

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

SECOND COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS
ON THE SAFEGUARDING OF FOLKLORE

(Unesco House, 14-18 January 1985)

REPORT

presented by Mr Vilmos Voigt, Rapporteur-General
and adopted by the Committee of Governmental Experts

15 AVR. 1985

I. INTRODUCTION AND PARTICIPANTS

1. The Second Committee of Governmental Experts on the Safeguarding of Folklore met at Unesco Headquarters in Paris from 14 to 18 January 1985.
2. This Second Committee (hereinafter referred to as 'the Committee') was convened by the Director-General in pursuance of decision 5.6.2 adopted by the Executive Board at its 116th session (Spring 1983), a decision of which the General Conference took note at its twenty-second session (October-November 1983).
3. In accordance with the above-mentioned decision of the Executive Board, the aim of this meeting was to carry out a thorough study of the possible range and scope of general regulations concerning the safeguarding of folklore.
4. Also in pursuance of this decision, a report on the proceedings of this Committee and on the work carried out jointly with the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), to examine at the national, regional and international levels the 'intellectual property' aspects of the preservation of folklore, will be submitted to the Executive Board at its 121st session (May-June 1985), and the question of the advisability of adopting general regulations in this field may possibly be included on the agenda of the twenty-third session of the General Conference.
5. Representatives from the following forty-one Member States of Unesco participated in the proceedings of the Committee:

Angola, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cameroon, Chile, Congo, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Madagascar, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom and Yemen.

6. Experts from six Member States of Unesco (Colombia, Costa Rica, Indonesia, Mexico, Panama and Peru) and from two non-Member States (Holy See and Kiribati) attended the meeting in the capacity of observers.
7. Observers were also sent by four intergovernmental organizations (Agency for Cultural and Technical Co-operation, the Arab Gulf States Folklore Centre, Council of Europe, Arab Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization) and eight international non-governmental organizations. (International Literary and Artistic Association, The International Organization of Folk Art, International Council of Folklore Festival Organizations, International Confederation of Societies of Authors and Composers, International Federation of Translators, International Theatre Institute, Society of African Culture and the International Copyright Society).
8. The list of participants appears in Annex II to this report.

II. OPENING OF THE MEETING

9. On behalf of the Director-General of Unesco, Mr Makaminan Makagiarsar, Assistant Director-General for Culture, welcomed the members of the Committee. In his address, Mr Makagiarsar emphasized the importance of folklore as part of the cultural heritage. He drew attention to the various aspects of the activities undertaken by Unesco at different levels since 1973 the date when the Bolivian Government requested the Director-General to carry out the studies on folklore which led to the convening of this Committee.

III. ELECTION OF THE CHAIRMAN

10. At the proposal of the delegation of Tunisia, supported by all delegations, Mr Jean Roche, the head of the delegation of France, was unanimously elected Chairman.

IV. ADOPTION OF THE RULES OF PROCEDURE AND ELECTION OF THE OTHER OFFICERS

11. The Committee adopted the Rules of Procedure contained in document UNESCO/PRS/CLT/TPC/II/2 prov., and decided to elect four Vice-Chairmen. Accordingly, at the proposal of the delegation of the Congo, supported by all delegations, the heads of the delegations of Gabon, Jamaica, Nepal and Saudi Arabia were elected Vice-Chairmen. Mr Vilmos Voigt (Hungary) was elected Rapporteur.

V. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

12. The provisional agenda of the meeting of the Committee, as contained in document UNESCO/PRS/CLT/TPC/II/1 prov., was adopted.

VI. PRESENTATION OF THE DOCUMENTATION

13. The working document (UNESCO/PRS/CLT/TPC/II/3) was presented by a member of the Secretariat who, after outlining the historical background of the subject under discussion, briefly summarized its contents. He also pointed out that the conclusions of the present meeting would serve as the basis for the study which the Director-General was to submit to the Executive Board of Unesco at its 121st session (May-June 1985). The Executive Board would then decide whether this question was to be included on the agenda of the twenty-third session of the General Conference (October-November 1985), whose responsibility it would be to decide whether the question should be the subject of international regulations and, if in the affirmative, to determine the extent to which regulations might be introduced and also the nature of the appropriate instrument.

14. Mr L. Honko, who participated in the preparation of the working document, provided additional information on Part III of the same concerning the various aspects involved in the safeguarding of folklore.

15. The participants congratulated the Secretariat and the Specialists who had assisted in the drafting, namely Mr L. Honko and Mr H. Saba, on the quality of the working documents.

VII. GENERAL DISCUSSION

16. The need to identify, preserve and protect folklore from the risks of being forgotten, distorted, impaired, caricatured or pillaged, since folklore is an integral part of the heritage, and of the cultural identity of the various peoples, was recognized by a wide majority. Several delegations stressed the value of the safeguarding of folklore and its importance for certain States.

17. One delegation, and an observer from an intergovernmental organization, dwelt on the threatened loss and disappearance of certain elements of folklore, particularly in the face of modern communication technologies which facilitate the importation of foreign cultures, thus replacing local cultural traditions and promoting the hegemony of imported cultures.

18. It was noted that the machinery responsible for the safeguarding of folklore differed considerably from one State to another, particularly in view of the fact that while some States had long been concerned with the problem, others had come to it of late. It was also noted that in most countries attention so far had been given mainly to the physical heritage, and that it was important for States to make provision for the protection of folklore as a part of national culture and also as a medium for the stimulation of cultural exchanges and international co-operation.

19. Several delegations described in detail their countries' facilities for research and for the conservation, safeguarding and dissemination of folklore. A regional intergovernmental organization and two international

non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion of folklore also gave the Committee information on the means they employed for that purpose.

20. Several delegations laid particular stress on the importance of the role of regional or international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations specializing in folklore. Most of them considered it essential that close liaison be maintained between these organizations, Member States and Unesco.

21. One expert pointed out that paragraph 75 of the report of the World Conference on Cultural Policies organized by Unesco in Mexico from 26 July to 6 August 1982 stressed the universal character of national cultures.

22. Most delegations underscored the need for an international instrument of some description for the preservation of folklore.

23. Some delegations expressed reservations as to the advisability of adopting a legally binding instrument. Two of them were opposed to any standard-setting action in that field at international level on grounds of practicality as well as principle. Others, although opposed to the preparation of a binding text such as an international convention, considered that a recommendation might serve to stimulate recognition of the cultures of different countries.

24. Some delegations as also an observer from an intergovernmental organization said that although it was premature to adopt an international instrument, such was the ultimate goal.

25. Some delegations and some observers from intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations stressed the prime importance of taking measures at national level, not on an international scale.

26. The Secretariat explained that international regulations might take one of several forms, such as a convention, a recommendation or a declaration, each type of instrument entailing different consequences as regards the obligations of States. In this connection emphasis was laid on the fact that a recommendation was particularly flexible, since it sets forth guiding principles which Member States were asked to adopt in whole or in part, perhaps even gradually, in the form of a national law or otherwise.

27. Many questions were raised regarding the definition of folklore. The range and scope of the folklore to be covered by possible provisions should, in the view of several delegations and observers from international non-governmental organizations, be extremely broad and flexible, since folklore comprised a great many manifestations that were both extremely various and constantly evolving. It was pointed out that the concept of folklore to be adopted should encompass past, present and future folklore, and its manifestations in all communities. It was also stressed that the task of mapping its contours was proving extremely difficult.

28. Certain delegations nevertheless hoped that the definition to be adopted in the present context might be fairly precise and not too broad, in order to convey a clear idea of what might be safeguarded by protective measures.

29. One delegation pointed out that, before defining folklore, it was necessary to determine the objectives sought in safeguarding it, and to draw up a list of the different aspects of folklore to be covered.

30. In regard to the content of the definition, one delegation pointed out that it was not advisable to include beliefs among the forms of folklore, these being totally different in essence. It was also observed that a consequence of their inclusion might be to prevent religions from being practised beyond national borders.
31. The artistic nature of folklore gave rise to a searching discussion. One delegation indicated that it was the criterion for deciding which manifestations should be preserved, particularly in view of the role played therein by the keepers of tradition, whose degree of improvisation in performance was of paramount importance. Another delegation disagreed, claiming that there could be no unanimity as to what was artistic. Moreover, certain manifestations regarded as folklore were not properly speaking of an artistic nature - ritual medicine being, according to this delegation, a case in point.
32. Many delegations stressed the importance of the infrastructures responsible for safeguarding folklore, and particularly the operations of inventorying, storage in archives and documentation, even if it proved virtually impossible to inventory and archive everything. In the view of most of these delegations, it was important to continue to seek out and to preserve manifestations of folklore, and thereby to build up archives. It was claimed that a catalogue could be drawn up on the basis of such work, and indexes established according to the types of folklore.
33. Several delegations recommended establishing basic compendia that listed the works of folklore themselves together with the versions of works stored in archives, and all other relevant information; they also recommended drawing up an international register of cultural property in the form of such works.
34. In the view of several delegations, the publication of a newsletter containing information on systematization would be of very great value. One delegation stated that information on cases of misuse and on any existing structures should be collected and disseminated, as well as information on the ways of inventorying folklore.
35. Another delegation urged that archives services, similar to historical archives be established, specifying that these should be comprehensible at the international level. The possibility of devising a global typology of folklore and of culture property was also mooted. The usefulness of having available a list of popular traditions that States regarded as most representative of their cultural values was emphasized by several delegations.
36. Several delegations and observers from international non-governmental organizations stressed the importance of promoting and disseminating folklore through teaching, scientific work, the production of documentation, the setting up of interdisciplinary committees on folklore within States, and the organization of competitions, conservatories, films, recordings, festivals, publications, conferences and events at which specialists could meet one another, and indeed by all other possible means.
37. Since building up infrastructures and training personnel required considerable technical, intellectual and financial resources, several delegations dwelt on the need for international co-operation in these fields.

38. Several delegations highlighted the importance of fostering awareness of folklore as such. An observer from an international non-governmental organization said that such awareness should be brought about on a scientific basis, and that the safeguarding of folklore was essentially dependent on political will.

39. Several delegations expressed the wish that the Model Provisions for National Laws on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore against Illicit Exploitation and Other Prejudicial Actions, adopted by a Committee of Government Experts on the 'intellectual property' aspects of the protection of folklore which met under the joint auspices of Unesco and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) in June-July 1982, be taken into consideration by States, and that they enact appropriate legislation.

40. Many delegations and observers from international non-governmental organizations considered it necessary to protect folklore from commercial exploitation. Sources should be systemically quoted, and the proceeds from the utilization of folklore should be returned to the communities of origin. Nevertheless, certain delegations considered it difficult to control utilization beyond national frontiers. Accordingly, many of them expressed the view that it was essential to standardize the rules governing such utilization.

VIII. THE VARIOUS ASPECTS INVOLVED IN THE SAFEGUARDING OF FOLKLORE AND SOLUTIONS IN PROSPECT.

41. Following the general discussion, the Committee analysed the various aspects involved in the safeguarding of folklore as set out in part III of the working document (paragraphs 34 to 94).

42. In making its analysis, the Committee defined certain solutions in prospect to replace those contained in part IV of the document (paragraphs 98 to 182), which was not therefore discussed.

43. The Committee adopted these possible solutions as the conclusions of its proceedings. They are set out in Annex I to this document.

44. During consideration of the suggested solutions (document UNESCO/PRS/CPY/TPC/II/4 comments were made in particular on the following points:

(i) Definition

45. One delegation objected to the proposed definition on the grounds that, given the complexity of the subject, a clearer and more precise definition was necessary to provide helpful guidance to competent national authorities.

46. An observer from an international non-governmental organization would have liked the words 'in the broad sense of traditional folk culture' within brackets in the definition of folklore to be deleted, because he feared that they might raise problems of interpretation.

(ii) Conservation

47. One delegation, referring to recommendation No. 4 under this heading to establish a card index of institutions and persons holding items of folklore, expressed the view that this was not the only system that might be envisaged, and suggested for example the possibility of having recourse to informatics.

(iii) Preservation

48. One delegation considered it desirable to add to recommendation No. 4 under this heading the words 'and to prevent folklore from being used for ethnocentric purposes'.

(iv) Use

49. Some delegations made the point that the collection of the information and materials dealt with under subheading (b) of this heading should be permissible only for nationals of the country in which the collection took place.

IX. CONCLUDING REMARKS

50. The Committee's terms of reference, as laid down in decision 5.6.2 of the Executive Board adopted at its 116th session, were to carry out a thorough study of the possible range and scope of general regulations concerning the safeguarding of folklore. In the course of its proceedings, it also discussed the nature of the instrument that might be drawn up, should the General Conference of Unesco decide that the adoption of such an instrument was advisable, and the role that Unesco might play in facilitating the safeguarding of folklore.

51. With regard to the nature of possible international regulations, the Committee was of the opinion that these should not take the form of an international convention. On the other hand, there was unanimous agreement that they might take the form of an international recommendation, this being a flexible instrument whereby the General Conference formulates principles that it invites Member States to adopt in the form of a national law or in some other way.

52. With regard to the activities that might also be undertaken by Unesco to safeguard folklore, the Committee considered that the General Conference might examine the following possibilities:

- (a) establishing an international register of cultural property in the form of folklore, preceded by an inventory of the infra-structures conducive to a better knowledge of folklore;
- (b) publishing at regular intervals a newsletter on the safeguarding of folklore, which would provide a link between all the institutions and persons to whom Unesco might wish to address itself;

- (c) establishing, at a worldwide level, a standard typology of folklore and cultural property in a common indexation language, with the help of appropriate committees of experts;
- (d) establishing a list of popular traditions selected by Member States as being most representative of their folklore heritage;
- (e) providing developing countries with intellectual and technical assistance in the establishment of infrastructures and the training of specialized staff.

X. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSING OF THE MEETING

- 53. The present report was unanimously adopted.
- 54. After the usual exchange of thanks the chairman declared the meeting closed.

ANNEX I

CONCLUSIONS OF THE GOVERNMENTAL EXPERTS

The Committee of Governmental Experts feels it desirable that Member States should be invited to safeguard folklore using what follows as a basis:

A. Definition of folklore

Folklore could be defined as follows:

'Folklore (in a broader sense, traditional and popular folk culture) is a group-oriented and tradition-based creation of groups or individuals reflecting the expectations of the community as an adequate expression of its cultural and social identity; its standards and values are transmitted orally, by imitation or by other means. Its forms include, among others, language, literature, music, dance, games, mythology, rituals, customs, handicrafts, architecture and other arts'.

B. Identification of folklore

Folklore as intellectual property must be safeguarded by and for the group (familial, occupational, national, regional, religious, ethnic, etc.) whose identity it expresses. To this end, it would be advisable:

1. to make a register of institutions concerned with folklore;
2. to set up identification and recording systems (collection, transcription, cataloguing) or to develop those that already exist;
3. to establish a standard typology of folklore;
4. to co-ordinate the classification systems used by different institutions.

C. Conservation of folklore

Conservation is concerned with documentation regarding folk traditions and its object is, in the event of the non-utilization or development of such traditions, to give researchers and tradition-bearers access to data enabling them to understand the process through which tradition evolves and changes. While living folklore, owing to its evolving character, cannot always be directly protected, folklore that has been fixed in a tangible form should be effectively protected. To this end, it would be advisable:

1. to establish a network of archives where the information and documents collected would be stored;
2. to create museums where folklore will be exhibited, to develop museums of folklore or the folklore sections in the multidisciplinary museums and to establish data or archives centres;
3. to standardize archiving methods;

4. to establish an index of all institutions and persons holding items of folklore;
5. to train collectors, archivists, documentalists and other specialists in the conservation of folklore.

D. Preservation of folklore

Preservation is concerned with protection of folk traditions, having regard to the fact that the people have a right to their own culture and that their belief in that culture is often eroded by the impact of the industrialized culture purveyed by the mass media. Measures must be taken to guarantee the status of and economic support for folk traditions both in the communities which produce them and beyond. To this end, it would be advisable:

1. to introduce into educational curricula, at all levels, the study of folklore in appropriate manner;
2. to take into account not only popular and rural cultures but also those created in urban areas;
3. to make available to local institutions copies of documents stored in central archives concerning a particular community or region;
4. to guarantee the right of the various ethnic groups and national communities to their own folklore;
5. to set up on an interdisciplinary basis a National Folklore Council or similar bodies where various interest groups would be represented.

E. Dissemination of folklore

The attention of people should be drawn to the importance of folklore as an ingredient of cultural identity. It is essential for the items that make up this cultural heritage to be widely disseminated so that the value of folklore and the need to preserve it can be recognized. However, any caricature or distortion during dissemination should be avoided so that the integrity of the traditions can be safeguarded. To this end, it would be advisable:

1. to encourage the organization of national, regional and international folklore events such as fairs, festivals, films, exhibitions, seminars, symposia, workshops, training courses, congresses and so on and to disseminate them;
2. to publish information in bulletins and periodicals;
3. to familiarize the mass media with all folklore events;
4. to establish institutes, documentation centres and libraries specializing in folklore;
5. to facilitate meetings and exchanges between individuals, groups and institutions concerned with folklore.

F. Use of folklore

In so far as folklore constitutes manifestations of intellectual creativity it deserves to be protected in a manner inspired by the protection provided for intellectual productions. Such a protection of folklore has become indispensable as a means of promoting further development, maintenance and dissemination of those expressions, both within and outside the country, without prejudice to related legitimate interests.

Leaving aside the 'intellectual property aspects' of the protection of expressions of folklore, there are various categories of rights which are already protected and should be protected also in the future at the folklore documentation centres and archives. With this in view, it would be useful:

(a) regarding the 'intellectual property' aspects

1. to point out to the relevant authorities that the 'intellectual property' aspects of the protection of folklore do not cover all the questions involved in the preservation of folklore and that they only represent one aspect of such preservation which can be implemented separately from its other aspects;
2. to call the attention of the relevant authorities to the Model Provisions for National Laws on the Protection of Expressions of Folklore Against Illicit Exploitation and Other Prejudicial Actions, adopted by a Committee of Governmental Experts that met in Geneva from 28 June to 2 July 1982 under the joint auspices of Unesco and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO);

(b) regarding the other rights involved

3. to protect the informant as the transmitter of tradition;
4. to ensure that the materials gathered are conserved in archives in good condition and in a methodical manner,
5. to adopt the necessary measures to safeguard the materials gathered, against misuse, whether intentional or due to negligence on the part of the collector, the research worker or the archives;
6. to recognize the right of archives to monitor the use made of the materials gathered. There should be co-ordination with the authorities empowered to issue authorizations in connection with uses relating to the 'intellectual property' aspects of the safeguarding of folklore.

G. International co-operation

In view of the need to intensify cultural co-operation and exchanges, in particular through the pooling of human and material resources, in order to carry out folklore development and revitalization programmes, Member States should be invited:

1. to co-operate with international and regional associations, institutions and organizations concerned with folklore;
2. to co-operate in the field of knowledge, dissemination and protection of folklore, in particular through exchanges of information of every kind, exchanges of scientific and technical publications, the training of specialists, the award of travel grants, the sending of scientific and

technical personnel and equipment, the organization of meetings between specialists, of study courses and of working groups on particular subjects, especially on the classifying and cataloguing of folklore data and expressions;

3. to co-operate closely so as to ensure internationally that the various interested parties (community, or natural or legal persons) enjoy the economic, moral and so-called neighbouring rights resulting from the investigation, creation, composition, performance, recording and/or dissemination of folklore.

ANNEXE II/ANEX II/ ANEXO II/ПРИЛОЖЕНИЕ II / الملحق ٢

LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS/LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTA DE PARTICIPANTES/
СПИСОК УЧАСТНИКОВ / قائمة المشاركين

I. ETATS MEMBRES/MEMBER STATES/ESTADOS MIEMBROS/ГОСУДАРСТВА-ЧЛЕНЫ
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Department of Culture and Arts
Ministry of Information

REPUBLIQUE DEMOCRATIQUE ALLEMANDE/GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC/REPUBLICA
DEMOCRATICA ALEMANA/ГЕРМАНСКАЯ ДЕМОКРАТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА/
جمهورية ألمانيا الديمقراطية

Mr. Horst Oeser
Vice-Director
Central House of Mass Culture

Ms. Karin Götz
Legal Adviser
Ministry of Culture

REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIETIQUE DE BIELORUSSIE/BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC/REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIETICA DE BIELORUSSIA/БЕЛОРУССКАЯ
СОВЕТСКАЯ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА/ جمهورية بيلوروسيا الاشتراكية
السوفيتية

Mr. Anatoli Fedosik
Vice-Director
Institut of Folklore

REPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIETIQUE D'UKRAINE/UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLIC/REPUBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIETICA DE UCRANIA/УКРАИНСКАЯ СОВЕТСКАЯ
СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКАЯ РЕСПУБЛИКА/ جمهورية أوكرانيا الاشتراكية السوفيتية

Mr. Vladimir Baibarza
Deputy Chief of the Ukrainian SSR Branch of the
Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP)

ROYAUME-UNI/UNITED KINGDOM/REINO UNIDO/ СОЕДИНЕННОЕ КОРОЛЕВСТВО/
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Deputy Permanent Delegate of the United Kingdom to Unesco

Mr. Michael John Robinson
Deputy Permanent Delegate of the United Kingdom to Unesco

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Ministry of Education

Ms. Sumamal Ruengdej
Office of the National Culture Commission
Ministry of Education

Mr. Visoot Tuvayanond
Second Secretary
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ترينيداد وتوباغو

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Ms. Jean Suewing
Cultural Development Adviser
Ministry of Sport, Culture and Youth Affairs

Ms. Jacqueline Quamina
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Ministry of Legal Affairs

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Ministère des affaires culturelles

M. Tahar Ben Slama
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Ministère des affaires culturelles

Mme Sophie Zaouche
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Commission nationale turque pour l'Unesco

M. Orhan Acipayamli
Ministère de la culture et du tourisme
Titulaire de la chaire de folklore, Université d'Ankara

UNION DES REPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIETIQUES/UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS/UNION DE REPUBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIETICAS/
СОЮЗ СОВЕТСКИХ СОЦИАЛИСТИЧЕСКИХ РЕСПУБЛИК/
اتحاد الجمهوريات الاشتراكية السوفياتية

Ms. Margarita Voronkova
Director, Legal Department
The Copyright Agency of the USSR (VAAP)

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Chef adjoint de département
Ministère de la culture

M. Vladimir Aksenou
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Commission de l'URSS pour l'Unesco

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M. Ahmed Saleh Sayyad
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Delegación permanente de Colombia ante la Unesco

Sra María Victoria Duran
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Secretary for Home Affairs and Decentralization
Ministry of Home Affairs and Decentralization

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Maître Renée Blaustein
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ORGANIZACIONES INTERGUBERNAMENTALES/МЕЖПРАВИТЕЛЬСТВЕННЫЕ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ
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AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION/ORGANISMO DE COOPERACION CULTURAL Y TECNICA

M. Kodzo Hadzi
Direction générale de la culture

CENTRE DE PATRIMOINE POPULAIRE DES PAYS ARABES DU GOLFE/THE ARAB GULF STATES
FOLKLORE CENTRE/CENTRO DE ESTUDIO DEL FOLKLORE DE LOS ESTADOS ARABES
DEL GOLFO

Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Al Muselmani
Chief
Audiovisual Production Unit

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ARABE EDUCATIONAL, CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION (ALECSO)/
ORGANIZACION ARABE PARA LA EDUCACION, LA CULTURA Y LA CIENCIA

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INTERNATIONAL NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS/
ORGANIZACIONES INTERNACIONALES NO GUBERNAMENTALES/
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منظمات دولية غير حكومية

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DE FOLKLORE

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Co-Director General, Canadian Council for Folklore

Mr. Cyrill Renz
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Artistic Director of Fribourg Folklore Festival

Mme Fanny Thibout
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POUR LE DROIT D'AUTEUR/INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT SOCIETY/SOCIEDAD INTERNACIONAL
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