former article 15/new proposed article 21)*

Uruguay:

Museums are recognized as contributing to all forms of education, formal, informal and lifelong learning, in a variety of subjects. Furthermore, museums have great potential to raise public awareness on the benefits of heritage, its value and importance for societies, and the responsibility of all citizens to contribute to its care and transmission. Museums contribute to the public understanding of various issues related to past, present and future of humanity and the universe.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Museums are recognized as contributing to all forms of education, formal, informal and lifelong learning, in a variety of subjects related to the past, present and future [Uruguay]. Furthermore, museums have great potential to raise public awareness on the benefits of heritage, its value and importance for societies, and the responsibility of all citizens to contribute to its care and transmission.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les musées sont reconnus pour leur contribution ~~contribuer~~ à toutes les formes d'éducation – formelle et informelle – et à l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, sur de nombreux sujets relatifs au passé, au présent et à l'avenir [Uruguay]. En outre, les musées ont un fort potentiel de sensibilisation du public aux bénéfices du patrimoine, à sa valeur et à son importance pour les sociétés, et à la responsabilité des citoyens pour contribuer à sa préservation et transmission.

6. This Recommendation clarifies the role of museums and addresses the importance of their

protection and promotion, so that they can fully contribute to sustainable development and intercultural dialogue, through the preservation and protection of heritage, the protection and promotion of cultural diversity, the transmission of scientific knowledge, the development of educational policy, lifelong learning and social cohesion, and the development of the creative and tourism economy.

6. Cette recommandation clarifie le rôle des musées et aborde l'importance de leur protection et de leur promotion, afin qu'ils puissent pleinement contribuer au développement durable et au dialogue interculturel à travers la préservation et la protection du patrimoine ; la protection et la promotion de la diversité culturelle ; la transmission du savoir scientifique ; le développement des politiques éducatives, de l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie et de la cohésion sociale ; ainsi que le développement de l'économie créative et touristique.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

I. DEFINITION AND DIVERSITY OF MUSEUMS / I. DEFINITION ET DIVERSITE DES MUSEES

7. In this Recommendation, the term *museum* is defined as a “non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purpose of education, study and enjoyment”.ⁱⁱ As such, museums are institutions that seek to represent the natural and cultural diversity of humanity, playing an essential role in protection, preservation and transmission of cultural heritage.

End note ii: This definition is the one given by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), which brings together, at an international level, the museum phenomenon in all of its diversity and transformations through time and space. This definition describes a museum as a public or private non-profit agency or institution.

7. Dans cette recommandation, le terme « musée » est défini comme une « institution permanente sans but lucratif, au service de la société et de son développement, ouverte au public, qui acquiert, conserve, étudie, communique et expose le patrimoine matériel et immatériel de l'humanité et de son environnement à des fins d'études, d'éducation et de délectation »ⁱⁱ. En tant que tels, les musées sont des institutions qui cherchent à représenter la diversité naturelle et culturelle de l'humanité, et jouent un rôle essentiel dans la protection, la préservation et la transmission du patrimoine culturel.

Note de fin ii : Cette définition est celle donnée par le Conseil international des musées (ICOM), qui réunit, au niveau international, le phénomène de musée dans toute sa diversité et les transformations à travers le temps et l'espace. Cette définition décrit un musée comme un organisme ou une institution public ou privé, sans but lucratif.

Brazil:

In this Recommendation, the term museum is defined as a “non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purpose of education, study and enjoyment”.ⁱⁱ As such, museums are institutions that seek to represent the natural and cultural diversity of humanity, playing an essential role in protection, preservation and transmission of cultural heritage, as well as guaranteeing the right to memory. (included in point 5)

Sweden:

In this Recommendation, the term *museum* is defined as a “non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to researchers and normally to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage

of humanity and its environment for the purpose of education, study and enjoyment”.ⁱⁱ The non-profit status whereby museums cannot operate with profit for their owner as the primary purpose does not preclude them from making good revenue from their activities. As such, museums are institutions that seek to represent the natural and cultural diversity of humanity, playing an essential role in protection, preservation and transmission of heritage of culture and nature.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

In this Recommendation, the term *museum* is defined as a “non-profit, permanent institution in the service of society and its development, open to the public, which acquires, conserves, researches, communicates and exhibits the tangible and intangible heritage of humanity and its environment for the purpose of education, study and enjoyment”.ⁱⁱ As such, museums are institutions that seek to represent the natural and cultural diversity of humanity, playing an essential role in protection, preservation and transmission of cultural heritage [based on the suggestion by Sweden]. The non-profit status, whereby museums cannot operate with profit for their owner as the primary purpose, does not preclude them from generating revenue from their activities. [based on the suggestion by Sweden]

End note ii: This definition is the one given by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), which brings together, at an international level, the museum phenomenon in all of its diversity and transformations through time and space. This definition describes a museum as a public or private non-profit agency or institution.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Dans cette recommandation, le terme « musée » est défini comme une « institution permanente sans but lucratif, au service de la société et de son développement, ouverte au public, qui acquiert, conserve, étudie, communique et expose le patrimoine matériel et immatériel de l'humanité et de son environnement à des fins d'études, d'éducation et de délectation »ⁱⁱ. En tant que tels, les musées sont des institutions qui cherchent à représenter la diversité naturelle et culturelle de l'humanité, et jouent un rôle essentiel dans la protection, la préservation et la transmission du patrimoine culturel. Le statut sans but lucratif, selon lequel les musées ne peuvent pas œuvrer dans la poursuite des intérêts financiers de leur propriétaire comme objectif principal, n'exclut pas pour eux d'engendrer des recettes issues de leurs activités. [sur la base des suggestions de la Suède]

Note de fin ii : Cette définition est celle donnée par le Conseil international des musées (ICOM), qui réunit, au niveau international, le phénomène de musée dans toute sa diversité et les transformations à travers le temps et l'espace. Cette définition décrit un musée comme un organisme ou une institution public ou privé, sans but lucratif.

8. Museums conserve and present collections. In the present Recommendation, the term *collection* is defined as “an assemblage of natural and cultural properties, tangible and intangible, past and present, whose different elements cannot be separated without damaging the coherence of the set, and whose scientific value is greater than the sum of the individual values of its components”. A museum collection is a collection whose objects are included in the museum inventory.

8. Les musées conservent et présentent les collections. Dans la présente recommandation, le terme « collection » est défini comme « un ensemble de biens culturels et naturels, matériels et immatériels, anciens et contemporains, dont les différents éléments ne peuvent être dissociés sans porter atteinte à la cohérence de cet ensemble, et dont la valeur scientifique est supérieure à la somme des valeurs individuelles de ses composants ». Une collection de musée est une collection dont les objets sont inscrits dans l'inventaire du musée.

Canada:

Museums conserve and present collections. In the present Recommendation, the term *collection* is defined as “an assemblage of natural and cultural properties, tangible and intangible, past and present, ~~whose different elements cannot be separated without damaging the coherence of the set, and~~ whose scientific value is greater than the sum of the individual values of its components”. ~~A museum collection is a collection whose objects are included in the museum inventory.~~

(Justification: the definition presented for “collection” is confusing and problematic when it states that the different elements of a collection cannot be “separated without damaging the coherence of the set” and that “a museum collection is a collection whose objects are included in the museum inventory”. This is an unnecessary and convoluted statement and Canada suggests removing the definition of “collection” altogether)

Norway:

~~Museums conserve and present collections.~~ In the present Recommendation, the term *collection* is defined as “an assemblage of natural and cultural properties, tangible and intangible, past and present, whose different elements cannot be separated without damaging the coherence of the set, and whose scientific value is greater than the sum of the individual values of its components”. ~~A museum collection is a collection whose objects are included in the museum inventory.~~

(Justification: The first sentence confuses and restricts the definition of a museum made in point 7. Many museums have large backlogs relating to registration of its objects, and these backlogs should also be defined as part of the collection. We suggest deleting this phrase since the word inventory can be understood as registered and documented objects only and to avoid any misunderstanding connected to what is part of the collection)

Secretariat’s proposed re-wording:

~~Museums conserve and present collections.~~ [Norway] In the present Recommendation, the term *collection* is defined as “an assemblage of natural and cultural properties, tangible and intangible, past and present, whose different elements cannot be separated without damaging the coherence of the set, and whose scientific value is greater than the sum of the individual values of its components”ⁱⁱⁱ. ~~A museum collection is a collection whose objects are included in the museum inventory.~~[Canada, Norway]

End note iii: this definition reflects partially the one given by the International Council of Museums (ICOM).

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

~~Les musées conservent et présentent les collections.~~[Norvège] Dans la présente recommandation, le terme « collection » est défini comme « un ensemble de biens culturels et naturels, matériels et immatériels, anciens et contemporains, dont les différents éléments ne peuvent être dissociés sans porter atteinte à la cohérence de cet ensemble, et dont la valeur scientifique est supérieure à la somme des valeurs individuelles de ses composants »ⁱⁱⁱ. ~~Une collection de musée est une collection dont les objets sont inscrits dans l’inventaire du musée.~~ [Canada, Norvège]

Note de fin iii : cette définition reflète partiellement celle fournie par le Conseil international des musées (ICOM)

9. In the present Recommendation, the term *heritage* is defined as a group of tangible and intangible resources that people select and identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, deserving of protection, enhancement and transmission to future generations.

9. Au sein de la présente recommandation, le terme « patrimoine » est défini comme un groupe de ressources matérielles et immatérielles que les personnes sélectionnent et identifient, indépendamment des questions de propriété, comme le reflet et l’expression de leurs valeurs, leurs croyances, leurs savoirs et leurs traditions en constante évolution, méritant une protection, une mise en valeur et une transmission aux générations futures.

Norway:

In the present Recommendation, the term *heritage* is defined as a group of tangible and intangible resources that people select and identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their ~~constantly evolving~~ values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, deserving of protection, enhancement and transmission to future generations.
(Justification: The phrasing ‘constantly evolving’ as used here implies that ‘people’ see their

values etc. as ‘constantly evolving’ and thus choose their heritage in order to reflect this constant dynamic. ‘People’ around the world may actually strongly believe that their values etc. are stable, static, always the same, and not at all ‘constantly evolving’. Researchers and analysts may think of heritage in terms of dynamic processes, but here such presumptions are located within ‘people’ and their motivations for heritage production).

Sweden:

In the present Recommendation, the term *heritage* is defined as a group of tangible and intangible resources and expressions that people select and identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection ~~and expression~~ of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, and the living environment deserving of protection, enhancement and transmission to future generations. This includes both heritage transmitted from the past and more contemporary forms of culture.

Uruguay:

In the present Recommendation, the term *heritage* is defined as a group of tangible and intangible resources that people select and identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, deserving of protection, enhancement under present generations and transmission to future generations.

Secretariat’s proposed re-wording:

In the present Recommendation, the term *heritage* is defined^{iv} as a group of tangible and intangible resources and manifestations [based on Sweden’s comments] that people select and identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions, and living environments [Sweden] deserving of protection, and enhancement by contemporary generations [Uruguay] and transmission to future generations. The term *heritage* also refers to the definitions of cultural and natural heritage, cultural property and cultural objects as included in the UNESCO cultural conventions. [Secretariat suggestion]

End note iv: This definition partially reflects the one given by Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Au sein de la présente recommandation, le terme « patrimoine » est défini^{iv} comme un groupe de ressources et manifestations [sur la base des suggestions de la Suède] matérielles et immatérielles que les personnes sélectionnent et identifient, indépendamment des questions de propriété, comme le reflet et l’expression de leurs valeurs, leurs croyances, leurs savoirs et leurs traditions et les environnements vivants [Suède], en constante évolution, méritant une protection et une mise en valeur par les générations contemporaines [Uruguay] et une transmission aux générations futures. Le terme « patrimoine » fait également référence aux définitions du patrimoine culturel et naturel, biens et objets culturels comme inclus dans les conventions culturelles de l’UNESCO. [suggestion du Secrétariat]

Note de fin iv : Cette définition reflète partiellement celle fournie par la convention-cadre du Conseil de l’Europe sur la Valeur du patrimoine culturel pour la société

The Netherlands and Norway suggest placing “Primary Functions of Museums” here as Chapter II, before “Issues for Museums in Society”.

Les Pays-Bas et la Norvège suggèrent de placer les « Fonctions principales des musées » ici comme le chapitre II, avant les « Enjeux des musées au sein de la société ».

Secretariat’s proposed re-structuring: / Restructuration proposée par le Secrétariat :

III. PRIMARY FUNCTIONS OF MUSEUMS / III. FONCTIONS PRINCIPALES DES MUSÉES

Preservation / Préservation

47.10. The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks and development of emergency plans, security, preventive and curative conservation, and restoration of museum objects.

47.10. La préservation du patrimoine culturel et naturel est une des fonctions principales du musée. La préservation englobe les activités liées à l'acquisition, la gestion des collections, l'analyse des risques et le développement de plans d'urgence, la sécurité, la conservation préventive et curative, ainsi que la restauration des objets de musée.

Bulgaria:

The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks and development of emergency plans, security, preventive and curative conservation, and restoration of museum objects. For objects with high degree of fragility museums should pay extra caution, prohibiting such objects to leave the respective museums for other purposes than restoration and research activities. A special list of these objects should be prepared, kept and updated by museums.

Canada:

The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks and development of emergency plans, security, preventive and remedial curative conservation, and restoration of museum objects.

(Justification: the reference to "curative" conservation, as contrasted with preventative conservation, is not a word usually employed in English to describe the concept involved)

Sweden:

The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks and development of emergency plans, security, preventive and curative conservation, and restoration of museum objects and ensuring the integrity of the collections when used.

Ukraine:

The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks and development of emergency plans, preparedness, first aid response, security, preventive and curative conservation, and restoration of museum objects.

Uruguay:

The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums which is essential to achieving the goal of a comprehensive democratization of public access to and enjoyment of knowledge of museum collections. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks and development of emergency plans, security, preventive and curative conservation, and restoration of museum objects.

(Justification: In museums, preservation function should not be understood as an end but as a means)

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

The preservation of cultural and natural heritage is one of the primary functions of museums. Preservation comprises activities related to acquisition, collection management, analysis of risks,

~~and development of preparedness capacities and~~ [based on Ukraine's suggestion] emergency plans, ~~in addition to security,~~ preventive and ~~curative remedial~~ [Canada] conservation, and restoration of museum objects, ~~ensuring the integrity of the collections when used and stored.~~ [based on Sweden's suggestion]

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La préservation du patrimoine ~~culturel et naturel~~ est une des fonctions principales du musée. La préservation englobe les activités liées à l'acquisition, la gestion des collections, l'analyse des risques et le développement ~~des capacités de prévention et~~ [sur la base des suggestions de l'Ukraine] de plans d'urgence, ~~ainsi que~~ la sécurité, la conservation préventive et ~~curative corrective,~~ [Canada] ~~ainsi que et~~ la restauration des objets de musée, ~~assurant l'intégrité des collections lors de leur usage et en réserve.~~ [sur la base des suggestions de la Suède]

~~48.11.~~ A key component of collection management in museums is the creation and maintenance of a professional inventory and regular control of collections. An inventory is an essential tool for protecting museums, preventing and fighting illicit trafficking, and helping them fulfil their role in society. It also facilitates the sound management of collections mobility.

~~48.11.~~ La création et la maintenance d'un inventaire professionnel et le soin continu des collections sont des composantes essentielles de la gestion des collections muséales. L'inventaire constitue un outil fondamental pour protéger les musées, prévenir et lutter contre le trafic illicite, et les aider à accomplir leur rôle dans la société. Cela permet également une gestion appropriée de la mobilité des collections.

Slovakia:

A key component of collection management in museums is the creation and maintenance of a professional inventory and regular control of collections. An inventory is an essential tool for protecting museums, preventing and fighting illicit trafficking, and helping them fulfil their role in society. Museums use any effort to make their inventories accessible to the public in order to spread and maintain knowledge of the basic content of their collections. It also facilitates the sound management of collections mobility.

(Justification: Making the inventories, an essential tool for protecting museums, a public document can increase an independent and unrestricted record-keeping of cultural heritage and reduce a risk of illicit trafficking, and illegal acting with the cultural artefact. N.B. Information contained in the inventories should thus be of no confidential nature, e.g. prices, personal data etc.)

Sweden:

A key component of collection management in museums is the creation and maintenance of a professional inventory and regular control of collections. An inventory is an essential tool for protecting museums, preventing and fighting illicit trafficking, and helping them fulfil their role in society. It also facilitates the sound management of collections' mobility.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

Research / Recherche

~~49.12.~~ Research, including the study of collections, is another primary function of museums. It is only through the understanding gleaned from such research that the full potential of museums can be realized and offered to the public.

19.12. La recherche, et notamment l'étude des collections, constitue une autre fonction principale des musées. C'est uniquement par le biais des connaissances issues de la recherche que le plein potentiel des musées peut être réalisé et apporté au public.

Burkina Faso :

La recherche, et notamment l'étude des collections, constitue une autre fonction principale des musées. C'est uniquement par le biais des connaissances issues de la recherche que le plein potentiel des musées peut être réalisé et apporté au public. Le développement d'une politique de recherche ainsi que la mise en place des partenariats entre les institutions publiques et privées, accompagnés d'une allocation financière sont essentiels. (Secretariat suggests this point be placed in article 31).

(Justification : portant sur les fonctions principales du musée, traite de la question de la recherche mais de façon assez sommaire. La disposition insiste que c'est par le « biais des connaissances issues de la recherche que le plein potentiel des musées peut être réalisé et apporté au public ». Cette disposition peut être étouffée par une référence aux moyens à mettre en œuvre pour booster la recherche, en l'occurrence la conception d'une politique de recherche, la mise en place de passerelles entre les institutions publiques ou privées de recherche, les Universités et les Musées, le développement de la médiation culturelle. Il y'a aussi le nécessaire accompagnement financier des Etats)

Espagne S'agissant d'une des fonctions principales, nous considérons qu'un approfondissement de la fonction de recherche du musée est nécessaire. De plus il faudrait insister sur :

- L'étroite implication qui existe entre la recherche et le reste des fonctions d'un musée
- Le musée en tant que centre de recherche appliqué, dans le sens où les résultats de ces recherches ont principalement une application ou utilité immédiate lors de l'acquisition, documentation, conservation et communication des collections qu'il conserve ainsi que pour accomplir sa fonction éducative.
- Le musée, doit non seulement focaliser sa recherche sur ses collections, mais il doit aussi étendre cette fonction aux autres aspects fondamentaux comme l'histoire du musée, la conservation/restauration des collections, le public, etc.

Japan:

Research, including the study of collections, is another primary function of museums. It is only through the comprehension/knowledge understanding gleaned from such research that the full potential of museums can be realized and offered to the public.

(Justification for the proposal: "Understanding" is the term used in legally binding documents; therefore, it should be amended to "comprehension" or "knowledge")

Slovakia:

Research, including the study of collections, is another primary function of museums. Research can be carried out both by museum professionals as well as specialists from the external institutions of academic nature. It is only through the understanding gleaned from such research that the full potential of museums can be realized and offered to the public.

(Justification: The addition aims at the clarifying of the research roles, mechanisms and authorities in museums making the curators and internal museum's staff not the exclusive holder of these rights)

Tunisie Il doit signaler parmi les partenaires des musées les institutions académiques et universitaires.

Qatar There is a need to stress the role of academia and collaboration with universities with regards to the museum function. Bringing a set of students, to learn, as well as benefit the museum with the updated trends in the museum world. Students can also be utilized in research opportunities that feed back into the museum.

There is a need to address the issue of representation in museums. Museums play a major role in

shaping and creating national identities. As an institution which is considered to be a legitimate source of information, they have the power to authenticate identities and represent heritage. Similarly, people or groups who are considered dominant members of a society will be considered legitimate in the claims they make when speaking of others. Therefore, the information that they choose to present will be considered significant. Hence there is a strong need to highlight the criteria of representation. Not all identities can be represented, however there are certain steps that a museum can take in order to ensure that the majority are represented equally.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Research, including the study of collections, is another primary function of museums. Research can be carried out by museum professionals, specialists, external scientific and cultural institutions, academia and universities [based on suggestions by Slovakia, Tunisia and Qatar]. It is only through the understanding knowledge [Japan] gleaned from such research that the full potential of museums can be realized and offered to the public. Scientific research is of utmost importance for museums to provide opportunities to reflect over, discuss and problematize history in a contemporary context, as well as for interpretation, representation and presentation of collections. [based on suggestion from Qatar and suggestion from Sweden in relation to article 5]

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La recherche, et notamment l'étude des collections, constitue une autre fonction principale des musées. La recherche peut être menée par des professionnels des musées, des experts, des institutions scientifiques et culturelles externes, académiques et universitaires. [sur la base des suggestions de la Slovaquie, de la Tunisie et du Qatar] C'est uniquement par le biais des connaissances issues de la recherche que le plein potentiel des musées peut être réalisé et apporté au public. La recherche scientifique revêt une importance primordiale pour les musées, afin d'offrir des opportunités de réflexion, de discussions et de mise en perspective de l'Histoire dans un contexte contemporain ainsi que pour l'interprétation, la représentation et la présentation des collections. [sur la base des suggestions du Qatar, ainsi que celles de la Suède à propos de l'article 5]

Communication / Communication

20-13. Communication is another primary function of museums. Communication activities include the exhibition and interpretation of permanent collections, the organization of temporary exhibitions and public events, publication, education, and other interactions with the public, provided that they respect the integrity of collections.

20-13. La communication est une autre fonction principale du musée. Les activités de communication comprennent l'exposition et l'interprétation des collections permanentes ; l'organisation d'expositions temporaires et d'événements publics ; les publications, les programmes éducatifs et l'interaction avec le public, dans le respect de l'intégrité des collections.

Espagne Suivant la même ligne des commentaires précédents, nous considérons que la fonction éducative du musée devrait être séparée de la fonction communicative et avoir une section propre. **(Point reflected in next article)**

Slovakia:

Communication is another primary function of museums. Communication activities include the exhibition and interpretation of permanent collections, the organization of temporary exhibition, virtual exhibitions and public events, publication, education, and other interactions with the public, provided that they respect the integrity of collections.

(Justification: The addition reflects a changing environment of IT-based ways of communication and promoting of collections)

Sweden:

Communication is another primary function of museums. Communication activities include the exhibition and interpretation of permanent collections, the organization of temporary exhibitions and public events, publication, education, and other interactions with the public, ~~provided that they respect the integrity of collections.~~

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Communication is another primary function of museums. Communication activities include the exhibition and interpretation of permanent collections, the organization of temporary exhibitions and public events, publication, education, and other interactions with the public in both physical and digital forms [based on Slovakia's suggestion], provided that they respect the integrity of collections.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La communication est une autre fonction principale des musées. Les activités de communication comprennent l'exposition et l'interprétation des collections permanentes ; l'organisation d'expositions temporaires et d'événements publics ; les publications, les programmes éducatifs et l'interaction avec le public, tant sous formes réelle que virtuelle, [sur la base des suggestions de la Slovaquie] dans le respect de l'intégrité des collections.

24.15. Museums participate in formal and non-formal education and lifelong learning, through the development and transmission of knowledge, educational and pedagogical programmes, in partnership with other educational institutions, notably schools. Educational programmes in museums primarily contribute to educating various audiences about the subject matters of their collections, and help raise greater awareness on the importance of preserving cultural and natural heritage, and fostering creativity.

24.15. Les musées participent à l'éducation formelle et informelle, et à l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, à travers le développement et la transmission du savoir, les programmes éducatifs et pédagogiques, en partenariat avec d'autres institutions éducatives, notamment les écoles. Les programmes éducatifs dans les musées abordent en premier lieu des sujets ayant trait à leurs collections pour des publics variés, et contribuent également à accroître la reconnaissance de l'importance de la préservation du patrimoine culturel et naturel et à favoriser la créativité.

Burkina Faso Wishes that this paragraph should stand as an independent item under 'Education' and not under 'Communication'. *(Point reflected in next article)*

Sweden:

Museums participate in formal and non - formal education and lifelong learning, through the development and transmission of knowledge, educational and pedagogical programmes, in partnership with other educational institutions, notably schools. Educational programmes in museums primarily contribute to educating various audiences about the subject matters of their collections, and help raise greater awareness on related societal topics as well as on the importance of preserving cultural and natural heritage, and fostering creativity.

Uruguay:

Museums participate in formal and non-formal education and lifelong learning, through the development and transmission of knowledge, educational and pedagogical programmes, in partnership with other educational institutions, notably schools. Educational programmes in museums primarily contribute to educating various audiences about the subject matters of their collections, and help raise greater awareness on the importance of preserving cultural and natural heritage, and fostering creativity. Museums should also provide knowledge and experiences that contribute to the understanding of different topics.

Secretariat proposes to migrate this article after the former article 22, under a newly created section and article 15 'Education', at the request of Burkina Faso and Spain:

Museums participate in formal and non-formal education and lifelong learning, through the development and transmission of knowledge, educational and pedagogical programmes, in partnership with other educational institutions, notably schools. Educational programmes in museums primarily contribute to educating various audiences about the subject matters of their collections, and help raise greater awareness on the importance of preserving cultural and natural heritage, and fostering creativity. Museums also provide knowledge and experiences that contribute to the understanding of related societal topics. [based on suggestions by Uruguay and Sweden]

Secrétariat propose de migrer cet article après l'ancien article 22, sous une nouvelle section et un nouvel article 15 « Education », à la demande du Burkina Faso et de l'Espagne :

Les musées participent à l'éducation formelle et informelle, et à l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, à travers le développement et la transmission du savoir, les programmes éducatifs et pédagogiques, en partenariat avec d'autres institutions éducatives, notamment les écoles. Les programmes éducatifs dans les musées abordent en premier lieu des sujets ayant trait à leurs collections pour des publics variés, et contribuent également à accroître la reconnaissance de l'importance de la préservation du patrimoine culturel et naturel et à favoriser la créativité. Les musées apportent également des connaissances et de l'expérience qui contribuent à la compréhension des thèmes sociétaux connexes. [sur la base des suggestions de l'Uruguay et de la Suède]

22. 14. Communication policies take into account integration, access and social inclusion, and are conducted in collaboration with the public, including groups that do not normally visit museums. Museum actions are also strengthened by the actions of the public and communities in their favour.

22.14. Les politiques de communication prennent en considération l'intégration, l'accès et l'inclusion sociale, et sont menées en collaboration avec les publics, y compris les groupes qui ne fréquentent habituellement pas les musées. Les actions des musées sont également renforcées par les actions du public et des communautés en leur faveur.

Canada:

Communication policies should take into account integration, access and social inclusion, and should be ~~are~~ conducted in collaboration with the public, including groups that do not normally visit museums. Museum actions are also strengthened by the actions of the public and communities in their favour.

(Justification: This paragraph seems to state the ideal as if it were a description of the present situation. The addition of 'should' and 'should be' is suggested to be more realistic and avoid gross generalizations, in keeping with the aspirational nature of the Recommendation)

Sweden:

Communication policies should take into account integration, access and social inclusion, and are ~~be~~ conducted in collaboration with the public, including groups that do not normally visit museums. Museum actions will ~~are~~ also be strengthened by the actions of the public and communities in their favour.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

New paragraph / Nouveau paragraphe

Secretariat proposes to add a new section and migrate former article 21 here, as new article 15, based on the suggestions by Burkina Faso and Spain:

Education

[15] Museums participate in formal and non-formal education and lifelong learning, through the development and transmission of knowledge, educational and pedagogical programmes, in partnership with other educational institutions, notably schools. Educational programmes in museums primarily contribute to educating various audiences about the subject matters of their collections, and help raise greater awareness on the importance of preserving cultural and natural heritage, and fostering creativity. Museums also provide knowledge and experiences that contribute to the understanding of related societal topics. [based on suggestions by Uruguay and Sweden]

Le Secrétariat propose d'ajouter une nouvelle section et de migrer l'ancien article 21 ici, comme nouvel article 15, sur la base des suggestions du Burkina Faso et de l'Espagne :

Éducation

[15] Les musées participent à l'éducation formelle et informelle, et à l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie, à travers le développement et la transmission du savoir, les programmes éducatifs et pédagogiques, en partenariat avec d'autres institutions éducatives, notamment les écoles. Les programmes éducatifs dans les musées abordent en premier lieu des sujets ayant trait à leurs collections pour des publics variés, et contribuent également à accroître la reconnaissance de l'importance de la préservation du patrimoine culturel et naturel et à favoriser la créativité. Les musées apportent également des connaissances et de l'expérience qui contribuent à la compréhension des thèmes sociétaux connexes [sur la base des suggestions de l'Uruguay et de la Suède]

The Netherlands and Norway suggest placing “Issues for Museums in Society” here as Chapter III, after “Primary Functions”.

Les Pays-Bas et la Norvège suggèrent de placer les « Enjeux des musées au sein de la société » ici dans le chapitre III, après les « Fonctions principales des musées ».

Secretariat's proposed re-structuring (based on suggestions by the Netherlands and Norway): / Restructuration proposée par le Secrétariat (sur la bases des suggestions par les Pays-Bas et de la Norvège) :

III. ISSUES FOR MUSEUMS IN SOCIETY / III. ENJEUX DES MUSEES AU SEIN DE LA SOCIETE

40. 16. Museums are currently confronted with considerable changes, related to those of the societies in which they have developed, which could force them to redefine their future roles, at the risk of having some of their missions called into question and their diversity restricted; these challenges are presented below.

40.16. Les musées sont actuellement confrontés à des transformations considérables, liées à celles des sociétés dans lesquelles ils se sont développés, qui pourraient les conduire à redéfinir leurs rôles futurs, au risque de voir certaines de leurs missions remises en cause et leur diversité restreinte ; ces enjeux sont exposés ci-après.

Norway:

Museums are currently confronted with considerable changes, related to those of the societies in which they have developed. ~~, which could force them to redefine their future roles, at the risk of having some of their missions called into question and their diversity restricted;~~ t These challenges are presented below.

(Justification: This point refers largely to a negative outlook on historic change. This becomes

problematic since these understanding appear as something between fact and interpretation. We suggest that the recommendations are formulated in such a way where they not place constraints on the value of historic change)

Sweden:

Museums are currently confronted with considerable changes, related to those of the societies in which they have developed, which could force require them to redefine their future roles, by providing rich opportunities to enhance their social and economic impact in society but also at the risk of having some of their missions called into question and their diversity restricted; these challenges are presented below.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording (based on the suggestions from Canada, Norway and Sweden):

Museums are currently constantly confronted with considerable changes, related to those of the societies in which they have developed. These changes, which could force lead them museums to redefine their future roles, by providing rich opportunities to enhance their social and economic impact in society, while also putting museums [on the basis of the suggestions by Norway and Sweden] at the risk of having some of their missions called into question and their diversity restricted; these challenges are presented below.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat (sur la base des suggestions du Canada, de la Norvège et de la Suède) :

Les musées sont actuellement constamment confrontés à des transformations considérables, liées à celles des sociétés dans lesquelles ils se sont développés. Ces transformations pourraient les conduire les musées à redéfinir leurs rôles futurs, en offrant de riches opportunités de consolider leur impact social et économique dans la société, bien qu'en mettant les musées [sur la base des suggestions de la Norvège et de la Suède] au risque de voir certaines de leurs missions remises en cause et leur diversité restreinte ; ces enjeux sont exposés ci-après.

Globalization / Mondialisation

44.17. Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the international mobility of museum professionals, visitors, collection objects and sources of funding. This mobility is leading to new practices in museum management, as well as higher expectations on the part of stakeholders and new preservation risks. This could also lead to a situation in which large museums attract millions of visitors and have access to considerable resources, while smaller museums remain under-resourced to fulfil their basic missions. Another potential effect of globalization is the standardization of museums, their collections and their business models, all tied to a single international model, at the risk of losing their diversity.

44.17. La mondialisation a entraîné une augmentation sans précédent de la mobilité internationale des professionnels de musées, des visiteurs, des objets de collections et des sources de financement. Cette mobilité mène à de nouvelles pratiques de gestion muséale, des attentes plus grandes de la part des parties prenantes, et de nouveaux risques liés à la préservation. Cela pourrait également mener à une situation dans laquelle les grands musées attireraient des millions de visiteurs et disposeraient de moyens considérables, pendant que les musées de taille plus réduite continueraient à manquer de ressources pour remplir leurs missions élémentaires. Un autre effet potentiel de la mondialisation est l'uniformisation des musées, de leurs collections et de leurs modèles de gestion, liés à un modèle international unique, au risque de voir leur diversité décliner.

L'Espagne : propose de faire une référence aux problèmes de massification rencontrés par certains musées, concrètement les plus grands, dérivés de la globalisation, comme un enjeu à

prendre en compte.

The Czech Republic suggests extending this paragraph, since it addresses several fundamental issues in only one paragraph – mobility, ethics, globalization. It focuses on the mobility of collections and persons, but it misses remarks on the mobility of ideas, thoughts and knowledge sharing.

The Netherlands suggest cutting this paragraph into two and separate general remarks on globalization, from the concerns raised in the third and fourth sentences. These effects may result from globalization, but are also the result from “Museums relations with the economy and quality of life” in paragraphs 12 and 13. These concerns could be covered in a separate paragraph at the end of the chapter on Issues.

Norway:

Globalization has led to an ~~unprecedented~~ rise in the international mobility of museum professionals, visitors, collection objects and sources of funding. This mobility is leading to new practices in museum management, as well as higher expectations on the part of stakeholders and new preservation risks. ~~This could also lead to a situation in which large museums attract millions of visitors and have access to considerable resources, while smaller museums remain under-resourced to fulfil their basic missions. Another potential effect of globalization is the standardization of museums, their collections and their business models, all tied to a single international model, at the risk of losing their diversity.~~ It is important for museums to focus on and maintain their primary function, acquisition, conservation, research and communication.

(Justification: This point refers largely to a negative outlook on historic change, with examples that illustrates a somewhat narrow presentation of a museum reality. This also becomes problematic since these understandings appear as something between fact and interpretation. We suggest that the recommendations are formulated in such a way where they not place constraints on the value of historic change. The important part is that the museums don't lose focus on their primary functions. We strongly recommend that the wording of the primary functions are in accordance with the ICOM museum definition)

Slovakia:

Globalization has led to an unprecedented rise in the international mobility of museum professionals, visitors, collection objects and sources of funding. This mobility is leading to new practices in museum management, as well as higher expectations on the part of stakeholders and new preservation risks. These include circumstances when cultural artefacts become a subject of increasing restitution claims, controversial custody or/and judicial auctioning. ~~This~~ The challenges of globalization could also lead to a situation in which large museums attract millions of visitors and have access to considerable resources, while smaller museums remain under-resourced to fulfil their basic missions. Another potential effect of globalization is the standardization of museums, their collections and their business models, all tied to a single international model, at the risk of losing their diversity.

(Justification: Hereby we join the concerns as articulated by the Federative Republic of Brazil earlier in its observations [point e] and wish to formulate the impact of globalization and mobility of collections with their potentially negative effects for museums' functions. Apart from this, we can recall some recent issues, when precious objects from public collections, being abroad as loans to foreign museums, remained [temporarily] kept by authorities as conceivable financial compensation even in cases that were not connected to activity of museums by any means)

Sweden:

Globalization has led to an ~~unprecedented~~ rise in the international mobility of museum professionals, visitors, collection objects and sources of funding. This mobility is leading to new practices in museum management, as well as higher expectations on the part of stakeholders and new preservation risks. This could also lead to a situation in which large some museums attract millions of visitors and have access to considerable resources, while smaller other museums remain under-resourced to fulfil their basic missions if their different circumstances are not

accounted for by society. Another potential effect of globalization is the standardization of museums, their collections and their business models, ~~all tied to a single international model in response to an ever more homogenous global society~~, at the risk of losing their diversity.

Tunisie : Ce paragraphe ne fait pas appel à une réflexion pour atténuer le fossé d'ordre technologique qui sépare les musées à travers le monde

Uruguay suggests to incorporate that every management model to be applied in a museum must consider and respond to the context in which the institution is located.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Globalization has led to an ~~unprecedented~~ [Norway, Sweden] rise in the international mobility of museum professionals, visitors, collection objects and related knowledge, [Czech Republic] and sources of funding. This mobility is leading to new practices in museum management, as well as higher expectations on the part of stakeholders and new preservation risks. This could also lead to a situation in which ~~large~~ some [Sweden] museums attract millions of visitors and have access to considerable resources, while ~~smaller~~ other [Sweden] museums remain under-resourced to fulfil their basic missions. Another potential effect of globalization is the ~~standardization~~ homogenization [Secretariat suggests this term as a consequence to the deletion suggested by Sweden] of museums, their collections and their business management [Uruguay] models, ~~all tied to a single international model~~ [Sweden], at the risk of losing their diversity.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La mondialisation a entraîné une augmentation ~~sans précédent~~ [Norvège, Suède] de la mobilité internationale des professionnels de musées, des visiteurs, des objets de collections et du savoir connexe [République tchèque], et des sources de financement. Cette mobilité mène à de nouvelles pratiques de gestion muséale, des attentes plus grandes de la part des parties prenantes, et de nouveaux risques liés à la préservation. Cela pourrait également mener à une situation dans laquelle ~~les grands~~ certain [Suède] musées attireraient des millions de visiteurs et disposeraient de moyens considérables, pendant que ~~les d'autres~~ musées de taille plus réduite [Suède] continueraient à manquer de ressources pour remplir leurs missions élémentaires. Un autre effet potentiel de la mondialisation est l'~~uniformisation~~ homogénéisation [Secrétariat suggère ce terme en raison de la suppression suggérée par la Suède] des musées, de leurs collections et de leurs modèles de gestion, ~~liés à un modèle international unique~~, [Suède] au risque de voir leur diversité décliner.

Museum relations with the economy and quality of life / Relations des musées avec l'économie et la qualité de vie

42- 18. Museums can be major economic actors in society by contributing to income-generating activities. Moreover, they participate in the tourism economy and can contribute to the quality of life of the communities and regions in which they are located. More generally, they promote the development of the creative economy.

42-18. Les musées peuvent être des acteurs majeurs de la société en contribuant à des activités génératrices de revenus. En outre, ils participent à l'économie touristique et peuvent contribuer à la qualité de vie des communautés et des régions dans lesquelles ils sont implantés. De manière générale, ils promeuvent le développement de l'économie créative.

Norway:

Museums ~~can be~~ are major economic actors in society by contributing to income-generating activities. Moreover, they participate in the tourism economy and can contribute to the quality of life of the communities and regions in which they are located. More generally, they promote the

development of the creative economy.

(Justification: suggest deleting phrases that are perceived as interpretations)

Tunisie : ce paragraphe n'évoque pas avec précision les mécanismes qui sont capables de développer les activités génératrices de revenus pour les musées

Uruguay: (proposal for item 6 but judged more appropriate for item 12)

Museums can be major economic actors in society by contributing to income-generating activities. Moreover, they participate in the tourism economy, especially through cultural tourism and can contribute to the quality of life of the communities and regions in which they are located. More generally, they promote the development of the creative economy and social inclusion of vulnerable sectors of populations.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Museums can be ~~major~~ [Norway] economic actors in society by contributing to income-generating activities. Moreover, they participate in the tourism economy and can contribute to the quality of life of the communities and regions in which they are located. More generally, they promote the development of the creative economy and could also enhance the social inclusion of vulnerable sectors of populations. [based on Uruguay's suggestion]

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les musées peuvent être des acteurs ~~majeurs~~ [Norvège] de la société en contribuant à des activités génératrices de revenus. En outre, ils participent à l'économie touristique et peuvent contribuer à la qualité de vie des communautés et des régions dans lesquelles ils sont implantés. De manière générale, ils promeuvent le développement de l'économie créative et pourraient également renforcer l'inclusion sociale des catégories vulnérables de la population [sur la base des suggestions de l'Uruguay].

~~43.19.~~ In contemporary market-driven economies, museums have been led to increase their income-generating activities, which could detrimentally affect their primary functions – preservation, research and communication. The benefits of such primary functions, while of utmost importance for society, cannot be mainly expressed in financial terms.

~~43.19.~~ Dans les économies de marché contemporaines, les musées ont été conduits à accroître leurs activités génératrices de revenus, ce qui pourrait être préjudiciable à leurs fonctions principales – préservation, recherche et communication. Les bénéfices de ces fonctions principales, qui sont pourtant d'une plus grande importance pour la société, ne peuvent être principalement exprimés en termes financiers.

Canada's suggestion for alternative formulation:

In order to diversify their sources of revenue and increase self-sustainability, many museums have, by choice or necessity, increased their income-generating activities. Museums should approach such activities in a way that does not jeopardize their primary functions, or appears to suggest that they exist for commercial purposes.

(Justification: The assertion that an increase in income generating activities by museums could detrimentally affect their primary functions is a biased statement, and the way in which the paragraph is formulated is confusing, in that it concludes that income-generating activities imply seeing the benefits of the primary functions of museums in solely financial terms. This confuses the legitimate benefits of diversification of museum funding sources and the contribution that such diversity can make to long-term sustainability. It also ignores the potential for revenue-generating activities to build audiences and public engagement. An increased emphasis on revenue generation should not be confused with over commercialization or commodification of museums, which may be the intended focus of this paragraph)

Espagne :

Dans les économies de marché contemporaines, les musées ont été conduits à accroître leurs activités génératrices de revenus, ce qui pourrait être préjudiciable à leurs fonctions principales – préservation, recherche, éducation et communication. Les bénéfices de ces fonctions principales, qui sont pourtant d'une plus grande importance pour la société, ne peuvent être principalement exprimés en termes financiers.

(Justification : Dans la section des Questions générales (pag.2) sont mentionnés en tant que rôles principaux et traditionnels des musées la recherche, l'éducation et la communication. Néanmoins, dans cette section (ainsi que dans d'autres tout au long du texte du projet de recommandation) le rôle éducatif est supprimé en tant que tel et est inclus dans rôle de communication. Nous considérons que la fonction éducative est fondamentale et basique dans les musées et un plus un des piliers de leur fonction sociale et elle devrait donc apparaître tout au long du texte comme un tout.)

Norway:

In contemporary market-driven economies, museums have been led to increase their income-generating activities, which could ~~detrimentally~~ affect their primary functions – acquisition, conservation, ~~preservation~~, research and communication. The benefits of such primary functions, while of utmost importance for society, cannot be mainly expressed in financial terms.

(Justification: We suggest deleting words that are perceived as emotive and strongly recommend that the primary functions are in accordance with ICOM museum definition)

Sweden:

In contemporary market - driven economies, museums may have been led to increase their income-generating side-activities, which could detrimentally affect their primary functions – preservation, research and communication. The benefits of such primary functions, while of utmost importance for society, cannot be mainly expressed in financial terms.

Tunisie Ce paragraphe ne fait pas référence au rôle éducatif primordial des musées (voir 21)

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

In order to diversify their sources of revenue and increase self-sustainability, many museums have, by choice or necessity, increased their income-generating activities [Canada] In contemporary market-driven economies, museums have been led to increase their income-generating activities, which could detrimentally [Norway] affect their primary functions – preservation, research, education [Spain] and communication. The benefits of such primary functions, while of utmost importance for society, cannot be mainly expressed in financial terms.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Afin de diversifier leurs sources de revenu et d'accroître leur auto-durabilité, de nombreux musées ont, par choix ou par nécessité, accru leurs activités génératrices de revenus [Canada] Dans les économies de marché contemporaines, les musées ont été conduits à accroître leurs activités génératrices de revenus, ce qui pourraient affecter être préjudiciable à [Norvège] leurs fonctions principales – préservation, recherche, éducation [Espagne] et communication. Les bénéfices de ces fonctions principales, qui sont pourtant d'une plus grande importance pour la société, ne peuvent être principalement exprimés en termes financiers.

Social role / Rôle social

14. 20. The social role of the museum was highlighted by the 1972 Declaration of Santiago de Chile. Modern museums are increasingly viewed in all countries as playing a key role in the social

system and as a factor in social integration and cohesion. In this sense, they can help communities to face profound changes in society, including those leading to a rise in inequality and the breakdown of social ties.

44.20. Le rôle social du musée fut mis en avant par la Déclaration de 1972 de Santiago du Chili. Les musées modernes sont de plus en plus vus, dans tous les pays, comme jouant un rôle clé au sein du système social et comme un facteur d'intégration et de cohésion sociale. En ce sens, ils peuvent aider les communautés à affronter de profonds changements sociétaux, notamment ceux qui engendrent une hausse des inégalités et l'effondrement du tissu social.

Espagne propose d'ajouter les difficultés sensorielles et intellectuelles, conjointement aux physiques, en tant qu'handicap sensoriel (auditif, visuel, etc.) et intellectuel, puisque les incapacités physiques peuvent constituer une barrière au moment d'accéder à un musée à son contenu et activités. **(This point is added in former article 15/new article 21)**

La phrase se trouvant à la fin de ce paragraphe est difficile à comprendre « En tant qu'agents d'inclusion sociale, les musées peuvent jouer un rôle dans les discussions sur les problématiques culturelles actuelles »

Nous considérons que le sens de cette affirmation devrait être expliqué ou inclus dans une autre section.

Sweden:

The social role of the museum was highlighted by the 1972 Declaration of Santiago de Chile. Modern museums are increasingly viewed in all countries as playing a key role in the social system and as a factor in social integration and cohesion. In this sense, they can help communities to face profound positive and negative changes in society, ~~including those leading to a rise in inequality and the breakdown of social ties.~~

Secretariat's proposed re-wording: NONE

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat : AUCUNE

45. 21. Museums are vital public spaces that address all classes of society and can therefore play a leading role in the development of social ties and cohesion, and in reflecting on collective identities. Museums are places that are particularly open to all and are committed to the idea of providing access to everyone, in particular, the most fragile and alienated populations who, due to financial reasons, physical difficulties or educational inequality, do not normally visit cultural or natural sites. They can constitute spaces for reflection and debate in terms of the respect of human rights and gender equality within society. As agents for social inclusion, museums can also play a role in discussions on current cultural issues.

45.21. Les musées sont des espaces publics vitaux destinés à toutes les classes de la société et qui peuvent, à ce titre, jouer un rôle majeur dans le développement du lien et de la cohésion dans la société, ainsi que dans la réflexion sur des identités collectives. Les musées sont des lieux particulièrement ouverts à tous et engagés dans l'idée d'offrir un accès à chacun, en particulier aux personnes les plus fragiles et marginalisées qui, pour des raisons financières, des difficultés physiques ou des inégalités d'éducation, n'ont pas l'habitude de visiter de sites culturels ou naturels. Ils peuvent constituer des espaces de réflexion et de débat relatifs au respect des droits de l'homme et de l'égalité des genres au sein de la société. En tant qu'agent d'inclusion sociale, les musées peuvent aussi jouer un rôle dans les discussions sur les problématiques culturelles actuelles.

Bulgaria:

Museums are vital public spaces that address all classes of society and can therefore play a leading role in the development of social ties and cohesion, and in reflecting on collective identities. Museums are places that are particularly open to all and are committed to the idea of providing access to everyone, in particular, the most fragile and alienated populations who, due to

financial reasons, physical difficulties or educational inequality, do not normally visit cultural or natural sites. They can constitute spaces for reflection and debate in terms of the respect of human rights and gender equality within society. As agents for social inclusion, museums can also play a role in discussions on current cultural issues. For gaining better social results museums should be encouraged to work together with other cultural heritage mediators from governmental and nongovernmental sector.

Canada:

Museums are vital public spaces that can address all classes of society and can therefore play a leading role in the development of social ties and cohesion, and in reflecting on collective identities. Museums are places that are particularly open to all and are committed to the idea of providing access to everyone, in particular, the most fragile and alienated populations who, due to financial reasons, physical difficulties or educational inequality, do not normally visit cultural or natural sites. They can constitute spaces for reflection and debate in terms of the respect of human rights and gender equality within society. As agents for social inclusion, museums can also play a role in discussions on current cultural issues.

(This paragraph states the ideal that museums “address all classes of society” as if that were currently the case. Sadly, this is not currently true. Canada suggests inserting the word “can” before “address” to clarify that this is the potential role museums can and should play, even if that role is not always being fulfilled at the present time.)

Norway:

Museums are vital public spaces that address all ~~classes~~ groups of society and can therefore play a leading role in the development of social ties and cohesion, and in reflecting on collective identities. Museums are places that are ~~particularly~~ open to all and are committed to the idea of providing access to everyone, ~~in particular, the most fragile and alienated populations who, due to financial reasons, physical difficulties or educational inequality, do not normally visit cultural or natural sites.~~ They ~~can~~ constitute spaces for reflection and debate in terms of the respect of human rights and gender equality within society. As agents for social inclusion, ~~m~~ Museums can also play a role in discussions on current ~~cultural~~ issues.

(Justification: We suggest changing the word classes to groups, as the word classes can be perceived as emotive and interpretive. We suggest deleting formulations that based on or refer to assumptions and words or phrases that do not add necessary information or clarification. Museums can constitute spaces for reflection and debate in several areas and this we ask that this is not limited to human rights and gender equality within society. We also ask that their role in discussions is not restricted to cultural issues only)

Sweden:

Museums are vital public spaces that address all classes of society and can therefore play a leading role in the development of social ties and cohesion, and in reflecting on collective identities. Museums are places that are particularly open to all and are committed to the idea of providing access to everyone, in particular, the most fragile and alienated populations who, due to financial reasons, physical difficulties or educational inequality, do not normally visit. ~~cultural or natural sites.~~ They can constitute spaces for reflection and debate in terms of the respect of human rights and gender equality within society. As agents for social inclusion, museums can also play a role in discussions on current cultural issues.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Museums are vital public spaces that can [Sweden] address all ~~classes~~ groups [Norway] of society and can therefore play a leading role in the development of social ties and cohesion, and in reflecting on collective identities. Museums are should be [Canada] places that are ~~particularly~~ [Norway] open to all and ~~are~~ committed to the idea of providing access to everyone, ~~in particular, including the disadvantaged groups most fragile and alienated populations who, due to financial reasons, physical difficulties or educational inequality, do not normally visit cultural or natural sites~~

[based on the suggestions by Norway, Sweden, Spain]. They can constitute spaces for reflection and debate in terms of the respect of human rights and gender equality within society. As agents for social inclusion, museums can also play a role in discussions [Norway] on current historical [based on Sweden's suggestion concerning article 5], social, cultural and scientific issues [based on Norway's suggestion].

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les musées sont des espaces publics vitaux qui peuvent être [Suède] destinés à toutes les classes catégories [Norvège] de la société et qui peuvent, à ce titre, jouer un rôle majeur dans le développement du lien et de la cohésion dans la société, ainsi que dans la réflexion sur des identités collectives. Les musées ~~sont~~ devraient être [Canada] des lieux particulièrement [Norvège] ouverts à tous et engagés dans l'idée d'offrir un accès à chacun, en particulier aux y compris les groupes défavorisés, personnes les plus fragiles et marginalisées qui, pour des raisons financières, des difficultés physiques ou des inégalités d'éducation, n'ont pas l'habitude de visiter de sites culturels ou naturels. [sur la base des suggestions de la Norvège, de la Suède et de l'Espagne] Ils peuvent constituer des espaces de réflexion et de débat relatifs au respect des droits de l'homme et de l'égalité des genres au sein de la société. En tant qu'agent d'inclusion sociale, les musées peuvent aussi jouer un rôle dans les discussions sur les problématiques historiques [sur la base des suggestions de la Suède à propos de l'article 5], sociales, culturelles et scientifiques actuelles.[sur la base des suggestions de la Norvège]

New paragraph / Nouveau paragraphe

Canada suggests to add a **new** article here:

Le Canada suggère l'ajout d'un **nouvel** article ici:

[21-bis] In instances where the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples is represented in museum collections, Member States should take appropriate steps to encourage and facilitate dialogue and the building of relationships between those museums and indigenous peoples concerning the management of those collections.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

In instances where the cultural heritage of indigenous peoples is represented in museum collections, Member States should take appropriate ~~steps~~ measures to encourage and facilitate dialogue and the building of relationships between those museums and indigenous peoples concerning the management of those collections.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Dans les situations où le patrimoine culturel des peuples autochtones est représenté dans les collections muséales, les États membres devraient prendre des mesures appropriées pour encourager et faciliter le dialogue et l'établissement de relations entre ces musées et les peuples autochtones au sujet de la gestion de ces collections.

Museums and Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) / Les musées et les technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC)

46. 22. The changes brought about by the rise of Information and Communication Technologies offer extraordinary opportunities in terms of the preservation, study, creation and transmission of heritage and related knowledge. Such changes can also create a gap between more technologically advanced institutions and those that are unable to keep up with technological developments, along with members of the public who do not have access to these tools or training in their use.

16.22. Les changements apportés par l'arrivée des technologies de l'information et de la communication offrent d'extraordinaires opportunités en termes de préservation, d'étude, de création et de transmission du patrimoine et des savoirs qui y sont associés. De tels changements peuvent aussi créer un fossé entre les institutions technologiquement plus avancées et celles qui peinent à faire face à ces progrès technologiques, et exclure les membres du public qui n'ont pas accès à ces outils ou aux formations nécessaires à leur utilisation.

Norway:

The changes brought about by the rise of Information and Communication Technologies offer ~~extraordinary~~ opportunities in terms of the preservation, study, creation and transmission of heritage and related knowledge. ~~Such changes can also create a gap between more technologically advanced institutions and those that are unable to keep up with technological developments, along with members of the public who do not have access to these tools or training in their use.~~ It is important that museums share and disseminate the knowledge of and about such technologies, so that all museums can gain access to this type of technology.

(Justification: This point refers largely to a negative outlook on historic change, with examples that illustrates a somewhat narrow presentation of a museum reality. This also becomes problematic since these understandings appear as something between fact and interpretation. We recommend that the focus is on sharing knowledge and data, not only the gap that can be created between museums and between people)

Sweden:

The changes brought about by the rise of Information and Communication Technologies offer ~~extraordinary~~ excellent opportunities for museums in terms of the preservation, study, creation and transmission of heritage and related knowledge. But museums need to recognize that ~~Such~~ changes can also create a gap between more technologically advanced institutions and those that are unable to keep up with technological developments, along with members of the public who do not have access to these tools or training in their use. Member States should strive to provide full access to these technologies for museums and individuals.

Tunisie Ce paragraphe n'évoque pas les mesures à prendre pour réduire les disparités et les fossés entre les musées.

Qatar: Digital technologies and social media have gained a lot of importance in the past years. It has proven to be an effective way to further engage with the public and to create an interest within the audience. When the visitor enters a museum, they feel a sense of overarching authority and isolation. Merely seeing the object and reading a few lines will not achieve the level of engagement that museums aspire towards. Social media is an effective engagement strategy that also closes the distance between the museum and its audience. It is also an effective way to out the museums brand out there. It is more personal as a means of interacting with the public – this helps with knowing audience, and enables higher reach (local, regional, international) and in general it is very cost effective. It is also important in marketing and audience development.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

The changes brought about by the rise of Information and Communication Technologies offer ~~extraordinary~~ [Norway] opportunities for museums [Sweden] in terms of the preservation, study, creation and transmission of heritage and related knowledge. ~~Such changes can also create a gap between more technologically advanced institutions and those that are unable to keep up with technological developments, along with members of the public who do not have access to these tools or training in their use.~~ [Norway] It is important that every museum has the means to have access to these technologies when they are judged necessary to improve their primary functions. [Based on Norway, Sweden and Tunisia's suggestions]

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les changements apportés par l'arrivée des technologies de l'information et de la communication

offrent aux musées [Suède] des 'extraordinaires [Norvège] opportunités en termes de préservation, d'étude, de création et de transmission du patrimoine et des savoirs qui y sont associés. ~~De tels changements peuvent aussi créer un fossé entre les institutions technologiquement plus avancées et celles qui peinent à faire face à ces progrès technologiques, et exclure les membres du public qui n'ont pas accès à ces outils ou aux formations nécessaires à leur utilisation.~~ [Norvège] Il est important que tous les musées aient les moyens d'avoir accès à ces technologies lorsque ces dernières sont jugées nécessaires pour améliorer leurs fonctions principales. [Sur la base des suggestions de la Norvège, de la Suède et de la Tunisie]

IV. POLICIES / IV. POLITIQUES

General policies / Politiques générales

23. Existing international instruments recognize the importance and role of museums in the protection and promotion of natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and in the overall accessibility of this heritage to the public. In this regard, museum collections should benefit from the protective and promotional measures granted to cultural heritage by these instruments.

23. Les instruments internationaux existants reconnaissent l'importance et le rôle des musées dans la protection et la promotion du patrimoine naturel et culturel, à la fois matériel et immatériel, ainsi qu'en matière d'accessibilité générale de ce patrimoine pour le public. Dans cette optique, les collections muséales devraient bénéficier des mesures de protection et de promotion accordées au patrimoine culturel par ces instruments.

Côte d'Ivoire propose, dans le cadre de la préservation du patrimoine culturel et naturel, qu'une disposition soit incluse pour l'émergence d'un Droit International de la Culture, définissant avec clarté ce qui peut relever des crimes contre les biens culturels, avec Cours et Tribunaux pénaux ad hoc, pour juger précisément de ces crimes comme « plus que jamais, l'humanité doit tendre vers la criminalisation et la pénalisation des atteintes au patrimoine culturel car L'enjeu est de taille : le respect de la diversité humaine, tout simplement ».

Sweden:

Existing international instruments relating to cultural heritage recognize to some extent the importance and role of museums in its the protection and promotion of ~~natural and cultural heritage~~, both tangible and intangible, and in the overall accessibility of this heritage to the public. In this regard, museum collections should benefit from the protective and promotional measures granted to cultural heritage by these instruments.

Sweden comments which 'existing' international instruments, and if so, why this Recommendation?

Ukraine: Suggest addition of the phrase « Member states should take all appropriate measures to strengthen museum capacities for protecting cultural heritage during complex emergencies »

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Existing international instruments relating to natural and cultural heritage [Sweden] recognize to some extent [Sweden] the importance and role of museums in their protection and promotion of ~~natural and cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible~~, and in the overall accessibility of this heritage to the public. In this regard, Member States should take possible measures so that museum collections in the territories under their jurisdiction [Ivory Coast] should benefit from the protective and promotional measures granted to cultural heritage by these instruments. Member States should also take possible measures to strengthen museum capacities for their protection in all circumstances [based on Ukraine's suggestion].

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les instruments internationaux existants relatifs au patrimoine naturel et culturel [Suède] reconnaissent, dans une certaine mesure, [Suède] l'importance et le rôle des musées dans leur a protection et la promotion du patrimoine naturel et culturel, à la fois matériel et immatériel, ainsi qu'en matière d'accessibilité générale de ce patrimoine pour le public. Dans cette optique, les Etats membre devraient prendre les mesures possibles pour que les collections muséales, sur les territoires sous leur juridiction, [Côte d'Ivoire] puissent ~~devraient~~ bénéficier des mesures de protection et de promotion accordées au ~~patrimoine culturel~~ par ces instruments. Les Etats membres devraient également prendre les mesures possibles pour renforcer les capacités des musées en faveur de leur protection en toutes circonstances. [sur la base des suggestions de l'Ukraine]

24. Museums must observe applicable national and local laws, and should adhere to the principles of international instruments for the protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage, both tangible and intangible, and the fight against illicit traffic of cultural property. Museums must also take into account the primary ethical and professional standards established by the professional museum community. Therefore, Member States are strongly encouraged to ensure that the role of museums in society is exercised in accordance with legal and professional standards in the territories under their jurisdiction.

24. Les musées sont tenus de respecter les lois nationales et locales en vigueur, et devraient adhérer aux principes des instruments internationaux pour la protection et la promotion du patrimoine culturel et naturel, matériel et immatériel, ainsi qu'à la lutte contre le trafic illicite des biens culturels. Les musées sont aussi tenus de prendre en compte les principales normes déontologiques et professionnelles établies par la communauté professionnelle muséale. À ce titre, les États membres sont vivement encouragés à veiller à ce que le rôle des musées dans la société soit exercé en accord avec les normes légales et professionnelles en vigueur dans les territoires sous leur juridiction.

Sweden:

Museums ~~must observe applicable national and local laws,~~ and should adhere to the principles of international instruments for the protection and promotion of ~~cultural and natural~~ heritage, both tangible and intangible, and the fight against illicit traffic of cultural property. Museums must also take into account the ~~primary~~ ethical and professional standards established by the professional museum community. Therefore, Member States are strongly encouraged to ensure that the role of museums in society is exercised in accordance with legal and professional standards in the territories under their jurisdiction.

Tunisie Portant sur le trafic illicite, il doit appeler à une meilleure coordination entre les états membres de l'UNESCO et une uniformisation de leurs outils juridiques concernant cette question.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Museums must ~~observe~~ respect [Mexico] applicable national and local laws, and should take all possible measures to [Mexico] adhere to the principles of international instruments for the protection and promotion of cultural and natural heritage, both tangible and intangible. They also should adhere to the principles of the international instruments for ~~the~~ fight against illicit traffic of cultural property and should coordinate their efforts in this matter [based on Tunisia's suggestion]. Museums must also take into account the ~~primary~~ [Sweden] ethical and professional standards established by the professional museum community. Therefore, Member States are strongly encouraged to ensure that the role of museums in society is exercised in accordance with legal and professional standards in the territories under their jurisdiction.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les musées sont tenus de respecter les lois nationales et locales en vigueur, et devraient prendre toutes les mesures possibles pour [Mexique] adhérer aux principes des instruments

internationaux pour la protection et la promotion du patrimoine culturel et naturel, matériel et immatériel. Ils devraient également adhérer aux principes des instruments internationaux pour ainsi qu'à la lutte contre le trafic illicite des biens culturels et devraient coordonner leurs efforts en la matière [sur la base des suggestions de la Tunisie]. Les musées sont aussi tenus de prendre en compte les principales [Suède] normes déontologiques et professionnelles établies par la communauté professionnelle muséale. À ce titre, les États membres sont vivement encouragés à veiller à ce que le rôle des musées dans la société soit exercé en accord avec les normes légales et professionnelles en vigueur dans les territoires sous leur juridiction.

25. Member States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the protection and promotion of museums located in the territories under their jurisdiction, by supporting and developing those institutions in accordance with their primary functions. Therefore, the development of the necessary human, physical and financial resources needed for them to function properly should be considered a priority.

25. Les États membres devraient prendre toutes les mesures appropriées afin d'assurer la protection et la promotion des musées situés dans les territoires sous leur juridiction, en soutenant et en développant ces institutions conformément à leurs fonctions principales. À ce titre, le développement des ressources humaines, physiques et financières nécessaire à leur bon fonctionnement devrait être considéré comme une priorité.

Canada:

Member States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the protection and promotion of museums located in the territories under their jurisdiction, by supporting and developing, or facilitating the development of, those institutions in accordance with their primary functions. Therefore, the development of the necessary human, physical and financial resources needed for them to function properly should be considered a priority.

(Justification: In describing the role of states in relation to the resources needed by museums for them to function, Canada suggests replacing "should take all appropriate measures" with "should take appropriate measures". Canada also suggests changing, in view of the different constitutional powers of national governments, particularly in federal states, the phrase "by supporting and developing those institutions" to "by supporting and developing, or facilitating the development of, those institutions")

Sweden:

Member States should take all appropriate measures to ensure the protection and promotion of museums located in the territories under their jurisdiction, by supporting and developing those institutions ~~in accordance with their primary functions. Therefore, the development of the ensuring necessary human, physical and financial resources needed for them to function properly should be considered a priority.~~

Tunisie Il est nécessaire d'inciter les États membres de l'UNESCO à mettre en place des plans de protection des visiteurs des musées selon les normes de sécurité les plus appropriées et adaptées aux contextes locaux et régionaux. Ceci devient une nécessité depuis l'attaque meurtrière du musée national de Bardo survenue le 18 mars 2015, qui a fait des victimes parmi les visiteurs du musée.

Uruguay Since the role of States is central, especially in public museums directly managed by them, it is proposed to incorporate the phrase 'because inadequate support results in the deterioration and irreversible loss of heritage, to the detriment of present and future generations.' It is important to highlight the importance of developing and strengthening public policies of museums and to stress the public and democratizing vocation of museums, regardless whether they are managed by public or private entities.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Member States should take all [Canada, Sweden] appropriate measures to develop and strengthen policies on museums, both public and private [based on Uruguay's suggestion], so as to ensure their protection and promotion and their safety and security [based on suggestion by Tunisia] ~~of museums located~~ in the territories under their jurisdiction, ~~by supporting and developing those institutions~~ in accordance with their primary functions. Therefore, the development of the necessary human, physical and financial resources needed for them to function properly should be considered a priority.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les États membres devraient prendre toutes [Canada, Suède] les mesures appropriées afin de développer et de renforcer les politiques sur les musées, tant publics que privés [sur la base des suggestions de l'Uruguay] pour 'assurer leur a protection et la promotion, ainsi que leur sûreté et sécurité [sur la base des suggestions de la Tunisie] ~~des musées situés~~ dans les territoires sous leur juridiction, ~~en soutenant et en développant ces institutions~~ conformément à leurs fonctions principales. À ce titre, le développement des ressources humaines, physiques et financières nécessaire à leur bon fonctionnement devrait être considéré comme une priorité.

26. The diversity of museums and the heritage for which they are responsible constitutes their greatest asset. This diversity should be taken into account when museums carry out their primary functions of preservation, research, and communication. Member States are encouraged to protect and promote this diversity, while encouraging museums to draw on high-quality criteria defined and promoted by national and international museum communities.

26. La diversité des musées et du patrimoine dont ils sont responsables constitue leur plus grande richesse. Cette diversité devrait être prise en considération lorsque les musées accomplissent leurs fonctions principales de préservation, de recherche et de communication. Les États membres sont encouragés à protéger et promouvoir cette diversité, tout en encourageant les musées à s'inspirer des critères de qualité élevés définis et promus par les communautés muséales nationales et internationales.

Canada suggests the re-wording of this paragraph

(Justification: the meaning of this paragraph is unclear, particularly the statement that diversity of museums "should be taken into account when museums carry out their primary functions". It is unclear how the "diversity of museums" referred to in the first sentence of the paragraph, which appears to describe diversity of *types* of museums and how they conduct themselves, relates to the second sentence of the paragraph, which appears to be addressed to the internal operations of individual museums. Canada encourages clarification of this paragraph but, not fully understanding its meaning, cannot propose specific alternate wording)

Mexico:

The diversity of museums and the heritage for which they are responsible constitutes their greatest value asset. This diversity should be taken into account when museums carry out their primary functions of preservation, research, and communication. Member States are encouraged to protect and promote this diversity, while encouraging museums to draw on high-quality criteria defined and promoted by national and international museum communities.

Sweden:

The diversity of museums and the heritage for which they are custodians responsible constitutes their greatest asset. This diversity should be taken into account when museums carry out their primary core functions of preservation, research, and communication. Member States are encouraged to protect and promote this diversity, while encouraging museums to draw on high - quality criteria defined and promoted by national and international museum communities.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

The diversity of museums and the heritage for which they are custodians [Sweden] responsible

constitutes their greatest value asset [Mexico]. This diversity should be taken into account when museums carry out their primary functions of preservation, research, and communication. [Canada] Member States are requested encouraged to protect and promote this diversity, while encouraging museums to draw on high-quality criteria defined and promoted by national and international museum communities.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La diversité des musées et du patrimoine dont ils sont les dépositaires responsables [Suède] constitue leur plus grande richesse. Cette diversité devrait être prise en considération lorsque les musées accomplissent leurs fonctions principales de préservation, de recherche et de communication. [Canada] Les États membres sont priés de encouragés à protéger et de promouvoir cette diversité, tout en encourageant les musées à s'inspirer des critères de qualité élevés définis et promus par les communautés muséales nationales et internationales.

New paragraph / nouveau paragraphe

Uruguay suggests to add a **new** article here:

(Justification: It is important to highlight the importance of developing and strengthening public policies of museums.)

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Suggests including this in article 25

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Suggère de l'intégrer dans l'article 25

Functional policies / Politiques fonctionnelles

27. Member States are invited to support active preservation, research and communication policies allowing museums to protect and pass down tangible and intangible heritage to future generations. In this perspective, collaborative and participative efforts between museums, communities and the public should be strongly encouraged.

27. Les États membres sont invités à soutenir les politiques actives de préservation, de recherche et de communication qui permettent aux musées de protéger et de transmettre le patrimoine matériel et immatériel aux générations futures. Dans cette optique, les efforts collaboratifs et participatifs entre les musées, avec les communautés et le public devraient être vivement encouragés.

Espagne Ajouter la politique éducative

Tunisie Référence à la planification de programmes scientifiques et culturels pour une meilleure traçabilité et une parfaite cohérence de l'activité muséale qui doit prendre en considération les contextes socio-culturels.

Incitation à la mise en pratique de programmes de mise à niveau des musées en vue de les doter d'un cadre juridique et institutionnel, garants du bon fonctionnement des musées et de leur rayonnement au sein de leurs milieu socio-culturels. (This point is placed under article 24)

Mexico reference to cooperation with Civil Society is important.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Member States are invited to support active preservation, research, education [Spain] and communication policies, adapted to local social and cultural contexts [Tunisia], allowing museums to protect and pass down ~~tangible and intangible~~ heritage to future generations. In this perspective, collaborative and participative efforts between museums, communities, civil society [based on suggestions by Mexico and Tunisia] and the public should be strongly encouraged.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les États membres sont invités à soutenir les politiques actives de préservation, de recherche, d'éducation [Espagne] et de communication, adaptées aux contextes social et culturel locaux [Tunisie] qui permettent aux musées de protéger et de transmettre le patrimoine ~~matériel et immatériel~~ aux générations futures. Dans cette optique, les efforts collaboratifs et participatifs entre les musées, avec les communautés, la société civile [sur la base des suggestions du Mexique et de la Tunisie] et le public devraient être vivement encouragés.

28. Member States should take appropriate measures particularly to ensure that the compiling of an inventory based on international standards is a priority in the museums established in the territory under their jurisdiction. The digitization of museum collections may be of help in this regard, but should not be considered as a replacement for the conservation priorities of physical properties.

28. Les États membres devraient prendre des mesures appropriées afin de s'assurer notamment que la réalisation d'un inventaire basé sur les normes internationales soit une priorité pour les musées établis sur le territoire sous leur juridiction. La numérisation des collections muséales peut être utile à cet égard, mais ne doit pas être considérée comme un substitut à la conservation physique des biens culturels qui est prioritaire.

Canada:

Member States should take appropriate measures particularly to encourage ~~ensure~~ that the compiling of an inventory based on international standards is a priority in the museums established in the territory under their jurisdiction. The digitization of museum collections may be of help in this regard, but should not be considered as a replacement for the conservation priorities of physical properties.

(Justification: The paragraph should be revised to acknowledge the varying jurisdictional roles and powers of government from state to state)

Sweden:

Member States should take appropriate measures ~~particularly~~ to ensure that the compiling of an inventory based on international standards is a priority in ~~the~~ museums established in the territory under their jurisdiction. The digitization of museum collections may be of help in this regard, but should not be considered as a replacement for the conservation ~~priorities~~ of physical properties.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Member States should take appropriate measures ~~particularly~~ to ensure encourage [Canada, Sweden] that the compiling of an inventory based on international standards is a priority in the museums established in the territory under their jurisdiction. The digitization of museum collections may be of help in this regard, but should not be considered as a replacement for the conservation ~~priorities~~ [Sweden] of physical properties.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les États membres devraient prendre des mesures appropriées afin d'encourager ~~s'assurer~~ ~~notamment~~ [Canada, Suède] que la réalisation d'un inventaire basé sur les normes internationales soit une priorité pour les musées établis sur le territoire sous leur juridiction. La numérisation des collections muséales peut être utile à cet égard, mais ne doit pas être considérée comme un substitut à la conservation physique des biens culturels qui est prioritaire. [Suède]

29. Good practices for the functioning, protection and promotion of museums and of their diversity and role in society have been recognized by national and international museum networks. These good practices are continually updated to reflect innovations in the field. In this respect, the Code of Ethics for Museums adopted by the International Council of Museum (ICOM) constitutes the most widely shared reference. Member States are encouraged to promote the adoption and dissemination of these and other good practices and to use them to inform the development of standards, museum policies and national legislation.

29. Les bonnes pratiques en matière de fonctionnement, de protection et de promotion des musées, de leur diversité et de leur rôle dans la société ont été reconnues par les réseaux muséaux nationaux et internationaux. Ces bonnes pratiques sont mises à jour continuellement afin de refléter les innovations du secteur. À cet égard, le Code de déontologie pour les musées adopté par le Conseil international des musées (ICOM) constitue la référence la plus largement partagée. Les États membres sont encouragés à promouvoir l'adoption et la diffusion de ces principes et d'autres bonnes pratiques, ainsi qu'à s'en inspirer pour le développement de normes, de politiques muséales et de législation nationale.

Brazil:

Good practices for the functioning, protection and promotion of museums and of their diversity and role in society have been recognized by national and international museum networks. These good practices are continually updated to reflect innovations in the field. In this respect, the Code of Ethics for Museums adopted by the International Council of Museum (ICOM) constitutes the most widely shared reference. Member States are encouraged to promote the adoption and dissemination of ~~these and other~~ good practices and to use them to inform the development of standards, museum policies and national legislation.

Sweden:

Good practices for the functioning, protection and promotion of museums and of their diversity and role in society have been recognized by national and international museum networks. These good practices are continually updated to reflect innovations in the field. ~~In this respect, the Code of Ethics for Museums adopted by the International Council of Museum (ICOM) constitutes the most widely shared reference.~~ Member States are encouraged to promote the adoption and dissemination of ~~these and other~~ codes of ethics and good practices and to use them to inform the development of standards, museum policies and national legislation.

(Justification: We do not consider that the only codes of ethics for museums mentioned in the text should be the ICOM code of ethics regardless of its merits. An international agreement, such as a Recommendation, should include neutral references)

Tunisie Ce phrase devrait mentionner la mise ne place d'un observatoire UNESCO-ICOM pour s'occuper en particulier de l'évaluation de l'application du code de déontologie de l'ICOM.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Good practices for the functioning, protection and promotion of museums and of their diversity and role in society have been recognized by national and international museum networks. These good practices are continually updated to reflect innovations in the field. In this respect, the Code of Ethics for Museums adopted by the International Council of Museum (ICOM) constitutes the most widely shared reference. Member States are encouraged to promote the adoption and dissemination of these and other codes of ethics and [based on suggestion by Sweden] good practices and to use them to inform the development of standards, museum policies and national legislation.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les bonnes pratiques en matière de fonctionnement, de protection et de promotion des musées, de leur diversité et de leur rôle dans la société ont été reconnues par les réseaux muséaux nationaux et internationaux. Ces bonnes pratiques sont mises à jour continuellement afin de refléter les innovations du secteur. À cet égard, le Code de déontologie pour les musées adopté

par le Conseil international des musées (ICOM) constitue la référence la plus largement partagée. Les États membres sont encouragés à promouvoir l'adoption et la diffusion de ces principes et d'autres codes de déontologie et de [sur la base de suggestions de la Suède] bonnes pratiques, ainsi qu'à s'en inspirer pour le développement de normes, de politiques muséales et de législation nationale.

30. Member States should ensure that museums in the territory under their jurisdiction employ qualified personnel with the expertise required to meet all responsibilities. Adequate opportunities for the continuing education and professional development of all museum personnel should be arranged to maintain an effective workforce.

30. Les États membres devraient s'assurer que les musées situés sur le territoire sous leur juridiction emploient des personnels qualifiés ayant l'expertise nécessaire à l'exercice de leurs responsabilités. Des opportunités de formation continue et de développement professionnel de tous les personnels de musées devraient être mises en œuvre afin de maintenir la qualité des effectifs.

Canada:

~~Member States should ensure that museums in the territory under their jurisdiction employ qualified personnel should take appropriate measures to facilitate the employment of qualified personnel by museums in the territory under their jurisdiction~~ with the expertise required to meet all responsibilities. Adequate opportunities for the continuing education and professional development of all museum personnel should be arranged to maintain an effective workforce. (Justification: The paragraph should be revised to acknowledge the varying jurisdictional roles and powers of government from state to state)

Sweden:

~~Member States should ensure that~~ facilitate for museums in the territory under their jurisdiction to employ and maintain qualified personnel with the expertise required to meet ~~all~~ responsibilities over time. ~~Adequate opportunities for the continuing education and professional development of all museum personnel should be arranged to maintain an effective workforce.~~

Tunisie Ce paragraphe devrait encourager la mise en place d'une politique de partenariat entre les musées concernant la bonne gouvernance dans le cadre d'une gestion saine et concertée notamment avec les associations des amis des musées représentantes de la société civile. **(This is suggested in articles 27 and 31)**

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

~~Member States should ensure that museums in the territory under their jurisdiction employ qualified personnel~~ take appropriate measures to facilitate the employment of qualified personnel by museums in the territory under their jurisdiction [Canada] with the expertise required to meet ~~all~~ responsibilities over time [Sweden]. Adequate opportunities for the continuing education and professional development of all museum personnel should be arranged to maintain an effective workforce.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les États membres devraient prendre les mesures appropriées pour faciliter l'engagement du personnel qualifié par les musées dans les territoires sous leur juridiction [Canada] ~~s'assurer que les musées situés sur le territoire sous leur juridiction emploient des personnels qualifiés~~ ayant l'expertise nécessaire à l'exercice de leurs responsabilités au fil du temps [Suède]. Des opportunités de formation continue et de développement professionnel de tous les personnels de musées devraient être mises en œuvre afin de maintenir la qualité des effectifs.

31. The effective functioning of museums is directly influenced by the public and private funding mechanisms put in place for their support. Member States should strive to ensure a clear vision, adequate planning and funding for museums, and a harmonious balance among the different

funding mechanisms to enable them to carry out their mission to the benefit of society with full respect for their primary function. The functions of a museum are also influenced by new technologies and their growing role in everyday life. These technologies have great potential for promoting museums throughout the world, but they also constitute potential barriers for people and museums that do not have access to them or the knowledge and skills to use them effectively. Member States should strive to provide full access to these technologies for both museums and individuals.

31. Le fonctionnement effectif des musées est directement influencé par les mécanismes de financement publics et privés mis en place pour les soutenir. Les États membres devraient veiller à assurer une vision précise, des mesures de planification et un financement adéquats pour les musées, ainsi qu'un équilibre harmonieux entre les différents moyens de financement, afin qu'ils puissent remplir leur mission au bénéfice de la société qui soit en pleine adéquation avec leur fonction principale. Les fonctions des musées sont également influencées par les nouvelles technologies et leur rôle de plus en plus important dans la vie de tous les jours. Ces technologies ont un fort potentiel pour la promotion des musées à travers le monde, mais elles constituent aussi de potentielles barrières pour les personnes et les musées qui n'ont pas accès à ces outils ou à la connaissance et aux techniques nécessaires à leur utilisation. Les États membres devraient s'efforcer de permettre un plein accès à ces technologies pour les musées et les individus.

Canada:

The effective functioning of museums is directly influenced by the public and private funding mechanisms put in place for their support. Member States should strive to ensure a clear vision, adequate planning and funding for museums, and a harmonious balance among the different funding mechanisms to enable them to carry out their mission to the benefit of society with full respect for their primary function. The functions of a museum are also influenced by new technologies and their growing role in everyday life. These technologies have great potential for promoting museums throughout the world, but they also constitute potential barriers for people and museums that do not have access to them or the knowledge and skills to use them effectively. Member States should strive to provide full access to these technologies for ~~both~~ museums and individuals.

(Justification: While acknowledging the benefit of new technologies to museums, and urging Member States to provide them with full access to those technologies, is entirely appropriate for this proposed Recommendation, urging Member States to also provide that full access to individuals, while a laudable idea, is outside the scope of the proposed instrument)

Espagne À notre avis, dans cette section, il y a deux aspects qui se juxtaposent et qui devraient être traités individuellement. D'une part le financement de musées et de l'autre le rôle des TIC.

Nous considérons donc, qu'à partir de « Les fonctions des musées sont également influencées par les nouvelles technologies (...) il devrait y avoir un alinéa indépendant (32).

Sweden:

The effective functioning of museums is directly influenced by the public and private funding mechanisms put in place ~~for their support~~. Member States should strive to ensure a clear vision, adequate planning and funding for museums, and a harmonious balance among the different funding mechanisms to enable them to carry out their mission to the benefit of society with full respect for their primary function. The functions of a museum are also influenced by new technologies and their growing role in everyday life. ~~These technologies have great potential for promoting museums throughout the world, but they also constitute potential barriers for people and museums that do not have access to them or the knowledge and skills to use them effectively. Member States should strive to provide full access to these technologies for both museums and individuals.~~

Secretariat's proposed re-wording (two paragraphs) based on suggestion from Spain:

The effective functioning of museums is directly influenced by the public and private funding and

partnership [taken from Burkina Faso's comment on former article 19 and Tunisia's comments on article 30] mechanisms put in place for their support. [Sweden] Member States should strive to ensure a clear vision, adequate planning and funding for museums, and a harmonious balance among the different funding mechanisms to enable them to carry out their mission to the benefit of society with full respect for their primary function.

[31bis] The functions of a museum are also influenced by new technologies and their growing role in everyday life. These technologies have great potential for promoting museums throughout the world, but they also constitute potential barriers for people and museums that do not have access to them or the knowledge and skills to use them effectively. Member States should strive to provide full access to these technologies for both museums and individuals. [Canada]

Reformulation (en deux paragraphes) proposée par le Secrétariat sur la base des suggestions de l'Espagne :

Le fonctionnement effectif des musées est directement influencé par les mécanismes de financement et de partenariats [pris du commentaire du Burkina Faso sur l'ancien article 19 et sur la base des suggestions de la Tunisie sur l'article 30] publics et privés mis en place pour les soutenir. [Suède] Les États membres devraient veiller à assurer une vision précise, des mesures de planification et un financement adéquats pour les musées, ainsi qu'un équilibre harmonieux entre les différents moyens de financement, afin qu'ils puissent remplir leur mission au bénéfice de la société qui soit en pleine adéquation avec leur fonction principale.

[31bis] Les fonctions des musées sont également influencées par les nouvelles technologies et leur rôle de plus en plus important dans la vie de tous les jours. Ces technologies ont un fort potentiel pour la promotion des musées à travers le monde, mais elles constituent aussi de potentielles barrières pour les personnes et les musées qui n'ont pas accès à ces outils ou à la connaissance et aux techniques nécessaires à leur utilisation. Les États membres devraient s'efforcer de permettre un plein accès à ces technologies pour les musées et les individus. [Canada]

32. The spirit of the 1960 Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone remains important in creating a lasting place for museums in society. The social role of museums, along with the preservation of heritage, constitutes their fundamental purpose. Member States should strive to include these principles in the laws concerning the museums established in the territories under their jurisdiction.

32. L'esprit de la recommandation adoptée en 1960 concernant les moyens les plus efficaces de rendre les musées accessibles à tous demeure important pour pérenniser la place des musées au sein de la société. Le rôle social des musées constitue, avec la préservation du patrimoine, leur raison d'être. Les États membres devraient veiller à inscrire ces principes dans les lois régissant les musées établis sur les territoires sous leur juridiction.

Espagne : Nous proposons de changer l'ordre de cet alinéa de la façon suivante :

« Le rôle social des musées constitue, avec la préservation du patrimoine, leur raison d'être. L'esprit de la recommandation adopté en 1960 (...) » et, en vue de son importance, en faire le premier alinéa de la section de Politiques fonctionnelles.

Dans ce même alinéa, nous considérons que la référence à l'adoption de ces principes dans les législations nationales des États membres ne devrait pas se focaliser uniquement sur cet alinéa, mais devrait être présent dans tous les alinéas de la section Politiques.

En vue des différents alinéas inclus dans cette section de Politique, encourageant les États membres à prendre des mesures dans des différents domaines, nous suggérons l'inclusion d'un alinéa final qui renforce précisément le rôle de ce texte comme recommandation :

Les États membres devraient / Les États membres sont encouragés à prendre des mesures

opportunes du point de vue législatif, technique, financier, de planification et des politiques publiques conduisant à favoriser le développement et l'application de ces recommandation dans les musées situés dans le territoire de leur juridiction. (This is reflected at the end of draft recommendation)

Slovakia suggests deleting the whole paragraph.

(Justification: the Recommendation to be submitted 2015 is a result of natural need of the world museum community to adapt its standards to the social, political and technological changes over the last few decades. Recalling or re-activating the principles of 1960' Recommendation document and encouraging the Member states to include those principles into the actual laws might question the core functions of the current document and needs of its applicability)

Sweden:

The spirit of the 1960 Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone remains important in creating a lasting place for museums in society. The social role of museums, along with the preservation of heritage, constitutes their fundamental purpose. Member States should strive to include these principles in ~~the laws~~ all legislation concerning the museums established in the territories under their jurisdiction.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

The social role of museums, along with the preservation of heritage, constitutes their fundamental purpose. [Spain] The spirit of the 1960 Recommendation concerning the Most Effective Means of Rendering Museums Accessible to Everyone remains important in creating a lasting place for museums in society. ~~The social role of museums, along with the preservation of heritage, constitutes their fundamental purpose.~~ Member States should strive to include these principles in the laws concerning the museums established in the territories under their jurisdiction.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Le rôle social des musées constitue, avec la préservation du patrimoine, leur raison d'être. [Espagne] L'esprit de la recommandation adoptée en 1960 concernant les moyens les plus efficaces de rendre les musées accessibles à tous demeure important pour pérenniser la place des musées au sein de la société. ~~Le rôle social des musées constitue, avec la préservation du patrimoine, leur raison d'être.~~ Les États membres devraient veiller à inscrire ces principes dans les lois régissant les musées établis sur les territoires sous leur juridiction.

33. One of the most effective ways of protecting and promoting museums, their diversity and their role in society is through cooperation with other museums and institutions responsible for the protection and promotion of culture, heritage and education. Member States should therefore encourage cooperation and partnerships among museums at local, regional, national and international levels, including their participation in professional networks and associations that foster such cooperation.

33. L'un des moyens les plus efficaces de protéger et promouvoir les musées, leur diversité et leur rôle dans la société, s'effectue par le biais de la coopération avec les autres musées et institutions en charge de la protection et de la promotion de la culture, du patrimoine et de l'éducation. Par conséquent, les États membres devraient encourager la coopération et les partenariats entre musées aux niveaux local, régional, national et international, et notamment leur participation à des réseaux professionnels et à des associations favorisant cette coopération.

The Netherlands Museums function in and benefit from a network of other museums and cultural and scientific institutions, both national and international, and it should therefore be recognized that national and international collaboration and alliances are an important element in sustainable strategies for the future.

Slovakia suggests updating the article to 32, as a result of the previous proposed change.

Tunisie Encouragement de la mise en place de programmes de coopération entre les musées dans les sphères régionales et internationales, concernant la politique d'accueil des visiteurs visant l'accroissement des taux de visitorat, en tenant compte des spécificités locales et régionales ainsi que des moyens mis à la disposition des musées.

Secretariat's proposed re-wording:

Cooperation with other museums and institutions responsible for culture, heritage and education [the Netherlands] is ~~one of the most effective and sustainable~~ [the Netherlands] ways of protecting and promoting museums, their diversity and their role in society. ~~is through cooperation with other museums and institutions responsible for the protection and promotion of culture, heritage and education.~~ Member States should therefore encourage cooperation and partnerships among museums and cultural and scientific institutions [the Netherlands] at local, regional, national and international levels, including their participation in professional networks and associations that foster such cooperation.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

La coopération avec d'autres musées et institutions en charge de la culture, du patrimoine et de l'éducation [Les Pays-Bas] est ~~L'~~ l'un des moyens les plus efficaces et les plus durables [Les Pays-Bas] de ~~pour~~ protéger et promouvoir les musées, leur diversité et leur rôle dans la société, ~~s'effectue par le biais de la coopération avec les autres musées et institutions en charge de la protection et de la promotion de la culture, du patrimoine et de l'éducation.~~ Par conséquent, les États membres devraient encourager la coopération et les partenariats entre musées et institutions culturelles et scientifiques [Les Pays-Bas] aux niveaux local, régional, national et international, et notamment leur participation à des réseaux professionnels et à des associations favorisant cette coopération.

New paragraph / nouveau paragraphe

Brazil suggests to add a **new** article here:

[33bis] Public institutions from different countries maintain collections that are recognized by those countries as relevant. Those collections, even when held in institutions that are not museums, should be protected and promoted in order to preserve the coherence and better represent the cultural diversity of those countries' heritage. Museums are invited to cooperate in the protection, research and promotion of those collections, as well as in facilitating public access to them.

Secretariat's suggested re-wording:

Public institutions from different countries maintain collections that are recognized by those countries as relevant. Those collections, even when held in institutions that are not museums, should be protected and promoted in order to preserve the coherence and better represent the cultural diversity of those countries' heritage. Museums Member States are invited to cooperate in the protection, research and promotion of those collections, as well as in facilitating public access to them.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les institutions publiques de différents pays gardent des collections qu'ils reconnaissent comme pertinentes. Ces collections, même lorsqu'elles sont entretenues dans des institutions qui ne sont pas des musées, devraient être protégées et promues afin de préserver la cohérence et de mieux représenter la diversité culturelle du patrimoine de ces pays. Les Etats membres musées sont invités à coopérer dans la protection, la recherche et la promotion de ces collections, ainsi que pour faciliter l'accès du public aux collections.

New paragraph / nouveau paragraphe

L'Espagne (see comments on article 32) propose d'ajouter ici un **nouvel** article « En vue des

différents alinéas inclus dans cette section de Politique, encourageant les Etats membres à prendre des mesures dans des différents domaines, nous suggérons l'inclusion d'un alinéa final qui renforce précisément le rôle de ce texte comme recommandation :

[33ter] Les États membres devraient / Les États membres sont encouragés à prendre des mesures opportunes du point de vue législatif, technique, financier, de planification et des politiques publiques conduisant à favoriser le développement et l'application de ces recommandation dans les musées situés dans le territoire de leur juridiction.

Secretariat's suggested re-wording:

Member States should take appropriate legislative, technical, and financial measures, in order to design public planning and policies enabling to develop and implement these Recommendations in museums situated in the territories under their jurisdiction.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les États membres devraient / ~~Les États membres sont encouragés à~~ prendre des mesures opportunes du point de vue législatif, technique, et financier, afin de concevoir la de planification et des politiques publiques conduisant à favoriser le développement et l'application de ces recommandations dans les musées situés ~~dans sur~~ les territoires sous de leur juridiction.

New paragraph / nouveau paragraphe

Oman suggests to add a **new** article here:

[33quater] Member States should promote international cooperation in capacity building, through professional programmes provided to the countries in need in order to be in a better position for the commitment to implement the proposed recommendations.

Secretariat's suggested re-wording:

Member States should promote international cooperation in capacity building and professional training, through UNESCO and among them, ~~through professional programmes provided to the countries in need, in order to be in a better position for the commitment to~~ better implement the proposed Recommendations.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat :

Les Etats membres devraient promouvoir la coopération internationale en termes de renforcements des capacités et de formations professionnelles, à travers l'UNESCO et entre eux, ~~à travers des programmes professionnels~~ fournie aux pays dans le besoin, ~~afin qu'ils puissent être mieux placées pour l'engagement~~ pour une meilleure mise en œuvre des recommandations proposées.

New paragraph / nouveau paragraphe

Turkey suggests to add a **new** article here:

[33quinquies] Member States are invited to cooperate for the establishment of a platform for museums that will facilitate cooperation among them through sharing information on national legislations, origins of collections and such other issues that require expertise, in respect to international ethical standards and principles of 1970 UNESCO Convention concerning collecting museum material and acquisition of collections and encouraging museums to contribute establishing cooperation against acquisition of objects illegally trafficked before UNESCO's 1970 Convention.

(Justification: Despite efforts, it is observed international conventions, recommendations and ethical codes for protection of cultural heritage prove not to work effectively as expected, partly

because of war and instability in the world, especially countries with comparatively rich heritage such as Egypt, Syria and Iraq. In line with present national and international regulations, establishment among collectors and museums of regional or international cooperation, online applications and training activities aimed at transferring information and experience will mitigate the effects of illegal trafficking of cultural heritage, even if this cannot completely prevent it.

Such cooperation to be established among collectors and museums will demonstrate mutual intimacy, good will and the efforts at repatriation of illegally trafficked objects including those outside the scope of UNESCO's 1970 Convention; at the same will contribute development of cultural cooperation, thorough recording of cultural objects at risk of destruction and smuggling in the present wars and chaotic conditions and repatriation to the origin countries when conditions get normal.)

Secretariat's proposed re-wording based on Turkey's suggestion and in light of C5:

Member States are invited to cooperate for the establishment within UNESCO of a high-level forum on museums [as mentioned in the C5] that will facilitate cooperation among them. This forum will also cooperate with ICOM. -of a platform for museums that will facilitate cooperation among them through sharing information on national legislations, origins of collections and such other issues that require expertise, in respect to international ethical standards and principles of 1970 UNESCO Convention concerning collecting museum material and acquisition of collections and encouraging museums to contribute establishing cooperation against acquisition of objects illegally trafficked before UNESCO's 1970 Convention.

Reformulation proposée par le Secrétariat sur la base des suggestions de la Turquie et à la lumière du C5 :

Les Etats membres sont invités à coopérer pour l'établissement, au sein de l'UNESCO, d'un forum de haut niveau sur les musées [comme mentionné dans le C5] qui facilitera la coopération entre eux. Ce forum coopérera également avec l'ICOM. d'une plate-forme pour les musées qui facilitera la coopération entre eux à travers le partage d'informations sur les lois nationales, les origines des collections, et d'autres sujets qui requièrent une expertise, au regard des normes déontologiques internationales et des principes de la Convention 1970 de l'UNESCO concernant la collecte des matériaux des musées et l'acquisition des collections, et encourageant les musées à contribuer à l'établissement des coopération luttant contre l'acquisition des objets issus du trafic illicite avant l'adoption de la Convention 1970 de l'UNESCO.