

Memory of the World Programme Review of Statutes and Rules

Discussion Questions on Issues and Directions

Prepared to inform the review of Statutes and Rules

General Observations

Knoll: We should think whether we wish to improve existing procedures on the basis of existing statutes and rules or whether we wish to change them. In any case the problem will be communication with those interested in the development of processing nominations outside of IAC. The basic mistakes that took place last time were those of feedback towards public before and after the IAC meeting. Before: during RSC considering the nominations, some of them were improved/rewritten, but new versions were not uploaded to the MoW website (if so, some problems did not happen); After: during IAC meeting there were many concrete recommendations concerning some nominations, even some of them were neither approved nor rejected; they remain pending. There were notes taken by Ray where we formulated especially our observations concerning some sensitive nominations. It was expected by IAC members that these detailed minutes would be issued and communicated. Again this did not happen and it was a great mistake. If these two communicated on time, it would have decreased the stress and pressure of, on and between China and Japan and possibly others. Any new rules will not improve the feedback and mistakes done in communications with the subjects outside of IAC.

Austrian Commission: In Principle

The Programme

Preservation of and access to documentary heritage is amongst the most central aspects of education, science, and culture, the core elements of UNESCO's raison d'être. Consequently, the MoW Programme is of high relevance for the entire work of UNESCO.

The current review process is a good opportunity to improve the Programme, and specially the Register and its procedures.

With the Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage, including in Digital Form Member States adopted a normative instrument that clearly describes also the aims of the Programme:

- to facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world's documentary heritage;
- to assist universal access to documentary heritage;
- to increase awareness worldwide of the significance of documentary heritage, and to underline that preservation and availability of past, present and future documents is in need of strategic concepts and appropriate actions.

The Register(s)

The Register(s) are the most prominent aspect of Memory of the World. A later amendment to the Programme (1995), their role is

- to improve the visibility of the Programme and its objectives;
- to illustrate through concrete documents and collections the importance of the many less spectacular documents that form the documentary heritage at large.

The Register should not be misunderstood to be the centre of the Programme, however, to be an important tool to raise awareness for the Programme in form of an "exhibition" of documents and collection of worldwide significance.

The Programme was originally designed as an expert programme, with the possibility for everyone to nominate documents or collections to the Register, and with an expert body, the IAC,

to evaluate and pronounce recommendations for inscriptions. The final decision for inscription is taken by the DG. In our view, this combination of, and balance between professional and political aspects has worked in the past and has given the Programme respectability and seriousness.

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Recent development, however, has challenged the Programme and the international Register by receiving contested or controversial nominations. These kind of nominations have not helped, neither the “dialogue between nations”, nor the Programme and its Register. On the contrary, they have intensified friction and blocked human and financial resources to support the aims proper of the Programme. Unsettled historical disputes can only be solved on a political level and not through the MoW Programme. Therefore nominations should only be made by Member States, as outlined in Q 5 (see Q 5.1 and Q6). In detail

The Programme

The Programme has the obligation to support Member States in responding to the present challenges, the optimisation of democratic access to information and knowledge through digitisation, while not neglecting to get prepared for the upcoming challenges of selecting, collecting and preserving the exponentially growing amount of documents of today and tomorrow to become the documentary heritage of the generations to come. MoW should strongly intensify its engagement, in close cooperation with the respective NGOs (ICA, IFLA, CCAAA), for developing strategies and methods in response to these challenges. These, together with proven standard preservation methodologies, should be offered to member states in training courses, workshops, summer schools, and publications. The Sub- Committee on Technology (SCoT) and the Sub-Committee on Education and Research (SCEaR) will have to play a leading role in this process. (See Q 19)

The Register(s)

It is important to underline that the inscription of documents/collections into Registers is not the aim proper of MoW. Inscribed documents stand as good examples for the billions of less glamorous documents, which are equally important and form, all together, the world’s documentary heritage. Therefore, nominations should be encouraged of objects of high crosscultural appreciation that would further the mutual understanding of cultures and peoples. In order to make decisions transparent, and to support continuity (comparability) of decisions for future nominations, a short statement should be published why a document / collection has been inscribed. (see especially Q 2 and 5) In order to avoid any further incidents with contested and or controversial nominations we propose to insert in the General Guidelines a provision in this sense that: “If a written objection by a Member State against a proposed nomination in the MoW Register of another Member State is made because of divergent evaluation of historical or political events, the nomination will not proceed to scientific evaluation but it will be up to the Member States concerned to seek a resolution to the issue.” (see also Q 6) The International Advisory Committee

A programme like Memory of the World is in need of experience and continuity. Consequently, measures to improve continuity and sustainability should be considered. One could be to use more the re-election possibility of IAC members. Another measure for continuity in acceptance or rejection of nominations could be that IAC members should generally follow the recommendations of the RSC (retaining the right to object in exceptional cases). This would enable IAC members to concentrate on, and intensify their engagement for the strategic matters of the Programme.

The Guidelines

In order to avoid any misunderstandings in the future about the aim of the Programme and the supportive role of the Registers, the revised version of the Guidelines should keep the part of the

Programme strictly separate from the part of the Registers. The part of the Programme should ideally follow the text of the Recommendation.

Netherlands National Commission: The Memory of the World (MoW) survey is a forward looking exercise. Anyone's answers to questions like 9, 11, 17, and 25 will vary significantly, depending on predictions of the financial and organisational possibilities of the MoW Secretariat in the coming period. For the survey we have assumed an optimistic scenario in which Memory of the World would have more possibilities than it actually has to deliver its tasks; yet we think it is harmful to dream up beautiful scenarios for which the means never will be available.

Israel MOW Committee: Overall, we feel that the MOW programme has had significant impact both internationally and locally. Locally, the nomination process has made us aware of many 'hidden' cultural heritage resources, and while some do not meet the universal significance criteria, just bringing them to light has had national importance. We have had some discussion as to whether a national MOW register should be set up to record resources of primarily national significance or whether this role should be left to other national initiatives, perhaps in coordination with the Israel MOW committee. We are in favor of maximum transparency in the MOW register inscription process. While the MOW site has importance in itself, its data should be made available to as many additional heritage sites as possible.

Estonia National Commission: Estonia welcomes the review process undertaken by the International Advisory Committee (IAC) and prepared by the Review Working Group consisting of eminent experts in the field. Estonian comments have been prepared in co-operation with the Estonian National Archives (MoW Programme National Focal Point) and the Estonian National Commission for UNESCO. We have noted that the two discussion papers contained closely linked and sometimes similar issues and therefore we discussed them together. We have limited ourselves to a range of selected issues that came up in our discussion and not provided answers to all the detailed questions. Please see attachment.

National Committee of Uzbekistan : The National Committee of the "Memory of the world" of UNESCO under the National library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi studied "General guidelines to safeguard documentary heritage of the Memory of the world" on the subject of amending some sections to take account of national priorities. Giving the importance of continuing work in the framework of the UNESCO programme "Memory of the world" in the Republic of Uzbekistan, relevant ministries and agencies, members of the National Committee of the UNESCO "Memory of the world" at the National library of Uzbekistan submitted for consideration the following suggestions, changes and additions: Subchapter 1.2, section 1.2.1 "a" after "in training", add "and improvement of qualification"; "b" of the second and third sentences shall read as follows: "In cases where access has implications for custodians of documentary heritage. Saved action legal or other restrictions on access to the archives and security archives. " Subchapter 2.2, section 2.2.4 replace the term "official archives" to "state archives". Subchapter 2.5, section 2.5.2 after the word "change", add "as the media and information." Subchapter 2.6, section 2.6.3 (paragraph 5) replace "or tape" to "or other type of electronic media, tape and film strip"; section 2.6.5 after the "state", add "and non" replace "private archives" to "non-state archives". Subchapter 2.7, section 2.7.1 add "in raising funds financial institutions, grants or other sponsors, the institution has the right to receive information, support and / or the application of UNESCO". Subchapter 3.2, section 3.2.3 after the "literature" add "or the development of specific technical regulations". Subchapter 3.4, section 3.4.7 after the " for a high quality" exclude "35mm". Subchapter 3.7, section 3.7.4 add a new section, "The

results of the events, international, regional and national committees have the right to participate in development and to promote the publication and distribution of textbooks and teaching aids, publication of articles on conservation, access and use of documentary heritage". Subchapter 4.8, section 4.8.1 after "or its integrity," continue "... if even after the emergency measures taken to restore and rehabilitate". Subchapter 6.2, section 6.2.7 include "Government organizations that are custodians of documentary heritage, do not have the right to transfer (exclusive, temporary) right to the inheritance". In addition, a separate paragraph to define the obligation to consider and binding mandatory transfer of copies of documentary audiovisual heritage in the state storage in the appropriate files.

National Committee of Mexico: We consider that this review of the MOW guidelines and companion documents to be very useful and hope once all the commentaries are received we will be able to consult all the answers as they give us more insight into possible solutions for making MOW more known and appreciated for all it has achieved at the world, regional and national levels. The response to the documents by the Mexican Committee were written by Rosa María Fernández de Zamora, Catherine Bloch and Enrique Schmelick, all members of the Mexican Committee.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I am not involved in the work of libraries, archives and similar information-related institutions. I am active as researcher and lecturer in the field of Heritage Studies and my educational background is in Anthropology, Philosophy, and (World) Heritage Studies. My comments are informed by:

- a three-year research I carried out for my PhD dissertation, whose focus was the Memory of the

World Programme and the impacts of digital technology on its philosophy

- a careful review of the documents issued along the history of MoW
- my six-year experience in teaching in the field of Heritage Studies, including the feedback received from my masters' students who have worked with the MoW Guidelines, Companion and nomination form. I am aware that some suggestions are rather ideal, considering the financial situation in UNESCO, and other political and economic matters, but I still believe that we should strive as much as possible towards an ideal situation. Sometimes, this is an effective way of overcoming barriers. So when I make recommendations, I am fully aware that they may require more human and financial resources, more commitment from member states, as well as more support within UNESCO itself.

The following acronyms and short forms are used:

- A – Answer
- CI – Communication and Information Sector
- Guidelines – General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage
- IAC – International Advisory Committee
- ICH – Intangible Heritage Convention
- MSC – Marketing Subcommittee

- Recommendation – UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and access to,

Documentary Heritage including in Digital Form

- WDL – World Digital Library
- WHC – World Heritage Convention

German Commission : Comments by the German Commission for UNESCO's Memory of the World Nomination Committee Preliminary remarks The aim of the review process is to underline the Programme's main purpose, namely to foster peace and prevent conflicts, and thus a) to enhance the transparency and flow of information of the international nomination process; b) to prevent the Programme from being exploited for political means; c) to facilitate dialogue in advance between those involved and to ensure access to the documents in the case of nominations of binational or multilateral interest; d) to develop ways to prevent conflicts and resolve problems in the case of contentious nominations in order to be able to mediate conflicts between UNESCO Member States if necessary; e) to give special attention and assistance to so far under-represented regions; f) to enhance the visibility of the Memory of the World Programme. The following points focus on the main components of all 15 terms of reference . They also take useful regulations from other UNESCO programmes (e.g. geoparks) into account. Enhancing quality assurance and increasing transparency Term of reference 6: • The German Commission for UNESCO welcomes the Register Sub committee's long standing practice of sending applicants a status report in the winter before the IAC meeting containing guidance on whether there is a need for revision or additional information or if coordination at the binational or multilateral level is required. • The necessary quality assurance and increased transparency require the allocation of more staff and other resources to the Memory of the World Programme Secretariat. • Interested observers, including government officials, continue to be allowed to attend the IAC meeting. As was previously the case for many years, the IAC should give the observers the chance to submit additional information and contents during and particularly in the final decision-making session of the biennial meeting: • Strengthening the decision-making basis through external cooperative peer review is desirable, but would require additional human resources. • The documents that have already been inscribed in the Register must be monitored more consistently than they have been to date (reference document: submitted management plan). Similarly to the monitoring of World Natural Heritage and World Cultural Heritage, however, this fundamentally requires qualified staff at the international and national level. • In potential and looming conflicts, there must be sufficient space and time for dialogue-based solutions, including in depth scientific examination. Term of reference 7: "Opportunities to introduce more transparency into the procedures, decisions and recommendations of the International Advisory Committee and its sub committees." • The UNESCO Memory of the World Secretariat should immediately activate and use programme guideline 4.6, which already applies. This guideline stipulates that the National Commissions and Memory of the World Committees should be informed about submissions from the country in question after the deadline and before (!) online publication and asked to comment on the content. • The following should be prerequisites for each nomination proposal which is subjected to an expert peer review by UNESCO and discussed in the IAC: o Informing the relevant National Commission and state agencies of the country of origin of the nomination(s) and/or the bodies affected by the nomination(s). oA letter of support from the National Commission. The UNESCO Secretariat should inform the National Commissions, which in turn should inform the

Memory of the World Nomination Committees, about the nomination proposals and request comments if the proposals have not previously been discussed there. • Meeting the first and second prerequisites should be compulsory, particularly in the case of binational and multinational nominations. A realistic period of grace should be defined for objections by those affected. Governance: making ethical guidelines binding The German Commission for UNESCO recommends drawing up ethical guidelines (a Code of Conduct) for the Memory of the World Programme as new and binding components of the Memory of the World Programme Guidelines. This Code of Conduct should guarantee the coherence of the Programme's implementation, prevent conflicts and safeguard the Programme against politicisation. Furthermore, this Code of Conduct should firm up the components listed in terms of reference 11-13. Experts from the German Commission for UNESCO would be happy to offer their services to this project. Term of reference 5 • The Programme Guidelines – supplemented by ethical guidelines (Code of Conduct) – and the Companion document are to provide a clear and unambiguous structure for the governance of the Memory of the World Programme. • In view of new technological developments (e.g. digital documents), these texts should be reviewed and streamlined. The wording of the recommendation on documentary heritage discussed at the IAC meeting in Abu Dhabi in 2015 and adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in the same year should also be used here. Raising visibility strategically Term of reference 14 The National Commissions should be authorised to produce the Memory of the World logo in their national language and to use it in line with the binding UNESCO guidelines. • The certificates for successful international inscriptions should, as a matter of principle, be sent from Paris to the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO of the involved countries. A copy should be sent to the respective National Commissions for UNESCO which assist in handing over of the certificates in a way which raises the visibility of the Memory of the World Programme and the values of UNESCO.

Lithuania Commission : Lithuanian National Memory of the World Committee under the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO approves of the initiative to start a review of the Memory of the World Guidelines and Companion documents and hereby presents the following comments:

In order to implement the goals of the programme to increase awareness and protection of the world's documentary heritage and achieve its universal and permanent accessibility, better balance of attention should be observed between the Register-related issues and other aspects of the programme, such as education, preservation, open access, research, inter-institutional and international co-operation, etc. In order to maintain MoW programme's expert-led organization, any attempts to politicize should be prevented by retaining the current structure and process of evaluating nominations to the Register, International Advisory Committee (IAC) meetings should be closed to observers or invited participants. However, the member states should be periodically addressed to delegate professionals for their possible nomination to the IAC. Lithuanian National Memory of the World Committee approves of and fully supports the definitions and concepts defined in the normative document Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to Documentary Heritage, including in Digital Form and does not find the reason to revisit.

Norwegian Committee : The Norwegian Committee for Memory of the World is grateful for the opportunity to present our views on the documents prepared by the Review Group of MOW. The Norwegian Committee was established in 1999 but went into passivity a few years later. It was revitalized in 2010. At present there are 5 Norwegian entries in the international MoW register, with 2 more nominations submitted in the last round. The Norwegian Committee has had as its

main field of work to establish a national Norwegian register. This was established in 2012 with 51 items. The second round of nominations was completed in December 2014, and brought the register to a total of 91 entries. The third round was finished today and brought the total to 101 entries. The register now covers a broad specter of Norwegian history, culture and society, and has been met with considerable interest. The Norwegian Committee is working to anchor the Memory of the Word program in a broad array of institutions within archives, libraries and museums. The Norwegian Committee has not discussed every question posed in the two papers, and limits itself to commenting on a selected number of issues, referred to by number in the document discussing Statutes and Rules, and page number in the document discussing Guidelines and Companion Documents. Statutes and rules 3 We think that the program has run long enough on its own machine for the MOW program to take a more proactive approach regarding the overall character of the register. The underrepresentation of certain regions and of women has been pointed out. We would also like to see more items representing science. Scrutiny of the register may also point to other fields that may be underrepresented. 'Filling the holes' may lead to a better and more representative register. 4 and 5 Answered in regard to the other document. 6a We think that the problems of contested or controversial nominations should be further examined before making a decision. The possibility for the establishment for a separate process for such nominations should be looked into. 6b Documentation of liberation, revolution, genocide, war, resistance, etc will often have different connotations and value depending on which side the owner/nominator belongs to. Some of such conflicts may be dead and buried by now, while some may be highly active. Bringing in specially independent or qualified scholars to advise the IAC may be of some help. But a way to obtain an evaluation by the 'other part', perhaps through the relevant National Committee or UNESCO Commission, may be another solution. Either way, deciding on such nominations will be a difficult task for the IAC. 7a There should be opportunities to extend the scope of already included collections in order to include more recent material or newly discovered items. The whole holdings of an archival institution should not be eligible for the register per se. 7b No, we do not support the idea of making a special status for a few select archival institutions or libraries. This will be counterproductive in the effort to wider disseminate the support for the program. 8 The register is not easy to find on the UNESCO website. The main presentation should be in a chronological order, with the possibility to search with other criteria in mind: country, region, subject. Visual representations of both time and location should be possible, (time line, HistoryPin etc). See also answer to the other document. 9 (and others) Digitization is not a simple matter. Items on the register may range from a simple page or book to large archives consisting of lots of shelf meters. Digitization of large archives may demand large resources. The decision of inscription of a particular object should not be dependent upon the ability to make large-scale digitizations. 10 The book is a good beginning that should be continued. There should be a new edition every second year, presenting the complete register at that time. Concerning language, one could consider an edition where each item is presented in two languages, English and the language of the nominating country. (We refer her to the experience with the publication and website 'Evidence! Europe reflected in archives' (2000) with presentations in English, and parallel texts in Icelandic, Norwegian, Finnish, Spanish, Italian, Polish and Czech by 7 of the 9 European 'cities of culture 2000') 13 We think that the main reason for inscription on the register should be the importance and representativity of the object. Whether an object is at risk or not is interesting and important, but should have no bearing on inscription or not. The same goes for preservation plans etc. The threat of having the World Heritage designation withdrawn is not a good parallel to the MOW. In the documents there are several mentions of monitoring and removal from the register. MoW is another kind of program than World Heritage. It is doubtful whether pursuing this line of attention will prove

fruitful. 14 Of this question we are not sure, but we think privately owned documentary heritage should not be excluded. It is of value in itself to bring such documents to the public awareness, it will probably make it easier in the long run to bring them under reliable conditions. 15. The inscription of the Leprosy Archives of Bergen have made scientists from Japan a very important user group of this material. Seminars regarding leprosy, medical documentation and human rights have been held both in Japan and in Bergen, Norway. One of the members of the Norwegian Committee attended the ICA congress in Seoul this year, and was highly impressed with the status of the MOW register in Korea. The promotion and the priorities of the items on the international register were very impressive, and overshadowed anything else seen in this regard. 18. In our opinion the establishment of a National Committee and a National Register (Norges Dokumentarv = The Document Heritage of Norway) has strengthened the awareness for the document heritage in Norway and also for the awareness of MOW and UNESCO. The nomination scheme for the national register is now a broad, popular movement, involving the whole archival community and considerable parts of the library and museum communities. Facilitating such initiatives seems a favorable way of promoting the central values of the program and of UNESCO. In order for this to happen globally and locally, we think it necessary that the UNESCO leadership make it known that this is a recommended way to go. Comment on p.13. The context is cooperation between MOW and the related programs (Strategic partnerships 5) On top of p. 13: "Within UNESCO, modern heritage sites have extensive documentation which might be inscribed in MoW when the site is inscribed as World Heritage". This is a position the Norwegian Committee fully supports. The logic position would be: If a building is important enough to be entered into World Heritage register, the activity within the building should (as a rule) be important enough to be included in Memory of the World. The site, buildings and circumference of the town Røros and its Copper Mines are included in the World Heritage register. The archives of the copper mines was nominated for MoW with reference to the World Heritage status, but rejected, as not being of sufficient international interest. In the light of the statement cited above, one is tempted to ask for a renewed consideration of this nomination.

Scot: The MoW Review – comments from the Sub-Committee on Technology (SCoT) The Sub-Committee on Technology (SCoT) was established to make regular assessments of the technology that might be used by the Programme. It reviews recent developments in preservation and digitization and has prepared technical guidelines for different carriers. The committee members are all involved in preservation activities within different contexts around the world. The original aims of MoW were to work to preserve documents and to make them accessible. These still remain the stated aims of MoW. However the Registers have become increasingly dominant and not the publicity aid that was originally planned, for support of preservation. Before their introduction in 1995 (the first entries were made in 1997), the idea was to establish a list of endangered collections, which should be protected by MoW Projects. The MoW Programme Objectives as stated on the UNESCO/MoW webpage are as follows: "The vision of the Memory of the World Programme is that the world's documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance." This is followed by the first statement, which is "To facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world's documentary heritage." To follow up on these aims it was once decided at the IAC meeting in Canberra in 2008 and further developed at the SCoT meeting in Alexandria, November 2008, to send out a questionnaire asking how/if the acceptance to the MoW register had had any impact on the preservation status (comprising funding, research, exhibiting etc.,

political awareness etc.) so far. As stated in the report from SCoT 2013 this questionnaire was only answered by a few. The preservation issue seems to be lost in the background of this programme as soon as an item is settled in the Register. In the Memory of the World Companion (2012) in the chapter Review and removal [4.8] it is written:

“Inscriptions are not immutable. Under certain circumstances inscriptions can be removed entirely from a register [italics by SCoT], or (as the Programme continues to develop) moved from one register to another (for example, from the international register to a regional register or vice versa).“

Among the possible reasons mentioned are:

“• Serious deterioration or damage to the heritage that destroys its significance; ...”

[italics by SCoT] Since an item may be taken away from the register if e.g. the preservation situation is found to be non-satisfactory, we believe this should be discussed again within the IAC, along the lines like “How is this possible to control?” among other important issues. At the first meetings of MoW back in 1992/3 there was talk of a Register, not of documents, but of projects – of actions taken by institutions to preserve documents and to make them accessible. Such projects are not easy or inexpensive to run. They, however, do far more to support the primary aims of MoW than the present

register of ownership will ever achieve. The experience made by members of the SCoT, invited to hold a workshop on A/V media at the ICA Congress 2016 in Seoul, was that, in order to help preserve

documentary heritage at large – which is the aim of MoW – the important activities that MoW and MoW/SCoT shall engage in are training in workshops and seminars. Also important is the support of basic preservation literature in different ways. Previously it was possible for SCoT to arrange workshops and even help fund important preservation initiatives. Such activities are no longer possible. Activities based on the first statement in the Programme Objectives are simply not happening. The Registers are a success and we need to re-harness the success of the registers to the real aims of the MoW the preservation of the documentary heritage. The merits of the Registers should be an advocacy and lead to the continued or improved funding and resources for the essential preservation work over time. The funding, which currently goes to the register, should reflect the preservation requirements more strongly. The national and regional committees should be required to deliver better preservation outcomes.

Brazil: In the two documents there is a difference on the number of national committees- Review Statute says 68, guidelines 65

Czech Republic: UNESCO's mandate is clear: To build peace within the minds of people. As an integral part of this effort, the objective of the Memory of the World has been summarized by the Director- General of UNESCO: to "preserve, raise awareness and promote access to the documentary treasures of humanity." These goals are thoroughly intertwined and mutually dependent.¹ They are ambitious and difficult to measure and their realization has shifted over the life of the programme.

UNESCO began the Memory of the World Programme (MoW) in 1992. The impetus for this initiative and the priorities for its first years dealt with documentary heritage at risk, the careful preservation of the originals together with exploration of the potential of emerging digitization technologies to help preserve and expand access to such materials. MoW commissioned IFLA and ICA to undertake a major survey, involving more than 6,000 institutions. Their report entitled "Lost Memory - Libraries and Archives Destroyed in the Twentieth Century"² is a powerful and eloquent assertion that the threats to our collective memory are real and continuing.

From the start, the MoW pursued an ambitious agenda, initiating a series of pilot digitization projects on an international level and broadening its scope to include audio visual and broadcast records. The Register was initiated in 1995 followed by adoption of the Statutes for the International Advisory Committee in 1996 and the first inscriptions in 1997. The Memory of the World committee organized four international Memory of the World Conferences (France 1992, Mexico 2000, Australia 2008 and Poland 2011) and played an active role in several major UNESCO policy initiatives dealing with digital heritage (2003, 2011 and 2012), the declaration on archives (2011), the UNESCO/UBC Vancouver Declaration (2012) and the recent UNESCO Recommendation concerning documentary heritage (2015). Over 20 years, 348 documents or collections have been inscribed on the international register. Memory of the World regional committees have been formed in 3 major regions, with 68 national committees. In the past few years, international discussion on the Memory of the World Programme and most of the Committee's efforts has focused on the International Register.

Spain Delegation: Mission and Objectives of MoW.

The program plays a fundamental role as a valuable instrument to promote and preserve the documentary heritage. However, its main aim should not be limited to the preservation of the world's legacy of knowledge, identity and history, but also the protection human rights, memory and justice.

Foster cooperation:

The Register has been a successful tool to enhance visibility and relevance of our common heritage in the field of archives and documents. However, there is room for improvement as regards preservation, universal access to the information related to the program and cooperation between stakeholders in order to better share our legacy.

The problem of limited resources can be partially overcome by fostering links with other international or regional initiatives. The relation with other programs should be increased. Technical assistance and cooperation between archives are to be promoted by establishing a link with cooperation programs from other organizations. There are regional initiatives such as Europeana or Iberarchivos (SEGIB – Latin American community) which constitute a useful fora for: a) bringing together experts dealing with conservation and digitalization; b) generating common platforms with compatible systems; c) providing access to financial resources for digitalization and conservation projects.

Criteria for inscriptions:

The Member State or the institution which promotes an inscription must be a rightful holder/owner of the documents. This should be a major precondition for inscription.

Therefore, inscriptions by one Member State of digitalized copies which belong to another Member State cannot be accepted. Only original documents are to be included in a candidature. If a Member State seeks the inscription of documents of which it only possesses a digital copy, it should get in touch with the relevant authorities of the Member State which owns the original documents in order to present a common candidature from both Member States. Endorsement by the relevant authorities of the Member State which owns the document should be necessary. The acceptance of the institution (archives, library, museum...) which owns the original document does not suffice.

When presenting a dossier, the promoter of the candidature should clearly state who is the owner of the documents.

Nomination forms should be improved in order to gather additional information on the nature of the document presented. The main improvement should concern the verification of the information provided in those forms. This verification should be done both with the concerned

institutions (archives or libraries depositaries of the documents presented) and with the relevant authorities of the Member States concerned (through the UNESCO National Commissions, National contact points or Permanent Delegations).

Any candidature must meet the aims of the program by clearly promoting cooperation, reinforcing the preservation of documents and improving our legacy's sharing.

Harmonized criteria:

The diversity of the legacy is compatible with the setting of technical criteria for submitting candidatures for inscription (as in cultural or national sites). Those criteria must be technical, clearly defined from a scientific and cultural perspective.

The documents to be registered as MoW shall comply with the aims of the program and avoid any kind of inscription being considered to have a political nature. Should a proposal become contentious, a procedure for dialogue shall be set in order to allow the parties concerned to reach a consensual inscription.

Transparency:

At present proposals submitted to the RSC members lack sufficient information, particularly regarding the identity of institutions which own the documents included in the candidature. A presentation similar to the online 1972 convention's tentative list should be explored and published on the MoW website.

Reports of the experts should also be available for public information (for states and civil society) at UNESCO's web site long before the inscription is decided.

Advisory Committee:

The responsibility of the International Advisory Committee should not cover all matters. Its functions should be to evaluate the candidatures as well as to propose and analyze amendments to the program guidelines. It is our view that procedural matters, including the decisions-making process, should be addressed by a representative body such as the Executive Board, whose role should thus become similar to the Committees created under the six UNESCO Conventions.

The International Advisory Committee, as its name indicates, should provide technical assistance for identifying areas or for preparing inscriptions. This assistance could also be provided through regional mechanism of archival cooperation.

Executive Board:

The EB should act in a similar way as the committees of the six cultural Conventions. It should therefore amend guidelines, foster debate between Member States, approve modifications of the program and retain its procedural competences as the main decisions-making body of this program.

Potentially controversial nominations:

At present there is no procedure or instance of dialogue for controversial nominations. A mechanism for dialogue among parties should be set up for reaching consensual solutions. Concerned Member States should be given the opportunity to enrich the dossier and, should there be a problem, ask for the removal of sensitive elements that do not contribute to the aim of the program.

The procedure for presenting proposal should be more transparent. The proposed candidatures should be published at the website once they are presented. The general contents of documents included in the proposed inscription should be made available to all Member States, in order to allow them to detect any possible difficulty.

Engagements with communities:

The National Commissions of UNESCO or the National contact points for the program should be responsible for articulating the relation with UNESCO Chairs, UNESCO centers, archival/librarian institutions that may be interested in promoting inscriptions.

Member States should be responsible for articulating the internal procedure for nominations. The aim should be:

- a) to rationalize the number of pre proposals.
- b) to assure diffusion and better understanding of the program MoW.
- c) To have a coordinated approach with archival and library institutions (better preparation of dossiers, how to channel initiatives).
- d) To prepare programs for cultural promotion of the candidatures.

Given the fact that those instances are the national information and liaison bodies for promoting UNESCO's activities and programs, they should play an active role in coordinating the activity of communities and local institutions.

Permanent Delegations to UNESCO should be timely informed by the Secretariat, whose role is essential in this matter, and should be able to consult through the website the contents of the proposals being presented.

Kazakhstan: To "Memory of the World" program manager UNESCO program "Memory of the World" is making an invaluable contribution to the preservation and sharing of documentary heritage. The program incarnated a new approach to the preservation of documentary literary heritage – beginning with providing access to the world heritage and awareness by humanity of its significance to the need to protect this heritage. The "Memory of the World" is important as it's also addresses to solve the problems associated with the safekeeping in libraries, archives and in world museums of unique documents that need ongoing support and care. Unfortunately, not all the countries, including Kazakhstan, insure safety of national documentary heritage. In this connection, Kazakhstan, undoubtedly, is interested in the further development of the program "Memory of the World" and ready to cooperate actively in its implementation. U. Munalbaeva Chairman of the Kazakhstan National Committee of the UNESCO "Memory of the World" at the National UNESCO and ISESCO Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Hungary NatCom: 1. The Memory of the World Program in its current form lacks a clearly defined monitoring system of the preservation of and access to documentary heritage inscribed on the Register. In order to set up such a system, the notion of „preservation” and „access” should be operationalised. Registered documentary heritage must fulfill these conditions in order to remain on the Register(s). 2. Define “world significance” and “uniqueness” in a more detailed manner for example by establishing document types, themes, etc. These may vary from one geo-cultural region to another. 3. Give more priority to joint nominations coming from more than one country especially of documents that reflect dialogue, mutual respect, tolerance, etc. Consider “fast-track” nominations of this kind possibly at the invitation of the Committee. 4. Potential or looming conflicts about nominations should be addressed upstream in order to allow time for dialogue-based solutions. 5. Use the register more proactively in capacity-building activities and in raising awareness and disseminating information on documentary heritage including through the publication of a new edition of the Memory of the World book and through teaching resource manuals. 6. Explore ways of creative partnerships with professional bodies, NGOs and the private sector for preservation of documentary heritage and for raising awareness about it. 7. Enhance the expert-driven nature of the programme and ensure independent, appropriately qualified and respected international scholars to evaluate nominations including, if necessary through on-site examinations. A Code of conduct on ethical guidelines should be established to guarantee the coherence of the Programme's implementation, prevent conflicts and protect the Programme from politicisation in line with terms of reference 11-13 of the Review.

Turkey Commission/Committee: The Turkish National Commission for UNESCO welcomes the review process undertaken by the International Advisory Committee (IAC) and prepared by the Review Working Group. The answers of the Turkish National Memory of the World Committee, which functions under the Turkish National Commission for UNESCO, to some of the “Discussion Questions on Issues and Direction” are provided below.

Japan Commission: The Japanese National Commission for UNESCO (JPNatCom) expresses its respect to the International Advisory Committee for tackling on the review of the Memory of the World (MoW) programme and launching online consultations. The commission also highly appreciates the thoroughness of arguments covered in the two discussion papers. This programme, since its founding in 1992, has selected invaluable documentary heritage that should be preserved for future generations based on expert assessment, and has developed into a solid framework for exchange on preservation and utilization of documentary heritage. For this review, the JPNatCom submits its comments on the two discussion papers, based on the following objectives and approaches, as outlined in Part II and III below. The JPNatCom consents to duly making these comments available to the public. <Objectives>

-MoW should be more closely aligned with the missions of UNESCO and make clear references to them;

-Accountability of the MoW system and its institutions must be strengthened vis-à-vis Member States

-Contributions by Member States and experts should be re-balanced

<Approaches>

-The review should enhance transparency and fairness of the MoW programme by adopting new rules and guidelines to achieve the objectives outlined above, including by incorporating relevant rules of Conventions and other programmes of UNESCO.

Poland Commission/Committee: The analysis of the above questions indicates that their vast majority (or even all, depending on the content of specific replies) can be addressed without changing the IAC Statutes or Rules of Procedure. Some amendments/clarifications at the level of the General Guidelines seem to suffice to introduce the most important improvements in the Programme and its operation.

United Kingdom Commission:

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The UK National Commission for UNESCO's response and recommendations regarding the International Advisory Committee's review of the International Memory of the World Register

1/ Introduction

UNESCO's International Register of the Memory of the World has the remit to inscribe documentary and audiovisual heritage that is of global significance for all peoples and for all times.

In recent times, challenges about the inscription of items or collections that point to disputed or difficult histories have emerged between UNESCO's Member States. Given UNESCO's mandate for peace and international collaboration, the process of inscription onto UNESCO's International

Memory of the World Register should never be the source of tension or conflict between Member States.

2.2.2 The world's documentary heritage is perceived as a whole, the creation over time of communities and cultures which do not necessarily correspond to the nation states of today. The Programme is therefore able to recognize (for example) documentary heritage of ethnic minorities within nations, or of single cultures that may overlap the political boundaries of several modern nations.

(MEMORY OF THE WORLD GENERAL GUIDELINES TO SAFEGUARD DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE)

Within this context, the UK National Commission for UNESCO (UKNC) welcomes the decision made at the 199th Session of the UNESCO Executive Board in April 2016 to review the Programme and its inscription processes. In this brief paper, the UKNC draws upon a consultation with The National Archives (TNA), the UK Memory of the World Committee and the UK Departments for Culture, Media and Sport; International Development and the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office to inform its contribution to UNESCO's review of the Memory of the World Programme.

2/ Executive Summary

At the heart of the UKNC's response to UNESCO's consultation is the need for the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme's governing bodies to communicate to Member States that **the instruments are already in place to provide a rigorous review of nominations, and a call for greater transparency.** These instruments ensure that only items or collections that are proven to be of international significance have a place on the International Memory of the World Register. UNESCO has a duty to protect Freedom of Expression and it would not be advisable for UNESCO to reject nominations to the Register that meet the criteria irrespective of whether they point to a controversial past or not.

Recently tensions between Member States may point to a potential misunderstanding about the purpose of the Register and what inscription means. Inscription is not about UNESCO making a moral or historiographical judgement on the content of the nominated item beyond an objective assessment of its influence on the course of history.

It is essential to note that, thanks to the Internet, archive items are now potentially globally accessible, for example via the websites of Member States' national archive organisations. The MoW Programme provides a forum for all Member States to inscribe items utilising agreed multi-lateral quality standards.

In order to mitigate the risk of the Memory of the World nomination exacerbating tensions between Member States, there is a requirement to **strengthen the authority of recommendations made by the Register Sub-Committee and the decisions made by the International Advisory Committee (IAC) on which nominations should be inscribed onto** *We work to support the UK's contribution to UNESCO and bring the benefits of UNESCO to the UK*

the International Memory of the World Register. The UKNC highlights the **important role of an empowered, professional Register Sub-Committee and International Advisory Committee** in the inscription process, being enabled to act with transparency at all times and as independent, expert arbiters of the suitability of nominations for inscription. Each Committee must

be empowered to confidently reject applications which they feel are not acting in accordance with UNESCO's values and the criteria of the Programme.

The UKNC proposes the reinforcement of **the role of National and Regional Memory of the World Committees as the primary 'filter' for applications** to the International Register, ensuring that only items which meet the stringent criteria and support UNESCO's mandate are recommended to the IAC. As a consequence **all nominations to the International Register would be made through the appropriate nations' Memory of the World Committees or their National Commission. UNESCO and other Member States may find the national UK Memory of the World inscription process an interesting case study.**

While the UKNC commends UNESCO's commitment to making nominations to the Register as open to as many different groups as possible, the UKNC recommends that **items should be submitted only by those who are the custodians of a collection of items** or have been officially authorised by the owner to act on their behalf.

The UKNC supports calls for **complete transparency** to stress and strengthen the independence and authority of the IAC's decisions, and **structured, collaborative dialogue between Member States** to further the peace-building mission of the Programme.

Finally, the UKNC recommends a moratorium on any new MoW inscription. The moratorium would allow for additional consultation on the Programme until the Review's conclusions have been analysed and the recommendations agreed and put into place by UNESCO's member states.

3/ Strengthening the General Guidelines

According to the founding principles of UNESCO's Memory of the World Programme, all documentary and audiovisual heritage has a place on the Register, if it is proven to be of global significance and interest:

"It must have had great influence – whether positive or negative – on the course of history"
[Criteria 2 of the 2002 Guidelines].

This means that, **while a nominated item's content may be deemed controversial, provided its global significance and interest is demonstrated, it should have a place on the International Memory of the World Register.** The UKNC defends Member States' freedom to nominate items and collections that point to a contested, disputed or contentious past **as long as they are a custodian of the collection or item.**

By inscribing an item or collection to the International Memory of the World Register, the IAC, is not passing judgement on the content of the collection beyond an acknowledgement of its historical significance per se, its meeting the assessment criteria and its demonstration of UNESCO's mandate. With this in mind, the **IAC should be empowered to evaluate and reject applications** which, after being assessed against the criteria, are deemed of insufficient global significance. *We work to support the UK's contribution to UNESCO and bring the benefits of UNESCO to the UK*

The UKNC is calling on the MoW Programme to empower its decision making body by strengthening the processes and instruments that are already in place. It can do this by:

- Ensuring that all of the nomination processes are clear, transparent and consistent;

- **Encouraging dialogue between Member States** to diffuse tensions and promote **collaboration** on the nomination;
- **Using National and Regional Memory of the World Committees/National Commissions** as the initial filter for applications.

These recommendations are developed as follows:

1. Ensuring a clear, transparent and consistent processes

The Memory of the World Register Sub-Committee and the International Advisory Committee's assessment process should be open and transparent. The process should include criteria that addresses UNESCO's mission directly in addition to the item's authenticity and integrity. Many cultural heritage bodies delivering similar accreditation or recognition awards e.g., the UK's Arts Council England's Designation Scheme **adopt a transparent assessment and grading system** which, from the outset, shares how applications are evaluated. This assists all concerned to consider how decisions can be supported by an objective and values-driven framework. Furthermore, this approach supports public accountability.

The UKNC has outlined below the process that the UK's Memory of the World Committee follows when inscribing collections and items to the UK Register. **This formal and open process empowers the voluntary committee of independent experts to both accept and reject applications to the UK Register and could be used as a model or case study for the IAC to consider.**

Case study: UK Memory of the World Committee's application process

- **Membership:** much like the Memory of the World Register Sub-Committee, the UK Memory of the World Committee is a voluntary team of expert, independent archivists and librarians who come together to review nominations to the UK Memory of the World Register.
- **Allocation:** each submission to the UK Register is assigned to two UK Committee Members during the biennial application process¹. The Committee Members are expected to assess their assigned submissions in depth and present their assessment to the full Committee for discussion and a final decision.

¹ The nomination process is biennial (e.g. 2013, 2015, 2017) and alternates with the nomination process for the International Register.

- **Assessment process:** to ensure that all assessments are undertaken using a comprehensive and comparative methodology, assessors are expected to undertake the following steps when assessing individual nominations:

1. **Declare any conflict of interest** and not assess any submission which would or could be perceived to have a conflict of interest.

2. **Read the Handbook** which is available to all applicants via the UKNC website <http://www.unesco.org.uk/engage/apply-to-the-memory-of-the-world-register-uk-international/>

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3. **Read all documentation submitted** as part of the nomination including the application form, written reference and any supporting documentation

4. **Check the UKNC website for previous inscriptions** to give a sense of the nature of successful applications <http://www.unesco.org.uk/designation/memory-of-the-world-inscriptions-in-the-uk-uk-register/>

5. **Interview at least one of the referees** provided in the submission to gain deeper insight into the quality of the collection

6. **Consult a peer reviewer** in situations where this is deemed necessary e.g. ambiguous information, lack of sufficient specialist knowledge

7. **Complete assessment form** for each submission which has been assigned to them. The elements of significance should be each be scored as follows:

Each score should be supported by a written justification, ready to be presented to the wider UK Memory of the World Committee.

Part1 - Significance assessment

0 = no/insubstantial evidence to support this type of significance

1 - the significance to the UK is minimal

2 - the significance to the UK is unremarkable

3- the significance to the UK is strong

4 - of outstanding significance to the UK

Part 2 - Contextual factors assessment

Contextual factors are not by themselves determinants of significance. However, they can contribute to the overall assessment of the significance of a submission. Contextual factors should be assessed by the following scorings:

Rarity - 0 = common, 1- unusual, 2 = unique

Integrity - 0 = substantially incomplete, 1 = partial, 2= complete

Threat - 0 = not threatened, 1= minor threat 2= significant threat

Management - 0 = no plan, 1 = basic management, 2= well managed

Part 3 - Legal factors

Legal factors purely require comment to help form an overall assessment. Legal factors are not of themselves determinants of significance.

Part 4 - Summary

This is where the Assessor provides their overall assessment of the submission. It should be noted that the total mark scored is used as a sifting mechanism rather than an absolute measure. It is an element in the final decision of the Assessor rather than being the single determining factor. The final decision of the Assessor is outlined in the 'Overall Opinion' justification. This then leads to the Assessor's decision whether or not to nominate or discuss the submission. It should be noted that all submissions will be discussed in the Assessment Meeting of the UK Committee and the written decision whether to nominate by the individual Assessor guides that discussion. We work to support the UK's contribution to UNESCO and bring the benefits of UNESCO to the UK

- **Assessment meeting:** All submissions are discussed by the full Committee at the Assessment Meeting. All Committee members are expected to have read through all the submissions applications under discussion. Each member will lead the discussion on their respective Assessments.

- **Decision:** After the Assessors have presented their feedback, the Committee is invited to ask clarifying questions. Before the nominated item or collection is put to vote, anyone present with a conflict of interest is asked to leave the room. The application is then put to vote and those items voted with a simple majority will be put on a list of recommendations to join the UK MOW Register. The UK MoW committee's role in the final decision ends here. The list to join the MoW Register is then sent to the UK National Commission for review, who send it to DCMS for validation.

- **Feedback:** Applicants are provided with a formal letter notifying them of the Committee's decision. If the application is unsuccessful, feedback will be provided to help strengthen any future applications. Committee decisions are shared only through written communications so that there is an audit trail of the decision.

The Memory of the World Register Sub-Committee may want to consider publishing its assessment scores to demonstrate how all items and collections that are nominated for the International Register, irrespective of content or provenance, receive the same rigorous and transparent assessment.

2. Encouraging dialogue

The nomination process should promote dialogue and cooperation between States that have an association with and interest in the nominated item. A collaborative spirit and approach is vital. Currently nominating parties are required to:

"Provide details of consultation about this nomination with the stakeholders in its significance and preservation". [Section 7 of the International Memory of the World nomination form].

The UK MOW Committee requires UK applicants to submit references from independent experts who can vouch for the nominated item or collection's significance. The references would provide insight into the quality of the collection as a historical source. The references should not be used to provide insight into different historical interpretations of the collection which is not a criterion for nomination.

When an applicant to the International Register is nominating an item that concerns another Member State, the IAC could request that references from representatives of each of the countries that the collection involves are submitted alongside the application.

If a Member State is unable to provide a reference from a representative from another Member State that is associated with the nominated item, the nominating party should be required to pay close attention to how their nomination supports UNESCO's mission.

4.3.4. In addition, two or more countries may put forward joint nominations where collections are divided among several owners or custodians. Such prior collaboration is strongly encouraged. There is no limit on the number of such nominations, or on the number of partners involved. Regional and national Memory of the World committees, We work to support the UK's contribution to UNESCO and bring the benefits of UNESCO to the UK

UNESCO National Commissions and NGOs are encouraged to identify potential nominations and support nominators in developing their proposals.

It is essential to note that transparency should extend to a clear explanation of the Terms of Reference for the IAC and the Sub-Committee and how they relate to each other and how the Sub-Committee relates to the IAC and what role the IAC plays once the Sub-Committee have provided their recommendations. The UK, amongst others, is concerned about the lack of clarity in this area and UNESCO's review is an opportunity to resolve this.

IAC's responsibility:

It is ultimately the responsibility of the IAC to determine whether a nomination fits the criteria. A veto from a Member State on the grounds that they dispute the history surrounding the document would undermine the IAC's role as an authoritative arbiter of the criteria and would threaten the neutrality of the register, which takes no position on historical interpretation. The IAC should expect to explain how any item supports UNESCO's mission.

A veto would undermine one of UNESCO's core values of Freedom of Expression. The UKNC recommends that provided transparent and robust MoW guidelines have been followed, with a collaborative spirit and approach between the parties involved, that no veto should be exercised.

3. Utilising National and Regional Committees

The UK recommends that the MoW Programme uses National Committees to provide an initial filter of nominations against the stringent criteria and nomination process. If a nominating country does not have a national Committee, the application would be sent via the National Commission.

4/Summary of UKNC recommendations:

- Complete transparency is needed to stress and strengthen the independence and authority of the IAC's decisions, and structured, collaborative dialogue between Member States is recommended to further the peace-building mission of the Programme.

- The instruments are already in place to provide a rigorous review of nominations. There should be a return to the founding principles, rules and intentions of Memory of the World (MoW).

- A moratorium on any new MoW inscription. The moratorium would allow for additional consultation on the Programme until the Review's conclusions have been analysed and the recommendations agreed and put into place by UNESCO's member states.

- The authority of recommendations made by the Register Sub-Committee and the decisions made by the International Advisory Committee (IAC) on which nominations should be inscribed onto the International Memory of the World Register should be strengthened.

- The role of National and Regional Memory of the World Committees as the primary 'filter' for applications should be reinforced and all nominations to the International Register would be made through the appropriate nations' Memory of the World Committees or their National Commission.

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- items should be submitted only by those who are the custodians of a collection of items or have been officially authorised by the owner to act on their behalf.

- The UK's MoW inscription process, set out in this policy brief, may serve as a useful comparative case study.

5/Acknowledgements

The views contained in this policy brief are those of the UK National Commission for UNESCO and do not necessarily reflect those of the UK government or the individuals or organisations who have contributed to this report. Thanks go to the UK's Memory of the World Committee, the National Archives, the UK's Departments of Culture, Media and Sport; and International Development; and the UK's Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The UK National Commission expert leads are Cathy Williams and Elizabeth Oxborrow-Cowan and the UK's Non-Executive Director for Communications and Information, Karen Merkel. The UKNC secretariat staff leads are Sophie Leedham and James Bridge.

Reference documents

International advisory committee of the memory of the world programme - Rules of Procedure

Statutes of International Advisory Committee for the Memory of the World Programme

Register Subcommittee of the Memory of the World Programme - Rules of Procedure

[☐Memory of the World Guidelines](#)

[☐Memory of the World Register Companion](#)

George Boston: Preamble

I have been working to support the Memory of the World Programme since before its formal inception in 1993. I have watched as MOW changed from a programme centred on work to advance preservation of the world=s documentary heritage and improving access to it, to being a programme concerned primarily with making lists of important documents.

My concerns about the way that MOW was developing led to a paper being written in co-operation with two long-term colleagues on the programme - Dietrich Schüller and Ray Edmondson - and addressed to the Director-General. This was discussed at the IAC meeting in Lijiang in China in 2005. Some changes followed, notably the tightening of some of the administrative systems. The continuing rise of the Registers, however, was not checked.

The problem that I have in commenting on the state of the Memory of the World Programme (MOW) in 2016 is in deciding which version of MOW to examine. The first or original version was a programme to encourage and strengthen efforts to improve the preservation of documents. The second version of MOW - the current version of MOW - has become a programme almost completely centred on a Register of Important Documentary Heritage.

The Original Concept of MOW

Discussions took place between UNESCO and a number of interested parties during 1992 in Paris and into 1993 about the creation of what was to become the Memory of the World Programme. The first formal meeting was called for September 1993 in Pultusk, Poland with, what would be best described as, a provisional IAC made up of experts invited to attend at UNESCO=s expense. Of the fourteen people who formed this provisional IAC, only nine attended the meeting.

NGOs in the fields of archives and libraries were invited to send Observers at their own expense and eleven people attended. In addition, there were four representatives of commercial companies, mainly from companies manufacturing recordable CDs. I was asked to represent IASA at the meetings in Paris and Pultusk.

As the meeting did not have any statutes, operational guidelines or other legal status, its recommendations were purely advisory. The main topic of discussion was a paper prepared by Jean-Marie Arnault of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris setting out a possible operational framework for MOW. The emphasis was on the need to preserve selected important documents that, collectively, would be designated AThe Memory of the World@. The paper also stressed the need to find ways to make these documents accessible to the wider public. This latter aim was called the democratization of access.

The IAC of MOW was to guide the planning and implementation of MOW as a whole and make recommendations concerning fund raising, allocation of funds to the projects selected

and granting the MOW label to the selected projects, including those not receiving financial support from the Programme. The main thrust of the debate centred on the creation of a list of projects that would advance the twin aims of preservation and access.

The Memory of the World Programme Today

The Paris meeting of the IAC in 1995 saw the introduction of the first General Guidelines for the administration of MOW. While still supporting the aims of preservation and access, these Guidelines introduced the idea of a Register of Important Documentary Heritage - the International Register. These documents would be nominated by institutions or individuals and their worthiness judged by the IAC. The purpose of the Register was to raise public awareness of the riches held in the various repositories of documents around the world. It was hoped that an increase in public awareness would support the work of preservation and increase the demand for access. Over the next few years, the original idea of a list of projects was quietly put aside.

Even to talk about one Register of important documents is misleading. Three classes of Register were introduced by the first Guidelines:

\$ National

\$ Regional

\$ International

although it was a few years before National and Regional Registers were set up.

The administration of the registers is fragmented with the IAC maintaining a very limited overview of the work. In practice, the IAC only deals with the International Register. Even this work is mainly undertaken by a sub-committee appointed to carry out the detailed examination of nominations. The National and Regional Registers are administered by committees set up within the country or region specified.

Because of the limited and declining resources available to the Secretariat for MOW, the resources put into supporting preservation and access were, in practice, steadily reduced and the emphasis shifted to the Register. This has led to the 2016 version of MOW becoming increasingly a competition between member states to see who could gain the most inscriptions on the International Register.

Two factors have contained this battle for national prestige:

The restriction of nominations for the International Register to two per member state in each round of nominations.

The increase in the number of national and regional registers has diverted some of the pressure for inscription on the International Register.

These restricting factors have, however, been countered by the hierarchy of registers itself. This hierarchy has increased the pressure from member states to secure inscriptions on the International Register. Inscriptions on the Regional and National Registers are seen as the equivalent of silver or bronze medals at the Olympic Games - good, but not top rate.

However, this view of the registers as a hierarchy is challenged by a statement in the Memory of the World Register Companion which states that:

The world's documentary heritage is so vast and complex that a single register would be unwieldy and unworkable. Geographically-based registers also allow appropriate regional and national expertise and local resources to be applied to assessing nominations in a way that would never be possible if there was only a single register¹.

This clearly recognises the difficulties of administering the various registers as one. The chapter continues, however, to say that:

The registers are not intended to be a hierarchy. In UNESCO=s eyes, all are equally important and all inscriptions have equal value in the sense that UNESCO endorses/recognizes the significance of every inscription².

It may be that UNESCO did not intend that the three levels of register should form a hierarchy. This, however, is not, in practice, accepted by the member states. The result is that the registers are now a form of international competition that does little or nothing to support the primary aims of MoW.

Why then do we have Registers of Important Documents? The registers are the most visible part of MoW. It was hoped that by raising the public=s awareness of the riches held in the various archives, libraries and other institutions around the world, it would help to increase the pressure to make more documents available to the public. This could be seen as a parallel movement to that striving for greater transparency in public life.

By progressively identifying, recognizing and highlighting significant and irreplaceable documentary heritage, the larger objectives of preservation, access and awareness are promoted and advanced. The inscription of an item on any MoW register is an affirmation by UNESCO of its permanent value and significance³.

Inscriptions also raise the stature of the institution that holds the items. Over time, the registers will contribute to rebalancing perceptions and understanding of world history by making little known documentary heritage more visible⁴.

In practice, there is little sign of this happening yet. The widespread view that inscriptions raise the stature of institutions has led to the current competition to see who can obtain the most inscriptions.

1Register Companion Page 6

2Ibid

3Register Companion Page 5

4Ibid

Conclusion

The Registers in their current form do little to encourage preservation of or access to documents. The original idea of a list of projects, by recognising work to advance preservation and access, would have been more successful in achieving what are still, at least nominally, the main aims of MoW - improving the preservation of and widening the access to the documentary heritage - even though these aims are increasingly being lost in the shadow of the Registers of Documents.

IASA Statement: The Memory of the World (MoW) Programme was initiated with – and still has - the noble intention to ‘represent a new approach to the preservation, restoration and making known of the heritage’¹. The objectives as stated during its first meeting in 1993 included:

1. Safeguarding selected heritage collections whose value and importance would make protection essential, based on criteria determined by the MoW Programme.

2. Creating awareness of these collections
3. Conserving and restoring these collections
4. Ensuring the survival of this heritage
5. Improving accessibility to these collections

The first meeting undertook to implement

1. Criteria for selecting the collections
2. Identifying the needs for protecting the collections selected
3. Determining how to address scholarly, technical, financial and staffing matters.

The MoW Programme also undertook to seek financial partners to start the Programme and raise funds to assist with the following activities:

- (1) compiling lists of lost holdings, endangered holdings, and activities underway, as well as setting guidelines for the operation of the Programme;
- (2) preparing a campaign to raise funds and to appeal for donations;
- (3) in the event of concrete results before the end of the biennium, ensuring immediate financing of the projects;
- (4) the Advisory Committee of the 'Memory of the World' granting labels to projects which may not have received assistance from UNESCO.

By 2002 the MoW Programme was operational. The vision and mission of the MoW programme were articulated in the 2002 revised General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage²:

2.3.1 Accordingly, the vision of the Memory of the World Programme is that the world's documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance.

2.3.2 The mission of the Memory of the World Programme is to increase awareness and protection of the world's documentary heritage, and to achieve its universal and permanent accessibility.

The objectives of the MoW Programme were stated more generally:

1. To facilitate preservation, by the most appropriate techniques, of the world's documentary heritage.
2. To assist universal access to documentary heritage.
3. To increase awareness worldwide of the existence and significance of documentary heritage

A fourth objective was added in the Register Companion: 1 Arnoult, J., (1993) Memory of the World' programme: suggested guidelines for the protection of endangered manuscripts and archives.

2 Edmondson, R. (2002) Memory of the World General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage, rev. ed.

4. To alert governments, decision makers and the public at large that preservation of, and access to, documents of all kinds needs increased efforts, especially in the digital age, which offers truly democratic dimensions in the production of and access to new and existing documents

It is significant that the 2002 objectives spoke of the 'facilitation of preservation' rather than 'to save the selected collections'. It is also significant that the focus for creating awareness for the collections shifted to creating awareness for the MoW Programme (2002:30). However, it is reasonable to assume that through the MoW Programme and the Registers, awareness for the collections is raised. However, there is concern that as the list of collections grows, the MoW Programme may overshadow the collections listed.

An International Register was introduced in 1995 to create visibility of the selected collections. Two more Registers were introduced later on: Regional and National Registers. It is clear that the intention of creating regional and national committees and relevant projects was to democratise the work of the MoW Project and to achieve maximum results.

It seems the MoW Programmes's focus has gradually shifted from saving the collections, creating awareness for the selected collections and increasing accessibility to the selected collections, to the Registers. Countries seem eager to have their collections included in the Registers and specifically the International Register – even though the MoW Programme clearly states that the three Registers are not intended to be a hierarchy, it seems the International Register is the desired Register for countries.

This survey speaks to the shift in focus as the emphasis is largely on the Registers and less on the primary objectives of the MoW Programme. It seems that the Registers have gained a 'vanity-style' prestige, overshadowing the need for preservation and access.

A matter raised during the 2012 Experts meeting was that support, guidance and the organization of workshops should be given to countries worldwide in order to boost participation of the nomination process in different regions, although the meeting recognised that this would be challenging taking the diminishing MoW resources into consideration.

A significant risk, besides heritage institutions and those directly affiliated with UNESCO, is that the public is mostly unaware of these initiatives and therefore do not share the urgency of safeguarding these collections.

The present situation, specifically rapidly vanishing magnetic tape replay equipment, calls for concerted actions such as raising awareness, tutorials and workshops, summer schools, etc.

This can be achieved only by closer cooperation between UNESCO and NGOs, by systematically supporting training and capacity building, and promoting the programme through publications, including translations. For all these activities, it is recognised that UNESCO has a very tight budget – in sharp contrast with the direct and indirect costs of the Registers.

While the idea to inscribe important collections into the MoW programme Registers to create awareness and track the collections, one has to question whether the focus on and the prestige vested in the Registers are not detracting from the original objectives of the MoW Programme.

Sweden Commission/Committe: We are very pleased to get this opportunity to be part of the review of this programme. The Swedish National Commission for UNESCO and the Swedish

MoW Committee has been working actively with the program and we look forward to ever better work as a result of the review.

- It is pivotal for the image and reputation of UNESCO that MoW remains an expert driven program with expert analyses and decisions.
- The MoW programme should use UNESCO frameworks and guidelines for external cooperation; ethic rules etc.-no need to create new ones. The conclusions from the external auditor's Governance review of all UNESCO decision making bodies must be taken into consideration for development of MoW Rules of Procedure etc.
- There is a need for increased mutual understanding between other parts of UNESCO and the MoW with closer cooperation, and for the programme to get a better and clearer presentation on UNESCO web etc.
- The working methods of the programme must be modern (digital documents, on – line meetings etc.), transparent and simple in order to avoid micromanagement and political dispute. It is an honor and a privilege to be able to nominate to the international register to therefore simple and clear rules should be adhered to in order to limit the secretariat's working time spent on document handling.
- The MoW program needs to link its work to the 4 year programme periods of UNESCO and formulate concrete and attainable goals for each period. MoW experts need to decide how to work with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, for example with goal 16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

Switzerland : La Suisse salue le processus d'évaluation du « programme Mémoire du Monde » (ci-après : MdM) et apprécie la possibilité de pouvoir y apporter ses commentaires par le biais de cet examen. Elle reconnaît l'importance de la problématique de la préservation du patrimoine documentaire et approuve les objectifs de MdM, qui rejoignent en grande partie ceux de la Suisse en matière de conservation, de numérisation et d'accessibilité du patrimoine documentaire. Les commentaires de la Suisse ont été préparés en collaboration avec les Archives fédérales, la Bibliothèque nationale et la Commission suisse pour l'UNESCO.

Avant d'aborder les questions spécifiques point par point (du document « Examen des Statuts et Règlements »), la Suisse aimerait faire quelques remarques préliminaires :

MdM ne reposant pas sur une convention, il n'impose pas de contraintes aux Etats. Les Etats qui souhaitent bénéficier du programme doivent toutefois s'accommoder des statuts du CIC établis par le Conseil exécutif de l'UNESCO, partant des règlements et principes directeurs établis par le CIC. Il convient de souligner l'origine et la nature professionnelle du programme. Idéalement, une clarification de la structure juridique (rôle des acteurs, processus) ainsi qu'un appareil de levée de fonds / financement sûr permettraient une meilleure mise en valeur du programme ainsi que son renforcement par le biais de projets et d'activités visant à sauvegarder plus activement le patrimoine documentaire mondial (par exemple : programmes de numérisation, lobbying, publicité).

Le registre lui-même reste relativement confidentiel et le site web mériterait des améliorations.

Au vu des moyens et ressources très limités à disposition, la poursuite de certains projets semble ambitieuse, d'autant plus que comme indiqué à la page 10 : « Compte tenu des pressions budgétaires au sein de l'UNESCO, le financement devrait provenir de collectes de fonds et de personnel détachés par des institutions externes ». Un engagement significativement accru de la part des Etats membres de l'UNESCO semble irréaliste dans l'immédiat, et cela quand bien même l'importance du travail de MdM est unanimement reconnue.

Les initiatives citées comme partenaires potentiels (la Bibliothèque numérique mondiale, Europeana) doivent elles aussi faire face à de grands défis financiers.

Si la conservation du patrimoine documentaire reste au centre des préoccupations de MdM, des précautions particulières doivent être prises en ce qui concerne le patrimoine numérique. En effet, celui-ci devient rapidement inaccessible pour cause de changement technologique rapide. L'obsolescence de certains instruments qui permettent la lecture de ce patrimoine ne doit pas limiter – ou, dans le pire des cas, empêcher – l'accès au patrimoine documentaire numérique. MdM devrait aussi aider à prendre conscience de cette problématique. La récente recommandation de 2015 va, à ce sujet, dans le bon sens.

Les objectifs de MdM sont primordiaux, malheureusement, comme ceci est le cas pour le Patrimoine mondial, le registre et les inscriptions ont tendance à éclipser les objectifs de conservation, numérisation et d'accessibilité qui sont à la base de MdM. Il serait dommageable que MdM se repose à terme par trop sur ce registre, quand bien même celui-ci lui permet d'accroître sa visibilité. En principe, la Suisse considère comme problématique une hiérarchisation du patrimoine documentaire, qui est induite implicitement par une inscription ou non sur le registre.

De même, l'utilisation de termes comme « précieux », « trésor », etc. crée une distinction entre documents et archives qui valent la peine d'être conservés et les autres. Or, la « valeur » d'un document n'est pas toujours évidente et dépend de multiples facteurs.

En ce qui concerne les inscriptions, des améliorations notables devraient être apportées au formulaire, et des candidatures uniquement en format électronique devraient être possibles. MdM veut favoriser les inscriptions transnationales, ce qui est une bonne chose, mais pour cela il faudrait apporter un langage beaucoup plus clair quant aux conditions de ces inscriptions sur les formulaires eux-mêmes, ainsi qu'encourager une collaboration en amont, en permettant la soumission par exemple d'un seul formulaire, même si l'objet est proposé par deux états.

De même des précisions (dans le Compagnon du Registre, entre autres) doivent être apportées pour distinguer les candidatures proposées par les Etats de celles proposées par des organisations internationales. Quand est-ce qu'une candidature est considérée comme « nationale » ? Les distinctions ne sont jusqu'à maintenant pas clairement expliquées, ni sur le site, ni dans le Compagnon.

1. How can UNESCO, libraries and archives best work together to achieve their shared objectives?

Austrian Commission: The best promotion of cooperation between libraries and archives is their proactive engagement in respective NGOs (e.g ICA, IFLA, IASA, etc.). This is the reason why UNESCO closely cooperates with NGOs, specifically in MoW and IFAP.

Netherlands National Commission : The question, singling out as it does 'libraries' and 'archives' as UNESCO's primary partners in the field of digital heritage, smacks a bit of the pre-digital age. Nowadays, the field is more vast, including museums, universities and scientific institutions, audio-visual archives and private partners. From the European perspective, institutions like CLARIN and DARIAH would be very interesting partners for Memory of the World. In the private sector we are not only thinking about ICT-companies; civil initiatives have proven to be remarkably effective in generating (Wikipedia) or preserving (the Internet Archive) important pieces of our digital heritage. The preservation of video games seems to have been initiated not by traditional archives, but by the gaming community itself. A good way to reach the objectives of the MoW Programme is by showcasing good practices in preservation and access. The

PERSIST Programme is a good example of cooperation between UNESCO and partners like IFLA, ICA and the ICT industry. This project, in which the MoW Secretariat is an active partner, (though the burden of the work is delegated to National UNESCO Commissions, MoW Committees and other trusted partners), could be a model for other MoW work as well.

National Committee of Mexico: By giving more importance to National Committees. MOW Paris should be more interested in them and support their general operations and some specific projects.

Anca Claudia Prodan : By identifying synergetic aspects and constructing on them.

Be MoW : In fact libraries and archives" are two different worlds, with different institutions, culture, different jobs, and web sites ... It would be a great idea to imagine high level cooperation under a UNESCO umbrella! And let us not forget the audio-visual world with additional constraints ... Sharing and exchanging information (meta@data) between those worlds constitutes a big challenge! But the answer to this first question should result from all of the suggestions of the various participants in this review!

There is one point that could be shared with all participants: publication and promotion of "best practices"! The second is that the actual MoW program could benefit from a better global presentation! From a communication point of view (and also citizen) there is a link between the Heritage program and the Documentary program (in a lot of cases, there is a "document" that represents the Heritage and that gives the access to the documentation), ... all the representations (text, audio, video, 3D, ...) are only modelling technologies that helps to describe the Heritage! On the preservation side, in most cases it will be necessary to preserve the objects in the real world together with the digital representation of these objects, and to establish the link between the representation technology and the Heritages of the reality! Some official documents are a little bit confusing about all those relations, and sometimes too much "digital preservation oriented". The REGISTER of the UNESCO's Documentary Heritage should be implemented based on the Web-3 standard. It should include a resolvable links to the Register listing the "Item documents" constituting the DH; to the Register of the local institutions holding the DH; to the place(s) where the physical original(s) is (are) preserved and to the place(s) where representations of the DH (with the associated Events and Contexts), are accessible (transcriptions, translations, indexing's ...).The UNESCO MoW program should, through its action plan should promote a project for demonstrating the power of the synergy. A concrete proposal for such a project has been prepared under the scope of the IASA-OK, the TITAN and the Be_MoW organisations. In particular the project intends to develop an Open Source Semantic Register targeted for the UNESCO's-MoW and for the local (country / regional ...) levels. See an introduction at the point 7.

Canada Comission : UNESCO might engage with libraries and archives to develop coordinated promotional efforts at the local, national and international levels to ensure that sufficient support is available for the ongoing preservation of documentary heritage material. This could be accomplished directly or through national and regional committees. Libraries, archives, museums and galleries throughout the world are also physical spaces in which awareness-raising for the MOW could take place. Many libraries, archives and museums are making extensive use of social media technologies and apps to allow the public to interact with items in collections. Joint projects between institutions should be encouraged. Documentary heritage should be recognized

like other forms of heritage and should be better known by the general public. Museums, “cinémathèque” and “médiathèque” should be included along with archives and libraries.

Brazil: I don't know exactly how, but I think that archives, libraries, museums and UNESCO should work together. I think that, in general, the presence of museums is very little in the Programme and that in the case of MoWLAC and in the Brazilian Committee the participation of the archival area is much bigger than the other ones. I think that in Latin American and Caribbean area, the Programme should be more efficiently presented to libraries and museums, and they should be stimulated to participate. UNESCO can have an important role on that, bringing IFLA and ICOM to work closely.

Czech Republic: UNESCO's impact and influence cover both government agencies and non-governmental organisations; UNESCO's role should be to link them to each other and to transfer initiatives and challenges between them. It is also possible to think about involving other programmes such as Europeana or the Endangered Archives Programme.

Lothar Jordan: All memory institutions – archives, libraries, and museums – should cooperate through their associations (ICA, CCAAA, IFLA, ICOM, etc.) with MoW. MoW should explore to how to become a part of their joint ventures like Blue Shield as its task (“to work to protect the world's cultural heritage threatened by wars and natural disasters”) fits perfectly into the frame of UNESCO and MoW. Further projects can be developed with these associations. - Single memory institutions should cooperate on different levels with MoW and its Sub-Committees.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: UNESCO, libraries and archives have in the past and are currently working closely together on a number of projects and objectives. From IFLA's perspective, this crucial relationship with UNESCO could be improved on. Due to the lack of resources at the UNESCO MoW Secretariat, engagement with IFLA is not always as active as needed to be beneficial for the MoW and IFLA. It is important to allocate more resources, in whatever form, to the MoW in order to ensure that library engagement, IFLA's work and the work of the MoW are in sync.

Next to IFLA's close relationship with the MoW, we work with various other UNESCO programmes and sectors. In order to improve on these working relationships a more active engagement from UNESCO with IFLA and libraries would be desirable.

Turkey Comission/Committee: The vast majority of documentary heritages can already be found in the possession of these two institutions. Therefore, cooperation between these two institutions on the access, preservation and technical issues of heritages may be increased.

Elements of cooperation and interoperability should be enhanced in this sense, but at the same time, it should be kept in mind that libraries and archives works towards common goals, yet they implement different methods.

Japan Commission: (1-2) In the first place, because MoW is a programme of UNESCO, we must make sure that it is a programme which serves the original goal for which UNESCO was established, namely to build “peace in the minds of men” and promote mutual understanding and friendship among Member States.

- From this perspective, in addition to the three principles of the MoW, the founding principles of UNESCO, especially “it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed”

(Preamble to the Constitution of UNESCO) and “fostering dialogue and mutual understanding between people and cultures” (36C/Resolution 59) should be clearly stated in the IAC Statute and the General Guidelines.

- Also, the above-mentioned principles should guide the management of the MoW programme, including its decision-making process (consensus should be sought as much as possible).

e.g. Decision making in the World Heritage Committees is made by consensus or by two-thirds majority.

- Secondly, an entity which can be held accountable should manage the MoW programme, with a view to strengthening the accountability of the MoW system and its institutions.

- In light of this, in addition to libraries and national archives, Member States (including National Commission (NatCom) and National MoW Committee) should play a more proactive role in their MoW systems.

- Compared to Conventions and other programmes of UNESCO such as World Heritage Convention, Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, Man and the Biosphere programme and UNESCO Global Geopark, the MoW programme has been dealing with more nominations with similar or less size of resources. Therefore, the introduction of a cap on the number of nominations to be examined per cycle needs to be considered.

Poland Commission/Committee: Working together, implementing common projects, networking, exchanging information, fostering partner initiatives and statements (as e.g. IFLA Manifestos) are typical ways of cooperation. Within UNESCO, the MoW Programme is a particularly important platform, involving professionals, for cooperation between the Organisation, libraries and archives to achieve their shared objectives regarding documentary heritage. It has a special role in UNESCO’s contribution to the implementation of the Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form, adopted in 2015, that invites intensifying and broadening its cooperation with libraries, archives and relevant NGOs; such projects as PERSIST look promising as examples of synergy and cooperation.

Within UNESCO Communication and Information Major Programme and Sector, other platforms and activities should also be mentioned, addressing the objectives shared with archives and/or libraries, as well as museums and other memory institutions, in such fields as access to information and knowledge, education, promotion of knowledge and competences. They count in particular the Information for All Programme (IFAP), UNESCO’s engagement to foster Media and Information Literacy (MIL) and digital literacy, as well as Open Solutions (OA, OER, FOSS).

Other UNESCO Major Programmes and Sectors, especially MP I Education and MP IV Culture, as well as UNESCO Institute for Statistics are also vital from the point of view of the Organisation’s cooperation with archives and libraries (and other memory institutions) to achieve their shared objectives. Concerning the Culture Sector, the implementation of international Conventions (esp. the 2005 and 1970 Conventions, the 1954 Convention and its Protocols) is of great importance from the point of view of memory institutions. An important example of cooperation with libraries was Index Translationum, created in 1932 and integrated in UNESCO’s programme activities in 1948, now discontinued.

IASA: This can only be achieved by closer cooperation between UNESCO and NGOs.

The CCAAA, as the umbrella organisation for Sound and Audiovisual Archives is proving to be very successful in combining the efforts of 8 organisations (IASA, FIAT/IFTA, FIAF, AMIA, ARSC,

FOCAL International, SEAPAVAA and ICA), working towards a common goal and collaborating on a number of projects.

IASA proposes annual round table discussions between IFLA, as the international federation for libraries, CCAAA and UNESCO committees outside of the MoW Programme bi-annually

St.Kitts Archives : Closer cooperation and information sharing between, MoW, ICA and IFLA and any other regional or international organization that deals with libraries and archives should be encouraged. Information on programmes in which these organisations are involved should be widely disseminated through social media and through emails.

Switzerland : Avec la création de MdM, l'UNESCO a apporté au monde des bibliothèques et archives une reconnaissance pour le travail de sauvegarde, de préservation et promotion du patrimoine documentaire. Pour autant, on ne peut que regretter qu'à l'inverse, l'UNESCO soit finalement peu mise en valeur par ces mêmes institutions qu'elle contribue à promouvoir. Certes, par leurs missions quotidiennes, les bibliothèques et centres d'archives contribuent aux objectifs éducationnels et culturels de l'UNESCO. Il y aurait toutefois une marge de progression dans la présence réelle de l'UNESCO au sein de ces institutions. Alors que l'Université manifeste de manière plus concrète son attachement à l'UNESCO par le biais des « chaires UNESCO », il serait aussi intéressant d'envisager des équivalents proposés par le monde des bibliothèques et des archives au niveau des institutions : cours (employant les livres et documents), journées d'étude pour le monde de la recherche, journées « grand public » sur des thématiques proches des préoccupations de l'UNESCO, opérations de mise à l'abri d'archives en péril, etc.

Sweden Commission/Committee: This is an decisive question for professional NGO's who are the core actors of the programme (ICA,IFLA,IASA etc); it seems unrealistic that institutions outside of these organizations would take part. The National Commissions for UNESCO and the national MoW committees can be instrumental in bringing 'documentary heritage actors' together, as well as a possible future group 'Friends of the MoW' (as discussed below).

At present it does seem unclear what responsibility yhr NGO's take for the programme. Is MoW a priority in their plans and strategies, do they inform about it on their web sites, at meetings, conferences and congress?

It might be possible for them to second staff to MoW or take on administrative tasks for the program. They might have close relations with their Governments and could argue for extrabudgetary funding to MoW, or find external support etc. Their national organisations could inform their National Commissions for UNESCO about their work with MoW.

The research community, universities and academies, are also stakeholders: they use the material, provide expertise and funding. There is a need for links between them and the NGO's to support the programme objectives.

France : En dépit des efforts consentis par l'Unesco, le programme MdM reste mal connu des bibliothèques et archives, en tout cas au-delà du cercle des grands établissements nationaux qui ne représentent qu'un petit nombre de ces institutions. Il y a là un manque à gagner car ces institutions souvent locales détiennent une part importante du patrimoine documentaire pouvant relever de MdM. L'UNESCO diffuse peu d'informations hors du site et les comités nationaux, là où il en existe, n'ont pas toujours les moyens, institutionnels et administratifs, de faire travailler ensemble archives et bibliothèques dans le cadre du programme MdM. Plusieurs mesures devraient être envisagées pour améliorer cette situation. On pourrait penser à la création d'une

lettre d'information sur le programme, ce qui serait un moyen simple et peu coûteux, d'informer et de pouvoir mobiliser des milliers d'archives et bibliothèques

2. **Is the Memory of the World Programme currently achieving its objectives for UNESCO and for our documentary heritage?**

Knoll: Yes, but it will be never enough.

Austrian Commission: No. MoW is totally absorbed by the Register(s), which, under the prevailing slim resources leave no room to promote the Programme's aim proper: The safeguarding of the Documentary Heritage.

Netherlands National Commission : The honest answer is no. The International Advisory Committee (IAC), its subsidiary bodies and MoW Secretariat are to be applauded for the good work in the past period, viz. the able management of a steadily growing number of nominations and the work for the 2015 Recommendation. For all the other important work that should be undertaken by UNESCO to support countries in the safeguarding of and providing access to their documentary heritage, the Programme's resources are woefully inadequate.

One could argue that MoW should in these circumstances concentrate on only one task, for example the Register. But a heritage list as an end in itself is not a good idea. MoW should not discard the ambition to be agenda-setting and standard-setting.

MoW should use its network of National Committees more intensively than has been done in the past. They should e.g. be invited to disseminate the 2015 Recommendation in their countries. This survey is a good example of how MoW can use the potentials of its global network.

Estonia National Commission: Estonia believes that so far the Register has dominated at the expense of other important areas of Memory of the Word Programme and we hope that the recently adopted "Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage, including in Digital Form" will serve as a good platform for achieving primary objectives of the Programme and for fostering international co-operation between libraries and archives.

National Committee of Mexico: Yes in general, but no, inasmuch as UNESCO does not consider it as important as world and intangible heritage.

Anca Claudia Prodan : If we take into account the three objectives (preservation, access; awareness-raising) MoW does seem to have some impact in terms of raising awareness. This can be inferred from the increasing number of countries involved, growing number of nominations, interest of students, scientific articles, etc. However, I believe that there is too little evidence to answer this question with certainty. The lack of a monitoring mechanism makes it nearly impossible to judge whether MoW has contributed in any ways to enhanced preservation or accessibility of documents. Carrying out a survey among institutions that have inscribed items on the MoW registers (at all three levels) would be necessary to have a clear overview of what has been achieved so far. Inscription: Reactive or Proactive?

Be MoW : Be MoW: there is so much to do at so many levels to avoid lost of documentary heritage that the only answer could only be: "yes we can make it better".

The MoW program is a fantastic tool to highlight the universal human values that offers a way to the nations to re-interpreted them, translated them, in a specific community or region of the World! Be MoW: Review of the Memory of the World (MoW) Guidelines V2016_09_30 (Full) As discussed in Den Haag, the MoW could improve relations with other official bodies to promote the documentary heritage program and encourage international nominations. The collaboration with International organisations (such as FIAT, IASA, OIF ...) and with local MoW Committee is cornerstone. If National Committees state that more resources and manpower is needed for the MoW, we should take in account that some tasks could be largely shared with regional Committees. At that level, some countries could promote a better collaboration between the different committees and organize "MoW international proposer's days". The President of the Be Mow Committee has organized a meeting with the OIF (Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie) in Paris on the 5 October to promote MoW Committees and encourage international submissions nominations from under-represented countries. There should be a better monitoring of "the Digital Heritage Charter of 2003 and the Recommendation Documentary Heritage 2015" and another way to manage the internet representation of the "Register" in the future (see further description).

But first of all: better promoting the current treasures!

Canada Comission : At present, it is unclear how the success of the MoW program is being measured and thus it is difficult to determine if MoW is achieving its objectives. However it appears that the many successful projects to catalogue and digitize important documentary heritage collections around the world are an indication of a positive impact. Awareness of the MoW is not high amongst experts in the documentary heritage field, and even less so amongst the general public. Such engagement is key to building support for measures to ensure the ongoing preservation of the world's documentary heritage. The strategy for the World Heritage List could provide a good example for better recognition of documentary heritage.

Brazil: Yes and no. Yes because, even the Register, is a way of preserving and a way of showing how documents are important to be preserved. PERSIST Project, also, is an important initiative for supporting the preservation of digital records. But, in fact, our needs are bigger than what MoW is doing. Training on preservation is very important and it is not done by us in the level of the necessity. Technical studies, when done, are not presented to the society – it is the case, for example, of *Preservación para todos*, a book organized by Lourdes Blanco and others that, although ready a lot of years ago, has never been published (Lourdes is trying to do it in Venezuela and I in Brazil, but financial problems are huge).

Czech Republic: Certainly yes, as far as UNESCO is concerned, because it contributes to making UNESCO more visible. It is less successful in achieving its objectives for documentary heritage (it is not as effective as we wish it to be). This is a process that needs to be continuously developed and supported.

Documentary heritage protection is a matter of course in the Czech Republic. Experts take care of it in accordance with applicable professional standards and continuously learn new protection methods (although, naturally, there are differences depending on the size of the institution, on whether the institution is a public library, museum library etc.). The MoW programme has a supporting role in this. National strategy documents contain references to the importance of the MoW and we use the MoW programme (and generally the attention paid by UNESCO to this topic) when preparing such documents.

Lothar Jordan: MoW is – all in all – successful in achieving its tasks; taking into regard its small staff and budget. There is the eye of the needle. A growing significance was acknowledged in the last years, and the Recommendation gives one evidence of this. The Marketing Sub-Committee should be re-vitalized.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Currently there is room for improvement in the MoW Programme to fulfil UNESCO's and its own objectives. One of the main issues is the focus of the MoW on the Register and the lack of focus on other documentary heritage preservation opportunities. These are missed chances for the programme to position itself as a crucial actor in the preservation of documentary heritage and consequently as a crucial programme to fulfil the UNESCO mission of Building peace in the mind of people. In its current working, the MoW lacks behind in its mission to further preservation of and access to documentary heritage through ground breaking projects.

Chile Committee: o Pour une meilleure mise en oeuvre du programme, plus et mieux l'information est nécessaire et qui incorpore les priorités spécifiques des différentes régions, qui ne sont pas égales à celles de l'Europe ou aux Etats-Unis.

o Actuellement, le programme ne répond pas objectifs, parce que le patrimoine documentaire mondial continue d'être à risque de perte.

o Les documents ne sont pas conservés mieux en faisant partie du registre mémoire du monde. Comme l'UNESCO n'inscrit pas outils d'intervention du patrimoine, la déclaration seulement revêt un caractère symbolique, est un appel au réveil, mais n'implique pas nécessairement un changement dans l'état du patrimoine.

Turkey Comission/Committee: The Intergovernmental Meeting of the “Revised Draft Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage in the Digital Age” took place in Paris on 1-2 July 2015, led to the view that UNESCO is taking seriously policies and frameworks on the issue of the preservation of the heritage of cultural memory. It is thus possible to state that the policies and frameworks developed encompassed all member states and can be said to be both objective and successful. In addition to this, it could be recommended that UNESCO devote more space to missions of an executive nature.

Poland Commission/Committee: Affirmative, as confirmed by the Audit report on the Communication and Information Sector (CI) discussed at the 200th session of UNESCO Executive Board. Taking into account the question of resources, obviously impacting its capacities, the MoW Programme is efficiently achieving its objectives, in several, complementary ways:

- a crucial contribution to the normative process that has resulted in the 2015 Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form being the first legal instrument of global reach devoted specifically to documentary heritage; and currently, the MoW Programme has a crucial role in UNESCO's contribution to the implementation of its provisions;

- facilitating debates on documentary heritage issues (international conferences, expert meetings, publications), at professional and policy-making levels;

- developing the MoW Register and registers having an important promotional role for the documentary heritage and for the awareness of its significance; the Jikji Price is also of great significance;

- initiating such cooperation projects as PERSIST addressing urgent needs in the fields of long-term preservation and accessibility of large parts of documentary heritage.

Raising awareness of the importance of documentary heritage and its preservation is a particularly visible aspect of the Programme's activities, however, as indicated by the above examples, the MoW's impact is not limited to that dimension. Further raising the MoW's profile in the future will strongly depend both on human and financial resources of UNESCO Secretariat and on the commitment of a wider, multi-stakeholder "MoW community": national and regional committees, cooperating experts and other stakeholders (as professional NGOs, private sector), National Commissions for UNESCO, UNESCO Member States' authorities and memory institutions. As far as possible, the development of the Registers should be accompanied and linked with projects addressing the needs and debate in the fields of preservation and access of the analogue and digital documentary heritage, in the case of the latter including born digital heritage, digitisation and digital restoration issues, and related professional cooperation, standards and policies. The MoW's crucial role in UNESCO's involvement in the implementation of the 2015 Recommendation can be particularly helpful in this respect.

The Memory of the World Programme's activities contribute to international, cross-cultural cooperation as the specialised UNESCO's platform and forum regarding the documentary heritage. As indicated in the response to the initial questions of the other questionnaire – concerning the Programme's Guidelines and Companion documents – its activities have an important role in fulfilling UNESCO's constitutional task to construct the defences of peace in people's minds, in promoting the principles of such documents as the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, and contributing to the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (especially SDG 16).

IASA: The question as to whether the MoW Programme is still achieving its goals for UNESCO and our document heritage is a double-edge sword and cannot be answered by a simple 'Yes' or 'No'. The work has become complicated, burdened with bureaucracy and the noble aim to assist with technical and other support has been overtaken by the reality of declining resources, which includes the world economy and other factors.

The present situation, specifically the rapid vanishing of magnetic tape replay equipment, calls for concerted actions: awareness raising, tutorials and workshops, summer schools... To achieve this, closer cooperation between UNESCO and NGOs is required, as well as by systematic support of training and capacity building, and the promotion of publications, including translations. For all these activities, UNESCO only has a very slim budget which is in discrepancy to the direct and indirect costs of the Registers. :

St.Kitts Archives : MoW is producing a certain degree of publicity for the existence of documentary heritage that might not have been known states that own them. This can be considered "raising awareness". In the programme there is a great deal of emphasis on promoting access, which many interpret as digitisation. While digitisation is a good idea for access purposes, we need to keep in mind the small organisations that cannot digitize but will make an item or a surrogate of it available on site.. A great deal more needs to be done regarding preservation. Putting a documentary heritage on the register does not mean automatic preservation. It means it is being looked after to the extent that the organization can at that point in time. Small organisations will require assistance sooner or later. We need a definition as to what would constitute a small organisation. It would help if there is a directory of institutions willing to assist at a lower cost. It would be immensely valuable to have a fund that would assist these organisations with very limited resources.

Switzerland : Créé en 1992 dans le contexte douloureux de la destruction des collections de la Bibliothèque de Sarajevo, MdM a sans conteste sensibilisé dirigeants politiques, professionnels du secteur et grand public aux problématiques de péril et de conservation touchant le patrimoine documentaire. L'importance accordée par MdM à la pluralité culturelle rencontre les idéaux de paix et d'universalisme portés par l'UNESCO. Au-delà du patrimoine menacé de manière immédiate par les conflits ou les risques naturels, le programme a également permis la mise en lumière de fonds ou de pièces jusqu'alors peu ou mal connus (jusque dans leur propre pays) en dépit de leur importance. Cependant, nous aimerions saisir cette occasion pour souligner que nous considérons la classification hiérarchique des documents comme problématique en soi. Cela induit un point de vue qui considère principalement la valeur intrinsèque des objets de la mémoire, alors que nous voyons une valorisation de l'objet dans le fait de le relier avec une demande / un intérêt / une curiosité exprimée ; cela souligne l'intention de partage de connaissances afin de contribuer à une meilleure compréhension et un dialogue. De plus, nous voulons soumettre à discussion si le patrimoine documentaire dans certains Etats exige plus de soutien que dans d'autres, parce qu'il pourrait être plus en danger et qu'il pourrait y être plus difficile de « préserver, sensibiliser et de promouvoir l'accès aux trésors documentaires de l'humanité » que dans d'autres.

Sweden Commission/Committee: The rhetoric around the programme does not at all match its resources or what is possible to do. MoW needs realistic goals and four year working plans (next UNESCO program period is 2018-2021). There is too much focus on the international cooperation. The vast majority of the documentary heritage that should be preserved - does not consist of extraordinary documents about 'very special people' or 'events'. The present focus on the international register underpins the idea of positive value'. Support for preservation etc. of documentary heritage needs to be focus.

A more realistic role for the MoW would be to function as something along the lines of "*an expert programme which develops tools for experts and MS to preserve and protect*", after all MS are responsible for the protection of documentary heritage.

France : Le programme MdM répond globalement aux objectifs de l'UNESCO. Concernant ses effets sur le patrimoine documentaire, la réponse doit être nuancée. D'un côté, le programme a certainement favorisé la prise de conscience de certains détenteurs de patrimoine documentaire. La progression régulière des propositions d'inscriptions, leur diversité et, le plus souvent, leur grand intérêt, sont des signes très encourageants. Mais d'un autre côté, l'absence de contraintes et d'obligations liées à une inscription, la faiblesse des moyens dévolus au programme pour assurer un suivi des biens inscrits, sont des facteurs de fragilisation qui empêchent d'affirmer avec certitude que les deux objectifs de MdM, préservation et accessibilité, sont bien toujours atteints pour les patrimoines inscrits. Le programme MdM devrait s'attacher en priorité à encourager les initiatives de coopération entre institutions patrimoniales documentaires pour la préservation, la numérisation et l'étude de patrimoines partagés.

3. Should the MoW programme take a more proactive approach in encouraging and soliciting nominations? How?

Knoll: The MoW programme is active enough and keeping in view the understaffed office at UNESCO Headquarters and voluntary-based work of experts, this is hardly possible in an efficient manner. However, IAC has a specific sub-committee related to public relations. The only efficient endeavour would be to make member states more active through their governments.

Austrian Commission: Yes, but recommendations should be made by experts. This would provide an opportunity to promote nominations of exemplary cross cultural appeal that underline the peaceful character of MoW.

Netherlands National Commission : Nominations from under- or un-represented countries should be stimulated by continuing the MoW training workshops. A system of twinning old and new MoW National Committees could help to redress this imbalance as well.

MoW should not put a limit to nominations from over-represented regions. The fact that the regional and national lists have an equal standing as the global Register should be communicated more forcefully.

The IAC could use the announcement of a new nomination cycle to ask specifically for nominations of types of heritage of certain themes that are underrepresented in the Register, like audio-visual heritage or scientific heritage.

Estonia National Commission: To achieve a more geographically balanced participation in submitting nomination proposals, special attention should be given for distributing information about the call for new nominations to the so far underrepresented regions, fully using the potential of regional and national MoW Committees as well as national commissions for UNESCO. As the decision to nominate is up to the nominators, it is difficult to imagine a more proactive approach in soliciting nominations.

National Committee of Mexico: Before answering, it is necessary to clarify what “North America” means in this context. Geographically, North America consists of Canada, the United States and Mexico. Yet in the MOW program, North America is not considered: Canada and the US are in the same category as European countries and Mexico is seen as part of Latin America. Thus, which countries does the 3% figure refer to? Yes, but it will have to reach out more to countries that do not participate. And we ask you to please amend the table by regions. United States and Canada are not in Europe. Mexico has 12 international MOW registers, the US has eight and Canada has four. (See Annex)

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes, it could take a proactive approach through awareness-raising strategies of its Marketing Subcommittee (MSC) but I do not think that it should initiate nominations. If a proactive approach is taken, it should follow a clearly defined objective (what would be the purpose of a proactive approach?) and a well-defined “roadmap” to achieve that objective. As I understand, your question tackles the lack of balance on the international register. The Guidelines are certainly right to point out that some cultures are more document-oriented than others. Thus, if the interest is to achieve balance, re-considering the definition of documentary heritage itself may be more fruitful, than simply encouraging nominations from countries, which might have conceptual difficulties in relating to the programme and its notions. Thus, a main question is whether it is at all realistic to achieve balance. Another question is whether the purpose of the register should be to achieve balance or be a tool that serves the three objectives of MoW. In any case, whenever it comes to the register and its development, before designing any measures for balance, much could be learned from the successes and mainly failures of the World Heritage Convention, which has been struggling for a long time with this issue. There would also be a series of points to consider: should the register be limitless? How should the register be managed from an administrative point of view? Should countries that are over-represented on the register be allowed to continue nominating? Etc.

Inscription: Expert-based Assessment

Be MoW : As such Be Mow believes in an “Expert-based Assessment” for the nominations for inscription, followed by a thorough review and advice from the Register Sub-Committee.

“No committee of 14 can expect to have experts familiar with all periods and all aspects of world history”, but the access to the documentation of the submitted projects was never so good!

Last remark, the MoW program as such can hardly settle existing conflicts among the UN members!

Canada Comission : Yes, MoW could take a more proactive approach to encourage nominations. A more active engagement with institutions that work with documentary heritage, with funding agencies and with national governments is key to renewing the MOW program. Relying on institutions to self-identify documentary heritage collections for inclusion can lead to unintentional regional, linguistic, cultural, ethnic and national biases. For instance, more submissions should come from the Americas and Africa. National Committees can also help to identify possible applications. It may also be useful to examine the current nomination process to determine if there are any aspects of it which may discourage some applicants from applying and to address those specific issues.

Brazil: I don't think that we should stimulate or request specific nominations – we should promote the Programme in a general point of view, and not to stimulate specific holders to present proposals.

Czech Republic: The MOW programme could draw inspiration from experience with the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and introduce a register (or subregister) of “documentary heritage in need of urgent safeguarding” and a list of “best practices”.

However, the initiative for inscription on the register should remain with the institutions, though of course, the MoW Programme may invite institutions for submission of nominations, recommend the nominations, and provide consultation support to States in submitting nominations. To address the uneven participation in the nominations, the MoW Programme may work more closely with the national or regional committees of the countries or regions with a smaller number of inscribed items.

Lothar Jordan: This way should stay open at least, so that there would be time for developing mechanisms if that seems helpful

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: A question similar to this is also raised in the Review of the Guidelines and Companion. IFLA believes that there might be a role for the IAC to step up and encourage nominations, especially from underrepresented geographical areas and about women. However, this needs to be thought through in detail to avoid any conflict of interest for IAC members.

Chile Committee: o Le programme de MdM doit ouvrir des voies plus directes avec la société civile, afin d'identifier le patrimoine qui doit désigner.

o Le programme de MdM doit diffuser les meilleurs objectifs et instruments, mettant en valeur le

patrimoine documentaire inscrit, tant dans le registre international et les registres régionaux.

o La spontanéité des candidatures devrait être maintenue. Les disparités dans la représentation régionale des inscriptions, en grande partie d'expliquer les procédures de demande et les barrières linguistiques.

o Il peut encourager de nouvelles inscriptions dans le registre des MdM établissant lignes préférés, non exclusives, types de patrimoine documentaire.

Turkey Commission/Committee: In the way of a solution, evaluations should be subject to the assessment of experts and a reward scheme could be adopted.

Member States could be asked to provide an inventory of documentary heritages in their country.

For the joint nominations, an neutral mediator could be enlisted.

For the nominations which are not accepted to the Memory of the World Register, the Member States should be provided an expert's feedback.

Poland Commission/Committee: The idea of nominating documentary heritage to the International Register can be promoted especially in the countries, sub-regions and regions where no or very limited heritage has been inscribed on the Register. The IAC Members and the secretariat can be involved in training and information activities, as well as MoW Committees can be invited to participate in sharing experience. Such a possibility could be announced on the MoW website. No doubt, the question of resources available for delegating experts and organising the meetings will strongly influence the possibilities for organising the meetings. Those activities can as well address the need for assistance in identifying the heritage to be nominated, and preparing the nominations. The IAC members' and the Secretariat's engagement in such activities should comply with the procedure and rules defined in the Memory of the World Register Companion (p.7) and the "Ethics and Protocol" rules adopted by the IAC in 2011. Projects can be created to encourage nominations of documentary heritage concerning underrepresented countries, regions or groups; however, it should not result in a mechanism discriminating other nominations in the evaluation process; the principle stipulating that "nomination is not competitive", as explained in the Memory of the World Register Companion (p. 7), should be strictly observed.

IASA: Several surveys have been undertaken over the years to determine the success of the MoW Programme. Various collections were rescued from obscurity and obsolescence and in this sense the inscription of collections into the registers does play a meaningful role.

There is a definite need to become more pro-active to safe important collections not recognised by national and regional committees and to recognise open collections (collections still in progress). Objective expertise across the world may help determining

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these collections. Umbrella organisations such as the CCAAA, Europeana and others can help with this initiative.

For the MoW Programme to become pro-active in safeguarding collections, the MoW Programme will have to move beyond the current nomination process and will have to identify potential collections not nominated for reasons such as lack of awareness of the MoW Programme and its work, non-interest in the work of UNESCO, politics, lack of funds and legal assistance as stated by various countries during the 2012 survey on national registers.

St.Kitts Archives : I think that the programme has expanded well and that many places are aware of its existence. We need to make sure that this includes as many geographical regions

as possible. We also have to keep in mind that the submissions take time to process and that in the present state of the programme, it might not be advisable to be very proactive, unless we are going to add staff and/or give ourselves a longer time frame to deal with the nominations.

Switzerland : Les inscriptions enregistrées jusqu'à présent ont reposé en grande partie sur des propositions émanant des états et / ou des institutions elles-mêmes. Il semble important, et même nécessaire, que l'identification et le choix des nouveaux dossiers doivent également se faire de manière plus active, avec l'établissement de listes de candidats choisis au niveau national par les Commissions pour l'UNESCO et / ou par les Comités nationaux. Si nous suivons cependant la logique du programme, nous voudrions aussi souligner que cela ne devrait pas être simplement une question de proactivité, mais de respect général du patrimoine documentaire, qui devrait être clairement promu. Ces comités devraient non seulement être composés d'experts dans le domaine de la culture, mais aussi par des experts capables de poser des questions urgentes concernant l'humanité, et étant en mesure d'identifier le patrimoine documentaire qui mérite un intérêt particulier et une protection.

Sweden Commission/Committee: Why should we encourage more nominations? Is there a value of having a longer 'register' apart from being a tool for local archives and libraries to raise awareness of them? As mentioned in the discussion paper nothing shows sustainable positive effects of having inscriptions in the international register. There needs to be more focus on document preservation and cooperation.

France : Le Registre international de MdM montre des signes de déséquilibre entre aires géographiques et linguistiques, ainsi qu'entre les genres. Il faudrait parvenir à corriger progressivement ces déséquilibres par une information et une sensibilisation systématiques. On peut imaginer que le CCI rappelle régulièrement les objectifs dont il souhaite faire ses priorités pour l'examen des propositions : favoriser le dialogue, la réconciliation et la paix, illustrer la diversité culturelle et linguistique, veiller à l'égalité des genres, etc. Faudrait-il aller jusqu'à imaginer que les appels à proposition lancés tous les deux ans affichent une priorité qui serait accordée par roulement à l'un de ces thèmes ? Cela soulèverait probablement beaucoup de difficultés que ne compenseraient pas les bénéfices éventuels d'un tel dispositif. Par ailleurs, il ne serait pas souhaitable que les instances du programme encouragent directement et encore moins sollicitent des propositions particulières d'inscription. Une exception devrait toutefois être faite à ce principe en cas de péril imminent pour un patrimoine documentaire non encore inscrit mais dont l'importance mondiale est universellement reconnue. On peut se rappeler la mobilisation exceptionnelle qui s'est faite autour des « manuscrits de Tambouctou ». Le Directeur général ou la Directrice générale devraient alors saisir le CCI pour lui demander d'examiner en urgence le cas de ce patrimoine.

4. How best to ensure that the Memory of the World International Advisory Committee [MoW IAC] and its Register Sub-committee are appropriately representative of international expertise in the relevant disciplines and bring regional perspectives?

Knoll: You can never have the full coverage of necessary expertise and in the same time the needed balance of representation from all over the world. The Register Sub-Committee should have funds to hire experts and/ask for reviews in specific or controversy cases.

Austrian Commission: The representation of the various disciplines, expertises, etc. has worked so far sufficiently well

Netherlands National Commission : Members of the IAC should continue to be experts that are invited by the DG in their personal capacity. A more transparent procedure could help UNESCO to broaden its network. The world of documentary heritage is vast, and UNESCO should be careful to always look for new ambassadors for MoW; outsiders have complained that MoW is a closed circle.

Estonia National Commission: It is important to keep MoW as an expert-led international non-governmental programme, including the assessment of nominations process. The present IAC assessment process that rests on professional judgement and seeks the advice of external experts when needed seems to be functional and should not be formalized (i.e by publishing the names and opinions offered by volunteer experts). The advice is solicited by IAC members and the responsibility of final recommendations (that should contain short justification of recommendation made and be published as soon as possible for transparency) rests with them. The IAC meetings on new nominations to Register should not be open to observers to minimise lobbying.

National Committee of Mexico: By making the list of the MOW IAC and its sub-committees public, so that National Committees can know who the experts are and, above all, by making all regions properly represented. There should be an equal geographical representation and experts should be evaluated according to their profile.

Anca Claudia Prodan : The notion of balance should be considered also in terms of gender, disciplines, regions and countries. It would be useful to have a database of experts from all over the world and to appoint them in such a way that slowly all regions and disciplines get represented.

Be MoW : The quality of the review, the publication of the expert's comments should be taken into account! This is the best way to accredit the quality of the work that is undertaken at that level. The comments of the review of the National Committee (or committees in the case of a multilateral application) could also be published.

Canada Comission : The IAC statutes already have mechanisms to ensure that members are appropriately representative of international expertise and bring regional perspectives to the Committee. If the IAC feels that these mechanisms are not being respected, the IAC may wish to look at the electoral group model which is used by many other UNESCO committees. Requiring committee representation to include members from the five electoral groups would ensure appropriate regional representation. The Committee could also explore enhancing the electoral group model to ensure that it also provides for appropriate expertise in a range of relevant disciplines. A comprehensive list of experts, including local experts available to support the IAC would be an asset. More transparency in the selection process of the members is also needed.

Brazil: I believe that there should be a proportional presence of geographical and cultural realities in the formal structure of the Programme. If we analyze the situation today, there is a big presence of Europe in relation to other parts of the world. Obviously, the participation should be

limited in time with the possibility of prorogation for another term. I think that what is expected of those people (and specific roles they have, for instance, vice-presidents) should be clearly stated – in fact, I don't think that it happens in this way now.

Czech Republic: There must be regional balance. A database of documentary heritage professionals could perhaps help achieve adequate representation of expertise.

Lothar Jordan: It does not work so bad so far, but could be improved. Concerning the fields of knowledge one could develop a list which expertise would be most helpful. More diversity would be good.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The current nomination process for the IAC seems to guarantee regional representation. An additional requirement of gender representation and expertise might need to be added.

With regards to expertise, IFLA would like to stress the importance of an up-to date, relevant and well-resourced roster of expertise the IAC and the Register Sub-Committee can draw on, when needed.

Realistically, covering all expertise in the Committees themselves is not going to be possible, nor is it needed with a wider roster of experts available to the MoW Programme and its Committees.

Turkey Commission/Committee: Disagreements may arise between Member States on the joint nominations because expectations may differ between Member States and negotiation processes may take time due to bureaucratic constraints and such disagreements can result in the halting of the nomination. In order to prevent the above, UNESCO could set out the criteria clearly for the joint nominations.

Japan Commission: In order to enhance transparency and contribution from Member States, all Member States and NatCom should be equally invited to present their candidature for the selection of new IAC members.

- Also, a Roster of Experts should be established, listing former members of IAC and its sub-committees, National MoW members, in collaboration with Member States, NatCom, ICA and IFLA among others. Such a Roster can serve as a shortlist of those experts who could undertake field evaluation missions for assessing new nominations or monitoring registered documents, or organize outreach workshops on the MoW programme. It will also contribute to strengthening capacity of such listed experts through the said activities as well as broadening the MoW community

Poland Commission/Committee: The composition of the IAC and of the RSC is important; geographical balance should be observed as far as possible, as well as the experience in relevant fields covering both analogue and digital heritage; however, even the most perfect composition of the bodies can prove insufficient in cases of individual nominations or projects. Exhaustive consultations with experts (especially archivists, librarians, historians, according to specific nominations, both proposed by the nominators and external) is of vital importance; in order to enable them, sufficient time is necessary; a data base of experts in various fields could also be a helpful tool, however, it should be open-ended, new experts should be invited whenever helpful for the assessment of a nomination; and it should rather remain an internal tool of the secretariat, the IAC and the RSC in order to hinder any possible informal lobbying.

IASA: Closer cooperation with NGOs and in particular the CCAA can play a positive role in identifying the relevant expertise.

St.Kitts Archives : The IAC is already very representative regional perspectives.

Switzerland : Avant d'augmenter la variété des profils et pour limiter de possibles dérives (pressions politiques ou étatiques, conflits d'intérêt, etc.), il conviendrait que le Comité et son Sous-comité présentent un mélange d'experts provenant à la fois d'institutions publiques s'occupant de la conservation du patrimoine (conservateurs de bibliothèques, d'archives et de musées ; universitaires et chercheurs), mais également de la société civile (experts professionnels [grandes libraires, maisons de ventes internationales] ; bibliophiles ; représentants d'associations culturelles ; etc.). Les deux mondes possèdent en effet une intéressante complémentarité de points de vue et les projets qui, de plus en plus, les associent obtiennent le plus souvent des résultats nouveaux et couronnés de succès. La participation d'experts en mesure d'identifier le patrimoine documentaire qui mérite un intérêt particulier et une protection par rapport aux questions globales urgentes serait utile (aussi en termes de visibilité).

Sweden Commission/Committee: A roster seems like a good idea. To ask MS, UNESCO NatComs and the expert NGO's to help setting up a roster of experts seems a good idea. If they do not present proposals to such a roster, there is not much else to be done.

France : Pour tenir compte du nombre croissant de candidatures et de pays intéressés par le programme MdM et afin d'améliorer les équilibres géopolitiques et linguistiques du comité, il devrait être envisagé d'augmenter, dans la limite des contraintes budgétaires actuelles, le nombre de membres du CCI qui devraient être nommés pour un mandat de quatre ans non renouvelable. La composition du SCR qui joue un rôle si important dans l'appréciation des propositions devrait connaître la même évolution et être également précisée (nombre, durée du mandat, etc.). Le CCI et les sous-comités sont composés principalement de professionnels de la documentation et de la conservation issus des grandes institutions patrimoniales et des organisations professionnelles internationales, ce qui est tout à fait justifié compte tenu des missions et objectifs du programme MdM. Il apparaît toutefois que les enjeux relatifs à l'histoire et à la mémoire peuvent nécessiter le recours à des compétences scientifiques de type académique qui sont davantage le fait d'historiens, chercheurs et universitaires, trop peu présents actuellement dans les instances du programme. Il est souhaitable d'engager une réflexion sur la forme que pourrait prendre cet appel à des compétences académiques de haut niveau. Outre le fait de revisiter la définition de leur mandat, la France est favorable au lancement d'une réflexion sur les modalités de choix et de désignation des membres du CCI et des organes subsidiaires. Dans cette perspective et dans le but de favoriser la transparence, la diversité, le panachage des compétences, il conviendrait d'étudier et d'approfondir l'hypothèse d'un appel à candidatures auprès des États membres, des commissions nationales et comités MdM, et des organisations professionnelles.

5. The MoW Programme is intended to rely on experts and involves a level of trust in the judgment of professional colleagues. Should a formal role exist for member states in decisions on inscription? For transparency, should the expert opinions received and the advice of the Register Sub-Committee to the MoW IAC be made public in advance of consideration by the MoW IAC?

Knoll: No, the MoW should remain on expert level. We should distinguish between internal communication of IAC with the sub-committees and official nominations. The communication between IAC and sub-committees should remain restricted to them as internal communication, but in case that on request of RSC the nominations are rewritten (and this happens), they should be immediately published as updated versions at the MoW website (this does not happen and in cases it happens it could save us a lot of problems). Also the IAC comments and recommendations (if any) on individual nominations should be published after the IAC meeting in case of unaccepted nominations.

Austrian Commission: 5.1. Contrary to the original format, member states should play a role in the nomination process. MS, in close collaboration with their experts, should be the formal nominators. This process would also then enable MS to object to contested and controversial nominations.

5.2. Yes, for transparency the RSC expertise shall be published in advance and the decision should be published after inscription.

Netherlands National Commission : Memory of the World should remain an expert-driven programme. To enhance the transparency of the nomination process, it is good to publish the advice of the IAC to the Director-General. The intermediary steps should not be made public

Estonia National Commission: The IAC members should continue to be nominated by the DG and serve in their personal capacity. In order to facilitate creating an unofficial pool of experts to choose from, a call for putting forward suitable candidates should be periodically put out to member states and professional bodies, including MoW committees. This would help the DG in the selection process, similar to the practice used in the International Bioethics Committee (4-year term, possible renewal of mandate for a second term, aiming for balance in terms of gender, geographical spread and diversity of expertise).

National Committee of Mexico: No, not formal. It is necessary that the professional experts keep making decisions instead of politicians. Yes, internally, to the national and regional committees.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I am not sure how to understand the first question concerning a formal role for “member states”. MoW is a programme relying on experts not on political entities, isn't it? Regarding the second question, it has been reported on several occasions that pressure is exercised on UNESCO staff and MoW Committee members, to influence decisions related to nominations. I think that making public the opinions of experts in advance would only attract even more pressure. Nevertheless, the opinions could be made public after the IAC had taken a decision. This might have several advantages such as: it may increase transparency; it might avoid potential politicization of inscriptions; it might increase the quality of inscriptions, as nominators would have some examples of how assessment is carried out.

Be MoW : Be MoW: As the submission process is totally open or guided by the National Committees, Member States could play a formal role in the nomination process. The MoW IAC could inform the Commissions of the Member States about the results of the call. Then the

National UNESCO Delegation could deliver a written comment to a contentious submission (before the start of the review).

Canada Comission : A) No, it would not be appropriate for Member States to have a formal role in decisions on inscription. While Member States may nominate documentary heritage, the decisions as to what is registered are based on independent expert analysis. Involvement of Member States would lengthen and complicate the review process and possibly result in the transfer of the decision-making authority to Member States rather than to independent knowledge experts.

B) While recognizing that making public the expert advice can contribute to a better understanding of the program, this raises a few questions. Would the public be expected to comment on expert opinions? And what relative weight would be given to expert and public opinions in decision-making? The content of what experts express about nominated documentary heritage may be altered if they know that it will be publicly accessible. This is likely to be amplified in cases where the content of the documentary heritage can be seen as controversial.

Brazil: No, I think that external experts are involved for assisting the Programme to judge proposals and they should not be permanent. But I think that we could give them a document stating that they have assisted MoW with their special knowledge. We could do the same thing it is done in periodicals, when the editors call specific people to review some proposals and, later, without saying what was analyzed, the editors give a record stating that this expert has contributed to MoW.

Czech Republic: No, Member States should have absolutely no say in the making of decisions on inscription. No, making the expert opinions and Sub-Committee advice public would unnecessarily increase the amount of agenda.

Lothar Jordan: - Inscription/assessment: Right from its beginnings MoW was based on experts, and on the associations related to them. That is a part of its success story. Member states should not take part in the decision making process, but a good flow of information to them and from them could be helpful, preferably through the National MoW Committees. If the IAC asks for that it could even help to make the number of National MoW Committees grow and strengthen their work. – Transparency: If all agree (the experts themselves included), the expert reports could be made public. But it is not the use everywhere to make such reports public.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: A similar question to this was also posed by the Review of the Guidelines and Companions. For transparency reasons IFLA believes that it would be beneficial to make all opinions and assessments openly available.

However, including Member States in the decision on the inscription might result in political problems and needs to be thoroughly investigated before this step would be implemented.

Turkey Comission/Committee: In the MOW register inscription process, maximum transparency is important. Therefore, the expert reports could be made public for transparency.

Japan Commission:5,6,7,11 a. Clear, public and binding timetable: A clear, detailed timetable of the nomination cycle should be established and publicized in advance, and respected accordingly. Such a timetable should include (i) a deadline for submitting nominations, (ii) a date for making publicly available all nominations on UNESCO website, (iii) the date and place of RSC meetings, (iv) a date for making available RSC recommendations, (v) the date and place of IAC meetings, (vi) a date for the endorsement by UNESCO Director-General, and the date of the announcement of new inscriptions. (Cf: Para168, "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention", Para I.15, "Operational Directives for the implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Heritage") b. Clear identification of nominated and registered documents: Identification of nominated documents is a very important element, not only for ensuring their universal access and preservation, which are the main objectives of the programme, but also for judging their world significance in the assessment process. As the discussion paper on the Review of Statutes and Rules rightly points out that "the archival record derives its value and significance from the full context of its creation," an appropriate process for detailed assessment should be introduced to allow a comprehensive understanding of the full context of each nomination. Thus, during the assessment process, RSC and IAC should be able to request more detailed information to clarify and identify individual nominated documents, depending on the characteristics of each nomination and its assessment phase. With regard to the possibility of inscribing open archival fonds on the MoW Register, we rather suggest that inscription should be limited to specific, identifiable documents, in order to ensure universal access to the inscribed documents as well as to facilitate their digitization. It will also benefit such initiatives as the one referred to in Question 11 to add digital copies of all MoW inscribed documents to the World Digital Library. Cf.: In the past, the World Heritage Committee inscribed properties on the World Heritage List without the statement of Outstanding Universal Value (OUV). With the introduction of a mechanism of a retrospective Statement of OUV, the State Parties have been asked to prepare a draft retrospective Statement of OUV for all properties inscribed prior to 2006, which have been reviewed by the Advisory Bodies, and the Committee has been undertaking the process of approving such retrospective Statement of OUV at each session. Regarding Question 7, the possibility of creating a special category for a few major libraries and archives would not be excluded, but we should consider such option with great caution, to avoid certain archives receiving privileged status and to avoid making the system too complicated. c. Prior consent of the owners / custodians: In cases where nominators are different from the owner or custodian of the nominated documents, an explicit rule should be established to require that nominators concerned must obtain prior consent from the owner/custodian on nomination for the MoW Register, or written confirmation ensuring its preservation and access, which must be submitted prior to the deadline for nominations. This rule should be incorporated in the General Guidelines and be strictly observed. d. Role of the Secretariat: The Secretariat of the MoW should maintain appropriate and fair communication with all nominators. e. Clearer criteria for accepting nominations: We agree with the point raised in the discussion paper on the Guidelines and Companion Documents (page 7-8) that there should be clearer requirement in the Guidelines concerning the objectivity and neutrality of intent, as well as the objectivity of language and argument. (If it is found to be difficult to add rigorous criteria during the current review, we expect elaboration of such criteria through further discussions in the future) f. Process to promote dialogue, mutual understanding and consensus-building among stakeholders: In case of contested or controversial nominations as referred to in Question 6, a process is necessary which would promote dialogue, mutual understanding and consensus-building among interested parties, especially where such nominations raise serious

concerns to Member States or other stakeholders, or there exists disagreement over such issues as the content of the nominations.

g. Field evaluation mission: Field evaluation missions are currently undertaken by the Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS/IUCN) in the World Heritage Convention, and by experts registered in the relevant Roster in UNESCO Global Geopark. It is proposed that such field evaluation missions should also be undertaken in the MoW programme in order to assess new nominations and to monitor existing registers. The cost of such field evaluation missions should be borne, in principle, by the nominators themselves, though support may be extended for items submitted by developing countries (Cf: UNESCO Global Geopark. See also 3(1) below), to the extent possible from a special account of the MoW (to be created) due to the budgetary situation of the programme. h. Publication of Recommendation by Technical Bodies: Recommendations by the technical bodies in World Heritage Convention, Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, Man and the Biosphere programme and UNESCO Global Geopark are made public prior to final deliberations. This practice should be applied to the MoW programme as well, in order to enhance transparency. i. Enhancing the transparency of IAC meetings: Debates in the World Heritage Committee and the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee can be viewed live online. For IAC meetings, means to enhance transparency should be explored, such as allowing the representatives of the Member States (including NatCom and National MoW Committee) to observe the deliberations, or, notifying interested parties of their outcome and reasons or announcing them publicly in a prompt manner. j. Decision-Making: Since it is highly desirable that IAC decisions are made by consensus or at least by two-thirds majority, IAC's rules of procedure should be revised accordingly (Cf.: Rules of procedure of the World Heritage Committee). k. Categories of IAC's Recommendation in line with General Guidelines: Categories such as "Referral" (R) and "Deferral" (D) should be introduced, in addition to the existing categories of "Inscribe" (I) and "Not to inscribe" (N). In this regard, "Provisional Inscription" (P) should be abolished because it is not a category specified in the General Guidelines and the criteria for its applications are not clear. "Referral" and "Deferral" could be beneficial in terms of improving transparency of recommendations and promoting upstream process. A clear rule should also be established in the General Guidelines that referred or deferred nominations will be re-assessed in the following cycle if nominators concerned resubmit revised nominations which appropriately address the issues identified in the previous decisions. l. Establishing follow-up mechanisms: In contrast to Conventions and other programmes of UNESCO such as World Heritage Convention, Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, Man and the Biosphere programme, and UNESCO Global Geopark, the MoW currently does not have any follow-up mechanism such as periodic review of registered documents. A similar follow-up mechanism for the MoW Register may be established in order to ensure that registered documentary heritage is properly preserved and utilized for such purposes as education and awareness-raising in accordance with the relevant rules and guidelines of the MoW.

B. Improving Nomination Process

- Currently, there is minimal involvement by NatComs or National MoW Committees in the nomination process for the MoW Register. This gives rise to the following issues: (i) despite the objective of the MoW to inscribe documentary heritage with world significance, nominations that do not meet the necessary qualifications may be submitted directly to the Secretariat; (ii) nominations that do not conform to the spirit of UNESCO to promote friendship and mutual understanding, likely to cause controversy and conflicts among the Member States may be submitted; (iii) with a rapid increase of the number of new nominations, it has become difficult for

the MoW Secretariat to devote necessary financial and human resources to assessment of those nominations that genuinely meet the objectives of the programme.

- In light of the above, we may need to review the current rule which allows joint nominations as exceptions to the existing cap of two nominations per country, and to strengthen involvement by NatComs or National MoW Committees. (If the current exception to joint nominations is to be kept, its definition should be elaborated in more details (e.g. to specify the definition of “joint” nominations, in terms of nominators, custodians or the locations of the documents, etc, that need to be from more than one country)

- The following mechanism may be considered, accompanied by the introduction of a national periodic reporting mechanism on documentary heritage to the IAC:

1. In cases where National MoW Committees (or NatComs and related Ministries in charge of UNESCO) have been submitting periodic reports to the IAC: The National MoW Committee (or NatComs and related Ministries in charge of UNESCO) shall be responsible for the selection and recommendation of all nominations from that country;

2. In cases where National MoW Committees (or NatComs and related Ministries) have NOT submitted periodic reports to the IAC: Nominations shall not be submitted from the country concerned;

3. Joint Nominations NatComs, National MoW Committees and/or related Ministries of the countries concerned shall hold consultations and submit a common recommendation on joint nominations.

C. Establishing Intergovernmental Body

- With regard to Question 5 on the formal role of Member States in decisions on inscription, it must be noted that decision-making by intergovernmental bodies based on experts' advice and recommendations has functioned properly with synergies in Cultural Conventions and other programmes of UNESCO such as World Heritage Convention, Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, Man and the Biosphere programme and UNESCO Global Geopark. Although the MoW has so far been an “expert-driven” programme, a similar decision making mechanism led by Member States may equally benefit the MoW programme.

- Building on positive experiences of the above-mentioned Conventions and other programmes of UNESCO, it would be desirable to establish a new intergovernmental body to take a decision, based on the advice and recommendations of the IAC. The term for the membership of such intergovernmental body may be four years, renewable once, like IAC membership.

Poland Commission/Committee: The expert, professional character is a great advantage and value of the MoW Programme, and the more important when taking into account the specificity and complexity of documentary heritage: its significance for peoples' memories and identities – often several peoples' in different ways and, at the same time, its usually movable character, fragility and susceptibility to loss, displacement, dispersing. Over years, the MoW Programme and its structure has proved its pertinence to dealing with the documentary heritage issues while building on its professional, expert, non-political profile. This logic also characterised the international Register and the nominations' evaluation process. We are in favour of continuing this approach. We are afraid that reserving a formal role for the MSs over the process could introduce a more political discourse into the IAC debates and thus distort this approach and compromise the professional, expert character of the MoW Programme and international Register. The professional, expert character of the Programme and of the processes leading to inscriptions on the Register should be preserved. It does not mean that the MSs and their representatives are prevented from the possibility to comment the nominations – however, not from a privileged, “special” position: publication of all submitted nominations on the MoW website

at some stage of the process should enable comments by all interested stakeholders and thus seems to be of vital importance. The deadlines for such comments should be realistic to enable further exchange of views or further study of a nomination in case it is contested or appears to be controversial, and encourage consensus seeking (regarding possible measures that could be considered to prevent political disputes and discourse in the proceedings of the IAC – see below).

As a matter of publication of expert opinions received by the RSC and its own recommendations: if made public in advance of the consideration by the IAC they can also be misused as a fuel for lobbying or pressing the IAC; it seems to be a more appropriate solution to safeguard enough of time for nominators and other interested stakeholders to prepare and share their comments, in case they are willing to, independently from the RSC recommendations, than publishing the recommendations and the invited experts' opinions in advance (or even than publishing them at all, as they are part of an internal process within the IAC). If the view prevails that the expert opinions are to be made public (whether in advance of the IAC considerations or afterwards), in order to discourage any possible self-censorship among the experts, their authors should be given the right to remain anonymous. Anyway, confidence and trust in the IAC and in the professionalism of its members are inexorable, as the question of significance and influence (direct and indirect) of documentary heritage is often strictly connected with historical (or other humanities) reflection and methodology and thus, as used to happen in the humanities, will remain open to different, even divergent, interpretations and opinions to an incomparably higher degree than it can be observed in the case of natural phenomena, measurable by experimental sciences. In the last resort, the IAC's and UNESCO Secretariat's experience and wisdom will prove irreplaceable in all more complex cases; although, it should be stressed that what the IAC is doing it is qualifying the nominated documentary heritage for inscription to the Register, and not assessing history.

It seems that what could be strengthened in order to prevent political disputes or discourse before the nomination evaluation process starts, it is art. 4.6 of the General Guidelines so as to require, as a rule, not only comments but endorsement of a MoW committee or National Commission for UNESCO of the country from which a nomination is submitted. Obviously, that rule should not apply to nominations proposed by UN System agencies, other intergovernmental organisations, such as regional integration organisations and international

NGOs affiliated at UNESCO; also a possibility for exceptions at the discretion of UNESCO's Director General should be allowed.

Another measure that could be considered, justified by UNESCO's methodology valuating consensus and by UNESCO's constitutional vocation to construct the defences of peace in people's minds (as stated in the Preamble of UNESCO's Constitution) can be a stipulation, in the General Guidelines, that a documentary heritage object is not eligible for inscription on the international Register in case a Member State (i.e. a party to the 1945 Convention constituting UNESCO) informs in a clear manner, with a written statement addressed to the Director General, about its objections against such an inscription. As long as the objections are not withdrawn, the discussion about such a nomination at the IAC or its subsidiary bodies' forums could not be possible. In case a measure of this kind is adopted, it would be important to set up a fair, not too short, and also not too long, deadline for such expressions.

Another measure to prevent disputes could be an encouragement (however, not a requirement) of the nominator to consult the Memory of the World national committees or UNESCO Nat Coms from relevant countries in case her/his nomination is directly linked with those countries' or their

societies' identities, history or culture; the nominator could be encouraged to consult the MoW committees of UNESCO Nat Coms from such countries prior to submitting the nomination proposal to UNESCO. A measure of this kind should not be a requirement as this kind of links and influences is often of complex character and many individual, difficult to be defined in advance, cases can occur.

IASA: The resources available for the MoW Programme, and how this role will be defined, will determine if there is room for this role. The focus should not be on the expertise regarding inscriptions in registers, but also on preservation, creating awareness and access. This role should include expertise to oversee all aspects of the MoW Programme aims or objectives.

Expert opinions should form part of the register, even though it may attract controversy from some, as has some inscriptions in the registries attracted controversy in the past.

St.Kitts Archives : The basing of MoW on expert opinion is a good idea, however there is room for the participation of member states. I am especially concerned over the submission of documentary heritage that still creates controversy. The involvement of member states has its pros and cons in this circumstance. It could be that the relationship between states may mean that the heritage is denied recognition but it could also mean that experts, not directly involved with the heritage will be made available to authenticate it.

Switzerland : Il serait utile de définir les contours précis de l'intervention des Etats dans la sanction des choix de dossiers finalement retenus pour l'inscription au Registre. Cependant, la Suisse ne soutient pas l'idée d'un quelconque « interventionnisme étatique » au niveau des nominations ou décisions d'inscription. Cela ne réglerait pas le problème des nominations controversées, mais risque de transformer MdM en une arène où s'affronte les intérêts de prestige politique. En ces temps de crispations nationalistes, il est souhaitable que MdM reste un programme qui reste aux mains d'experts neutres et indépendants. Rendre publics les avis émis par les experts du Sous-Comité pourrait peut-être aider : une opposition du CCI MdM sur tel ou tel dossier pourtant retenu par le Sous-Comité obligerait à une justification scientifiquement argumentée (les décisions de nature politique seraient alors plus difficiles, du moins peut-on l'espérer). D'un autre côté, ce serait aussi mettre en lumière sur la place publique les points de vue divergents du Comité et du Sous-Comité, au risque que les experts composant ce dernier se considèrent déjugés (ce qui poserait alors la question de leur légitimité).

Sweden Commission/Committe: Strict rules for applications, upgraded and modern working methods, few but clear processes and a focus on the work of experts could save the program; to let in national discussion on historic events will the end of it. There are misconceptions about what UNESCOs various 'lists' actually mean (World Heritage and representative non-tangible cultural heritage): does a successful nomination of a World Heritage site mean that UNESCO has taken a position "for" site – and the nominating country - and 'against' other? For a country to get something on a list – is it 'winning' the approval of UNESCO? We need to maintain that it is an expert programme and inform in a more coherent and clear way of what it is – and is not. There is no need to publish expert opinions in advance of descisions. As soon as MS would get to influence the work of the programe we will end up in the same unfortunate situation as with the World Heritage Convention: a lot of energy spent on elections of the steering committee, discussions on nominations, diminished role for scientific analyses and increased emotional pressure where MS vote against experts' advice to be friends with other MS, thus lowering the

value of the list. The costs of running the machinery of UNESCO's three major cultural conventions are staggering not least because of the old-fashioned organization of their work.

France : Au-delà de demander aux États membres de recommander leurs meilleurs experts professionnels et scientifiques pour composer le CCI et les organes subsidiaires, donner un rôle officiel aux États membres dans les décisions concernant l'inscription modifierait assez substantiellement la nature du programme qui évoluerait alors vers un régime plus proche d'une convention. Il conviendrait donc de se demander si le nécessaire renforcement du programme devrait se traduire en définitive par sa transformation en convention ou s'il existe d'autres façons d'envisager ce renforcement. Concernant le souci de transparence, la publication des recommandations du SCR au moment de leur transmission au CCI serait une disposition de nature à répondre à cette exigence légitime. Comme les recommandations du SCR sont en général fondées sur les avis des experts, qu'il convient par ailleurs de préserver de toute pression, la publication des avis des experts ne serait pas nécessaire (sauf, le cas échéant, en cas de contestation. Voir ci-après).

6. Occasionally the MoW Programme receives contested or controversial nominations:

Be MoW : "document or fonds1?" is very difficult to assess! But we agree on the fact "that the archival record derives its value and significance from the full context of its creation and the real value lies in the record as a whole". This is very important, because most of the tools used today are not "Event" oriented (the structure of the archive is an Event, and not pieces of essences (audio, video, text) coupled with a fixed metadata model!

Canada Comission : No, all applications, whether controversial or not should be assessed based upon the same criteria. Alternate criteria may raise the perception that the MoW is pre-judging certain applications. As noted on p.4 of the document the "MoW program is not mandated, structured or resourced to act as an international tribunal on historical claims." As a result the IAC must be consistent in its approach to all applications. Many documentary heritage items are in great peril because they relate to contested or controversial people, institutions, movements or ideas. Relegating such nominations to a separate process might make institutions and countries less inclined to nominate items that they believe to be controversial or contested. Furthermore, creating objective definitions of the terms 'contested' and 'controversial' would likely prove to be almost impossible in an international context. Definitions would likely be too subjective and reflect a priori assumptions about cultural, political, linguistic, ethnic and other norms. The General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage already authorize the Register Subcommittee to seek independent expert advice (4.7.2 and 4.7.5). However, where assessments are sharply divided, it may be more appropriate to return to application and allow the applicant to conduct the necessary research and analysis to address the outstanding issues. Once those issues have been resolved, the applicant could resubmit the nomination. Site visits could be warranted to determine "authenticity" in certain cases, but this raises the issue of funding.

Chile Committee: Il y a donc une plus grande représentativité, les membres des comités régionaux et internationaux, devraient être élus par chaque Comité National et par le vote direct

- o Ce mécanisme permettrait une meilleure représentation régionale et équilibre entre les sexes.
- o L'État doit assumer un rôle de plus grand engagement dans le fonctionnement du programme, soutenir le travail des experts, dont les décisions doivent être aussi transparentes.
- o Il n'est pas clair ce que l'on entend par nominations controversées, pour quels acteurs du programme et selon quels intérêts.
- o En outre, à notre avis, il ne faudrait aucun processus d'application parallèle.
- o Pour maintenir la confiance dans l'application des principes qui sous-tendent l'existence du programme MdM, les considérations du Comité consultatif International pour approuver ou rejeter une proposition d'inscription devraient être transparentes.
- o Il ne semble pas adapté présenter une demande à l'arbitrage d'un tiers externes. Au contraire, nous croyons que la confiance dans la capacité du Comité consultatif International et des comités régionaux et nationaux doit être renforcée d'évaluation des demandes.

Turkey Commission/Committee: A report of experts on the controversial nominations may be provided to the nominators in order to prevent conflicts.

Poland Commission/Committee: It seems that it would be better to assure enough of time in the regular process to enable more profound studying some nominations when they happen to be contested or controversial and to enable the exchange of additional comments with nominators, with (and among) experts and with (and among) other interested stakeholders when they appear, than to establish a separate procedure for “contested” or “controversial” nominations; the existence of a separate procedure could stigmatise some nominations and (future) inscriptions. A consensus should be aimed at in every case, sometimes even for the price of postponing the IAC recommendations to a subsequent IAC meeting; however, this spirit of consensus and the reservations communicated by a stakeholder should not work automatically as a kind of a “veto in practice”, paralysing the IAC’s capacity to take decisions. The only case resulting in immediate deferring the evaluation process could be, as it seems, a Member State’s clear objection as described in response to q. 5. With this possible exception, even if the consensus is not reached by stakeholders, the IAC, having analysed the individual case, should be in a position to decide whether the nomination is rejected or approved, or postponed till the issue is further clarified or concluded by the nominator, those questioning the nomination, and experts. As every case is individual, there can be different particular situations or circumstances. Depending on them, the assistance of additional, external experts, sometimes, wherever it can help reaching consensus or clarifying the issue, can be useful; as much as possible the timeframe of the evaluation process should enable inviting them, as well as, when necessary, e.g. visiting the nominating institutions and accessing the nominated documents by experts or IAC/RSC members; thus, flexibility and individualised approach are necessary being one of the reasons why the composition of the IAC enabling the trust in professionalism and experience of its members and invited experts is of vital importance. As mentioned in the response to question 5, in the last resort, the IAC’s and UNESCO Secretariat’s experience and wisdom will prove irreplaceable in more complex cases. However, it seems that preventive measures described in resp. to q. 5 can reduce the number of contested or controversial nominations discussed in the nomination evaluation process.

St.Kitts Archives : Contested and controversial nominations should be referred to independent, appropriately qualified and respected international scholars for on site examination. They will

then report to the IAC on their findings.. In these cases the decision should be made after careful study even if it has to be deferred until the heritage can be assessed and reported on.

Sweden Commission/Committe: Not all “memories” are happy ones. The experts are the ones who can decide if a nomination is of great value. UNESCO or MoW cannot settle historic disputes – these must be handled elsewhere.

a) should a separate process be established for such nominations?

Knoll: NO, it would a way to hell, because anything can happen to be controversial if two or more parties disagree.

Netherlands National Commission : In the light of the current crisis with contested nominations from Asia, Memory of the World should find a means to radically stop nominations that are not conceived in the spirit of peace and reconciliation that is fundamental to all of UNESCO’s work. But it will be difficult to predict which nominations will turn out to be controversial and which not, so a separate process from the very beginning will probably not be possible. If a nomination proves to be contested during the evaluation process, MoW should have tools to deal with the situation satisfactorily, as is proposed in 6 b).

Memory of the World should showcase specifically those nominations that can count as good practices in dealing with a problematic shared past, like the Arnamagnæan Manuscript Collection (Denmark and Iceland) or the Archives of the Dutch East India Company (Netherlands, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Sri Lanka).

National Committee of Mexico: No. These cases should be dealt with, case by case.

Anca Claudia Prodan : The nominators are aware that they submit a nomination to an intergovernmental organization, to a programme concerned with access and awareness-raising issues. Thus, I am not sure what a separate process should achieve. This might make sense only in those cases, where discussing the item in the presence of observers, could have negative repercussion on the nominators, but as I understand the evaluation of nominations is not open.

Be MoW : On the base of the criteria of the program (which are also Values), ad hoc meetings with independent experts could always be organized for contentious content submission! Other partners (ICOM, IFLA, CCAAA, ...) could also be involved in this “review process”.

At the communication level, there should always be a place for an “open comments” space in relation to other elements of the register! This would allow natural enrichment!

Brazil: No, I think that all the evaluations must be with the same level of care.

Czech Republic: No, all nominations should be evaluated in a uniform manner by independent and respected experts. In addition, “controversial” is a very misleading term.

Lothar Jordan: No, all nominations should be treated equally. But in the face of conflicts or possible conflicts, all nominators should be requested (f.e. in the Guidelines) to reflect carefully whether their nomination could bring about anger of other parties.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Yes, mainly to safeguard the relevant Committees and the MoW Secretariat from lobbying.

IASA: Contested and/or controversial nominations seem to be politically motivated. If so, it may be best to have a separate process in place to efficiently deal with these nominations and to prevent such collections from being nominated.

Switzerland : Adopter un traitement différent de ces dossiers de candidature « sensibles » serait, à notre sens, risquer leur mise sous le boisseau sine die. Un processus avec une certaine visibilité aux différentes étapes, pourrait certes faire surgir des problèmes d'ordre diplomatique, mais garantirait également un traitement équitable et la possibilité pour le Sous-Comité de se prononcer sur la valeur patrimoniale réelle des fonds proposés. Idéalement, l'ensemble des candidatures présentées par des Etats, y compris les documents « sensibles », concernant d'une façon ou d'une autre plus qu'un pays devraient faire l'objet de candidatures transnationales par les pays concernés et être portées par ces mêmes pays. Les dossiers devraient être considérés dans une perspective large (institutionnelle / historique / géographique) et c'est aussi au Sous-Comité, resp. Comité, de veiller à ce que ce critère soit rempli, le cas échéant faire des recommandations claires en ce sens avant de procéder à une inscription. Ce processus de concertation en amont permettrait non seulement d'amorcer des dialogues entre Etats membres sur des passés encore douloureux, mais éviterait surtout que l'UNESCO soit mise sous pression par des Etats membres qui ne sont pas d'accord avec certaines inscriptions. Cela permettrait de dépasser l'objectif de reconnaître des documents importants méritant d'être conservés comme base de la recherche historique, sans viser à prôner une quelconque interprétation du contenu.

Sweden Commission/Committee: No, see below. "Memory" must include the 'not so happy memories' in archives and libraries. In order to give a true picture of the world we need to move away from 'preserving items of exceptional beauty' to 'documents that show important historical developments' and to give also the 'not so happy' documents the same 'value' as the glamorous ones/

History is always a matter of interpretation and to have total agreement between all Ms in each minute detail will never be possible or even necessary. We cannot have negotiations between MS about the significance of documents – we already have nominating, advisory and decision making bodies of experts in MoW. To add another 'level' will put strains on very few resources. It is crucial for the experts in all its areas of competence.

France : En cas de contestation avérée et justifiée (cette question est traitée dans le questionnaire concernant la révision du Compagnon du Registre et des Principes directeurs), il serait souhaitable de prévoir un processus spécifique de traitement de ces candidatures. Les modalités d'un tel processus, saisine, traitement des réponses, publicité des éléments fournis à l'appui, seraient à préciser.

b) where the assessments provided by experts suggested by the interested parties are sharply divided regarding issues of authenticity or significance, should the matter be referred to independent, appropriately qualified and respected international scholars to undertake an onsite examination of the nominated documents to advise the RSC and MoW IAC in their assessment?

Knoll: YES, this means, however, that UNESCO should have more funds for MoW. Not always an on-site visit is needed, but additional expert review would be necessary. RSC should have funds to hire such experts.

Be MoW : For declared “contentious content submission” by the General Directory (?), and after an onsite examination, the deliberation could be handled and voted by the General Assembly.

Austrian Commission: Contested and controversial nominations shall not be admitted. UNECSO is not the adequate forum to consolidate unsettled political controversies. The limited resources of MoW cannot be blocked again by such nominations. Evaluation shall only start after MS have consolidated their disputes. We therefore suggest to introduce a provision in the General Guidelines in this sense: “If a written objection by a Member State against a proposed nomination in the MoW Register of another Member State is made because of divergent evaluation of historical or political events, the nomination will not proceed to scientific evaluation but it will be up to the Member States concerned to seek a resolution to the issue.”

A formal procedure has to be defined (formal transmission of nominations, deadline for written objections, etc.), maybe also with possibility to find a consensual solution.

Netherlands National Commission: Yes. This second opinion could take the form of a peer review, a meeting of experts or an onsite examination of the documentary heritage involved.

If Member States are sharply divided over a nomination, they should be able to ask UNESCO’s assistance to start a dialogue on the issues behind the disagreement.

Estonia National Commission: We acknowledge the problem of contested or controversial nominations that have created a lot of tension. As rightly pointed out in the discussion paper, the MoW Programme cannot be expected to act as an international tribunal on historical claims. But Estonia also does not support creating a clear-cut formal role for member states in decisions on inscription. If a member state would be given a veto right over a nomination put forward by another member state, it would also not foster the dialogue between nations. One possible option to consider would be to give the right to submit nominations only to member states through the Memory of the World National Committees or the National Commissions for UNESCO. They would be the formal nominators of documentary heritage that can of course also be privately owned. So the formal nominator and custodian/owner of documentary heritage will usually differ and the nomination will be prepared in their close cooperation. Prior collaboration between potentially interested member states is strongly encouraged, but cannot be made obligatory. The guidelines and nomination form should clearly underline that nominations should be written in a neutral and objective manner (use of language, argument, factual accuracy of information) and it will be the responsibility of a member state to adhere to these principles.

National Committee of Mexico: Yes. A third party with an appropriate level of expertise on the subject and who knows the nominated documents should revise the proposal. The revision need not necessarily be in situ.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes, I think this is an excellent idea. I also think that a specification in this regard should be included in the Guidelines, or the Companion.

Inscription: The Document or the Fonds?

Norwegian Committee : 6a We think that the problems of contested or controversial nominations should be further examined before making a decision. The possibility for the establishment for a separate process for such nominations should be looked into. 6b

Documentation of liberation, revolution, genocide, war, resistance, etc will often have different connotations and value depending on which side the owner/nominator belongs to. Some of such conflicts may be dead and buried by now, while some may be highly active. Bringing in specially independent or qualified scholars to advise the IAC may be of some help. But a way to obtain an evaluation by the 'other part', perhaps through the relevant National Committee or UNESCO Commission, may be another solution. Either way, deciding on such nominations will be a difficult task for the IAC.

Brazil: Yes, it could be interesting. And also, in some cases, MoW should be able to send people from register Sub-Committee or even IAC to verify in situ the documents proposed.

Czech Republic: No, onsite examination would require significant outlays. The Czech Republic is not sure if it would be effective enough. In case of a discrepancy it should be possible to request another independent expert opinion. It might be worthwhile to consider establishing a fund for such purposes.

Lothar Jordan: Yes, the RSC and the IAC should cooperate with the associations mentioned above, but academic associations as well. The ICLA (International Comparative Literature Association), a Cooperating Institution of the SCEaR, is ready to work for the RSC if the RSC sees a need for that. This was discussed positively with the RSC. And other academic associations (History, Musicology, etc.) might be helpful as well. There will be hardly a better way to more objectivity and balance of judgment. – Onsite examinations can be helpful, but that brings us back to the question of budget.

Switzerland : Oui, en cas de difficultés de cette nature, le recours à des experts indépendants, reconnus internationalement comme faisant autorité sur les documents ou fonds litigieux, nous paraît une excellente solution, afin de faire valider l'intérêt de ces pièces par leurs meilleurs connaisseurs.

IASA: Yes, to take on the role of intermediaries. An appeal process should exist with the final decision to be taken by the UNESCO Director General who already endorses the inscriptions before uptake into the registers as per the MoW Programme guidelines.

Sweden Commission/Committee: The MoW programme cannot be responsible for settling disputes, nor can UNESCO. The way a document is interpreted or its context cannot be solved by external bodies. It is an absolute honor and a privilege to have a document in the international register and the nominating part should adhere to strict rules and conditions and nominations which fail to fulfill these should be returned to the nominator (Not completed, lack of documentation etc.) When and if a dispute is settled the nominator can restart the process.

France : En cas de contestation, des membres du SCR et du CCI devraient avoir la possibilité de se rendre sur place pour juger sur pièce les documents concernés et la documentation proposée pour les authentifier. Comme déjà mentionné ci-dessus, le panachage est souhaitable, particulièrement en cas de contentieux, et une telle mission d'expertise devrait comprendre des compétences académiques de haut niveau et totalement indépendantes des parties en présence. Il conviendrait d'étudier selon quelles modalités pourrait être constitué un panel de tels chercheurs et universitaires.

7. Should the MoW develop means to inscribe open or continuously growing archival fonds or institutions? Should the MoW have a special category and programme as MoW PARTNER for a few major global libraries and archives which collectively hold a significant portion of the world's multimedia documentary heritage?

Norwegian Committee : There should be opportunities to extend the scope of already included collections in order to include more recent material or newly discovered items. The whole holdings of an archival institution should not be eligible for the register per se. 7b No, we do not support the idea of making a special status for a few select archival institutions or libraries. This will be counterproductive in the effort to wider disseminate the support for the programme.

Knoll: YES, it is normal that collections grow through discovery of unknown or temporarily lost items. Maybe the rules are not needed, but adding new items should be permitted under certain conditions.**Estonia National**

Commission: Estonia believes that the principle of nominating finite and precisely defined documentary heritage continues to be relevant. In case the archival fond continues to grow it is up to the owner/custodian of this heritage to explain at local level the relevance and ties of this additional material to the registered heritage.**National**

Committee of Mexico: Yes. A third party with an appropriate level of expertise on the subject and who knows the nominated documents should revise the proposal. The revision need not necessarily be in situ.

Austrian Commission: MoW shall keep to the principle of not admitting open ended nominations.The idea of MoW PARTNERS is ultimately against the spirit of cultural diversity.

Netherlands National Commission: On the first question: MoW should become more open to the nomination of born digital heritage, and especially for this category, the need to strictly delineate the collection is difficult to comply with.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Certainly MoW could be more flexible in terms of considering open nominations, which might further increase support from archives. Yet, one should mind that MoW is not an archive and despite sharing some similarities in objectives, a distinction should be drawn between them. An archive is a document-keeping system that grows. MoW is a programme that aims to highlight the value and significance of documents as heritage. If the significance of an archive as defined by MoW at the time of inscription can be maintained over time, despite the archive growing, then I don't see why not accommodate this type of "document". However, if the significance changes as the archives grow, then it is logical that it should be removed from the register, as it changes to the point that it no longer meets the selection criteria on which its inscription was based. It could be resubmitted as a new item, with different significance.

Public Access:-- Online

Knoll: NO, this would be rather difficult... on the other side, having in view the richness and diversity of the world cultural heritage, any national library or archive are important and irreplaceable. This would cause a lot of injustice and unfair behaviour.

Estonia National Commission: We do not support creating a formal category of MoW partner for a selected few major libraries and archives as we do not think that a very rigid and complicated system is a way to go. Rather, the MoW should engage with all willing partners to the advantage of global documentary heritage. For instance, the existing co-operation with the World Digital Library is a good practice that has been possible without creating a special category of official partner of the programme.

National Committee of Mexico: What does being a MOW partner mean? It is not clear. No, global archives and libraries should not be partners. Perhaps national archives and libraries could be.

Be MoW : The UNESCO supports two different ways of representing and accessing the entries in the Registers.

1. The “World Heritage” Register includes 1052 listed items.

On its website, the World Heritage Register offers some of its content in different formats (XML / RSS / KML / XLS) accessible via certain conditions.

The UNESCO's has to manage three areas:

- the register
- the contents of register
- the consultation mechanism (search engine)

Each element on the register includes a brief static textual presentation (three languages UK/Fr/SP) with an iconographic illustration. If this format has the advantage of being very handy for a casual visitor, it proves frustrating for any internet surfer interested in a thorough visit. Indeed, a simple web search on the item in question may return a large number of pages on the subject in question.

However this syntactic approach faces problems related to the keywords in search engines (large extraction volume, low precision and low extraction, no extraction, highly sensitive results vocabulary, lack of lifecycle management, human intervention necessary for the interpretation and combination of results,).

In fact, there are many sources of information linked to an object of the UNESCO register. Some documents are structured (but managing a database poses complex problems), but the majority are unstructured (website, local wiki,). In any cases of production or exploitation, it is necessary to create mechanisms to ensure quick and secure data access to manage the life-cycle of an Heritage, the integration of ongoing researches, to highlight cultural extensions, meet the needs of dissemination ...

The available formats for representing and accessing the “World Heritage” are usually called “Flat Model” or “Table” metadata mechanisms. Further, the selection & registration of the Intangible Heritage implies representing dynamically the essence and manifestations of the heritage: these are in fact “Documentary Heritage”. The interoperability of the representations of the Documentary Heritage with the “World Heritage” does not mean fusion! The “World Heritage” covers the selection and declaration of existence of the heritage for awareness and protection; while the “Documentary Heritage” covers the selection, the declaration of existence and the meaning represented on the artefacts carrying the data expressing the heritage for awareness and protection. The audio-visual recordings of a Griot telling and/or performing the “Tales & Legends” of his civilisation are “Documentary Heritages” which could be transcribed, translated, commented and illustrated. The persistent existence of these cultural performing assets are “Intangible Heritage”. Hence the need of a high level of interoperability (and not just a simple integrability)!

2. The “Memory of the World” Register includes 238 items of documentary heritage listed in 2012. The current way of representing and accessing the entries in the MoW register are quite elementary today. The most interesting is the physical Book organized by date of creation of the artefact.

<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/communication-and-information/memory-of-the-world/register/full-list-of-registered-heritage/registered-heritage-page-9/universal-bibliographic-repertory/>

Obviously that situation should be improved using the possibilities of the semantic Web. Linked Data (or Linked Open Data) is a W3C initiative (World Wide Web Consortium) to promote the publication of structured data by linking them together to form a global network of information sharing information between machines without having to duplicate them. This vision sets the stage for an information system that does not break the link between the holder of the object (information creator) and expert tools that stores and updates data automatically. Referring to the object holder for the data encoding or update a registry object, this view provides a standardized solution, accessible worldwide, to facilitate the work at the holders of objects level and the registry management by UNESCO.

The next figure illustrates what could be the network of REGISTERS and REPRESENTATIONS of the Documentary Heritage at local and at UNESCO’s MoW levels.

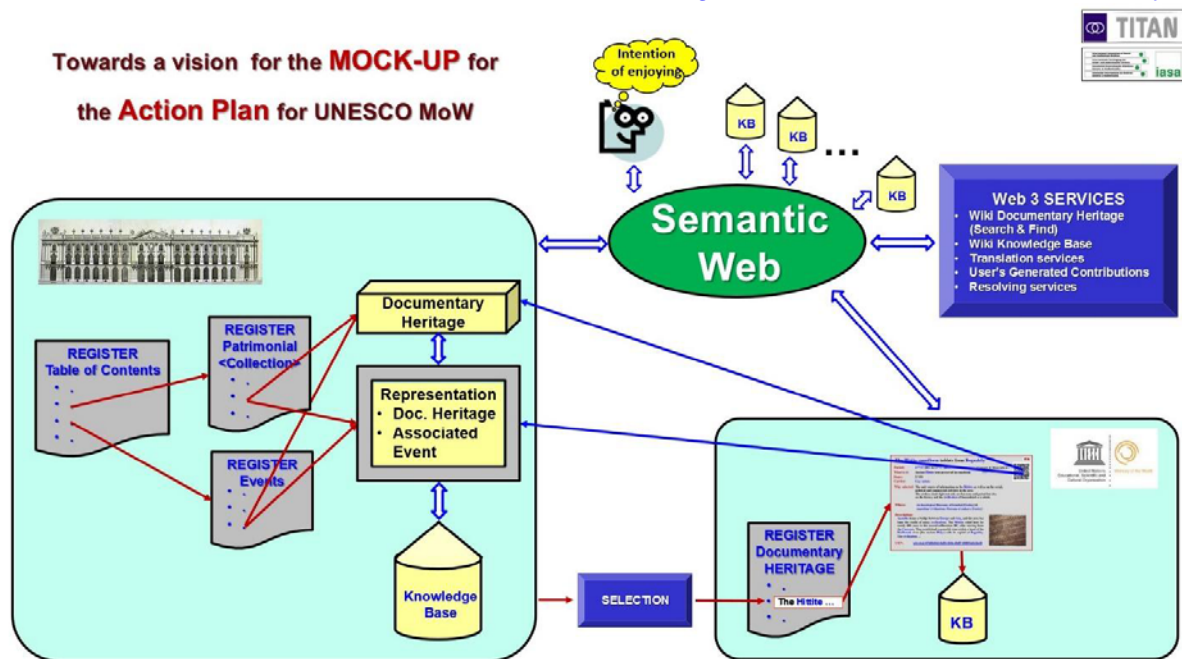
The goal of a project is to satisfy both the common user (with a static form) and provide a high level navigation tool to satisfy a challenging and identified user (dynamic semantic navigation).

The UNESCO should offer to experts and identified users a tool ensuring the sustainability of the registry-related data, ensuring optimal management of the item lifecycle and finally a consultation mode allowing to explore all related objects (by construction or reasoning). This procedure frees UNESCO’s obligation to create and maintain a register at the item level. In this case, UNESCO reserves the right to ensure the monitoring, classification, value, restoration and life cycle through a moderation tool under his authority.

Each register sets a Knowledge Base (KB), a semantic technology used to store and manage specific knowledge in a specialized domain written in a computer-readable form. It is the “Signified” (meaning) of Signifier” (representation) to provide a communication tool with a complete system of signs.

Given the visual interest of most of our documentary heritage and the stories in them, the MoW web site could be designed and presented in a different way. The IAC’s Sub-committee on Education and Research is encouraging use in schools and university programmes.

Be MoW: The data “presentation” of the MoW (produced locally) web site should be made reusable by all official partners of the Memory of the World program. In the context of lifelong education, the UNESCO should cogitate on the role that many institutions could play at all levels, as movements or services? As the ability for many of them to be dynamic levers or actors? In a digital environment, which actors re-articulations for lifelong education are desirable or merely



possible?

Canada Comission : Closed archival fonds and institutions are most appropriate for inscription on the MOW. Many important fonds and institutions, especially more contemporary ones, may be open and continuously growing, but it is virtually impossible to assess the significance of items that may be created or added in the future. Assessing significance requires some historical perspective, and an assessment of a finite collection of documents. However the program may wish to allow the nomination of specific historical documents, or sous-fonds within open fonds. There is no need for such a special category. While collections like those of the British Library include documentary heritage that has international significance, such a criterion cannot be applied to the collections as a whole. Such institutions might be encouraged to perform an ‘ambassadorial function,’ by raising awareness of the items they hold that relate to particular regions, nations and communities etc., and to ensure that inscription of those items on the MOW. It is unclear why this question relates specifically to multi-media documentary heritage

Brazil: I think that no – theoretically, all the documentary heritage of the world, and namely those which have holdings in the Register, are partners of MoW. To distinguish the major global libraries and archives which collectively hold a significant portion of the world’s multi-media documentary heritage could be interpreted as if the others have minor important holdings and also as if the ways sometimes they used for getting their holdings were correct. But, besides Jiki Prize, we could give this distinction to people and institutions which have contributed a lot to the Programme or to the preservation of documentary heritage.

Czech Republic: Yes./ No.

Lothar Jordan: – No, no open end inscription.

- On the level of inscription there should be no special PARTNERship programme. It would mean: More or less all holdings of National Archives and Libraries would be inscribed.

Partnership is welcome on the level of concrete cooperations – which can be as important as the International Register.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: This is an interesting idea but might cause problems with libraries and archives not listed as a MoW PARTNER. IFLA believes that collections should rather be added one by one to guarantee equality amongst institutions.

We would also like to note that we support archival fonds, not single documents within a collection, to be inscribed.

Chile Committee: o Il peut y avoir un processus de renouvellement du patrimoine mondial accrédité, mettre à jour votre contenu et d'intégrer de nouveaux documents qui ont eu lieu.

o La proposition n'est ne pas clair le but de l'existence et le rôle de ces compagnons.

Turkey Comission/Committee: Without doubt, a committee composed of experts could ensure the implementation of an objective standpoint. The existing of such a committee would prove at the same time that a documentary heritage is not just the heritage of a nation, but is more the heritage of humanity.

Poland Commission/Committee: The Register Companion (p.3) defines “documents”, “collections”, “fonds” and “holdings” emphasising their character of either “a single document” or “a number of documents that form a logical and coherent group”; the MoW General Guidelines (para 4.5.2) mention that “a discrete document or collection, a data base of fixed size and content, a closed and defined archival fond” are “typical acceptable examples” of items admissible for inscription on the international Register. In principle, integrity and finite character of such items are pointed out as requirements for inscriptions. As it seems, this principle should still be applied to the analogue heritage; in case after the inscription e.g. a collection or fonds is expanded with new important documents, the periodically reporting mechanism considered in q. 13 can prove useful to encourage broadening the inscription. Concerning the digital heritage, a possibility for provisions for including open documents deserves consideration/reflection due to the very nature of digital documents. Regarding some of them in-finiteness and openness can be even constitutive for their value and thus does not seem to be in contradiction to their integrity that becomes an “open integrity” of a kind, including openness as a core feature of the document’s completeness. Probably, in the case of such inscriptions, a possible difficulty can be related to the care for the Register’s status and renown and the use of UNESCO’s MoW logo that would be conferred on a not fixed (and thus partly unknown) content; a difficulty of this kind seems to be of a rather practical or technical nature that could be solved by e.g. appropriate annotations on the Programme Website and materials, and a provision in the General Guidelines; additionally, the idea of periodically reporting on the inscribed items (q.13) and the already existing possibility to remove items from the Register make the inclusions of open documents more secure from the point of view of the care for the Programme’s (and all UNESCO’s) reliability and policy of granting the logo. Anyway, even in the case of documents or collections of the character of the said “open integrity”, it must be clear what is inscribed on the Register; thus they must be defined in a sense and separated at the description level from even their very close context with which they are linked.

Inscribing entire memory institutions, such as archives or libraries holding particularly important parts of the world's multimedia heritage, is worth considering, probably, separately from the Register, without a need to "automatically" including their holdings in the Register. Such partnerships can be beneficiary for both the MoW Programme and those memory institutions. A question arises, whether not to partner in a similar way also with a number of other memory institutions (archives, libraries, museums) having important holdings, digital, and also analogue, and/or playing a particularly important role in professional cooperation over preservation, accessibility and promotion of documentary heritage. Partnerships of that kind could expand and strengthen the expert cooperation on the MoW forum and contribute to further raising the Programme's profile. The specific criteria for such partnerships/labels would require thorough consideration; probably not only the holdings of candidate institutions should be taken into account, but also their cooperation potential and eagerness to be active on the MoW forum. It also seems possible that such partnerships could to some extent contribute to diminishing negative consequences of limited staff number and financial resources of the Programme.

IASA: Yes, it will be seen as progressive and pro-active. Yes, again progressive and pro-active.

St.Kitts Archives : The nominations to the register are ones that have stood the test of time. They might be old but they should not be considered dead. If they were dead, it is doubtful that their meaning would resonate now and that a submission would have been made for their inclusion in the register. If we are to include open collections that could mean the submission of current government records. Would we be in a position to deal with these? In the case of library material, there might be a case for an open collection

Switzerland : La Suisse soutient la proposition de développer un moyen de pouvoir inscrire des fonds ou institutions d'archive ouverts ou en croissance continue, sous certaines conditions. En effet, en fonction des découvertes de nouvelles pièces, un ensemble déjà constitué peut s'enrichir d'ajouts des plus pertinents. Actuellement, le Registre ne permet de prendre en considération de telles évolutions. Ainsi, si l'on prend l'exemple d'un grand texte inscrit (« Nibelungen ») dont un certain nombre de manuscrits phares a été identifié, l'apparition d'un nouveau volume, même s'il s'avérait être l'archétype (plus ancien représentant d'une tradition livresque), ne pourrait être inclus dans le corpus déjà entériné. Cette limitation nous paraît problématique et nous serions enclins à encourager, dans certains cas de figure, l'acceptation de fonds ou institutions susceptibles d'évolutions. Un système d'« extension » pourrait aussi représenter une solution. Cette ouverture ne devrait toutefois pas représenter une option pour la décroissance, à considérer comme un péril. L'idée d'une catégorie de « Partenaires MdM » nous semble par ailleurs intéressante, certaines institutions pouvant avoir une partie de leurs collections inscrite au Registre, tout en méritant de fait que l'ensemble de leurs fonds et de leurs activités soit également considéré et signalé comme appartenant à l'« esprit » MdM. Il conviendrait toutefois que la distinction entre les deux appellations soit très clairement établie (afin d'éviter le risque de possibles confusions entre fonds / institutions « inscrits au Registre MdM » ou « partenaires MdM »).

Sweden Commission/Committee: Not possible to guarantee quality of growing fonds. What would be the role of partners needs good definitions before we start with that. O, to include growing fonds would make the goals of the programme difficult to understand and would be a kind of 'crate blanche' for future developments or repeated disputes. If a global 'Friends of the MoW' network were to be established we need to analyze beforehand: what would be the role of

the 'friends'- to increase the number of nominations, to find extrabudgetary support, to help with the work? What kind of support should they give and for how long? There seems like a category for 'global archives and libraries' only introduce yet another level between institutions – our focus must be the archives – not listing institutions. There is no formal 'friends' category' in relation to the WDL? UNESCO has guidelines on establish relations with external partners which are valid also for MoW.

France : Le principe de fermeture des fonds reste opératoire pour la majeure partie des patrimoines documentaires susceptibles de faire l'objet d'une proposition d'inscription. Le fait qu'un patrimoine documentaire doive être borné dans le temps est une garantie contre le manque de précision et de possibles dérives pouvant donner lieu à contestation après inscription. Toutefois, les Principes directeurs prévoient la possibilité d'assouplir ce principe dans certains cas. Cette sage précaution devrait être réaffirmée et peut-être détaillée. Cela pourrait en effet s'avérer indispensable pour prendre en compte certains fonds archivistiques spécifiques qui par nature continueront de s'accroître et surtout pour prendre en compte des objets numériques qui peuvent constituer un patrimoine documentaire du plus haut intérêt mais en constante évolution du fait des processus collaboratifs à l'œuvre sur le web. Il serait difficile et délicat d'arrêter la liste des grandes bibliothèques et archives mondiales qui détiennent à elles seules une partie importante du patrimoine documentaire mondial. En revanche il pourrait être intéressant de créer un sous-programme et un label « Partenaire MdM » pour les grandes institutions et organisations s'engageant à servir les objectifs du programme MdM par le partage de leurs compétences et bonnes pratiques en matière de conservation et d'accessibilité du patrimoine documentaire dans le cadre de la coopération internationale encouragée par le programme. Ces « partenaires MdM » constitueraient un vivier et un réseau très précieux notamment pour développer les actions de formation.

8. What descriptive form should an inscription take and how to ensure the documents are visible to search engines?

Knoll: It should follow the existing descriptive standards and also needs of MoW.

Estonia National Commission: Estonia does not see the possibility of establishing a serious monitoring framework for the registered heritage and their preservation and access plans. Slim financial resources and review capacity would make it difficult. Rather, the reporting process on implementation of "Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage, including in Digital Form" could include some short questions on the current state of the documentary heritage inscribed to the Memory of the Word Register.

National Committee of Mexico: Registers must have internationally accepted rules and regulations applied to them. There should be a link to the relevant website of National Committees and institutions holding documents. UNESCO's website must be updated constantly (especially its English, French, and Spanish versions), giving it a more modern design to make it more appealing to young people. National committees require financial support to help them make their own sites more appealing, for example including images to illustrate the registers.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I consider that the current presentation is appropriate but more links could be included. Currently, there are links to the nomination form, and in certain cases, a photo gallery. One could include links to: a) the nominating institution (which might increase knowledge

about documentary heritage beyond the inscribed item); b) other thematically-related documentary heritage from all three types of registers (which might highlight that a documentary heritage is not an isolated item, but part of a common global memory); c) where appropriate, links to articles about the respective documentary heritage, ranging from news articles to academic papers (which might increase visibility for search engines, and in general); where possible, links to other UNESCO programmes for heritage, in the spirit of the common heritage methodology developed by the UNESCO Bangkok office (to increase the visibility of MoW as a heritage-initiative). I also think that in certain cases the complete nomination forms should be made available, in addition to shortened versions, to also serve the interests and needs of students, researchers, academics as well as those intending to submit nominations (as they would have a model to follow). In order not to misinform the public, a remark specifying that the nomination forms currently available are only partial should be included somewhere.

Be MoW : The goal of a project is to satisfy both the common user (with a static form) and provide a high level navigation tool to satisfy a challenging and identified user (dynamic semantic navigation).

The UNESCO should offer to experts and identified users a tool ensuring the sustainability of the registry-related data, ensuring optimal management of the item lifecycle and finally a consultation mode allowing to explore all related objects (by construction or reasoning). This procedure frees UNESCO's obligation to create and maintain a register at the item level. In this case, UNESCO reserves the right to ensure the monitoring, classification, value, restoration and life cycle through a moderation tool under his authority.

Each register sets a Knowledge Base (KB), a semantic technology used to store and manage specific knowledge in a specialized domain written in a computer-readable form. It is the "Signified" (meaning) of Signifier" (representation) to provide a communication tool with a complete system of signs.

Canada Comission : The online Register could be similar in appearance and content to the book (with links to the documents). The costs associated with the publication of the book could be redirected to the online register. The online version would always be up-to-date, and could be duplicated in multiple languages. A comprehensive website could become a destination in and of itself. Employ common, up-to-date technologies to support the MOW website. Describe items on the MOW register in plain-language, with standardized metadata elements and fields. This will facilitate searching. Search engines like Google rank searches based on popularity. Ensuring that the MOW ranks as high as possible in Google results requires a broader public awareness campaign. It is important that the entire MOW website ranks as high as possible on Google, along with the individual inscribed items on the register. Ensure that technological infrastructure, documents formats, images sizes etc. are as accessible to people using older computers on weak internet connections, as to those on the newest and fastest systems. Scalable Web access to the MOW could be developed to ensure that everyone has access.

Norwegian Committee : The register is not easy to find on the UNESCO website. The main presentation should be in a chronological order, with the possibility to search with other criteria in mind: country, region, subject. Visual representations of both time and location should be possible, (time line, HistoryPin etc). See also answer to the other document.

Brazil: I don't know, but I think that there are technical conditions to do it, because it is important to get more ways for lightning the Programme and the registered documents.

Czech Republic: The nomination form should contain a sort of “executive summary” (basic mandatory information), which could be useful for a database of inscribed items; it would contain comparable data together with a hyperlink to the website, where the nomination form or its part with a supplement containing pictures or any other supplement would be available. UNESCO, which possesses know-how in informatics, should have software that will make this database accessible to the public.

Lothar Jordan: Public Access – online. A remark on the text: If it says: submitted by country, this is not really correct, as the nominator is not a country, but often is a library/librarian or archive/archivist from this or that country. So it would be better: from country. - Under the aspect of education and research each successful nominator should provide basic information on the inscribed documents and name a contact person ready to help schools, teachers, students, if these need materials for education.

Julia Brungs/IFLA: The metadata, presentation and visual materials of the MoW Register needs to be expanded and re-designed significantly. More and better quality images of the documentary heritage need to be made available. Better descriptions and information on the documentary heritage needs to be readily accessible and not hidden away in the original nomination document and the website needs to have a more engaging design and needs to be translated into all official UN languages.

Turkey Commission/Committee: Some of the descriptive standards developed over the last few years are mainly geared towards the describing of and use of material on the internet. RDA (Resource Description and Access) and Records In Context: A Conceptual Model For Archival Description which is the advanced state of ISAD-G developed by ICA are both examples of the big companies that provide access to ISAD-G and RDA over the internet comply through the adoption of algorithms. Easier access to internet and mobile descriptive elements could contribute to the publicity of memory items.

Japan Commission: Regarding digitization and publication of registered or nominated MoW documents, careful consideration would be needed on such issues as the nature of documents, the capacity of owners / custodians, and intellectual property rights. It is important to make sure that all nominated and registered documents are made publicly available in some form or other, and that the contents of inscribed documents are clearly defined and made accessible.

Poland Commission/Committee: Larger descriptions on the website than currently available; several, thematically differentiated keywords for search engines included in the descriptions (nominators can be asked for suggestions based on the “summaries” and on the “world significance” and detailed criteria in the nomination forms; encouraging using internationally recognised encoding

systems, such as the EAD. Furthermore, encouraging publishing articles on inscribed items on Wikipedia etc.

IASA: Do not propose any changes to the descriptive form of the inscriptions on the MoW website. However, appropriate keywords to make sure that inscriptions can be picked up by the search engines does not seem to be consistently in place and does not seem to be comprehensive enough.

St.Kitts Archives : Perhaps a topic heading could be introduced, or may be a series of tags on each item.

Switzerland : Présenté de manière complète, mais assez formaliste sur le site de l'UNESCO (avec notamment un déficit de contenu et d'images), MdM mériterait sans aucun doute plus de relais au niveau national, avec un site de plate-forme comportant des descriptions plus détaillées des éléments inscrits, les raisons de leur inscription et de nombreuses illustrations. Il conviendrait par ailleurs que les encyclopédies en ligne et les sites scientifiques (numérisation, bases de données, etc.) présentant d'une manière ou d'une autre les volumes, archives ou collections inscrits comportent une mention rappelant le programme (et renvoyant éventuellement aux pages MdM de l'UNESCO ou des commissions nationales). En outre, la description devrait mettre l'accent sur le contenu, ainsi que la valeur d'un objet MdM en tant qu'objet, mais aussi du point de vue de son contenu, et celle-ci doit refléter son importance en rapport avec les questions urgentes et pressantes de l'humanité. En tant que tel, ils devraient être accessibles dans le monde entier.

Sweden Commission/Committee: This could be answered by somebody professional in the ICT or by a working group between ICA and IFLA.

France : Le résumé n'est pas toujours suffisant pour comprendre l'intérêt d'un document. Mais si le résumé est bien fait, il agit comme une incitation à consulter le formulaire. Malheureusement, la limitation actuelle à 2MB par formulaire conduit souvent à tronquer le document. La première mesure à prendre serait donc de rendre accessibles les formulaires entiers qui devraient être systématiquement traduits au moins dans les langues de travail de l'UNESCO, le français et l'anglais. Le Registre n'est pas toujours correctement illustré. C'est très variable d'un document à l'autre. Ce point mériterait une attention accrue. Un tableau statistique détaillant le nombre total d'inscriptions, la répartition par continent, pays, langues, thèmes ou sujets, etc., serait des plus utiles, y compris pour la communication sur le programme. De manière générale, une meilleure visibilité dans les moteurs de recherche pourrait résulter de deux actions : une présence plus systématique des biens inscrits dans Bibliothèque Numérique Mondiale-WDL (voir plus loin) et dans d'autres bibliothèques mondiales ainsi qu'une description contenant beaucoup plus de liens.

9. **What commitment should be made to the digitization and publication of inscribed documents through online media, web sites and apps, that will enable and encourage access in an engaging and informative way?**

Knoll: All this costs a lot of money; therefore, UNESCO should recommend digitization of and digital access to the inscribed items... nothing more can be made due to financial implications. However, if some inscribed items are digitally accessible, their digital presentation should be linked with the inscription at the UNESCO website.

Austrian Commission: Yes, but not obligatory

Estonia National Commission: Estonia believes that UNESCO's understanding of "cultural heritage" already includes documentary heritage. The proposal to create a centre, fund, magazine and education programme similar to those used in the World Heritage system seems

difficult, as the MoW is an expert-led programme and not based on a convention. It was the decision of member states not to pursue the Convention on documentary heritage, but to opt for a recommendation that was recently adopted. Therefore, we do not think that a new study on developing the current normative instrument to a Convention would be feasible at the moment.

National Committee of Mexico: It is necessary to facilitate access in an easy (the MOW site today is not easy to use or see) and appealing way. This may be achieved by including more images but only after formal and informal agreements are made with the rights' holders of said images.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I think that the nominators should commit themselves to inform the public about the inscribed documents in some way (to be defined separately for each case, rather than prescribed in advance), and they should submit regular reports (they don't have to be long) to explain how they have strived to address the objectives of MoW. Of course, the nominators or custodial institutions could publish images or the document or parts of it (where possible), but I do not believe that this commitment should be limited to the use of digital technology. This excludes an important segment of the population, who might not want to go digital (an issue supported by scientific research on the "digital divide", and here I do not necessarily mean the divide between developed and developing countries, but also between and within the developed countries of Europe).

Public Access:-- Book

Be MoW : A "Memory of the World" label should expedite the quest of human and financial resources for digitization and maintenance projects. This should also foster research at local and international levels.

MoW or the Regional MoW Committees MoW itself could support institutions and individuals with "best practice material of digitization projects, or help to find partners of the private sector.

Canada Comission: It is more important to ensure that the documentary heritage is visible through commonly used search engines. Additional considerations that may affect the commitment to digitize and publish inscribed documents include copyright issues, the appropriateness of publishing certain religious or sensitive cultural documentary heritage online, and the high cost of digitization. The proposed requirement that all MoW records are available in digital form is a concern given the resource implications for the institution holding the material (cost of digitization and file storage). In some cases there are extensive portions of collections that could never be fully digitized due to size of the fonds, condition (conservation treatment required to safely handle the items) and the time resources it would take to do this work, maintain and store digital files. The MoW should encourage and support, provide standards but not mandate digitization to increase access.

Norwegian Committee : and others) Digitization is not a simple matter. Items on the register may range from a simple page or book to large archives consisting of lots of shelf meters. Digitization of large archives may demand large resources. The decision of inscription of a particular object should not be dependent upon the ability to make large-scale digitizations.

Brazil: I believe also that one of the most important criteria for including a document in the register should be the access. Even some specific documents or group of documents have

restrictions, they should be stated and also limited in time – we should know when those restrictions would be finished. It would be important to have a compromise of the holders that the documents would be digitized for larger access to them. I consider that the proposals should imply the right of UNESCO to use copies of the documents in order to promote the Programme and the idea of preservation. This use includes to do books, to present records on MoW's website or in applications for cell phones

Czech Republic: Where a documentary heritage item proposed for inscription on the International Register of the Memory of the World Programme is not yet available in digital form, the applicant should undertake to digitise it within a period of 5 years after inscription. Proper digitisation parameters must be determined in order to ensure that the quality of the digitisation is adequate. We believe it is appropriate to publish a hyperlink to the document within the database of the inscribed items. UNESCO should make use of its know-how in the informatics area.

Digitisation of unique items (incunables, old prints and manuscripts as well as important modern-age documents) has been underway in the Czech Republic for a number of years within the programme of Public Information Services of Libraries; significant funds from the national budget are allocated to these efforts. Museums and other heritage institutions also digitise their important collections and resources. We attach much importance to using the digitised documentary heritage in teaching activities. Accessibility through online media and various apps would undoubtedly attract young people – this approach is worth considering, but sources of funding need to be considered at the same time.

Lothar Jordan: One should try to develop best-practice examples, f.e. in cooperation between SCoT and SCEaR.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The MoW should strive to make as much of its online documentation available as possible in the most engaging way in order to raise the general public's interest and understanding of documentary heritage, much like the World Heritage Convention/List has done.

Chile Committee: Accès équitable des pays à la présentation de leurs dossiers sur le site Web de l'UNESCO, à un public d'experts et non experts.

- o Promouvoir des liens avec d'autres sites consacrés à la diffusion du patrimoine documentaire.
- o L'UNESCO devrait prendre un rôle plus actif dans la diffusion du patrimoine documentaire.

Turkey Commission/Committee: In the way of a suggestion, available visual documentary heritages could be accessed through application software that works on mobile devices. In accordance with this idea, YouTube and similar platforms could provide voluntary support to UNESCO in the form of a technical infrastructure. Also, the Internet of Things, known as the technology of the future, Big Data and similar applications could be utilised to develop archival application software for the formation of visual documentary heritages.

Poland Commission/Committee: Digitization and publication of inscribed documents through online media, web sites and apps should be strongly recommended, the main limitation being resources (human and financial) and legal constraints. As a rule, it could be required from the nominators to digitise and make accessible online the objects inscribed on the International Register (however, with exceptions allowed in cases of severely under-resourced owners and legal constraints).

St.Kitts Archives : The issue of digitisation was mentioned in 2) above.

Switzerland : Le fait d'avoir des éléments inscrits au Registre doit impliquer de la part de l'institution une acceptation de principe de la numérisation des fonds ou volumes distingués. La réalisation de telles campagnes est toutefois onéreuse et ne doit pas représenter un frein à la reconnaissance. L'UNESCO devrait pouvoir jouer un rôle de honest broker pour la réalisation de ce principe. Les commissions nationales / comités nationaux pourraient aussi aider cet effort en sensibilisant à la fois les pouvoirs publics des pays concernés, mais aussi le mécénat privé, attirant ainsi l'attention de ces acteurs sur cet aspect désormais incontournable de la préservation et de la transmission du patrimoine écrit, valeurs susceptibles de rencontrer le plus grand intérêt tant auprès de bailleurs de fonds que du grand public ou encore du monde de l'éducation (avec lequel il serait d'ailleurs intéressant de développer des collaborations, notamment avec le Secteur Education de l'UNESCO).

Sweden Commission/Committee: Any successful MoW insertion should come with an obligation for the object to be made available digitally, at least partially/central parts of a collection, for documents they should be digital. There are numerous examples of museums and cities that provide information over mobile phones, in apps etc. No need to reinvent what is already there, ICOM could probably advice and the institutions handle this without minute prescriptions. Any successful MoW insertion should come with an obligation by the owners to be partners in the international work on documentary heritage beyond their own document/collection – to be active in a UNESCO network.

France : Dès lors que l'accessibilité du patrimoine documentaire est un objectif primordial de MdM, au même titre que sa conservation, dès lors que c'est la condition du partage des connaissances, de la démocratisation de l'accès au savoir et à la culture qui sont les principes de l'UNESCO auxquels doit contribuer MdM, la numérisation et la mise en ligne des documents proposés devrait être une condition sine qua non de toute inscription. Les porteurs de proposition devraient donc s'engager sur un plan de gestion incluant la numérisation et des modalités de reproduction non commerciale. Certains documents pourraient échapper à ce régime en raison de leur nature particulière et des droits afférents mais il ne pourrait s'agir que d'exceptions, la numérisation et la mise en ligne devant être la règle pour favoriser les usages pédagogiques et l'accessibilité du plus grand nombre.

10. Should the MoW explore the publication of a new English edition of the book and the feasibility of editions, full or regional, in other languages?

Knoll: It should.

Austrian Commission: Minor importance

Estonia National Commission: We acknowledge the need for a greater level of administrative support to the large and expanding MoW Programme. The finances to address this question should come from the Regular Programme and the Member States can provide support through experts loaned or seconded to UNESCO.

National Committee of Mexico: Why only English language editions? Patrons could be found to support print editions at least in English, Spanish, and French. The new print edition should also be digitally published and always be updated.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Despite being beautifully illustrated, this book is not for free and thus it reaches a limited number of people. However, why publish a new edition? Is it to up-date it? If yes, what is the value of having the same book, just expanded with a few more entries? I'd rather suggest considering new ways of publishing, perhaps enabled or supported by digital technology (but not necessarily). I believe it would be more fruitful and interesting for the public, if they were engaged in the preparation of the entries on documents from the MoW register(s). Crowdsourcing has already been used for different purposes by libraries in Australia and projects were reported as successful. Open calls to contribute entries could be launched or institutions holding documentary heritage could "workshop" descriptions of items. This could be done also regionally (why not have several countries comment on an item which was not produced within their borders?), as this might lead to descriptions being more "international", thus highlighting the "world significance" of documentary heritage, which is not always obvious (as pointed out by some scholars).

Public Access:-- World Digital Library

Be MoW : The Memory of the World book, published by UNESCO with HarperCollins represents a very good analogue dissemination tool! Should be available in Airport free-shops! But the approach has its intrinsic limitations:

- The Documentary Heritage is presented in sequence, from the oldest documents to the modern ones', as they were inscribed in 2011. It means that a possible second volume will not reflect the right sequence.
- The short description does not provide hyperlinks to further details or scans of the documents
- When the DH is constituted of a set of individual items documents (selected according to some criteria) the catalogue / register of the Items and the representations of the items are not accessible;
- The DH are hardly found from queries on the Web; a fortiori the individual Items.
- ...

Canada Comission : No. The book is engaging and may appeal to a broad audience, in addition to specialists in the field of documentary heritage. It is however, only a snapshot of the Register at a particular point in time and is quickly dated. Rather than publishing a new edition, or publishing it in other languages, it may be more appropriate to direct those resources towards the online Register.

Norwegian Committee : The book is a good beginning that should be continued. There should be a new edition every second year, presenting the complete register at that time. Concerning language, one could consider an edition where each item is presented in two languages, English and the language of the nominating country. (We refer her to the experience with the publication and website 'Evidence! Europe reflected in archives' (2000) with presentations in English, and parallel texts in Icelandic, Norwegian, Finnish, Spanish, Italian, Polish and Czech by 7 of the 9 European 'cities of culture 2000')

Brazil: If it is possible, yes. But the book should not be restricted to present the documents registered, and also includes a big presentation of the Programme and what it does. Obviously, if it can be done in more languages, it would be interesting The Brazilian National Committee has printed a book for commemorating the 10th anniversary of th Committee and, probably, other countries did the same. It could be interesting to stimulate thos countries to digitize their books and to permit MoW to have them at MoW's own website.

Czech Republic: Definitely yes. In combination with adequate presentation of the MoW programme, such a book can be captivating reading for a broad audience. It should be published both in printed encyclopaedic form (serial?), and electronically (as an e-book).

Lothar Jordan: The book can be helpful and could be a tool even for Marketing; a Spanish, Chinese, Arab, etc. version would be wonderful, but it should be sponsored.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: IFLA believes that the expansion and improvement of the web presence takes priority over updating a print publication.

Chile Committee: Il est important de nous interroger sur l'accessibilité de la publication imprimée qui, apparemment, est uniquement disponible sur Amazon.

o Bien qu'il soit nécessaire d'avoir une publication destinée à promouvoir le programme, des publications électroniques sur le site web de l'UNESCO doivent également être effectuées.

Poland Commission/Committee: A new edition of the book could be an important way of promotion of the Register, especially if updated and made available on the Internet in an encouraging form, e.g. with links to described heritage and related institutions, to context materials (including entries on other UNESCO lists, such as WH, intangible heritage), literature etc.

IASA: Books are always a good idea, however, expensive. The option of this publication as an e-book must be explored, as it does not currently seem to be the case and therefore reaching a limited audience, especially given how many readers are on Kindle or use their tablets.

Before the MoW undertake to publish a new edition or the possibility to have the book available in other languages, research to establish the success of this book must be undertaken. Other platforms such as a MoW app should also be explored. It is clear that social media play a strong role in creating awareness.

The MoW Courier seems to be a good idea, but has not been published regularly.

St.Kitts Archives : While the book is a good idea, I would like to know how many copies were printed, how many were distributed free of charge and how many were sold and to whom. It is no use printing a new edition if the first one did not reach the audience it was intended for.

Switzerland : Une publication est certainement nice to have, mais une édition anglaise ne suffit pas. Nous avons besoin de la diversité culturelle et linguistique (édition complète). Reprendre l'intégralité des fonds/institutions déjà inscrits semble toutefois délicat. L'idée d'une collection, avec de nouveaux tomes à échéances périodiques (tous les 4 ans, soit deux sessions ?), pourrait être intéressante, avec une accessibilité en ligne aux différents numéros déjà parus. Des déclinaisons nationales seraient également souhaitables, peut-être à l'issue de chaque nouvelle session, sous forme de brochures ou plaquettes (appartenant à une série de même apparence) présentant les deux fonds/institutions nouvellement reçus.

Sweden Commission/Committe: If a publicist would like yo make and sell a coffee table publication it surely would have to be made without any costs for UNESCO, such as staff time etc.

France : Ce livre est un précieux auxiliaire pour la connaissance et la promotion du programme. C'est aussi un outil pour la recherche et la pédagogie. MdM devrait envisager une nouvelle publication de ce livre, simultanément en français et en anglais, et étudier la possibilité d'éditions complètes dans d'autres langues.

11. Should digital copies of all inscribed documents (copyright permitting) be added to the World Digital Library or other suitable and sustainable digital repository as a requirement of inscription?

Knoll: NO! Digitization is not the condition for inscription; it can be only an added value. Furthermore, WDL is unable of modern communication with existing digital libraries from which it could take the input (it is based on item-to-item work and manual input). In case it is possible, when the items are digitally available after the inscription, the inscription at the UNESCO website should have a link to this digital representation.

Netherlands National Commission: The visibility and accessibility of the heritage on the Register should be enhanced, a strict requirement might be detrimental to nominations from institutions that have small resources.

The Belgium National Memory of the World Committee works on an interesting proposal to transform the presentation of the MoW item on Webworld into a system of likend open data that would give access to the digital copies that are kept by the institutions holding the custody.

Memory of the World should not invest in attracting visitors to its website, but should support activities that bring the heritage to the public. A Wikiproject on MoW could enhance the visibility of the items on the register. UNESCO could likewise create 'Wikipedian in Residence'.

Estonia National Commission: • It should be possible to submit nominations entirely electronically, should the nominator so wish, and the practice of uploading nominations to the MoW website should be retained for publicity and information purposes. However, there is a need to consider improving the design and presentation of the MoW webpage.

National Committee of Mexico: No, not as a requirement for inscription, in view of copyright laws.

Anca Claudia Prodan : No, this should not be the case. Although WDL may enhance visibility, it also creates confusion between the two programmes, above all giving the impression that MoW is a programme about digitization, and one subsumed to WDL. I do have sympathy for WDL and I am not against what they do but I really think that it might overshadow the message of MoW. Inclusion in the WDL should be optional.

Be MoW : As such the concepts of AXIS-OK are in line with cross collaboration!

The availability of the World Digital Library is a fundamental centralized power. However, in a complementary way, it is essential that the owner of Documentary Heritage should also have easily the capability of registering, representing and promoting his own assets on local facilities. In particular during the local selection process or for confidentiality period reasons or for rights clearing reasons...

Mechanisms for user generated contents and associated moderator/audit protocols should also be available for empowering the selected "Documentary Heritage".

In a network of registers vision, digital copies could also be available on www.archive.org and www.library.org

Canada Comission : No, collaboration can offer many benefits, including increased visibility and profile of inscribed documents. However, duplication can be costly and unnecessary; costs associated with digitization can be significant and may not be viable for institutions that do not have large operating budgets and that would require financial assistance. This could create a scenario where some inscribed documents are added to the WDL, while others or not. In addition, mechanisms may be required to ensure that the digital copies are consistent with the original documents, and are not altered or modified. A blanket digitization requirement favors older documentary heritage that is free of copyright and privacy restrictions. Newer material could likely be accommodated with sample digitization. Where feasible, institutions should be encouraged to digitize a “representative sample” of documents

Brazil: No. I'm not sure that all the countries would like to have their complete registered documents in an external repository and I don't believe that all the countries would have conditions to have their own, and appropriated, repositories. But I think that MoW should suggest that the registered documents were digitized and kept in a appropriate repository.

Czech Republic: We believe it would be better to make hyperlinks to digitally accessible documents or to indicate a link to a local digital library. The question is whether the WDL could work as a repository and thereby provide secure preservation of digital copies.

Lothar Jordan: The WDL is enlarging its stock of registered items; if that goes on, good. But it should not be a condition for nominators.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Yes. This will greatly improve its accessibility, please do consider the improvement of metadata needed as outlined under point 8.

Turkey Comission/Committee: It would be highly beneficial for the description of documentary heritages to be carried out in accordance with international standards and for such information to be available in worldwide digital libraries accredited by UNESCO. This would ensure that publications of documentary heritages would witness an increase and that thus help reach a wider audience.

Poland Comission/Committee: Rather not as a requirement for inscription; however, the opportunity for adding to the WDL a digital copy of an object when inscribed should be strongly encouraged and actively promoted by the Secretariat. As far as possible, the objects inscribed on regional and national registers could be proposed for inclusion in the WDL as well.

IASA: Yes, as it will create awareness for the MoW Programme on a wider scale. However, is the intention to only add Internal Register inscriptions?

St.Kitts Archives : If they are library material then it might be a good idea to have them on the world digital library. However the concern still exists as to whether small institutions can meet the standards set by the WDL. I do not think that archival material should be on WDL.

Switzerland : Des copies numérisées devraient être disponibles dans l'institution qui détient l'original / les originaux et, idéalement, une copie de secours être déposée ailleurs. Dans le cas où les droits d'auteur prévalent et limitent l'accès et l'utilisation, un objet ne devrait en principe pas être inscrit. Le principe de la numérisation devrait être une exigence pour accepter une candidature à l'inscription. De ce fait, le basculement des photographies réalisées dans la « Bibliothèque numérique mondiale » appartient au même ordre d'idée, d'autant que la plupart des institutions travaillent désormais dans l'esprit « open sources », partageant libéralement et gratuitement les données numériques réalisées. Cette exigence, de principe, doit toutefois tenir compte des coûts de telles opérations et ne doit pas constituer un obstacle à la candidature d'institutions possédant des fonds précieux, mais peu de moyens. Des limitations au libre accès doivent néanmoins être envisagées pour les archives dites « sensibles », comme par exemple celles du « International Tracing Service », qui contiennent les noms de victimes détenues dans les camps de concentration.

Sweden Commission/Committee: No reason not to use the WDL and the institutions could be advised to cooperate with the WDL or similar, leaving it to them to decide.

France : La Bibliothèque Numérique Mondiale est une remarquable réalisation dont les objectifs correspondent à ceux de MdM. A partir d'un nombre forcément limité de documents, c'est une vitrine passionnante du patrimoine documentaire mondial dans sa diversité culturelle, esthétique, linguistique. La Bibliothèque Numérique Mondiale devrait être le débouché naturel sur le web de tout document inscrit sur le Registre international de MdM. Par conséquent, de même que la numérisation des documents concernés devrait être une condition de l'inscription, de même leur versement à la Bibliothèque Numérique Mondiale devrait être une exigence du programme. On pourrait imaginer de décliner cette exigence régionalement, par exemple en Europe avec Europeana.

12. How should the funding implications of this be addressed?

Knoll: NO, this is not the way to go, it would be a false way... in many cases digitization is not directly related to safeguarding or preservation, while other activities are more needed (classical preservation/restoration work for example).

National Committee of Mexico: Based on the previous response, this does not apply.

Be MoW : For the items being nominated MoW should prescribe a follow-up procedure of the "preservation and access plan"! This work could be undertaken by a regional Committee? The National UNESCO representations in Paris could also help!

The current nomination criteria leaving open the possibility of inscribing "privately" owned documentary heritage should be kept! This in line with an access plan!

"Recognize important documents worthy of preservation as the basis of historical scholarship" !

"The positive impact of inscription on the preservation, public visibility or augmented funding for the documents" still has to come! In German, there is a word for that "Working" / "Au travail" / "Arbeit".

AND ... not forget to protect both analogue (Heritage in the real world) and digital representations.

Canada Commission : It is unrealistic to assume that institutions will be able to fund digitization from existing budgets. UNESCO could partner with NGOs and the private sector or establish a fund with the support of national and regional committees.

Brazil: I don't know. I know that Swiss National Archives acts like a heaven for endangered archives.

Czech Republic: If hyperlinks are created (see 11 above), this question would not need to be addressed.

Lothar Jordan: The money should not be taken from the UNESCO budget. It would be a task of the WDL.

Chile Committee: Il est recommandé d'intégrer des plateformes web enregistrements inscrits en MdM, mais sans nécessiter le transfert du droit d'auteur. Les seuls critères pour inscription au registre doivent être liés à la valeur du patrimoine documentaire.

o Il convient également de noter que cette mesure ne contribue pas à réduire la fracture numérique, tel qu'il concentre sur les pays qui ont déjà atteint ce développement des ressources.

Turkey Commission/Committee: Each Member State should implement a plan in accordance with their own national framework.

Poland Commission/Committee: Flexibly, i.e. according to capacities of nominators and of the MoW Programme; this is one of the reasons why adding a digital copy of the nominated item when inscribed should not be a requirement; in some cases really big collections can be inscribed, not always fully digitised, the digitisation of which depends on resources and other capacities of several actors, or .e.g. audiovisual materials requiring much restauration work and resources; the inscription on the Register can favourably impact the fundraising efforts.

IASA: With the Library of Congress as a willing partner, there is already a strong base for the inclusion of the MoW inscriptions. While there will be a temptation to expect entrants to contribute, one has to remain thoughtful that many applicants may not be in a position to do so. Through the establishment of partners and voluntary donors etc., driven by the Marketing Sub-Committee

St.Kitts Archives : With careful consideration.

Switzerland : Un manque de fonds pour la numérisation / préservation ne devrait pas empêcher l'inscription dans le registre MdM. En effet, il semble difficile de faire supporter aux institutions elles-mêmes les coûts de telles opérations. L'implication du monde de la recherche (universités), premier utilisateur de ces ressources, est essentielle, ne serait-ce que du point de vue logistique (partenariats pour la création et la mise en fonctionnement des ateliers de numérisation, des plates-formes informatiques, etc.). Le mécénat privé (financier ou logistique) est également une voie à explorer, ces thématiques rencontrant de plus en plus de sympathie et d'intérêt auprès des bailleurs de fonds (cf. réponse à la question 9).

Sweden Commission/Committee: Leave this decision to the institutions themselves, see question 11.

France : La numérisation a un coût, au même titre que la conservation qui est une obligation des porteurs de propositions. L'UNESCO devrait mentionner les obligations financières des responsables de patrimoine documentaire et encourager les pouvoirs publics, les institutions et les particuliers à assumer ces obligations comme le fait la Recommandation de 2015. Dans le même temps, il serait utile de réfléchir à de nouveaux dispositifs de coopération et de financements croisés pour la numérisation de fonds d'importance mondiale ainsi qu'aux modalités d'aide à la numérisation pour les États les plus démunis.

13. Should institutions holding inscribed documentary heritage be required to report periodically on the state of the documents and their preservation and access plans? How frequently?

Knoll: If so, where do we have capacity of controlling this? Since its beginning, the MoW Office at UNESCO has been understaffed. This has not changed/improved.

Austrian Commission: The possibility could be explored to ask MS to report on a regular basis not only on the state of the inscriptions but also on the situation of their documentary heritage at large.

Netherlands National Commission: The Belgium National Memory of the World Committee will start a four-year's reporting cycle for the MoW items on Belgium territory. If this example would be followed, a bottom-up reporting scheme could develop organically. National reports on the management of MoW items could be part of the reports that Member States have to send to UNESCO in the framework of the 2015 Recommendation.

Besides MoW Committees and Member States, also the public in general should be able to speak out on the documentary heritage with which it feels connected ('crowd-watching'). However, no reporting scheme will succeed without a strong mechanism to analyze reports and act upon them.

National Committee of Mexico: Yes. It could be every three years. UNESCO could help by supporting the hiring of a person to assist this process for a month each year.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes, a monitoring procedure should be included as mandatory (although in practice this does not always function, as we can learn from the World Heritage Convention, despite being a legally-binding tool). I am not sure to what extent the commitment to report and monitor could be included as a basic requirement for nomination, but it would be worth tackling this matter. Frequency of reports depends on the staff available to evaluate them, as this can become a real administrative burden (as we can learn again from the World Heritage Convention). Considering the current availability of staff, reports could be issued regularly, every four years. Major changes in state of preservation, policy, or else, should be reported immediately, if this has a substantial impact on the inscribed documentary heritage.

Be MoW : If there are absolutely no resources left at the MoW program level to analyse "follow up reports", this task could be delegate to a third trusted party ?

Canada Comission : No, Section 4.4.1 of the Guidelines specifically states that the listing of documentary heritage does not impose any constraint or obligation on owners, custodians or governments. Rather the IAC assesses the custodial, conservation and protective mechanisms during the application process. While periodic reporting could be encouraged as a best practice, there would need to be clear guidelines that indicate who would be responsible for reading the

reports what would constitute adequate preservation and access plans. It would be interesting to make these reports available online.

Norwegian Committee : We think that the main reason for inscription on the register should be the importance and representativity of the object. Whether an object is at risk or not is interesting and important, but should have no bearing on inscription or not. The same goes for preservation plans etc. The threat of having the World Heritage designation withdrawn is not a good parallel to the MoW. In the documents there are several mentions of monitoring and removal from the register. MoW is another kind of program than World Heritage. It is doubtful whether pursuing this line of attention will prove fruitful.

Brazil: I think that we should monitor the documents registered. In Brazil, we use a form for that, and we ask information each two years, about preservation status, access, if the documents are digitized or not, if the documents were used in exhibitions, if the holders presented projects for financing support to improve the access or the preservation of the records and, if yes, if they were succeeded. We know that it would be better to do a inspection in situ, but it would be necessary to have money for supporting it, and we don't have. The statistical results are available at MoW Brazil's site:

http://mow.arquivonacional.gov.br/images/Relatorio_Acompanhamento_Acervos_nominados_MoWBrasil_2015.pdf

The regional and national committees could help the Programme in monitoring the inscribed documents. The report cycle should happen every two or three years.

Czech Republic: Yes, once in 5-10 years.

Lothar Jordan: That would make sense if UNESCO had staff and money for the administration of such an initiative and the assessment of the reports.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: IFLA sees this as a very important point to guarantee the preservation and accessibility of documentary heritage. Institutions should be required to report on the state of the inscribed heritage at least every five years, more often if needed (e.g. in case of a natural or man-made disaster). An assessment framework/template has to be created for this by the MoW.

Turkey Comission/Committee: UNESCO should reach the owners under the theme of "common heritage of humanity." A framework policy should be established and implemented for the presentation of heritage in digital format and for access to mankind.

Japan Commission: Periodic review mechanisms have been introduced in Conventions and other programmes of UNESCO such as World Heritage Convention (every 6 years), Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention (every 6 years), Man and the Biosphere programme (every 10 years) and UNESCO Global Geopark (every 4 years for revalidation). In fact, two World Heritage sites and eighteen Man and the Biosphere sites have been removed from the List or the Network, on the ground that these sites no longer met the criteria for maintaining their status. - The MoW programme may introduce a similar follow-up mechanism with a periodic review and (if necessary) a monitoring mission every 6 years on the status of preservation and public access (The 6-year reporting cycle seems appropriate as this ensures that some of the IAC members who have made decisions to inscribe a document will be present at the first periodic review of the said document, given that the maximum term of IAC members is 8 years (2 consecutive terms)). Inscribed documents would be removed from the MoW Register, if a periodic review

concludes that they no longer meet the criteria for the MoW Register, or if periodic reports are not submitted.

Poland Commission/Committee: The idea of periodic reporting on the heritage inscribed on the international Register deserves consideration. It seems to be valuable from several points of view: its preservation, its promotion, its accessibility, cooperation/participation of the memory institutions within the MoW framework etc. (see also the response to q. 7). Questions for consideration are the reports' frequency (probably around every 4 years), format and detailed content (focus on state of preservation seems to be of primordial importance), who would be responsible for the reports' collecting, analysis and what further use of them would be made. All those questions, as well as resources implications, should be discussed prior to the establishment of the mechanism.

IASA: Progress should be monitored via annual reports in close alignment with the technical and marketing sub-committees support offered where necessary. Monitoring of access to these collections should be part of the reporting.

St.Kitts Archives : Most definitely. At least every 10 years following inscription. More often if possible

Switzerland: Par définition, l'inscription au Registre MdM implique de la part de l'institution détentrice la conservation, la mise en valeur et la communication (directe ou numérique) des fonds inscrits. Il pourrait donc être pertinent que les services MdM de l'UNESCO ou les personnes en charge de MdM au sein des Commissions nationales/Comités nationaux exercent en effet un droit de regard périodique sur le respect de ces obligations. Cela pourrait passer par l'envoi d'un questionnaire de contrôle à remplir régulièrement par l'institution (tous les 4 ans - deux sessions, par exemple), avec une visite physique des locaux et des documents par des représentants de la Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO/du Comité national sur une périodicité plus longue.

Sweden Commission/Committe: Who would handle and use the reports? This is the first question to answer before creating more work for the institutions. How would, possibly, hundreds of reports be used? Who could handle them? What would we do with them - and what feed – back could be given? There is a risk that only well-functioning institutions would answer when we really would need reports from those who do not function or lack resources in order to advice. If a questionnaire for reporting is needed it must be very user-friendly, short, digital and smart; there are lessons here from questionnaires from UNESCO which put MS through great strain asking for detailed information on implementation of normative instruments. If we settle for reporting the reports should be the responsibility of the nominating body and could consist of a few simple questions included in the MS regular (every 4 years) reporting on the 'Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritag' since the MoW is a small part of the realm of the Recommendation. We need to discuss how to handle entries which do not report or when the report shows damage or loss if we settle for reporting.

France : Il n'est pas prévu actuellement de modalité de suivi des documents inscrits. Ce serait pourtant d'autant plus nécessaire que ce programme, à la différence d'une convention, n'est pas contraignant pour les bénéficiaires d'une inscription. Or il serait souhaitable et utile pour l'Unesco et pour la crédibilité du programme MdM de pouvoir s'assurer que les documents inscrits au

Registre international répondent bien dans la durée aux deux exigences fondamentales du programme : conservation et accessibilité. Pour ce faire, il serait très utile d'exiger comme une des conditions de l'inscription un plan de gestion garantissant la mise en oeuvre effective de ces deux objectifs. Le suivi de ce plan de gestion et des biens inscrits au Registre international devrait donc devenir une exigence du programme. A cette fin, il est souhaitable d'étudier selon quelles modalités les personnes morales ou physiques en charge des biens inscrits seraient invitées tous les quatre ans à remplir un questionnaire d'évaluation élaboré par le CCI et adressé par le Secrétariat. Le CCI et le SCR seraient chargés de l'analyse et de la synthèse des données qui feraient l'objet d'un rapport quadriennal mis en ligne sur le site.

14. Should the criteria exclude privately owned documentary heritage or require a binding commitment to donate/bequeath inscribed documents to an established institution?

Knoll: NO, the valuable documents can be very safe in private hands and still be the world documentary heritage. In many cases, they are safer in private hands than in state institutions. However, the owners should be bound to some behaviour in case their documentary heritage is inscribed.

Austrian Commission: No, under no circumstances! This would trigger nationalisation of private property.

Netherlands National Commission: No. This questions implies that private institutions are less inclined to make heritage accessible than public institutions. This is not true in its generality.

Estonia National Commission: We believe that the criteria for inscription would also benefit from the review by experts in order to avoid the existing overlaps.

National Committee of Mexico: No. Private documentary heritage should be open to public access, as the MOW program guidelines require, but private institutions should not be compelled to donate their patrimony.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Privately owned documentary heritage is not less valuable than those held by institutions so excluding such items is not grounded. Instead, a policy should be designed and written commitments from private owners obtained. They should be willing to act as trustees, keeping the resource for another beneficiary which is humanity. No matter how philosophical this sounds, according to legal scholars it is actually the commitment underlying everything that is declared "heritage of humanity". Giving the item to an institution should be optional, as this could discourage nominations from private owners.

Be MoW : This question could be part of the review ... let the experts assess without rejecting "privately owned documentary heritage" by exclusion.

Canada Comission : No. The criteria does not currently exclude privately held documentary heritage and as noted in s.4.4.1 of the Guidelines, the register has no prima face legal or financial consequence.. Such a commitment may in fact discourage the nomination of important, but privately owned records to the Register and have the unintended consequence that privately owned documentary heritage may eventually be lost forever. In the Canadian context, there may be extremely significant documentary heritage within particular communities that may reside in

those communities in perpetuity. Communities may be very uninterested in registering such items if it means turning them over to an outside institution. Nevertheless, as a best practice, owners of privately-owned documentary heritage should be encouraged to make the documents widely accessible through donation to a public institution or through exhibition/ loan to a public institution and/or making available digital copies that are publicly accessible (MoW Review of Statutes and Rules, 14, p. 8)

Norwegian Committee : Of this question we are not sure, but we think privately owned documentary heritage should not be excluded. It is of value in itself to bring such documents to the public awareness, it will probably make it easier in the long run to bring them under reliable conditions.

Brazil: In Brazil we ask people to commit on keeping the holdings unite (for instance, after the death of the owner, the holdings registered should not be divide among the heirs) and the new owner should be advised that the holdings are registered, that the public access must be kept and that we need to know the place to where the holdings were removed. I think that, even if public holdings are the main target of our concerns, it should always be possible to submit private holdings, held by people and private institutions.

Czech Republic: No. No; in our view it is impossible to require a private owner to donate unique items to any institution. It would be better instead to apply certain standards of management and protection and request the owner to report/inform about compliance therewith in the same way as an institution.

Lothar Jordan: No

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Including a binding commitment to donate privately owned inscribed documentary heritage may discourage owners to nominate this heritage and therefore make it less accessible and less known to the wider community. It could be suggested that owner will keep the MoW up to date on the ownership statues and preservation statues of the documentary heritage to avoid loss of information when ownership changes.

Japan Commission: - It is understood that Question 14 on treatment of privately owned documentary heritage derives from the assumption that the inscription on the MoW Register results in a substantial increase in monetary value of the inscribed documents. At the same time, according to the two discussion papers, the IAC clarifies that the intent of inscription is to recognize important document worthy of preservation as the basis of historical scholarship, not to affirm one interpretation or another of the content, and that the MoW programme does not make historical judgments. In view of the above, we propose that concrete measures should be put in place to disseminate the proper objective of the inscription on the MoW Register widely to the public, rather than introducing different treatment for certain categories (i.e. privately owned) of documents.

- As part of the measures mentioned above, it may be worth considering the revision of the General Guidelines or the Statute of the IAC to state that the objective of the inscription is to recognize important document worthy of preservation as the basis of historical scholarship, and that the MoW programme does not make historical judgments. These statements may also be put on the website of the MoW programme as a disclaimer.

Poland Commission/Committee: No, they should not. The criteria should serve assessing the “world influence” of nominated heritage, not exerting pressure on owners or limiting the inscribed heritage only to items kept by public institutions: in our view, such practices would be contrary to the Programme’s principles. However, voluntary donations or deposits, when guaranteeing improved conditions for long-term preservation and access, can be encouraged by other activities, such as information campaigns, etc.

IASA: IASA strongly advised against this idea since not all national and/or established institutions are managed equally well. This will also speak against the democracy of the process.

St.Kitts Archives : The commitment to donate/bequeath inscribed documents to an established institution would be the first step. Privately owned heritage should be accessible. If the owners are not willing to give access to scholars and the general public then that defeats the purpose of listing. It also has to be a long term commitment in that somebody may say access will be give when the nomination is submitted but may not be so willing later. Reporting on access would be important.

Switzerland: A notre sens, l’exclusion formelle des patrimoines privés nous semble une idée trop tranchée. Certes, il ne devrait pas appartenir à un Comité national de désigner de lui-même un bien privé comme susceptible d’être inscrit (pour éviter à la fois les conflits d’intérêt et/ou les pressions sur les propriétaires). La démarche devrait donc venir des propriétaires eux-mêmes, un engagement volontaire qui devrait en effet s’accompagner d’une clause déterminant le don ou legs des documents à une institution choisie pour leur conservation.

Sweden Commission/Committe: No. There is nothing to say that a private owner is unable to be a responsible caretaker.

France : Les critères de sélection ne devraient pas exclure les patrimoines documentaires détenus en propriété privée dont certains sont d’une importance considérable pour l’histoire et la mémoire de l’humanité. Bien que le risque existe de voir de tels patrimoines changer de propriétaire après leur inscription, il paraît très difficile, voire juridiquement contestable, d’exiger un engagement de cession ou legs à une institution prédéterminée. En revanche, MdM devrait encourager les personnes privées détentrices de patrimoine documentaire à établir un partenariat avec des institutions patrimoniales susceptibles d’apporter conseils et garanties en matière de conservation ce qui peut favoriser une évolution vers un legs ultérieur.

15. Can you provide specific examples of the impact of inscribing documents on public awareness, preservation, use and funding?

Knoll: Many member states could bring examples. In general, it can attract funding for digitization and preservation. In the Czech Republic and its National Library, it was so.

Austrian Commission: The impact of an inscription depends on the individual institution and their creativity to make use of the inscription.

National Committee of Mexico: In Mexico, Luis Buñuel’s movie Los Olvidados was rescued from oblivion thanks to the MOW International registration. The film returned to movie theaters,

a book about it was published by the owner of the negative and new DVD of the movie was commercialized. As a result, it is now better known and appreciated in Mexico and elsewhere. Regarding the Centro de Documentación de la Comunidad Ashkenazi (CDICA) which is part of the registers on the three levels of MOW (regional, national, international), the recognition granted to this documentation led other Jewish communities in Mexico to place a higher value on their own documentary patrimony, and so they joined forces and contributed to make CDICA into a new, integrated center: Centro de Documentación e Investigación Judío de México, which today serves all Jewish communities. Another example of its impact is that there have been more proposals for MOW registration, and as a result Mexico has now 12 international registers, 14 regional registers and 36 national registers.

Be MoW : the Committee started his work in 2014!

Canada Comission : Inscribed documents have drawn attention to provincial archives. In the Quebec Seminary case, the designation provided leverage for more funding for preventive conservation and dissemination. However, leveraging MoW inscription would be more effective if the program were better known.

Norwegian Committee : The inscription of the Leprosy Archives of Bergen have made scientists from Japan a very important user group of this material. Seminars regarding leprosy, medical documentation and human rights have been held both in Japan and in Bergen, Norway. One of the members of the Norwegian Committee attended the ICA congress in Seoul this year, and was highly impressed with the status of the MOW register in Korea. The promotion and the priorities of the items on the international register were very impressive, and overshadowed anything else seen in this regard.

Brazil: In Brazil, during our last monitoring action, when we asked how many holders of registered documents had asked for funding and how it succeeded, the answers showed that the biggest majority of those that asked for funds, had obtained it.

Czech Republic: In the Czech Republic, a special subsidisation programme, focused on the digitisation of written cultural heritage, was established in connection with the MoW many years ago, and this programme is still operating; other examples include, for example, the public information service of libraries and the application of the ISO International Standard (ČSN ISO). Exhibitions presenting inscribed documentary heritage have also proved very effective in the Czech Republic: they have a positive influence on public awareness of documentary heritage.

Lothar Jordan: There are impacts on number of staff, funding, or public awareness.

Poland Commission/Committee: The inscription often results in media increased interest, not only the news services, but also giving opportunity for more comprehensive discussions on radio and TV, exhibitions – in Poland it was the case of several inscriptions, e.g. the 1980 Gdansk Demands, the 1573 Warsaw Confederation, the Codex Supraslensis, the BOS, the recent inscriptions, and the inauguration of the country Register in 2014).

St. Kitts Archives : As far as St. Kitts is concerned, the inscription is a prestigious achievement but it has not had any impact.

Switzerland: Un cas d'école peut être observé avec l'inscription de la bibliothèque de Beatus Rhenanus (Bibliothèque humaniste de Sélestat, Alsace) en 2011. Selon un expert, il a été possible de mesurer l'impact de leur inscription au Registre : mis sous les feux de la rampe médiatique, cette distinction a permis de faire (re)connaître l'importance de ce fonds auprès des pouvoirs publics locaux et régionaux, ainsi qu'auprès du grand public, tant en Allemagne qu'en France. D'importants moyens de rénovation des bâtiments ont ainsi pu être débloqués, garantissant la conservation optimale des documents inscrits. De la même manière, le classement des manuscrits Rousseau (Bibliothèques de Genève et de Neuchâtel) en 2011 a grandement favorisé la campagne de numérisation exhaustive dont ils ont été l'objet.

Sweden Commission/Committee: On awareness and funding we have two examples: The Archives of Mr E. Swedenborg got substantial private funds to buy a state of the art document scanner after it was included in the international registry. Funds were provided by an American follower of 'The New Church' founded by Mr. E Swedenborg. The Stockholm City Archives have used their MoW archive of city planning documents to inform through exhibitions etc. about their work. The Royal Library (which holds the archives of Ms Astrid Lindgren) has moved the jury announcement of the ALMA price (the world's biggest award for children's literature) because of the fact that the archive is in the international registry.

France : En France on peut citer le cas de la Bibliothèque humaniste de Beatus Rhenanus dont l'inscription en 2011 a conduit la petite commune de Sélestat en Alsace et les autres collectivités territoriales concernées à financer avec l'aide du ministère de la Culture la construction d'un nouvel équipement pour accueillir cette importante collection de la Renaissance et lui assurer les meilleures conditions de conservation et d'accessibilité.¹ Bien d'autres exemples de ce type existent certainement. Un rapport périodique permettrait de les recenser et de les faire connaître.

16. Are there initiatives MoW might try to encourage the use of the documents inscribed on the Register in education at all levels and research?

Austrian Commission: This is the aim of the Subcommittee on Education and Research (SCEaR).

Netherlands National Commission: Memory of the World should showcase specifically those nominations that can count as good practices in dealing with a problematic shared past, like the Arnemagnæan Manuscript Collection (Denmark and Iceland) or the Archives of the Dutch East India Company (Netherlands, India, Indonesia, South Africa and Sri Lanka).

National Committee of Mexico: Yes. Some university courses and research projects can promote the notion of documentary heritage, but the MOW program needs official support to help make it known and to publicize it. Please bear in mind that all of us who contribute to the MOW program are volunteers.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I am not aware of initiatives that explicitly promote inscribed documentary heritage but I know that, at least in Europe, many educational programmes, ranging from primary level to university, and various disciplines use, one way or another, documents that have been inscribed. For example, in my home country (Romania), while I was in gymnasium, in a course on universal literature I learned about Henrik Ibsen's "A Doll's House", Anne Frank's

Journal, Rigveda, the fairy tales of the Brothers Grimm, and many others, all of which are now on the International Register. The same is true for courses in History, Music, Geography, and others. Those who teach such courses could make explicit references to MoW, which might increase the interest and knowledge of the younger generation. At the university level they are an endless source of research and knowledge, and in the field of Heritage Studies in which I am active, there is growing interest among master students. Educational initiatives that may promote MoW should be encouraged, perhaps through active cooperation, partnerships and projects between schools, universities and MoW (see also my answer to the next question).

Be MoW : See 15!

Canada Comission : Documents are inscribed because they have global significance, and yet access to many of them must take place in the institution that holds them, UNESCO might offer travel grants, scholarships and prizes to assist people trying to access documents. At the same time, a program of travelling exhibitions, apps, crowdsourcing events, school kits and other awareness raising activities might bring the documents out of the archives and into classrooms and homes throughout the world. Using GPS apps might tie inscribed items to geographical locations, allowing people visiting those locations to virtually connect with related documentary heritage.

Brazil: I think that Lothar has got some advances in that area. In fact, in Brazil, and as much as I know, in America Latina, we still didn't do anything. But the issue is important and we must encourage this use. We have just a PhD student that is doing his doctoral thesis on the MoW Programme.

Czech Republic: We don't know about any such initiative.

Lothar Jordan: Sub-Committee on Education and Research. See its Work Report 2013-2015, prepared for the Abu Dhabi IAC meeting

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Next to utilising the World Digital Library, it might be interesting to review digital initiatives such as Europeana and DPLA to assess if it would be possible to use the MoW inscriptions for their educational outreach.

Further to this, the MoW Register could be packaged into educational units, webinar or MOOCS and be made accessible for use under CC licensing.

For all of these activities, the metadata and resources around the inscriptions needs to be significantly improved, as discussed under point 8.

Poland Commission/Committee: This direction should be encouraged by the Programme. Examples of good practices could be disseminated via publications, website, and at almost any possible opportunity.

IASA: IASA has proposed training education and training initiatives to assist the MoW Programme (see attachment).

St.Kitts Archives : I feel more needs to be done to make documentary heritage interesting for children in primary and secondary school.

Switzerland: Le soutien du programme MdM à de nombreux projets scientifiques (notamment de numérisation) est d'une grande importance, tant pour les besoins de conservation que pédagogiques (les données obtenues pouvant être mises à contribution pour faire découvrir ce patrimoine au monde scolaire). Hormis quelques cas exceptionnels ayant bénéficié des feux de l'actualité (cas des manuscrits de Tombouctou), on ne peut toutefois que regretter le peu de communication apparente et la grande discrétion de ces projets même dans les milieux les plus concernés et intéressés (écoles, universités, bibliothèques qui connaissent manifestement peu ou pas ces projets et les ressources documentaires et pédagogiques qu'ils produisent) : un effort de relais devrait sans doute être entrepris (par les Commissions nationales / comités nationaux).

Sweden Commission/Committe: If there is intrest among the institutions they will handle these themselves without detailed instructions. Education today is under great strain, lots of educational materials are delveloped every year 'for schools' without good analyses of: for which schools, in which subject how and – not least- why. Schoold have curriculum, planning, educational tools, reporting processes and time-plans etc. and there usually is little room for inclusion od cross curricular elements. We would need a clear goal in order to start such a program, alongside with financing and methods for evaluating and follow-up. For World Heritage there is strong wording on the national obligation of education in the convention but in reality most countries do nothing.

France : Un très bon exemple est fourni par les programmes mis en place par la Bibliothèque municipale d'Albi à la suite de l'inscription de la Mappa Mundi en 2015. Il s'agit d'une part d'un programme pédagogique à destination de tous les scolaires de la ville d'Albi et d'autre part du lancement d'un séminaire de recherche à la Sorbonne réunissant les plus grands spécialistes de la cartographie ancienne et de l'histoire de l'Albigeois2.

17. Can UNESCO broaden its understanding of "World Heritage" and "cultural heritage" to include documentary heritage? Should the MoW Programme develop a similar center, fund, magazine and education programme?

Knoll: Yes

Austrian Commission: Digital Heritage is of course part of the cultural heritage (in its narrower sense), but it is more: the collection of information and knowledge, its organisation and preservation, and its dissemination to present and future generations is the basis of human civilisation.

The vast majority of documentary heritage items is trivial. Linking DH too closely to the other (cultural) Heritages, would support the misunderstanding that MoW is a programme for documents of exceptional beauty and, consequently, restricted to the Registers.

Netherlands National Commission: The perceived difference in standing between heritage with and without a convention is undesirable, and so is the 'compartmentalization' of the different types of heritage that has grown over the decades.

However, the ambitions alluded to in this question are appropriate for the coming period. MoW should now concentrate on defining its role vis à vis the 2015 Recommendation.

Memory of the World should find ways to escape from the 'treasures-approach' that the UNESCO heritage lists tend to have. It could learn from the Australian 'significance'-approach: <http://arts.gov.au/sites/default/files/resources-publications/significance-2.0/pdfs/significance-2.0.pdf>.

National Committee of Mexico: Yes. It should articulate all cultural heritages, regardless of which UNESCO sector they are in.

Yes. Nevertheless, a center, a magazine and an education program require funds and it is not clear where could they come from.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I think that UNESCO's definition of cultural heritage is already broad enough, and it does include documentary heritage. However, as the heritage programmes situated in the Culture Sector don't cooperate with MoW, the notion of documentary heritage is not enough visible as part of UNESCO's understanding of heritage. More cooperation in this regard should be encouraged. Certainly MoW deserves a similar centre, fund, magazine, and educational programme, and these even start being necessary, as the programme grows. As for education programmes outside UNESCO, it is worth pointing out that the International Graduate School: Heritage Studies based at the Brandenburg Technical University Cottbus-Senftenberg in Germany offers a Ph.D. Programme since 2010, which is constructed on a holistic notion of heritage that places MoW on an equal footing with other UNESCO heritage programmes (notably WHC and ICH), and dedicates one focus area (out of five) to MoW. Establishing Memory of the World Studies is certainly an excellent idea but integrating MoW into already established and well-known programmes in Heritage Studies is similarly valuable.
The Registers. Regional and National

Canada Comission : a) The UNESCO understanding of "cultural heritage" does not exclude documentary heritage. Documentary heritage is already recognized within several UNESCO Conventions and Recommendations, including the 1970 Convention and the 1954 Hague Convention (as identified in the MoW General Guidelines) and, of course, the 2015 Recommendation concerning the Preservation of and Access to Documentary Heritage in the Digital Era. b) No. The World Heritage Program is underpinned by the obligations set out in the World Heritage Convention. Member States discussed and determined the allocation of resources and committed to compulsory financial contributions from States Parties. The MoW Program is a UNESCO program, advised by an expert panel. It cannot rely on the same funding model, or on the normative model/obligations that come from a treaty, and given the resources constraints within UNESCO at this time, it may not be feasible to invest in the development of a whole new infrastructure.

Brazil: I think that documentary heritage, as an idea, is included in world heritage and cultural heritage. But I don't think that MoW must disappear as an independent Programme, subsumed by other UNESCO initiatives. But Mow should learn from other similar actions and it would be interesting to have a center, fund, magazine and education programme

Czech Republic: Certainly yes. Yes, this is desirable, but this will of course require the MoW Programme to be strengthened by creating a new convention and by allocation of sufficient funds from UNESCO's regular programme. Otherwise the fund and other activities would have to be financed from voluntary contributions.

Lothar Jordan: - Broaden its Understanding.... Surely it could.
- MoW should expand its "System of Memory of the World Knowledge Centres" which have among their tasks to look for synergies between MoW, WCH, and ICH.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: This is a crucial point, and IFLA has been working on this aim several years now. IFLA advocates for libraries and the MoW at UNESCO Culture meetings (e.g. Emergency meetings for Yemen, Iraq, Syria etc.), to ensure that the Cultural Sector of UNESCO recognises and utilises the role of libraries in safeguarding and preserving cultural heritage. This needs further engagement from more actors to help bridge the gap between the UNESCO Sectors. In order to guarantee success, it is recommended that this will be supported by a high level representative from within UNESCO.

Having an overview of the statues of the items on the register (gained by the regular review as outlined under point 13) will help to create a 'World Heritage List for Documentary Heritage' and identify documentary heritage in danger.

Additional to this, publications and taking inspiration for the way the World Heritage List is managed can only be beneficial to the general perception of the MoW and documentary heritage to Member States, UNESCO partners and the general public.

Chile Committee: Il ne semble pas viable d'imposer de nouvelles exigences sur les institutions s'il n'y a aucune incitation équivalant à faire partie de la MDM. Dans les conditions actuelles, il est difficile de susciter l'intérêt dans l'application du programme.

- o D'une évaluation de l'état actuel du patrimoine documentaire inscrit dans le programme de MdM, tout d'abord vous devez déterminer si le programme bénéficie de leur préservation.

- o De ce qui précède, il sera possible de déterminer si les rapports sont utiles pour atteindre et mesurer cette évolution étant donné que, dans les conditions actuelles, MdM a pas la capacité de surveiller ces processus.

- o Dans le cas du Chili, l'enregistrement des dossiers sur les droits de l'homme en 2003, favorisé un processus de préservation que, parmi les autres étapes, a donné naissance au Musée de la mémoire et des droits de l'homme comme l'institution qui garde et diffuse ces fichiers en permanence.

- o Bien que la spéculation sur le patrimoine documentaire ne soit pas souhaitable, la postulation du private equity ne devrait pas être limitée et n'est pas la mission du programme de régler le prix du marché des documents. Le patrimoine privé permet d'enrichir le concept de patrimoine documentaire d'intérêt public, qui n'est pas compilé avec des actifs de l'Etat.

- o Idéalement MdM doit disposer de ressources de toutes sortes et un centre pour promouvoir ses objectifs, mais cela signifie que vous devez acquérir le caractère de Convention.

Turkey Comission/Committee: UNESCO should widen the scope of its own policies and programmes. In order to achieve this, monetary funds may be secured, a centre may be established, a journal on contemporary issues may be published and educational based activities may be supported. If a separate fund for this cannot be achieved, the above could be realised through inclusion into the remit of the World Heritage and Cultural Heritage. This is because memory of the world is related to the concepts of both world heritage and cultural heritage.

Poland Commission/Committee: As to the definitions: UNESCO's understanding of the World Heritage issues from the 1972 Convention. For its own purpose, the Convention, in Article 1, defines the concept of "cultural heritage".

Outside the context of the 1972 Convention, "cultural heritage" is often understood more broadly, including various kinds of the heritage of cultures, civilisations and peoples, and this understanding seems to be reflected in the MoW Register Companion, p. 2. where the MoW Programme is presented as "one of three UNESCO initiatives for protecting and raising

awareness of the global cultural heritage” (as the other two the 1972 and the 2003 conventions are mentioned, and the Lists developed in their frameworks).

It is also important to remember about the specificity of the documentary heritage as information resources, of documents as information materials and direct sources of information (sometimes of significant legal value, as pointed out in the introduction to q. 4; also privacy and personal data protection aspects should be remembered), their important parts being documents of recent times including digital documents. It i.a. links its problems especially closely with ICTs and with UNESCO’s Communication and Information Major Programme and Sector.

A MoW centre, fund, magazine, education programme are good ideas if resources are available for their implementation. In case a centre is created, it seems important to remember that the WH example can be followed only to a limited extent when considering the differences between a programme and a recommendation on one hand, and a convention (and responsibilities of its Parties, as well as those of UNESCO) on the other; and, furthermore, between the documentary, movable heritage and the unmovable heritage dealt with by the 1972 Convention.

IASA: Yes

St.Kitts Archives : It would be great if this was possible, however, I think it might be good to piggy back on programmes that are already working in this way.

Switzerland: Des synergies importantes peuvent être dégagées non seulement entre le Patrimoine mondial et MdM, mais aussi avec d’autres conventions (1954/99, 1970, 2003). Pour certains lieux inscrits sur la liste du Patrimoine mondial, par exemple, le « contenu » est aussi important – si ce n’est plus – que le « contenant », et celui-ci permet d’appréhender l’importance d’un lieu en le contextualisant et en le situant dans l’évolution de la pensée humaine (et constitue sa « mémoire » en somme). Un dialogue doit avoir lieu entre ces lieux physiques et leurs archives, inscrites ou non dans le registre MdM. Idem pour 2003. Mais c’est surtout en termes de protection que MdM devrait être considéré dans l’application de 1954/99 et 1970. MdM doit venir soutenir des initiatives en éducation également, la question des archives scientifiques est également à considérer, comme d’ailleurs le rôle de la mémoire à l’heure des transformations sociales, notamment liées aux TIC. En outre, le terme patrimoine culturel est trop restreint. Au lieu de cela, un terme devrait être trouvé, qui rend évident l’importance de l’objet pour la compréhension du monde d’aujourd’hui, son histoire, ainsi que pour concevoir l’avenir (par exemple les critiques de Kant ont une valeur comme oeuvre – tout comme les compositions de Bach – au-delà des manuscrits et des partitions). Le patrimoine documentaire couvert par le programme MdM mériterait sans conteste un processus de suivi et des instruments de valorisation, avec notamment un effort accru de communication sur ces documents écrits dont le public perçoit de plus en plus nettement l’importance cruciale au niveau patrimonial. Le besoin serait donc réel et légitime, mais l’UNESCO, dans la situation qui est à présent la sienne, peut-elle réellement se permettre un tel engagement ? Nul doute que les Commissions nationales / comités nationaux, ainsi que régionaux, pourraient, ici encore, constituer des relais essentiels, au minimum pour diffuser un message sur le programme MdM et ses enjeux.

Sweden Commission/Committee: To try to run MoW into WH is not a good idea. The entire system around the WH Convention is under considerable strain and has a lot of problems and high costs. No. WH is buildings and elements of nature under the global Convention (eg immovable heritage). UNESCO has no definition of ‘cultural heritage’ (which could mean anything) but there are three main conventions on culture where for example non-tangible cultural

heritage is defined. Conventions are tools where Member States must insert the convention into national legislation and there is no such obligation for documentary heritage since the Recommendation does not come with such obligations, only reporting. The WH Center (the office of the World Heritage Convention) has constant problems getting MS to finance its work even if it is appreciated and of great interest. Realistically no resources on the scale needed are, or will be, available for MoW.

It is crucial to remember that the work on World Heritage and non-tangible cultural heritage are based on Conventions and not are 'programs' and all countries who have signed the Convention are obliged to pay for the Convention machinery. Memory of the World is a program. The External Auditor's Governance Review underlines that the mechanisms of the WH convention with hundreds of observers at long committee meetings are very expensive. The cost of this machinery is higher than the fund available for preservation of the WH sites and can only operate on the mercy of MS who offer to host the committee meetings.

For both conventions there are large numbers of participants ('observers') at the committee meetings who do not take decisions. It becomes emotional when large numbers of local representatives (for WH) and practitioners (for non-tangible heritage) learn about the decisions related to them. The scientific analyses suffer since the evaluations of nominations by the experts are overrun by the MS in the committees, who are the decision makers. We should avoid duplicating this bureaucratic and costly system.

France : Il existe en tout état de cause un besoin de concertation, voire de coordination, entre les conventions culturelles de l'Unesco et le programme MdM. Il serait souhaitable que se développent une approche et un travail en commun sur certains objets pour une prise en compte des différentes composantes d'un même patrimoine (cas des inscriptions de peintures rupestres qui peuvent coïncider ou non avec un site relevant du patrimoine mondial, cas d'un monument et de sa documentation architecturale et historique, cas de chants traditionnels et de la collection d'archives sonores qui documentent ce patrimoine immatériel, etc.). Il conviendrait également de se demander si certains moyens ne pourraient pas être mutualisés autour du concept de patrimoine dans ses divers éléments : documentation, publications, programmes d'éducation, etc. La participation du président du CCI aux réunions des présidents des 6 conventions culturelles sur ces questions paraît souhaitable.

18. How can we encourage and assist the development and growth of Memory of the World committees and registers regionally, as appropriate, and nationally?

Knoll: I think that what was/is possible, it is being done. Let us not forget that the aim is safeguarding and preservation of documentary heritage. In many countries, there are (national) institutions that do this work on a very high level and the heritage in these countries is safe. The (growing) number of committees and registers throughout the world is not the direct indicator that the programme is successful... to have a committee may be a formal act that would not solve anything even if it might... we need the concrete work in the preservation area on institutional level, because only institutions can do concrete work (restoration, preservation, digitization, digital access, etc.).

Netherlands National Commission: One way to stimulate the creation of new and the development of young Committees would be a system of twinning, where more experienced Committees give support by sharing their lessons learned.

National Committee of Mexico: By giving them visibility and an increased importance on UNESCO's website, and by using resources from both UNESCO and the national governments. Also: The web site is not up to date, and the Spanish page is even less so. And, MOW Paris offices do not respond emails. We need to have better communication with MOW.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I do not think that it is possible to develop an overall strategy. This depends on the regional interest and commitment. The lack of representation of Arab States in MoW is striking (although this does not implicitly mean that they are inactive at a national level). In the case of Europe, in one of the MoW-related surveys one respondent noted that there was no need to establish a European Regional MoW committee, as European countries already cooperate in other contexts, and that the field is well-developed. However, it is interesting to note that, although European countries do not feel the need to cooperate regionally, they are very active internationally, with the largest number of nominations dominating the International register. Nevertheless, I believe that increasing the number of regional and national committees and their commitment is possible but we need to design regional (in some cases national) strategies, that are based on a thorough research to understand the local circumstances first.
Memory of the World Programme: Current Priorities

Be MoW : promote the development of MoW Committees and encourage international submissions nominations from under-represented countries through International Organizations (see OIF for Africa). Promote the idea of a MoW-E!

Canada Comission : Depending on available funding, UNESCO could take a proactive stance towards encouraging the development of such registers through support services such as hosting websites, creating lessons learned packages that relate the experiences of setting up and running existing registers.

Norwegian Committee : In our opinion the establishment of a National Committee and a National Register (Norges Dokumentarv = The Document Heritage of Norway) has strengthened the awareness for the document heritage in Norway and also for the awareness of MOW and UNESCO. The nomination scheme for the national register is now a broad, popular movement, involving the whole archival community and considerable parts of the library and museum communities. Facilitating such initiatives seems a favorable way of promoting the central values of the program and of UNESCO. In order for this to happen globally and locally, we think it necessary that the UNESCO leadership make it known that this is a recommended way to go. Comment on p.13. The context is cooperation between MOW and the related programs (Strategic partnerships 5) On top of p. 13: "Within UNESCO, modern heritage sites have extensive documentation which might be inscribed in MoW when the site is inscribed as World Heritage". This is a position the Norwegian Committee fully supports. The logic position would be: If a building is important enough to be entered into World Heritage register, the activity within the building should (as a rule) be important enough to be included in Memory of the World. The site, buildings and circumference of the town Røros and its Copper Mines are included in the World Heritage register. The archives of the copper mines was nominated for MoW with reference to the World Heritage status, but rejected, as not being of sufficient international interest. In the light of the statement cited above, one is tempted to ask for a renewed consideration of this nomination.

Brazil: The recommendation should be translated to many languages and also to be distributed to national committees, to documentary heritage institutions, to the national ministries charged on the related issues. Some kind of pedagogical material on the recommendation should be prepared, and people could be invited to promote events on that issue, using that material. Is there an international day on documentary heritage? If not, it can be created. In Brazil, there is the “Museums week”, and the recommendation should be a theme for discussions. The same could happen on the International Day for Archives.

Czech Republic: This depends on the position of each State and on the status of their legislation. To assist them, UNESCO may arrange consultations with representatives of the Memory of the World Programme.

In the Czech Republic we are considering creating a national register, including a national committee. However, taking into account the local conditions and the division of competences in the different cultural heritage segments, we must first find a definitive solution to their interrelationships. This is an area where UNESCO can hardly help us. Fortunately, this is not crucial for expert care of documentary heritage and for the accessibility thereof in the Czech Republic.

Lothar Jordan: The good examples of MOWCAP and MOWLAC should open the way for others. The Secretariat and these successful RCs could try to help create more NCs.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: This would be a very important point to raise the profile of the MoW and its programmes. Funding is likely to be the main barrier to success. However, Member States should be encouraged to follow the Asia-Pacific example and material to underline the advantages of regional committees should be created to support this.

Chile Committee: o Il doit y avoir des lignes directrices de l'UNESCO demandant aux États membres la contribution des ressources afin d'encourager la création et le fonctionnement des comités nationaux et que ce soutien est prévu au niveau régional, afin qu'il y a une représentation adéquate de chaque pays.

o Comité national du Chili n'a pas de soutien officiel permanent et les ressources pour faire leur travail.

Japan Commission: The outcome of the ongoing review should be fully shared with Regional MoW Committees, and be reflected in their governance structure accordingly. We are of the view that Regional MoW Committees need to be further strengthened, including their assessment process for the respective regional Registers, with the support of Member States and NatComs in each region.

Poland Commission/Committee: Regional (as well as sub-regional) and national committees and registers can be a particularly important form of the MoW's presence and tool for its contributing to professional cooperation and raising awareness of the importance of documentary heritage and its preservation. We recommend that the Programme remain flexible at the rules/principles level regarding their establishment that would facilitate adjusting them to local (regional, sub-regional, national) circumstances, retaining the Programme's expert/professional character and avoiding bureaucracy. The Secretariat can play a proactive role in promoting national, regional and sub-regional committees and registers, as well as cooperation between

the committees; however, much depends on the initiatives and commitment of the local (national, sub-regional, regional) experts, authorities and professional circles themselves and communication among them. The Secretariat's minimum support for the national and regional committees and registers should include updated information about them on the MoW website, with links to the registers and committees where possible.

IASA: IASA proposes a preservation & access active action plan:

Networking awareness (at Register level // at Documentary Heritage level // at Item level of the Documentary Heritage)

Education programs and illustrative training, for the citizen, the politician, the curators ... and the managers, on the ways empowering (in a cultural interoperability way) the Documentary Heritage in order to provide easy finding and full enjoying of the meaning and importance of these documentary and its context.

Providing Open Tools to assist implementations and illustrate effective ways of operations (preservation / semantic empowerment / easy access)

In collaboration with Iskra Panevska, IASA is busy preparing a presentation focusing on the empowering of the registers [by networking them in a multilevel fashion] and in representing the contents and the meaning expressed by the documents [possibly in a multilingual way]! The registers focus in presenting the existence and importance of the "Documentary Heritage" while the representations focus on the meaning expressed on the documents and possibly translations (to be understood in their contexts and origin). Some Documentary Heritage are audio & audiovisual recordings having occurred during events (such the Montreux Jazz Festivals). In that case, the embedding of the Event part // Metadata // Recordings ... is inherent to the representations and the enjoying.

St.Kitts Archives : This interest has to come from the people concerned. It might be useful for those already involved in it to talk about it and show how they have made it work for themselves/their country

Switzerland: La création de Comités MdM à l'échelon national paraît pertinente pour tous les pays participants. Composés de quelques experts provenant du monde des bibliothèques et des archives au sens large (institutions publiques, privées, collectionneurs, etc.), travaillant étroitement avec la Commission nationale pour l'UNESCO, ces Comités peuvent être de précieux relais entre l'UNESCO, les Commissions nationales, les institutions inscrites, les professionnels des secteurs concernés (au niveau international comme national) et le grand public, sans même parler des autres Comités MdM au plan régional. La formation de ces Comités nationaux serait guidée et encadrée par leur Commission nationale, qui serait leur interlocutrice directe. La mise en place d'une quinzaine de nouveaux comités pour 2016-2017 semble confirmer cette tendance et l'intérêt de ces structures.

Sweden Commission/Committe: What is the task of regional committees: to support MS work with national MoW work or are they a 'supra-national' level who replaces the MS? Shall they make 'regional registers' (with or without the consent of the national committees?) are they to include documents of 'a bit lesser importance than the international register' (a 'list B') and if so, in order to achieve what and why?

It is a national priority to have a national MoW Committee, there needs to be clear tasks also for national committees. MS do not have to be part of MoW to work to preserve their documentary

heritage or to fulfill the obligations of the Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage. They can however choose to work with the MoW.

France : Un bon moyen d'aider à la création de comités et de registres nationaux est de multiplier les actions locales de formation à MdM. Le stage organisé en mars 2016 par le bureau régional de l'UNESCO pour les quatre pays du Maghreb, Algérie, Maroc, Tunisie, Mauritanie, fournit un exemple intéressant de ce qui peut être fait au plus près des collectivités qui n'ont pas encore implanté le programme MdM. Un programme de formations par régions et aires linguistiques de nature à mieux équilibrer la carte actuelle des comités serait une initiative utile.

19. What should be in the implementation plan for the new (2015) UNESCO Recommendation on the Preservation and Access to our documentary heritage?

Austrian Commission: The implementation of the Recommendation should be done through education, capacity building, training, workshops, summer schools, publications, specifically translation of standard preservation literature. The MoW Programme-Subcommittees on Education and Research (SCEaR) and and Technology (SCoT), in close cooperation with NGOs, can and should be used - with the necessary means equipped - as they have been established for these activities.

National Committee of Mexico: UNESCO should give the Memory of the World program more importance within its general plan. Without documents, world and intangible heritages cannot be known nor made known.

Anca Claudia Prodan : The implementation plan could include:

- a list of potential projects that address different aspects of the Recommendation
- a description of potential contexts in which the Recommendation could be tested
- regional strategies that consider the specific circumstances and differences between countries and regions (to be done with the support of regional MoW committees, where they exist)
- mechanisms for monitoring the impact
- potential partnerships
- awareness-raising activities about it
- guidelines to clearly define rights and obligations of different stakeholders.

Memory of the World Programme: Possible New Paths

The PERSIST Initiative

Be MoW : PERSIST mainly covers three basic objectives related to the "Action Plan UNESCO MoW & Recommendations":

- Selection: Development of selection criteria "documentary Heritage" in a digital world to apply for persistence, access and delight (enjoying)
- The original digital Heritage: Identification of existing software ("Legacy software") for their accessibility and usage (in spite of obsolete platforms ...)
- Policy recommendations: development of "best practices" in national policies on digital sustainability.

In fact, this project can guide national and regional policies ...

PERSIST does not cover the other fundamental issues and challenges that are expressed in the MoW “Action Plan”. It should then be noticed that the PERSIST project and the AXIS-OK initiative are strictly complementary (almost no overlap).

Canada Comission : The MoW program is not the Secretariat for the Recommendation. As a normative instrument, implementation plans are normally determined by individual Member States and are not the purview of national commissions or other bodies such as international committees, unless so mandated by the instrument. We are not aware at this time of the development of an implementation plan for the 2015 UNESCO Recommendation on documentary heritage.

Brazil: The recommendation should be translated to many languages and also to be distributed to national committees, to documentary heritage institutions, to the national ministries charged on the related issues. Some kind of pedagogical material on the recommendation should be prepared, and people could be invited to promote events on that issue, using that material. Is there an international day on documentary heritage? If not, it can be created. In Brazil, there is the “Museums week”, and the recommendation should be a theme for discussions. The same could happen on the International Day for Archives.

Czech Republic: It should rely on mandatory national implementation reporting. The requirement that national implementation reports be submitted stems from the UNESCO Constitution. To be more effective, they should have the form of a questionnaire (see the questionnaire for the Recommendation Concerning the Status of the Artist). The implementation plan will take time and require broad involvement of experts.

Lothar Jordan: The IAC and all SCs, the National MoW Committees, the Secretariat, and all stakeholders like ICA, IFLA, ICOM, should go through the Recommendation and try to provide elements for such an implementation plan. BUT: perhaps this is more a task for the countries that agreed on the Recommendation.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: IFLA believes that it is the role of the MoW Secretariat and a small group of experts, to create an implementation plan and then ask for input of relevant NGOs (e.g. IFLA and ICA) and initiatives (e.g. PERSIST) to help with the implementation.

Chile Committee: Définir des stratégies qui permettent de recueillir les ressources prévues dans le projet de plan d'action de 2013, dans le cadre de la contribution des États membres.

Poland Commission/Committee: Regarding preservation of the analogue heritage, encouraging the infrastructure development and related cooperation seems to count among crucial challenges in the 2015 Recommendation in the near future. Preservation of and access to the digital heritage should be focused in particular in the implementation plan, especially in terms of fostering the development of relevant domestic legislation in the Member States, promoting creation of repositories, and international cooperation. Promoting the new legal instrument is an obvious need presently and in the near future. In Poland several information activities are intended, such as dissemination and promotion of Polish translation of the Recommendation among memory institutions, articles in general press and professional periodicals, presentations at conferences, including the instrument's recommendations in the

review of the Strategy on Archives 2010-2020 and in the elaboration of new legislation regarding the archives.

IASA: The creation for an online training centre

Networking awareness (at Register level // at Documentary Heritage level // at Item level of the Documentary Heritage)

Education programs and illustrative training, for the citizen, the politician, the curators ... and the managers, on the ways empowering (in a cultural interoperability way) the Documentary Heritage in order to provide easy finding and full enjoying of the meaning and importance of these documentary and its context.

Providing Open Tools to assist implementations and illustrate effective ways of operations (preservation / semantic empowerment / easy access)

Concentration the aim proper of MoW, which is clearly defined in the 2002 "Recommendation" document will broaden the basis for fund raising, which UNESCO in her present financial situation is so much hoping for.

St.Kitts Archives : The first thing that MoW needs is a marketing strategy. We tend to speak to ourselves and to the choir. It is necessary that we convince others who do not yet see the value of documentary heritage. I also feel that this is something that needs to be done by somebody who is not part of the programme. I feel that they will first have to convince themselves of its value and in doing so they will be able

Switzerland: La mise en place d'instruments normatifs à partir de 2016-2017 sera sans aucun doute bénéfique pour le développement de MdM, qui bénéficiera ainsi d'une structure plus lisible (à l'image de celle du Patrimoine mondial). L'effort en direction de la numérisation est également d'importance, afin de faciliter la communication des fonds inscrits au public. Demeure toutefois la question des moyens mis en oeuvre pour le programme. En dépit de l'augmentation des postes au sein du Secrétariat général (portés de 1,5 à 4), les dotations demeurent modestes au regard de l'ambition portée par MdM. Si l'éducation se taille légitimement une part généreuse de ce budget, on ne peut que s'étonner de l'absence totale (du moins en apparence) de toute aide directe à la préservation du patrimoine documentaire (campagnes de restauration, aide à la construction ou à l'amélioration de réserves, etc.). L'ensemble des « projets MdM » reflète d'ailleurs cet état de fait : la grande majorité d'entre eux concerne la numérisation (bibliothèques virtuelles), mais l'aide à la préservation concrète demeure réservée à quelques cas-phares (manuscrits de Tombouctou au Mali, de Sana'a au Yémen), alors que les besoins sont sans conteste beaucoup plus importants.

Sweden Commission/Committee: The Recommendation is not about the Memory of the World Programme. The handling of this Recommendation will be the same as all other UNESCO Recommendations and handled by the UNESCO secretariat. The normative work of UNESCO is reported to a special commission at the Executive Board and the General Conference. We need to remember that the Recommendation is not about MoW. It is a normative instrument on preservation of documentary heritage.

The MoW is an important tool for this but MS can fulfill the obligations of the Recommendation without being active in the MoW programme; for example, by increasing resources for their national library and archives, start education programs for future archivists and librarians with

preservation of documentary heritage etc. MS report on all recommendations and Conventions every four years, and a few questions on MoW could one part of the Recommendation report.

France : La mise en oeuvre de la Recommandation de 2015 représente un enjeu très important pour la consolidation de MdM et, par voie de conséquence, pour l'avenir du patrimoine documentaire mondial. En tant qu'instrument normatif adopté à l'unanimité des Etats membres lors de la Conférence générale, la Recommandation offre en effet un texte de référence qui devrait s'imposer à tous et servir de socle aux développements concrets du programme. Il convient donc de mettre sur pieds un plan d'action ambitieux pour faire connaître et prendre en compte la Recommandation par les Etats membres et leurs institutions patrimoniales. Ce plan devrait faire une large part à l'encouragement de programmes bilatéraux ou multilatéraux de coopération, notamment pour la réunification de patrimoines dispersés. Une campagne d'information et de promotion serait à envisager avec l'aide des organisations professionnelles (IFLA, ICA, etc.) pour inciter les Etats membres à organiser avec leurs institutions patrimoniales un ensemble de réunions de présentation et de mise en oeuvre de la Recommandation. Une journée de ce type est par exemple prévue en France, elle sera organisée par la Commission Nationale et le comité national MdM en collaboration avec le ministère de la Culture et de la communication. Cette journée aura pour objectif de présenter en détail la Recommandation, de recenser les actions déjà menées par les institutions, et de décider quelles actions nouvelles devraient s'inscrire dans le droit fil de la Recommandation, notamment pour ce qui concerne les préconisations en matière de coopération internationale.

20. How best to implement and build on the work of the PERSIST initiative?

Knoll: There were and are many similar initiatives, and practical solutions exist. Even and only in Europe, many European projects addressed in past this issue and it cost a lot of money, but things should be done practically, otherwise we will follow to talk only about challenges without achieving the real progress. Things were done there where concrete technological solutions were implemented in practice (following standards and guidelines).

We already have standards and recommendations, but to make the digital preservation happen, a lot of funds are needed in the beginning and continuously. We do not think PERSIST will improve the real situation. What is needed, it is to persuade the member states that it is their duty and that nobody will do it for them. One of the basic requirements for a trusted digital repository is secured continuous funding of its operation and development. Hardly a new set of recommendations can do this...

Anyway, it is the work of the Sub-Committee on Technology. They should point to standards and good practices, while UNESCO should try to wake up awareness of member states.

National Committee of Mexico: By harmonizing the international directives of libraries and archives through consensus. The Persist initiative is not well known.

Anca Claudia Prodan : More awareness-raising activities about its existence should be developed (as this may bring ideas and solutions from sources that one would not normally consider) and the dialogue with universities should also be taken into account (as they, too, carry out innovative research).

Developing New Resources

Canada Commission : Stable governmental and private sector funding and support is essential to the success of the PERSIST initiative. In particular, its efforts to bring the IT community, heritage institutions, and governments together to find high-level solutions to the preservation of digital heritage will require a long-term commitment. The proposed PERSIST repository of obsolete software will require a web presence, partnerships and sustained support to make it a reality.

Brazil: PERSIST initiative is very interesting, but still few known. Something similar to what was proposed to the recommendation should be done. The results of the project should be showed not only by formal documents, but also by more popular materials, that summarize the project and the stage of work.

Czech Republic: Generally: This is a responsibility of the Member States. They play a key role in the safeguarding of documentary heritage, applying the existing internationally recognised standards, recommendations and documents,

In the Czech Republic: We deal with the area of digital preservation, addressing it within the context of relevant European Commission recommendations and national strategy documents for librarianship. The outcomes of the 2011–2015 Concept for the Development of Libraries in the Czech Republic included, among other things, the formulation of the national strategy of long-term protection of digital data in libraries, which is to be implemented in the coming years. In view of this, we perceive the PERSIST initiative as complementary effort.

Lothar Jordan: We should wait for results of the PERSIST project that evidently can improve the work of memory institutions for the documentary heritage.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The work set out by PERSIST as it currently stands, is sufficient to continue the initiative. However, active involvement from UNESCO in all three working groups is much needed. The MoW Secretariat is crucial for implementing the PERSIST initiative and needs to dedicate resources to PERSIST. The work of PERSIST directly benefits the new Recommendations and should be a priority of the MoW.

Chile Committee:

- o Il est difficile de répondre si vous n'êtes pas au courant de l'initiative PERSIST et le rôle que joue la MdM, surtout parce que rapporté précédemment que le programme n'a pas la capacité de surveiller la préservation du patrimoine documentaire inscrit.
- o Nous comprenons que MdM est un acteur de la préservation numérique, mais qu'il n'est pas sa responsabilité à assumer.

Japan Commission:20-23 In order to further strengthen the work of PERSIST, experts from various fields should be invited to participate in the initiative to share their expertise and good practices, as well as to discuss technical issues arising from the digitization of documents. Attention should be paid to new issues relating to archives, such as how to handle intellectual property rights.

Poland Commission/Committee: We support including the PERSIST Initiative in the framework of implementation of the 2015 Recommendation (as mentioned by the ADG CI at the PERSIST meeting in Abu Dhabi), as a tool addressing cooperation over long-term preservation and accessibility of the digital heritage should foster both the Initiative and the Recommendation's impact.

IASA: In this regard CAAA was invited to attend the in April 2015 to approve a working programme and discuss strategy and propose activities for the policy taskforce and attended the meeting in March 2016.

IASA fully supports this initiative. The two-year action plan will guide the implementation of the initiative.

St.Kitts Archives : Is the plan available?

Switzerland: Initiative des plus souhaitables pour la sauvegarde à long terme des données de patrimoine numérisé, PERSIST doit bien entendu associer pouvoirs publics, secteur privé (entreprises TIC) et institutions gardiennes de ce patrimoine, mais aussi (et c'est peut-être un oubli de la description soumise) les désormais innombrables projets scientifiques lancés depuis une quinzaine d'années par des universités ou des centres de recherche, souvent autant – voire plus dynamiques – que les bases de données proposées par les bibliothèques ou archives. Ces différentes plateformes ont déjà noué entre elles, parfois depuis plusieurs années, des partenariats scientifiques et techniques reconnus : l'initiative PERSIST devrait sans aucun doute employer ces réseaux déjà constitués, l'UNESCO pouvant alors jouer son rôle de convocation pour unifier ses projets et réseaux.

Sweden Commission/Committee: We should, in cooperation with relevant sectors of the UNESCO secretariat, develop policies for private companies' use of the programme logo in line with UNESCO policies for cooperation with NGO's, foundations and private entities: UNESCO policies apply to MoW.

France : L'initiative PERSIST répond au besoin de faire travailler ensemble les pouvoirs publics, les institutions patrimoniales et les industriels du numérique à la définition de stratégies communes en matière de préservation du patrimoine documentaire et de partage des bonnes pratiques. La mise en place effective de la plateforme PERSIST par l'UNESCO serait de nature à renforcer les capacités opérationnelles de Mdm. C'est toutefois un objectif ambitieux qui demande encore un important travail de conception et d'élaboration avant que Mdm ne puisse vraiment s'y référer.

21. To what extent should the MoW actively market and develop its brand to increase public awareness and promote capacity and standards for the preservation of and access to global documentary heritage?

National Committee of Mexico: To increase awareness of MOW would be a great achievement, but not at the cost of turning it into merchandise. The task of promoting the program should be a joint effort.

Anca Claudia Prodan : This might attract funds and visibility but it also triggers the risks that come from commercialization, and its potential negative impacts ... similar to World Heritage sites invaded by masses of people, or intangible heritage staged for tourists, instead of naturally practiced by communities. One should consider very carefully potential negative outcomes of marketing strategies before launching them.

Canada Commission : Active marketing and awareness raising is key to the future development of the MoW. Wherever possible, such activities might capitalize on existing institutions, networks, conventions, international programs etc. MoW should also strengthen its branding through tighter ties with the UNESCO banner.

Be MoW : It seems that it is not a priority.

Brazil: As much as possible. In Brazil, we got the permission from MoW Secretariat to create a national logo, based on the international one, for the national registered documents. People liked very much to have something that connects their holdings to MoW and, obviously, to UNESCO.

Czech Republic: To a maximum extent, as far as promotion is concerned. Make use of the World Heritage experience (commercial use of the logo), provided that the sources can be traced, transactions and activities are transparent and UNESCO' gift acceptance rules are followed. The extent of exploitation of the MoW brand should not be to the detriment of the expertise and reputation of the programme. The intentions behind the project to be a bearer of the MoW designation must be thoroughly examined before the designation is awarded.

Lothar Jordan: This could be worked out by the Marketing Sub-Committee.

Turkey Comission/Committee: Marketing Sub-Committee could undertake educational meetings in order to inform the public.

Japan Commission: 21-22 - In order to address the shortage of funding for the MoW Programme, it may be worth exploring innovative measures such as introducing (a) nomination fees to be borne by nominators and/or (b) annual fees to be paid by each inscribed item (to be paid by its original nominator), with a view to supplementing its operational costs. Similarly, if field evaluation missions are to be introduced in the MoW programme, their cost should be borne, in principle, by the nominators themselves. - For example, UNESCO's Global Geoparks, which has become an official UNESCO programme since the 38th General Conference, will be financed primarily from extrabudgetary resources with no additional financial costs to UNESCO. Each registered UNESCO Global Geopark will make a voluntary contribution to UNESCO equivalent to at least US \$1,000 annually, and the costs of field evaluations by two experts must be borne by the management body of the applying area. On the other hand, in exceptional circumstances, and for developing countries only, support may be extended from extrabudgetary resources. Such practice of UNESCO Global Geoparks could be a good example to follow, as a means to address the shortage of resources in the MoW programme. - With regard to the development of new partnership, each Member State and NatCom should be asked to implement, in partnership with relevant organizations as needed, measures to disseminate proper understanding of this programme's objectives – to promote mutual understanding and friendship among Member States, based on the spirit of the UNESCO Constitution to build peace in the minds of men.

Poland Commission/Committee: To a possibly maximum extent! While “possibly” means that the limit is resources and good reputation/quality/reliability requirements when entering the partnerships. We welcome the suggestions included in the introductory comments to q.21.

IASA: There should be no limitations on the marketing and developing the MoW Programme Brand. The mere fact that the public at large is not aware of the MoW Programme and its work speaks to the necessity of active marketing. Social media in this regard is a critical platform in raising awareness and promote the work of the MoW Programme.

St.Kitts Archives : MoW should market itself to increase public awareness and promote capacity and standards regarding documentary heritage. As said elsewhere, it would be important to involve persons who are not involved in the programme as they can bring a different perspective to s activity which may have a broader appeal than anything produced internally.

Switzerland: Bien que son image soit très positive et progresse auprès des entreprises, des professionnels du patrimoine et du grand public, MdM demeure encore peu visible en comparaison du « Patrimoine mondial » et la marge de progression, en termes de visibilité, est importante : comme il l'a été souligné, ce « puissant concept » qu'est MdM dispose d'un « extraordinaire potentiel » qui ne demande qu'à être développé. Si l'implication financière des Etats est capitale (ne sont-ils pas les possesseurs, gardiens et dépositaires de l'immense majorité des fonds inscrits ?), le rapprochement avec le mécénat privé est une piste à explorer, d'autant que nombre des plus importantes ou innovantes sociétés mondiales s'occupent désormais de questions documentaires ou archivistiques (bien que d'une manière dématérialisée) : montrer qu'elles encouragent et soutiennent la préservation de documents vénérables, tout en étant les symboles par excellence du support numérique moderne. Il faut cependant faire attentions à ce que la priorité reste le partage des connaissances et non la promotion et le marketing. Sinon, cela indiquerait que l'importance de MdM n'est pas évidente en soi, et que MdM deviennent simplement un outil pour le marketing d'emplacements, de sites, etc.

Sweden Commission/Committe: One of the positive effects of the MoW programme is that it supports the archive and library communities to step out and be a bit bolder about the usefulness, historical importance and, indeed, beauty of their collections. Experts within the 'document field' are often very good at what they do, but they are not good at boasting about it, or explaining what they do and why this is important also outside the institution doors! Here the MoW has one of its great advatages. It is not clear what 'standards for preservation that the MoW can develop, are not standards developes by other organizations?

France : La « marque » UNESCO est globalement très recherchée mais cela s'applique diversement selon qu'il s'agit de programmes très emblématiques comme Patrimoine mondial ou d'initiatives moins connues. C'est le cas de MdM qui souffre d'un déficit de communication auprès du public et de beaucoup d'institutions qui en ignorent l'existence. La priorité serait donc, avant d'envisager une quelconque commercialisation de MdM, d'ailleurs difficile à concevoir, d'étudier les moyens à mettre en oeuvre pour parvenir à une meilleure connaissance et promotion du programme dans le public.

22. Can UNESCO explore new structures to enable creative partnerships with NGOs and the private sector while maintaining appropriate accountability for standards and reputation?

Austrian Commission: Q 21 and 22:

In order to obtain new resources different ideas can be explored, like financial contributions from search engines like e.g. Google as they are the ones profiting from the work of libraries and archives. The mere existence of libraries and archives and their openly available information is the basis for the economic success of search engines. Search engines therefore could support information preservation.

National Committee of Mexico: Yes. It should explore new structures while maintaining transparency and keeping all committees and the general public informed about its efforts.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Partnerships with the private sector could be developed. Partnerships with NGOs are already in place, and they could increase, without affecting UNESCO's reputation (as it has always relied on support from NGOs). A potentially fruitful yet neglected aspect is creative partnerships with universities, youth organizations as well as different types of formally organized local communities.

Strategic Partnerships

Be MoW : World Digital Library (<https://www.wdl.org/en/>)

Endangered Archives Programme (<http://eap.bl.uk/>) and the recent book From Dust to Digital, ten years of the endangered archives programme. M. Kominko (ed) (Cambridge, 2015).

Europeana (<http://www.europeana.eu/portal/>)

Learning Partnerships

UNESCO, World Heritage, Intangible Heritage and Education Programmes Within UNESCO, these programmes would appear to offer significant synergies.

Obviously this list constitutes a very narrow western vision of a "Memory of the World" program that should integrate other multi-cultural dimension representations. Isn't it? The collaboration with NGO and project should be an essential component of the strategy of the UNESCO MoW programme. The mentioned items are complementary with the AXIS-OK proposal of IASA & TITAN.

Canada Comission : Partnerships are desirable, especially if it allows for closer relationships between different stakeholders. Many examples exist of very successful partnerships at national, regional and international levels. Whenever possible, MOW might profitably capitalize on such existing examples. For instance, the Endangered Archives Program seems to be very core to UNESCO's values and mandate under the MoW program and a partnership worth pursuing.

Brazil: Obviously, yes, although I don't know exactly how it could be done.

Czech Republic: Yes, provided that it maintains its independence and expertise.

Lothar Jordan: This could be worked out by the Marketing Sub-Committee.

Chile Committee: o Nous croyons que la qualité de l'organe d'accréditation est en dehors des limites du programme MdM et l'UNESCO.

o Penser à des alliances avec des entreprises à but lucratif, sont maintenant enrichi de services qui se vendent aux bibliothèques et archives, met en péril la neutralité du programme.

o Vous pouvez générer des conflits d'intérêts et ouvre une nouvelle dimension en termes éthiques, qui peut être contesté l'impartialité des performances du programme MdM et l'UNESCO.

o Il peut y avoir d'autres alliances, pas nécessairement économiques, avec des institutions à but non lucratif.

o Ces mesures donnent également la durabilité du programme. L'engagement des États membres de l'UNESCO doit être renforcé.

Poland Commission/Committee: We do not see a need for creating new structures. Rather, in the case resources are identified that could serve such an endeavour, they should be provided to the MoW Programme, to strengthen its partnering capacity. Within UNESCO the MoW Programme seems to be best positioned to serve as the focal point and structure for partnerships with NGOs and private sector in the field of documentary heritage as UNESCO's brand in the domains of its preservation, accessibility and promotion; since its creation in 1992, it is a programme especially dedicated to this area; it has collected much experience and attracted continuous collaboration of eminent experts and international professional organisations. Retaining a close link with the programme in establishing UNESCO's partnerships in this area will enable designing and presenting the Organisation's action as a well-focused one, to the benefit of UNESCO's programme delivery and visibility. It will strengthen the MoW Programme and UNESCO as an organisation in international cooperation, if the MoW's role and competences within the Organisation regarding documentary heritage are clear. The 2015 Recommendation is of considerable help in this respect. This issue should also be considered in the light of the adopted Action Plan to strengthen the MoW Programme.

IASA: It is an interesting and very beneficial idea to partner with commercial stakeholders, and in our view worth investigating. It is an interesting and very beneficial idea to partner with commercial stakeholders, and in our view worth investigating.

St.Kitts Archives : Good question? It would be nice if this can happen.

Switzerland: Les relations avec les institutions patrimoniales et le mécénat privé pourraient éventuellement être supervisées ou validées par MdM (encore qu'une telle mission d'« accréditation » des acteurs de l'un ou l'autre parti semble quelque peu démesurée). Mais est-il souhaitable que MdM mette au point des normes ISO applicables aux institutions ou fonds classés (et ainsi validés aux yeux des mécènes) ? En a-t-il seulement les moyens ? La reconnaissance de ces fonds par les experts du Sous-Comité MdM semble, à nos yeux, largement suffisant pour garantir leur intérêt, sans rentrer dans le jeu de procédures de certifications particulièrement peu adaptées au monde des bibliothèques et des archives (et que seules les plus grandes institutions pourraient d'ailleurs être capables de décrocher).

Sweden Commission/Committee: Programs that are part of UNESCO's regular programme should be financed from UNESCO's regular budget which will include membership fees and extra-budgetary funding starting from the next budget period. With the limited resources of UNESCO and the MoW we will eventually need more partnerships and must be prepared for this. Cooperation with the expert NGO's in this field need to be strengthened. There are UNESCO policies for cooperation with foundations, private companies etc.

France : Il ne faudrait exclure aucune possibilité de développer des partenariats créatifs entre MdM et des ONG ou des partenaires privés. Toutefois, en particulier dans le cas de partenariats avec le secteur privé, il conviendrait de mener une réflexion approfondie pour définir les précautions et garanties devant entourer de tels partenariats public/privé afin que soient toujours préservés les objectifs du programme, notamment l'accessibilité de tous au patrimoine considéré, et le respect des normes internationales dont l'UNESCO est le garant.

23. The MoW IAC has discussed on many occasions the need for strategic partnerships with closely related initiatives both within UNESCO and beyond. How do we best advance these? Priorities?

Knoll: Where are the criteria to qualify for strategic partnership?

National Committee of Mexico: IAC efforts should not duplicate those of, for example, ICA or IFLA. Priorities must be established. By using polls, new statistics and reaching consensus, new criteria could be created.

We suggest the following priorities:

1. More inclusive and transparent promotion of MoW.
2. Strengthening those digital programs already in place rather than inventing new ones.
3. Consider the fact that archival storage is a matter of national security, and thus it is necessary to ask, who will get to keep digital repositories?

Anca Claudia Prodan : MoW itself should initiate some collaborative projects, and take a proactive role. Cooperation with other heritage initiatives of UNESCO has been mentioned in the context of MoW for a very long time but even within UNESCO, MoW seems not to have sufficient support. Within UNESCO's proposal to develop synergies between heritage programmes, MoW has not been included. It is not a sectorial issue, because cooperation with the Convention for Biological Diversity has been suggested. It might have to do with the status of MoW as programme, but nevertheless, MoW could support, and be supported by, other heritage-programmes, thus directly contributing to UNESCO's interests in synergies. Cooperation of like-minded initiatives, regardless of their status, should be included as a key point in the UNESCO Medium-Term Strategy.

Memory of the World Programme: Status within UNESCO

Be MoW : It seems that now time is forgoing to a full Convention but remaining in the "Communication" sector of the UNESCO.

Canada Commission : Partnerships with other organizations, programs and institutions that work in broadly similar areas could also be developed. Such partnerships might include the Swedish Academy (in its role administering the Nobel Prizes), the International Council of Museums, societies and festivals dedicated to cinema films, Google and PEN International.

Brazil: I think that a lot of partnerships can be established. I believe that some are easier and should be very well done – with the regional and national committees, which work very far from the IAC, for instance, with the associations related to documentary heritage (I think that MoW is much more closer to ICA than to the others), with documentary heritage institutions (archives, libraries and museums) at national level and with the institutions responsible for their systems at the same level (archives system, libraries system and museums system). Obviously, inside UNESCO, MoW should work closer to the other heritage initiatives.

Czech Republic: The key question is that of the best practices. There should be a best practices register under the MoW Register, and relevant priorities should be clearly identified. Documentary heritage preservation is a top priority. Where documentary heritage cannot be preserved, copies should be made without delay.

Lothar Jordan: Possibilities to come to partnerships with the initiatives 1) to 3) should be explored. But Europeana is a complicated matter, nonetheless one should try. – Indeed the relation between sites and documents can be very close, and it makes sense to come to joint ventures. This can be explored on UNESCO level, but on the regional and national levels as well: The German World Heritage Education group which was connected to the World Cultural and Natural Heritage Programme only in the beginning, has opened to MoW.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: IFLA would like to stress that it should be a priority for the IAC to present a proposal to the wider MoW community and utilise the wide network in order to advance strategic partnerships.

Chile Committee: o Si des liens sont établis, ils doivent être des institutions sans but lucratif, bien qu'il ait toujours un biais dans le premier monde.
o Autres agences du tiers-monde, devrait inclure promotion précédentes liens avec les institutions qui viennent avec l'intéressé les programme de MmM.

Poland Commission/Committee: Several forms of cooperation and outreach seem to be obvious ways of furthering the partnerships in practice: information exchange, linking the inscribed items', elements' and sites' websites facilitating their contextualised presentation, "sister programmes"

representatives invited to participate in the other programmes' bodies/fora, common projects, publications and thematic meetings.

As to priorities: a pragmatic approach should be applied, as the readiness for cooperation or synergy should characterise both sides, if a partnership is to prove successful. All the examples listed in the introduction to q.23 refer to important initiatives that are worth the Programme's further cooperation. The WDL and Europeana, as well as cooperation with UNESCO Culture MP-coordinated activities can be of particular importance for promotion of the documentary heritage inscribed on the MoW Register(s) and for its presentation while linking it with its historical/cultural contexts.

IASA: It is critical for the MoW to engage with willing partners as mentioned in the document. NGOs can play an important role in assisting with this initiative.

St.Kitts Archives : The first step should be to work with the other programmes within UNESCO to see if there are resources that can be shared and lessons that can help MoW on its way. Closer connections with IFLA and ICA should be encouraged.

Switzerland: La numérisation étant (à juste titre) l'un des fers de lance de MmM (en même temps pour des raisons de préservation, de communication et de rayonnement), il conviendrait prioritairement de fédérer les projets déjà existants (cf. réponse question 20).

Sweden Commission/Committe: In dialogue with NatComs for UNESCO and national MoW committees there surely must be many examples of good practices that could be communicated.

France : La priorité serait le partenariat/jumelage avec la Bibliothèque Numérique Mondiale qu'il convient de mettre en oeuvre rapidement. En outre, MmM devrait développer des partenariats avec d'autres grandes bibliothèques d'intérêt thématique ou régional comme Europeana et

s'associer aux organisations et fondations qui financent des programmes en faveur du patrimoine documentaire.

24. Should the MoW IAC undertake a study of the implications and feasibility of developing the current normative instrument for documentary heritage as a Convention?

Austrian Commission: After the recent intensive discussion, it has been decided, with all due respect for the advantages of a convention, to opt for a recommendation. Indeed, as the Recommendation has now provided a legal background and there is no need for quick action, a new attempt to discuss pros and cons of a convention could be useful. However, if a convention will be elaborated one day, utmost attention should be paid to ensure that a convention safeguards the documentary heritage at large, as expressed in the Recommendation. The temptation may be great that in analogy to World Heritage List, only the inscribed documents would become the objects of the protection by the convention.

Netherlands National Commission: Not now. See the answer to question 17.

National Committee of Mexico: That would require money from governments and UNESCO. It would be necessary to evaluate if the change would indeed be positive.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I believe that at the moment, considering also the shortage in budget in UNESCO, this idea would have little support. But the question is also whether a convention would not decrease support from member states, particularly because of the power of documents? It happened on several occasions that some countries were in favour of preparing a legal tool, voted in favour (for reasons only they know) but needed years to also ratify it. I also think that much effort had been placed in preparing the Recommendation and it would be worth implementing it, instead of jumping to a convention. All attention would be directed towards the convention, and the Recommendation would be totally overshadowed, as if non-existent. In fact, although it is just a recommendation, member states are bound by the Constitution of UNESCO to implement it. Thus, the Recommendation is a test to learn about the commitment of the UNESCO member states and observing its implementation should precede the question of a convention.

Be MoW : Yes!

Canada Commission : No. The Recommendation on documentary heritage was only adopted in November 2015 and Member States will only submit their first reports in 2019. Without a better understanding of the impact of the Recommendation on Member States as demonstrated through their periodic reports, it is premature to study the feasibility of developing a new Convention. Furthermore a decision on whether to develop a new Convention can only be made by UNESCO Member States.

Brazil: We still have to reflect more about the difference between convention and recommendation. But it can be interesting to discuss the feasibility to make some normative instrument for documentary heritage as a convention.

Lothar Jordan: A Convention remains a long-term goal. For the moment one should try to make the Recommendation successful and see how it works.

Japan Commission: - Should IAC undertake such a feasibility study, JPNatCom would be ready to cooperate. - Independent of such a study, it is important for the MoW programme to improve through measures that are realizable in a prompt and steady manner.

Poland Commission/Committee: At present, it is very recently after the adoption of the Recommendation. Only a longer experience of its implementation can show whether also another instrument is necessary or not. Currently, the Recommendation seems to be sufficient as a global, legal framework for preservation of and access to analogue and digital documentary heritage; important aspects related to the documentary heritage are also covered by the 1954 and 1970 Conventions. Presently and in the near future, efforts within the MoW IAC and UNESCO should concentrate on the Recommendation's implementation, to use all advantages this instrument offers to addressing the documentary heritage issues, to Member States, to international cooperation and professional circles and institutions. Together with the Action Plan to strengthen the MoW Programme, the Recommendation establishes an already ambitious framework for activities that should result in considerable rise of the Programme's (and all UNESCO's) profile and impact.

If pondering a need (and possibilities) for a new convention, the specificity and all complexity and diversity of the analogue and digital documentary heritage as not only cultural value but also information resources, should be considered with great diligence (only an aspect of issues to be tackled has been signalled in the introduction to q.4).

In the introduction to the question no. 24 a fragment has been cited of para. 11 of the Preliminary Study on Technical, Financial and Legal Aspects on the Desirability of a Standard-setting Instrument..., prepared in 2013 by the DG for the General Conference (37 C/48). The entire para. 11, and subsequent para. 12 form the document's section devoted to the "Form of the instrument". In their entirety they run as follows, concluding that "In view of the needs at the national level, a Recommendation addressed to States seems most appropriate" and noting that "A Recommendation has the flexibility to be rapidly adjusted to meet the constant technological evolution of modern documentary heritage carriers and assist States to achieve best practice in the preservation of, and access to, precious items of national heritage":

"10. The study examined which form of standard-setting instrument would achieve the maximum possible protection of vulnerable and endangered documentary heritage. The binding nature of Conventions is often regarded as particularly prestigious, and a Convention could endow MoW with better status, more support from Member States, more financial resources and more staff as well as give UNESCO National Commissions stronger grounds to persuade governments to support the Programme. However, the study found that a well-designed Recommendation would equally increase visibility and heighten awareness of MoW within Member States because of the obligation to bring the Recommendation to the attention of the relevant authorities and to report on the status of its implementation. Non-mandatory instruments (standard-setting Recommendations, Declarations, Charters, etc.), often described as "soft law", have an important role in harmonizing State practice. In view of the needs at the national level, a Recommendation addressed to States seems most appropriate. 11. The three levels of concern for preserving documentary heritage are the physical carriers (manuscripts, stelaes, incunabula, books) whose information goes beyond text and reveals techniques, crafts and their own history; the actual

information content which needs protection against loss; digital records of all kinds, whether digitized or “born digital” which are particularly vulnerable. A Recommendation has the flexibility to be rapidly adjusted

to meet the constant technological evolution of modern documentary heritage carriers and assist States to achieve best practice in the preservation of, and access to, precious items of national heritage.”

IASA: It is our understanding that the 2012 Experts meeting resolved to not to opt for a convention. The 2015 Recommendation from UNESCO to the governments of Member States is an outcome of the 2012 meeting.

It is the IASA view that the 2015 outcome should be upheld.

St.Kitts Archives : Yes. Member states seem to take things more seriously when there are conventions involved.

Czech Republic: Yes.

Switzerland: S’agissant de mesurer l’intérêt réel d’une convention applicable à MdM, la mise au point d’une étude dédiée est sans doute pertinente. On note dans le document récapitulatif « Statuts et règlements » (p. 15) qu’une divergence semble s’être installée entre le Comité MdM, satisfait de prises de décision « sur des considérations professionnelles », et le « prestige » des Conventions, mis en avant par l’étude livrée par le Secrétariat de l’UNESCO (qui permettrait notamment d’obtenir un soutien accru en augmentant le crédit et la confiance faits au programme). La « recommandation » aux Etats, instaurée en novembre 2015, semble en tout cas instaurer une forme de compromis, dans l’attente de connaître exactement les contraintes que générerait la mise en place d’une Convention.

Sweden Commission/Committe: No –MS have decided on a Recommendation and we need to work with it to see its usefulness. There are absolutely no resources at UNESCO or in MS for another convention in an area where we have a recommendation.

France : Le programme a besoin d’être renforcé, mais cela ne signifie pas qu’il doive nécessairement évoluer vers une Convention. L’élaboration d’une Convention est en effet un processus long et complexe. Ne conviendrait-il pas plutôt de créer des synergies avec les Conventions existantes ? Il serait en tout état de cause utile de mettre en place une réflexion sous la forme d’un groupe de travail sur le renforcement du programme. Cela pourrait également faire l’objet d’un débat lors d’une prochaine réunion interconventions.

25. Given the broad mandate intended for the MoW, is possible to:
- Rename the IAC as the Memory of the World Programme Committee
 - Enable more frequent meetings of the full committee
 - Formally constitute the sub-committees with defined membership and projects, with support for regular meetings
 - Involve the MoW IAC more actively in related UNESCO initiatives

Austrian Commission: All questions – Yes

National Committee of Mexico: a. Would that be necessary? What are the implications to that name change? The current name is appropriate since it reflects IAC's functions.
b. Yes, if there is enough money and the meetings serve to fulfill plans and objectives. Again, there always should be transparency. Current technology could be used for virtual meetings.
c. The meetings can be held virtually whenever possible. It is necessary for the regional and national committees to know what the existing sub-committees exist and what their functions are, and that they inform everyone related to MoW about their activities.
d. Of course, yes. But it is also necessary that IAC communicate regularly with active national committees such as the Mexican MoW Committee.

Anca Claudia Prodan :a. I consider that IAC is very fine.
b. This would certainly be of advantage.
c. Yes.
d. Yes, IAC (and its Subcommittees) should become active especially in the Culture sector. It could also tackle involvement in unrelated initiatives, meaning those that don't necessarily deal with the field of heritage or information preservation, such as the Natural Sciences or Education sector. Documents are so pervasive in all domains of life that one can hardly imagine any area in which MoW could not become active. Innovative partnerships should certainly expand the field of heritage or information preservation.

III. Final Remarks

- More effort should be put into increasing recognition of the value of MoW within UNESCO, so as to support its growth internally.
- MoW should cooperate more intensively with research institutions and universities because a feasible plan for its development should be based on well-informed research. From a scientific perspective, MoW is currently under-researched in nearly all regards.
- Whereas the notion of participation of communities (of all kinds) has become a priority in the case of heritage conventions, in MoW it has been neglected, or rather limited mainly to institutions. More thought should be given to this aspect and more opportunities for communities (not institutions) to get involved should be created, as means that may enhance the implementation of MoW and support its objectives.

Canada Commission : a)Such a name might make the committee's functions and mandate more clear and transparent. b) & c) Increasing the frequency of meetings has significant resource implications for both committee members (who serve in their personal capacity) and for UNESCO. The costs and benefits would need to be balanced against other MoW priorities and the capacity of UNESCO. d) The active participation of MoW in related UNESCO initiatives could increase awareness about the program within UNESCO. The Rules of Procedures for Meetings of States Parties and various committee meetings do allow participation beyond Member States.

Be MoW : a. As it is operating now, the International Advisory Committee [IAC] focuses on the content & significance/meaning of the Documentary Heritage itself (selection criteria; selection

Times come for creating a group of experts focusing on the recommendations for representing the heritages, for organizing the facilities for the awareness, for empowering the interoperability of the Registers and similar Information & Communication Technologies oriented matters.

Indirectly, that Committee should care for coordinating education to best practices and availability of qualified 'Open source' systems for small organizations or developing countries.

Such a Committee should operate in parallel and synergetic with the IAC. It could be called the International Organizing Knowledge Advisory Committee [IOKAC]. In the early times of the MoW programme (at the time of M. Abdelaziz Abid) an informal similar structure was existing and namely the Prof. Kevin Bradley (previous Chairman of the IASA) has tried of initiate a project similar with the AXIS-OK initiative.

The reasons of unsuccessful are well known and today can be surrounded. The report of M. Kevin Bradley is appending.

In that approach, the "Memory of the World Programme Committee" [MWPC] would be established by representatives issued from the IAC and the IOKAC and chaired by UNESCO's MoW programme management officials.

b. human and financial resources to be allocated! The approach introduced at the previous #25.a comment could limit the need of too large meetings. Organising the consultation by mail, by collaborative spaces (such as Basecamp) and other modern international ways of communicating could empower the analysis and the decisions of the management of the MoW programme.

c. human and financial resources to be allocated!

d .In the context of the suggestion #25.a, the involvement in related UNESCO initiatives could be allocated to the MWPC.

It seems that the IAC operates correctly in its current roles and responsibilities in the MoW programme. Direct synergy on the content with other sectors of UNESCO should also be covered by the IAC.

The same holds for the suggested IOKAC which could cover the Information & Communication Technologies applied to the Documentary Heritage.

Czech Republic: a. Yes.

b. Yes, at least once a year.

c. Yes, where current practices have proved effective. However, it is necessary to maintain as much flexibility as possible and to support regular meetings of the subcommittees.

d. Yes, where it is possible and efficient.

Brazil: a. Rename the IAC as the Memory of the World Programme Committee If the decision on registering continues being taken by the Director general, I believe that it should continue as IAC.

b. Enable more frequent meetings of the full committee It is a good idea. One meeting each year could help for a better communication and also a more integrated action.

c. Formally constitute the sub-committees with defined membership and projects, with support for

regular meeting. Also a good idea. Maybe, each two years, a joint meeting, involving all the people could be interesting.

d. Involve the MoW IAC more actively in related UNESCO initiatives Surely, in fact, IAC is almost restricted to give assistance to the Director General's decision on the proposals.

Lothar Jordan: a. This could be worked out by the Marketing Sub-Committee.

b. It would not be bad to meet more often, but in that case the single IAC members (or at least some) should be ready to take over individual tasks about which they could report.

c. The SCs are not informal. But it would be useful to give them the chance to meet more often, and to be responsible for a part of the budget (if available!). The work of the SCs takes place continuously between the IAC meetings as show their work reports. Regional representation should play an important role.

d. The IAC, its Bureau, and especially its Chairperson should indeed be more involved. In case single IAC members would take over specific tasks the IAC would have even more woman and man power to take part actively on more fields of UNESCO and of all stakeholders that are relevant for Memory of the World and the documentary heritage.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: a. This would be a logical option to represent the scope of the IAC.

b. Due to resource restraints, this might have to happen electronically. But engaged members of the IAC are vital for the success of the programme.

c. Formalising the sub-committees and their tasks would be beneficial.

d. IFLA believes that this is an important point to ensure that other UNESCO initiatives are aware of the MoW and documentary heritage (e.g. the UNESCO Culture Sector). Please also see point 17.

Chile Committee: o Il est souhaitable que le programme de MDM ait le caractère de Convention.
o Oui, dans la mesure où il existe de meilleures opportunités pour la représentation des pays et régions qui ont des comités nationaux, qui doivent rester la base du programme sur le Comité consultatif International.

Poland Commission/Committee: a: Renaming the IAC can probably be considered while taking into account its outreach role and the role of its Chair and Bureau in UNESCO's involvement in international cooperation; at the same time, it should remain clear that the MoW Programme is an expert-led programme, and has not been changed into an intergovernmental body; however, the IAC's present name properly describes the body's function. With these provisions, renaming the IAC does not seem to be of crucial importance for the Programme;

ad b: A possibility of more frequent regular meetings might be considered depending on availability of resources, if the present meetings' agendas are too busy or if convening other meetings, in-between the regular IAC meetings proves insufficient; however, taking into account the financial aspects (a question of resources that could be devoted to other activities of the Programme) and possible increase of bureaucracy with very limited number of staff (preparation of the meetings, documents, involvement in reporting), it seems to us that the existing solution (Art.4 of the IAC Statutes) can be regarded as satisfactory; it envisages a possibility of convening extraordinary sessions of the IAC, when deemed necessary (and feasible), in-between the regular meetings; thus, in case the need arises and appropriate funds are available, more frequent meetings of the IAC can always be convened.

ad c: It should be considered what would be the benefits from sub-committees constituted more formally than presently, when they are stipulated in the IAC's Rules of Procedure (Rule 11) and in the MoW General Guidelines (section 5.3); in our view, the present solution seems to be

sufficient, allowing for flexibility and more impact from experts. If subcommittees are inscribed in the Statutes, would it automatically enable their improved operation or resources, or rather only mean that e.g. changes in their structures or TORs would require the approval of UNESCO Executive Board? In our view, decisions regarding a more formal status of the IAC subsidiary bodies should take into account considerations of this kind. As is clear from our previous responses, we are in favour of maintaining the Programme's expert character, with maximum flexibility and capacity to address any emerging needs, to adjust to changing circumstances, with maximum independence from political influence, and minimum bureaucracy;

ad d: Yes, definitely!

St.Kitts Archives : All these would be good developments.

IASA: b. Yes, time and funding permit.

c.Yes

d.Yes

Switzerland: Si le programme MdM souhaite se développer et atteindre les objectifs ambitieux qu'il s'est fixé (encore largement théoriques), il faudrait en effet que ses instances gagnent en lisibilité (« Comité du Programme "Mémoire du Monde" » est ainsi nettement plus compréhensible et repérable, par les médias ou le public, que « Comité consultatif international »). Les réunions du Comité, plus nombreuses, permettraient sans doute de suivre de plus près les projets, les candidatures, mais aussi le devenir éléments déjà désignés. A moins que ces tâches ne soient fragmentées et dévolues aux sous-comités évoqués. Quant à l'implication du Comité dans les autres activités de l'UNESCO, on ne peut que l'encourager, les interactions avec d'autres programmes (Patrimoine mondial) ou thématiques (éducation, éthique, sciences, etc.) étant évidentes.

Sweden Commission/Committee: a.Yes.

b. Enable more frequent meetings of the full committee

There should be regular meetings, but mostly on-line. This is after all the 21st century! Documents should only be available digitally and routine decisions on the committees's inner life could be handled in writing in advance and decided without debate at the meetings – to use meeting time for more important matters. We cannot always rely on a few MS who offer to host physical meetings. All parts of UNESCO must move towards digital documents and meetings and rational, simple and transparent decision making.

c. Formally constitute the sub-committees with defines membership and projects, with support for regular meetings

Sub Committees should have defined and limited membership, few tasks with well-defined goals as well as limited mandate periods. As the External Auditor's Governance review noted there is a very high number of steering mechanisms in UNESCO, with unclear and overlapping or outdated mandated as well as high operating costs They recommend ad hoc sub committees for specific tasks for limited periods and not as parallel systems of decision making.

d. Involve the MoW IAC more actively in related UNESCO initiatives. It is somewhat unclear what 'related initiatives' are – if it means World Heritage the answer is no. Other 'UNESCO initiatives' are for example the UNESCO days 'International Day for the Access to Information' and the 'World Book and Copyright Day' and the 'World Day for Audiovisual Heritage'. Such 'days' can be used as tools to inform about MoW as well as for example the ongoing debate about illicit

trafficking of cultural goods, the destruction of library collections in wars etc. There should be more cooperation between UNESCO programme sectors with the MoW as well as better understanding of what UNESCO is –and is not- within MoW expert circles. MoW needs to be a part of UNESCO's work on the SDG, especially nr. 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

France : a. Une telle appellation serait en effet plus conforme à ce qui se fait dans les autres programmes et permettrait une meilleure identification pour MdM.

b. Une meilleure fréquence de réunions du Comité plénier apparaît en effet souhaitable mais ce ne pourrait être qu'à proportion des moyens budgétaires disponibles.

c. Là encore, ce serait très souhaitable. Le renforcement des sous-comités et un fonctionnement mieux formalisé seraient des gages d'une meilleure adéquation du programme à ses objectifs de transparence et d'efficacité. Il conviendrait d'étudier comment parvenir à cet objectif sans alourdir les contraintes budgétaires.

d. Ce serait sans doute souhaitable mais cela paraît peu réaliste au vu de la charge actuelle de travail du CCI. La réponse positive à cette question plaide pour un renforcement numérique du CCI, comme cela a déjà été évoqué plus haut.

A Review of the Memory of the World (MoW) Guidelines and Companion Documents: Call for Submissions and Discussion of Issues

Knoll: Some of the comments asked for in this document were already expressed in another document. In brief: we need better and flexible communication with the public and we should not create artificial barriers by complicating all the rules around, because always cases can appear that will require our human input and decisions, i.e. our engaged responsibility.

Austrian Commission: comments at the beging of this document.

H. Jarvis IAC: Introduaction

Comment [a1]: I agree with this approach, but feel that somehow it has been missed in the Guidelines. This expertled character should be emphasised and developed as a strength not a weakness. Also the role of the four NGOs needs to be highlighted, as some earlier comments indicated that the observers were not aware of this relationship (are there other NGOs with this status too?)

Anca Claudia Prodan : I am not involved in the work of libraries, archives and similar information-related institutions. I am active as researcher and lecturer in the field of Heritage Studies and my educational background is in

Anthropology, Philosophy, and (World) Heritage Studies.

My comments are informed by:

- a three-year research I carried out for my PhD dissertation, whose focus was the Memory of the

World Programme and the impacts of digital technology on its philosophy

- a careful review of the documents issued along the history of MoW;

- my six-year experience in teaching in the field of Heritage Studies, including the feedback received from my masters' students who have worked with the general guidelines, companion and nomination form.

I am aware that some suggestions are rather ideal, considering the financial situation in UNESCO, and

other political and economic matters, but I still believe that we should strive as much as possible towards an ideal situation. Sometimes, this is an effective way of overcoming barriers. So when I

make recommendations, I am fully aware that they may require more human and financial resources,

more commitment from member states, as well as more support within UNESCO itself.

The following acronyms and short forms are used:

- A – Answer
- CI – Communication and Information Sector
- Guidelines – General Guidelines to Safeguard Documentary Heritage
- IAC – International Advisory Committee
- ICH – Intangible Heritage Convention
- LIS – Library and Information Sciences
- MSC – Marketing Subcommittee
- R – Remark

- Recommendation – UNESCO Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and access to, Documentary Heritage including in Digital Form
- RSC – Register Subcommittee
- Q – Question
- SCEaR – Subcommittee on Education and Research
- SCoT – Subcommittee on Technology
- WDL – World Digital Library
- WHC – World Heritage Convention

Canada Commission : Dans l'énoncé de vision, on retrouve de grands énoncés sans commune mesure avec la réalité du programme. Dire que l'on fait la promotion du partage des savoirs pour une meilleure compréhension et dialogue... relève de l'exploit avec un registre qui n'admet qu'un nombre restreint de documents à raison de deux par deux ans. Il serait plus acceptable de dire que le patrimoine documentaire joue un rôle clé avec les autres domaines du patrimoine et que le registre fournit une base intéressante pour illustrer le rôle du patrimoine documentaire conservé et mis à la disposition de la recherche par les centres d'archives, les bibliothèques et les musées. (4.5) La préparation des soumissions, de l'avis de tous, est un processus long et difficile. Dans le contexte du programme, est-il possible de s'attendre à autre chose qu'un niveau élevé de précision et d'argumentation. Les experts canadiens travaillent avec plusieurs promoteurs de soumissions pour améliorer les contenus et les argumentations. À la fin, tous ont convenu que ce travail avait grandement amélioré leur présentation. Pourquoi le comité international accepterait un niveau moindre ? L'exactitude des faits dans les soumissions ne devrait pas être autre chose qu'absolue. (4.7) Dans l'esprit du programme, l'accès au registre international devrait demeurer dans un certain nombre de langues communes, comme l'anglais, le français et l'espagnol. On devrait aussi trouver un moyen de présenter les inscriptions aussi dans la langue du pays détenteur, pour ainsi donner la possibilité aux citoyens d'un pays de comprendre au moins les inscriptions de leur propre pays. La question des ressources demeure essentielle au fonctionnement et à l'efficacité du programme. Il faudra trouver une solution le plus rapidement possible pour améliorer la capacité du secrétariat.

National Committee of Uzbekistan : The National Committee of the "Memory of the world" of UNESCO under the National library of Uzbekistan named after Alisher Navoi studied "General guidelines to safeguard documentary heritage of the Memory of the world" on the subject of amending some sections to take account of national priorities. Giving the importance of continuing work in the framework of the UNESCO programme "Memory of the world" in the Republic of Uzbekistan, relevant ministries and agencies, members of the National Committee of the UNESCO "Memory of the world" at the National library of Uzbekistan submitted for consideration the following suggestions, changes and additions: Subchapter 1.2, section 1.2.1 "a" after "in training", add "and improvement of qualification"; "b" of the second and third sentences shall read as follows: "In cases where access has implications for custodians of documentary heritage. Saved action legal or other restrictions on access to the archives and security archives. " Subchapter 2.2, section 2.2.4 replace the term "official archives" to "state archives". Subchapter 2.5, section 2.5.2 after the word "change", add "as the media and information." Subchapter 2.6, section 2.6.3 (paragraph 5) replace "or tape" to "or other type of electronic media, tape and film strip"; section 2.6.5 after the "state", add "and non" replace "private archives" to "non-state archives". Subchapter 2.7, section 2.7.1 add "in raising funds financial institutions, grants or other sponsors, the institution has the right to receive information,

support and / or the application of UNESCO". Subchapter 3.2, section 3.2.3 after the "literature" add "or the development of specific technical regulations". Subchapter 3.4, section 3.4.7 after the " for a high quality" exclude "35mm". Subchapter 3.7, section 3.7.4 add a new section, "The results of the events, international, regional and national committees have the right to participate in development and to promote the publication and distribution of textbooks and teaching aids, publication of articles on conservation, access and use of documentary heritage". Subchapter 4.8, section 4.8.1 after "or its integrity," continue "... if even after the emergency measures taken to restore and rehabilitate". Subchapter 6.2, section 6.2.7 include "Government organizations that are custodians of documentary heritage, do not have the right to transfer (exclusive, temporary) right to the inheritance". In addition, a separate paragraph to define the obligation to consider and binding mandatory transfer of copies of documentary audiovisual heritage in the state storage in the appropriate files.

German Commission/ Mow Committee: Preliminary remarks

The aim of the review process is to underline the Programme's main purpose, namely to foster peace and prevent conflicts, and thus

- a) to enhance the transparency and flow of information of the international nomination process;
- b) to prevent the Programme from being exploited for political means;
- c) to facilitate dialogue in advance between those involved and to ensure access to the documents in the case of nominations of binational or multilateral interest;
- d) to develop ways to prevent conflicts and resolve problems in the case of contentious nominations in order to be able to mediate conflicts between UNESCO Member States if necessary;
- e) ;
- f) to enhance the visibility of the Memory of the World Programme.

The following points focus on the main components of all 15 terms of reference¹. They also take useful regulations from other UNESCO programmes (e.g. geoparks) into account.

Enhancing quality assurance and increasing transparency

Term of reference 6:

The German Commission for UNESCO welcomes the Register Sub-committee's long-standing practice of sending applicants a status report in the winter before the IAC meeting containing guidance on whether there is a need for revision or additional information or if coordination at the binational or multilateral level is

required.

The necessary quality assurance and increased transparency require the allocation of more staff and other resources to the Memory of the World

Programme Secretariat.

1 Please see the list of all 15 terms of reference on page 14 of the working document of the Memory of the World

Review Group set up by the International Advisory Council. The members of the Review Group are as follows: Jan

Bos, current Chair of the Register Sub-committee (nominated by the International Federation of Library Associations

– IFLA); Alissandra Cummins, former Chair of the IAC and UNESCO Executive Board; Ray Edmondson (convenor),

author of the 2002 Memory of the World General Guidelines and the Memory of the World Companion; David

Fricker, current Vice-President of the IAC and President of the International Council on Archives (ICA); Roslyn

Russell, former Chair of the IAC, current Chair of the Australian Memory of the World National Committee; Joie

Springer, current member of the Register Sub-committee, head of the Memory of the World Secretariat in Paris until 2014.

Interested observers, including government officials, continue to be allowed to attend the IAC meeting. As was previously the case for many years, the IAC should give the observers the chance to submit additional information and contents during and particularly in the final decision-making session of the biennial meeting:

Strengthening the decision-making basis through external cooperative peer review is desirable, but would require additional human resources.

The documents that have already been inscribed in the Register must be monitored more consistently than they have been to date (reference document: submitted management plan). Similarly to the monitoring of World Natural Heritage and World Cultural Heritage, however, this fundamentally requires qualified staff at the international and national level.

In potential and looming conflicts, there must be sufficient space and time for dialogue-based solutions, including in-depth scientific examination.

Term of reference 7: “Opportunities to introduce more transparency into the procedures, decisions and recommendations of the International Advisory Committee and its sub-committees.”

The UNESCO Memory of the World Secretariat should immediately activate and use programme guideline 4.6, which already applies. This guideline stipulates that the National Commissions and Memory of the World Committees should be informed about submissions from

the country in question after the deadline and before (!) online publication and asked to comment on the content.

The following should be prerequisites for each nomination proposal which is subjected to an expert peer review by UNESCO and discussed in the IAC o Informing the relevant National Commission and state agencies of the country of origin of the nomination(s) and/or the bodies affected by the nomination(s).

o A letter of support from the National Commission.

The UNESCO Secretariat should inform the National Commissions, which in turn should inform the Memory of the World Nomination Committees, about the nomination proposals and request comments if the proposals have not previously been discussed there.

Meeting the first and second prerequisites should be compulsory, particularly in the case of binational and multinational nominations. A realistic period of grace should be defined for objections by those affected.

Governance: making ethical guidelines binding

The German Commission for UNESCO recommends drawing up ethical guidelines (a Code of Conduct) for the Memory of the World Programme as new and binding components of the Memory of the World Programme Guidelines. This Code of Conduct should guarantee the coherence of the Programme's implementation, prevent conflicts and safeguard the Programme against politicisation. Furthermore, this Code of Conduct should firm up the components listed in terms of reference 11-13.

Experts from the German Commission for UNESCO would be happy to offer their services to this project.

Term of reference 5

The Programme Guidelines – supplemented by ethical guidelines (Code of Conduct) – and the Companion document are to provide a clear and unambiguous structure for the governance of the Memory of the World

Programme.

In view of new technological developments (e.g. digital documents), these texts should be reviewed and streamlined. The wording of the recommendation on documentary heritage discussed at the IAC meeting in Abu Dhabi in 2015 and adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in the same year should also be used here. Raising visibility strategicallyTerm of reference 14 The National Commissions should be authorised to produce the Memory of the World logo in their national language and to use it in line with the binding UNESCO guidelines.

The certificates for successful international inscriptions should, as a matter of principle, be sent from Paris to the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO of the involved countries. A copy should be sent to the respective National Commissions for UNESCO which assist in handing over of the certificates in a way which raises the visibility of the Memory of the World Programme and the values of UNESCO.

Norwegian Committee : Guidelines and Companion. Structure and management p.4 IAC.
We think the National Committees (or the UNESCO Commissions where such committees do

not exist) should be more involved in the appointment of the IAC. The pool of candidates should be assembled by the proposals from the member countries. 4 As a rule we think the IAC meetings should not be open to observers and others. Undue pressure has been reported from the World Heritage process, and it is not desirable to open up for such influence. Any questions the IAC members would have towards a nominator should be asked and answered before the deciding meeting starts. Registers 6 Nominations should be submitted by the national UNESCO committee or the National Committee for MOW. 7 Within the framework of the present MOW program, nominations for the entire collection of an institution should still be ineligible. (Or, alternatively, if one really wanted to constitute the 'Memory of the World', one might consider using this name for the collective holdings of all the world's archives and libraries and other collections. Then you would have the real memory, and not only the highlights.) 8 As some nominations will rely on pictures of the item, a limit of 2 MB for posting seems too narrow. 8 In order to handle disputes on contested or controversial nominations, it is vital that there exists a formal and easy way of making comments on a nomination. Anonymous comments should not be admitted. 8-9 For the sake of transparency it is our view that the recommendations from the RSC to IAC should be public. 9 We are of the opinion that the certificate should go to the custodian. We do not see any reason for the nominator to get a certificate. However, in some cases, it may be considered prudent to award a certificate to the archival creator (if such a body still exists) in the case that the archive has been transferred from the creator to an archival institution. Hudson's Bay Company and The Montreux jazz Festival are current examples of this, where the archives creator is still in business. We think considerable positive effects may be the outcome if these – and others – might be enabled to display such a certificate in their own environment. 9 Navigation to the MOW page and the international register on the UNESCO website is not at all intuitive. Finding this program in the jungle of other items is a challenge. The current arrangement is not very useful. For each item there is a title, a thumbnail picture a small text and a link to a fuller text. The text today reads like this: "Documentary heritage submitted by Norway and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register in 2001." Apart from the name of the country and the year, this text is identical for all the entries. There is nothing here that will make anyone interested. We know this is documentary heritage, and we know this is about the MOW. But what is it about? Why is it important? From what time? The standard text of today is two lines wasted. Beside the picture there is room for 5 or 6 lines of text. It should be possible to formulate the essence of why this item is on the MOW register in this space. The full text entry should also give links to the original nomination document, the decision of the IAC and to local web presentations by the custodian(s). The full text entry could also give larger and more relevant pictures. Resources p12 Further success of the MOW is dependent upon an increase in resources. It may be the case that these will have to come from the UNESCO structure itself. National interest in the program seems to be very varied, and sometimes barely existing. An exception of this is the Republic of Korea in which the MOW has a very high visibility and priority. Delegates to the recent ICA congress in Seoul came back full of praise of the way the Koreans are using the MOW status as a vehicle to further the interest in and respect for the historic legacy of the country.

Latvian National Committee/Commission: Latvia supports the review process of the Memory of the World (MoW) Programme and its related documents. We are impressed with the deep and focused questions and discussion issues prepared by the both working groups. We are happy to contribute the following comments provided by our experts in the field of MoW, Latvian National

Committee for MoW and the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO so to support the quality and constructive debate about the future of the Memory of the World Programme.

General Comments

The International MoW Register has been the main success and accomplishment of the programme. We shall acknowledge the benefits of this resource. The International Register serves forming landmarks for orientating people in otherwise sometimes confusing diversity, complexity and quantity of documents of the humanity. The International, Regional and National Registers guide us through these memories – not only so that we can learn about others but so we can also make connections between these landmarks and our own historical events. The comparative advantage of the Memory of the World International Register to any other collection/list of (digitised) documents is that the documentary heritage in the MoW International Register is provided and explained with focused description, context and analysis thus making it easier to understand, access, comprehend and connect to. MoW Programme should take full advantage of the success of the International Register and the work done in collecting these memory-milestones until now. The similarities of the MoW International Register to the World Heritage List or Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists should not hinder in any way the power of the MoW International Register to continue growing and collecting many more remarkable threads for thinking. MoW should become more vocal through the International Register, challenges related to it, conclusions related to it. We consider that it is essential when analysing the stakeholders of the MoW programme that we remain talking also about museums, not only archives and libraries. We should allow to emphasise and complement the very diverse activities directed towards remembering, interpreting memories, collecting new memories, doing research, etc. carried out by museums within this programme as well. We favour the idea of using the notion of memory institutions within the MoW framework. This enables to speak with the end user who is interested in the aggregated values across all the institutions directly instead of learning about the administrative divisions among these institutions. We acknowledge that programme is understaffed and underfinanced within UNESCO. However we have to acknowledge the expert network it possesses which mainly are working voluntarily, the possibilities for integrating these experts better in the work of the programme must be explored in detail.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA:

The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) welcomes the decision of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) of the Memory of the World (MoW) to hold a comprehensive review of the two principal documents of the programme, the Guidelines and the Companion.

IFLA would like to thank the IAC and the MoW for the opportunity to respond to the individual sections listed in the *Call for submissions and discussions of issues*. All the information we provide can be made publicly available.

We agree with the statement that the changes to both documents need to be specific enough to avoid ambiguity and that changes will not invalidate past decisions. We also welcome that the core character of the MoW will remain unchanged. **Additional general comments**

IFLA would like to recommend to undertake a general review of MoW in general to ensure the inclusion of especially digital and spoken heritage throughout the programme.

IFLA would also like to encourage the MoW to generally ensure that its website and relevant publications on preservation and conservation are current and up to date.

Czech Republic: At the 12th meeting of the MoW International Advisory Committee (IAC), held in Abu Dhabi in October 2015, it was determined that a comprehensive review of the two principal documents that describe the governance and procedures of the MoW programme, the Guidelines and the Companion, should be undertaken. The Guidelines were last revised in 2002; the programme has grown and developed considerably since then.

A Review Group was appointed to undertake the task. Its membership, timeline and terms of reference are appended at the end of this paper, together with a list of other reference documents relevant to the programme. These include, most recently, the Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form adopted at the UNESCO General Conference in November 2015.

Revisions to both the Guidelines and the Companion need to be specific enough to avoid ambiguity, but any changes will not invalidate past decisions, such as existing MoW Register inscriptions. The character of MoW also remains unchanged: it is an expert-led programme..

New Zealand Committee: Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Review of the Memory of the World Guidelines and Companion Documents and on the Review of Statutes and Rules. The two documents have some overlap so we have combined our comments for both reviews. We support the review given that the guidelines were last revised in 2002. However, we consider that the Programme is working well and that the priority need is to strengthen the Programme. We also have a special interest in ensuring that the Programme is relevant to and supports the documentary heritage in Pacific countries. Of particular importance to the people in the Pacific are the 1993 Mataatua Declaration on Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples and the 2007 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples both of which are referenced in the appendix to The Recommendation Concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage Including in Digital Form.

Chile Committee: Nous comprenons que l'enregistrement dans le registre international mémoire du monde, ou l'un d'entre eux, comme un moyen de mettre en évidence l'existence du patrimoine documentaire et l'importance de sa préservation, n'est pas une fin en soi. En conséquence, nous estimons que le programme de MDM renforcement devrait inclure des instruments plus et mieux pour réaliser leurs objectifs. Comme le patrimoine documentaire est produit dans les espaces plus variés et les circonstances sociales, par définition, c'est différent et circule entre les personnes physiques et morales très hétérogènes, tant dans son statut juridique comme une capacité technique et identification de base et les problèmes de stockage, de problèmes aussi complexes que l'application des règles de propriété intellectuelle et droit d'auteur. Ce fait est essentiel aux actions de guide qui préservent ces enregistrements et enrichissent notre patrimoine documentaire aux générations futures. En ce sens, notre travail car non seulement Comité National a tenté de produire l'enregistrement, mais aussi a été axée sur les activités qui reflètent et travaillent ensemble notre patrimoine documentaire, qui cherche à renforcer notre capacité à perpétuer et à étendre ses usages sociaux.

Par conséquent, bien que l'existence d'une recommandation sur le documentaire du patrimoine appuie notre travail, pas commis de forme assez pour ces États avec ces objectifs. Par la présente, l'estimation selon laquelle une grande des conventions pour le patrimoine culturel déjà sanctionnés par l'UNESCO, peut être une bonne forme de remédier à ce manque de la MDM.

WAM : The Women's Active Museum on War and Peace(WAM) was established in August 2005 in Tokyo to promote peace and non-violence. Japan is known as the country where the world's first private UNESCO association was established in 1947. The founder of the association was motivated by the preamble of the UNESCO Constitution that states that "since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed". WAM holds exhibitions, archives testimonies and documents and conducts fact-finding projects that are focused on violence against women in war and conflict situations. Through doing so WAM aims to prevent the recurrence of such events. Our comments are informed by 11 years of experience and expertise in protecting documents and providing access to the most neglected and unprotected documents regarding sexual violence in conflict situations. As a non-governmental organization, we will not explore all the questions raised, rather, we will focus on the issues for which we have different experience from governmental bodies, especially in regards to nominating the documents for the MoW International Register. The question numbers correspond to the numbers on page 14 of the UNESCO "Review of Guidelines and Companion Documents".

Uk Committee: The Memory of the World UK Committee welcomes the opportunity to comment on the operation of the International Memory of the World Programme. These comments are a summary of the opinions of the UK Committee and responses from a number of British institutions holding material inscribed on the International Register. All such UK institutions were invited to comment. Please note that the UK Government is submitting a separate response. This response from the UK MoW Committee has been developed independently of the response from the UK Government. The UK Committee values the work of the international MOW programme and in particular expects that its status as an independent, expert-led body continues. We expect the International Programme to retain its capacity to make its own decisions without political intervention. In so doing it retains its authority and, through its expert knowledge, is able to raise awareness of the qualities and needs of documentary heritage in all its complexities. The inscription on both the International and UK Registers has demonstrative impact on how the inscribed material is perceived and valued, resulting in better profile, funding and support from stakeholders. Consequently, the comments laid out below are focused on organizational and administrative issues rather than the inherent purpose of the MOW international programme.

Japan Commission: The comments on issues overlapping with the discussion paper "Review of Statutes and Rules" are already explained above. The JPNatCom submits the following additional comments on Protocol and Ethics:

- A clear distinction should be made between sharing information to promote understanding of experts and lobbying for particular inscription, and RSC/IAC Protocol and Ethics should be revised to clearly state such distinction.
- RSC and IAC experts in charge of assessing nominations should not participate in workshops or upstreaming process related to particular nominations. Such conflicts of interest could be avoided by introducing the following mechanism to facilitate experts' participation in upstream process or workshop, which will also foster regular contribution from a pool of experts: that is, (a) establishing the Roster of experts as proposed in II. (ii) above, and (b) selecting those experts who are listed on the Roster but not current members of IAC or RSC, and will be disqualified as experts to be dispatched to field evaluation missions for the nomination concerned. The JPNatCom appreciates the recent efforts by the Japanese Government to improve the MoW programme and to encourage preservation and utilization of documentary heritage by UNESCO and its Member States, including (i) hosting a MOWCAP Bureau Meeting

in 2017 in Japan, (ii) considering the possibility of capacity building projects, (iii) contributing to the deliberations at Education and Research Sub-committee and at PERSIST. The JPNatCom works in collaboration with such efforts, and hopes that the MoW programme will continue to inscribe and preserve important documentary heritage of the world.

- **Korea Commission:** We fully support the Discussion Paper's statement that the character of MoW will remain unchanged as an expert-led programme. We would like to urge that improvement of the system should be undertaken in a direction that does not damage the original character and the foundation of MoW as an expert-led programme, and should be conducted comprehensively, including not only the nomination process but also preservation and maintenance plans.
- We note that UNESCO has stated that any amendments made through this review process will only be applied to nominations made from the 2018-2019 cycle onwards. This decision that any changes will not affect nominations made before the 2018-2019 cycle should be strictly followed in order to prevent confusion and ensure equity.

France : La France qui a soutenu activement le programme MdM (Mémoire du Monde) depuis sa création en 1992 se réjouit du succès croissant de ce programme ainsi que des avancées récentes qu'il a connues, notamment l'adoption par la Conférence générale en 2015 de la Recommandation concernant la préservation et l'accessibilité du patrimoine documentaire, y compris numérique. Dans ce contexte favorable à de nouveaux développements, d'autant plus nécessaires que les menaces qui pèsent sur le patrimoine documentaire mondial restent très vives, la France soutient le processus d'examen du programme lancé en octobre 2015 par le CCI et souhaite contribuer au renforcement de MdM par les propositions ci-après.

VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

Latvian National Committee/Commission: The programme shall continue promoting the universal and permanent accessibility of the documentary heritage. Next to that we consider that currently the threat to memory and documentary heritage is their possible oblivion, decreasing understanding and forgetting of skills of how to comprehend these texts, their context and significance, even when they are accessible. Hence we would suggest that the programme becomes more proactive so to also promote interpretation and research as means of preservation and awareness raising. The current changes in the world has not only altered the way documents are being preserved and made accessible but also how they are being studied, researched and by whom. It is not only "professionals" explicitly who might be undertaking studies of documentary heritage. We need people to possess traditional document interpretation skills e.g. of knowing ancient languages, paleography, knowledge and experience in reading various abbreviations in older texts, symbolism, etc. MoW thus should be highlighted as one of UNESCO programmes which most directly addresses the current UNESCO priority regarding information literacy – of how to access and utilise knowledge so to achieve the full potential of the humanity. We envision the MoW Programme as the platform which maintains the profoundness of knowledge we as the humanity possess and creates a kind of a memory-map through this wealth

of knowledge and information with set landmarks (inscribed objects), so the next generations would have both the information transmitted as well as the skill to comprehend it. So it would be a ready made set for educational purposes. Through the MoW Programme, UNESCO should raise the authority and reputation of memory institutions. It shall focus on the memory institutions not only because of their role as custodians of the documentary heritage but also because of their importance for maintaining, interpreting, describing these documents, and keeping up the knowledge and skills for understanding and comprehending them.

St.Kitts Archives : The MoW programme can support the building of peace in the minds of men and women in that it makes available records that can create a better understanding of the historical development of humanity through its successes and failures and through struggle and achievement. It instances where the problems represented in the records listed are within living memory, it can also lead to conflict as seen in the nominations reviews in 2015. It is important to keep in mind that what is important to one country or group of people may be highly embarrassing to another. That in itself may be a reflection of the universal value of the collection. The MoW programme may not make historical judgements but the acceptance or rejection of a nomination, it can be interpreted as bad judgement in itself. It may be of value for MoW to have guidelines for dealing with these instances.

Better coordination of the UNESCO heritage programmes is a must. A convention on documentary heritage may help since MoW is the only one of the three programmes not guided by one. Perhaps, it would be useful to have some umbrella committee under which the three programmes can meet and discuss strategies that can be of value to all three.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) welcomes the decision of the International Advisory Committee (IAC) of the Memory of the World (MoW) to hold a comprehensive review of the two principal documents of the programme, the Guidelines and the Companion.

IFLA would like to thank the IAC and the MoW for the opportunity to respond to the individual sections listed in the *Call for submissions and discussions of issues*. All the information we provide can be made publicly available.

We agree with the statement that the changes to both documents need to be specific enough to avoid ambiguity and that changes will not invalidate past decisions. We also welcome that the core character of the MoW will remain unchanged.

The vision and the mission of the MoW are strong building blocks to help 'building peace in the minds of men and women' and enable communities to engage with their past to build strong societies in the future. However, in order to achieve this goal on a more universal level within the framework of UNESCO, it is essential that the MoW engages actively with the relevant Conventions and projects of UNESCO, within Communications and Information but also within other Sectors. For this, it is especially important to build a closer relationship to UNESCO Culture (e.g. 1954 Convention¹, 1970 Convention², Emergency Preparedness and Response Unit³, 1972 Convention⁴, 2003 Convention⁵), and engage in the work of the Conventions under this sector to safeguard documentary heritage and to put documentary heritage even more firmly on their agenda.

1 http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13637&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

2 http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=13039&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html

3 <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/culture/about-us/who-we-are/whos-who/emergency-preparedness-and-response-unit-cltepr/>

4 <http://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>

5 <http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/convention>

New Zealand Committee: The mission and objectives are still very relevant although more focus needs to be put on progressing the preservation and access objectives as most of the focus is currently on the register. We understand that this will need more resource. The Programme needs to be flexible enough to ensure that the documentary heritage of countries without a long history of written documentation, such as those in the Pacific, is visible, and that their documentary heritage is promoted and not lost in the much larger number of inscriptions from countries with older documentary heritage. We agree that the programme should not be making historical judgements or allocating blame but this should not preclude inscriptions relevant to colonisation, the impact of war, indentured labour and paths to independence etc. all of which can be written in objective language

Q1: How far do the objectives, vision and mission of MoW support UNESCO's objective of "building peace in the minds of men and women"? How far do they support other UNESCO reference points, such as the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity?

Anca Claudia Prodan : In theory MoW is well-aligned to UNESCO's objective and philosophy but in practice, often only its contribution to information preservation and access is stressed. MoW has so much more potential, including the contribution to other UNESCO activities. It would be worth initiating an international and interdisciplinary project aimed at identifying the potential of MoW and designing a list of actions that may help to valorise it.

H. Jarvis IAC: While some observers appear to think this means that nominations relating to controversial or contentious issues should not be touched, I believe that true peace (and justice) cannot be achieved without knowledge and consideration of conflicting opinions and interpretations. I think we need to make more mention of the need for minority and sub-culture nominations. It is mentioned mildly in 4.4.4 on regional registers, but needs to be more strongly encouraged at all levels.

Czech Republic: They do so primarily through the role of the MoW in safeguarding the "history of the world" and by facilitating information exchange, which leads to better mutual understanding. The programme is in line with the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions which came from the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity, although its focus is wider than just culture.

WAM : As article of 1 of the constitution of UNESCO says "the purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law

and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations”.

In that regard, the MoW program has achieved significant outcomes in comparison with other treaty based “world heritage” programs, in terms of furthering universal respect for justice and human rights. For example, looking at recently registered documents, we find many documents related to discrimination and human rights violations especially by state authorities, and those documents are clearly inscribed in order to prevent such atrocities from being repeated. Such documentary heritage about human rights violations is very vulnerable, especially in periods of transitional justice, because they would not be properly protected by governments. Therefore, special attention should be given to such documents related to human rights violations by the MoW program to protect documents in danger and ensure universal access to them. Regarding nominating the official documents held by national archives and libraries to the MoW International Register, the official documents are heritage not only of the state but also of the citizens. If the documents are already protected and publicly accessible, while it is necessary for the civil society based nominator to “notify” the public institution of the nomination, it is not necessary for them to get “permission” from them. The need for this time consuming procedure should be reconsidered.

Poland Commission/Committee: The documentary heritage provides evidence and thus a knowledge foundation for cultural diversity and for understanding and dialogue among cultures and among peoples; therefore, the MoW Programme is of vital importance for achieving all-UNESCO’s aim of constructing the defences of peace in people’s minds, and for promoting the principles inscribed in such documents as the 2001 Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity. Furthermore, the Programme’s activities contribute to international, cross-cultural cooperation as the specialised UNESCO’s platform and forum regarding the documentary heritage. Therefore, the Programme’s activities should also be regarded as an important part of UNESCO’s contribution to the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular with regard to the SDG 16.

Activities of the Programme which promote documentary heritage and related knowledge, e.g. such initiatives as international conferences organised within its framework, seminars and publications, enable better understanding of the nature of documentary heritage and collective memories, their openness to interpretation from different points of view depending on time, historical backgrounds, cultural circles, lifestyles, individual histories etc. In this manner they promote critical thinking and openness to respect and understand the points of view and perspectives of other people. It is an important potential and already a contribution to fostering understanding and dialogue among people, peoples and cultures or – more fundamentally – to foster the dialogue as an ethical attitude, and consequently to promoting peace.

As it seems, the coordination between the MoW and other UNESCO programmes, recommendations and conventions dealing with other kinds of the heritage or, from different angles, with information resources can be improved if mutual communication and common initiatives/projects are developed. As a rule, representatives of governing bodies of UNESCO programmes and conventions could be encouraged to participate in the meetings, seminars and conferences of all “sister” programmes or conventions; the intersectoral approach within UNESCO Secretariat should be constantly promoted. Traditionally, there are close links between the Information for All Programme’s (IFAP) Working Group on Information Preservation and the MoW Sub-Committee on Technology – the potential of such bodies and possibilities for “inter-

programme” cooperation should be continuously used. As mentioned in the other questionnaire (on the MoW IAC’s Statutes and Rules of Procedure, question 23) within this review exercise, the cooperation with UNESCO Culture MP-coordinated activities/programmes can be of particular importance for the promotion, visibility and quality presentation of the documentary heritage inscribed on the MoW Register(s).

Korea Commission: : The MoW Programme supports UNESCO’s objective by delivering the message of peace and building bridges of mutual understanding about events and facts, by not only inscribing positive and celebratory documentary heritage but also through inscribing negative heritage that records the darker aspects of humanity’s history such as war or autocracy.

China: (1) Regarding “How can MOW better coordinate with other UNESCO programs, recommendations and conventions, such as the Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Heritage (2003), and the World Heritage Convention (1972)(5.12)”. As documentary heritage and world heritage have been shown to often tell different sides of one story, we suggest establishing a study platform on the MOW website, by combining the two heritages together, to achieve more widespread publicity of the MOW program and to promote the access to the documentary heritage.

France : Les objectifs, la vision et la mission de MdM soutiennent clairement l’objectif de l’Unesco visant à construire la paix. A l’ère du numérique et du partage des connaissances, MdM doit très clairement illustrer cette volonté, par exemple en incitant les détenteurs de patrimoines documentaires, comme le fait la Recommandation, à favoriser la reconstitution au moins virtuelle d’ensembles documentaires dispersés par les aléas de l’histoire entre plusieurs pays ou communautés. Ce point serait à faire figurer tant dans le Compagnon que dans les Principes directeurs

Q2: How can MoW better coordinate with other UNESCO programmes, recommendations and conventions, such as the Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Heritage (2003), and the World Heritage Convention (1972)?

Anca Claudia Prodan : One can start by developing cooperation activities based on the synergetic aspects of MoW to heritage-related programmes, and beyond (see also my remark under the section on partnerships below).

H. Jarvis IAC: The DG’s statement on the three flagship programmes needs to be shouted loud and clear in all our material. I feel that we in MOW understand this, but I fear we have a long way to go in the WH and ICH constituencies. Should we propose a summit of all three????? “... sharing of knowledge for greater understanding and dialogue, in order to promote peace and respect for freedom, democracy, human rights and dignity.” Well stated – should definitely be included in the Guidelines.

Czech Republic: The Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage may provide inspiration for the MoW to share best practice examples; whilst the World Heritage Convention may be inspiring for putting together a list of endangered documentary heritage or an indicative lists of documentary heritage.

Korea Commission: To further strengthen the branding of UNESCO programmes and to increase the publicity effect, consideration should be given to promoting and conducting education on documentary heritage under the wider banner of 'UNESCO Heritage'. Currently within UNESCO, the World Heritage Programme, the Intangible Cultural Heritage Programme and the Memory of the World Programme are conducted separately in three different sectors. However, we need to consider the fact that the general public usually understands World Heritage, Intangible Heritage, and Documentary Heritage (the Memory of the World) all simply to be 'UNESCO Heritage'. Therefore, we should take this into account to produce a synergistic effect by linking the different UNESCO Heritage sectors.

China: (2) Paragraph 4: "the MOW programme dose not make historical judgments, or allocate blame or praise to historical actors" should be revised to highlight that " *All nominations should comply with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, to defend justice, peace and human dignity, with concentration on the documented evidence of the past events, rather than making historical judgment.*"

France : Le point 5.12 des Principes directeurs : « *Il (le CCI) développe les structures du programme MdM en vue de créer un cadre propre à favoriser l'adoption future d'une Recommandation de l'UNESCO et, à terme, d'une convention de l'UNESCO, qui consacraient l'aboutissement du programme* », mériterait d'être actualisé et approfondi. L'adoption de la Recommandation dont la France va contribuer activement à la mise en oeuvre est une étape effectivement importante pour la consolidation du programme mais ce n'est pas suffisant. Le programme a en effet besoin d'être encore renforcé. Cela ne signifie pas qu'il doive nécessairement évoluer vers une Convention. L'élaboration d'une Convention est en effet un processus long et complexe. Ne conviendrait-il pas plutôt de créer des synergies avec les Conventions existantes ? Il serait en tout état de cause utile de mettre en place une réflexion sous la forme d'un groupe de travail sur le renforcement du programme. Cela pourrait également faire l'objet d'un débat lors d'une prochaine réunion inter-conventions.

DEFINITIONS

Latvian National Committee/Commission: It has been a strong position of the Republic of Latvia already since the process of developing the *Recommendation concerning the Preservation of and Access to Documentary Heritage, including in Digital Form*, that the MoW programme must provide and work on a clear and extensive definition of the notion of documentary heritage. All memory institutions as well as private collections have historic, artistic or any other kind of values in various formats and there are various generally accepted divisions of how to categorise documents already in use. How the notion of documentary heritage relates to these? The definition of the documentary heritage should elaborate on the heritage aspect of the document. It would also be necessary to elaborate on the relationship between documentary heritage and tangible and intangible heritage. This would be useful also for the purpose of better integrating documentary heritage with other UNESCO heritage programmes. Also this is necessary so we can better understanding the relationship among various nominations when they are being discussed within MOW programme (e.g. a nomination of documentary heritage of a World Heritage site or listed intangible cultural heritage object). The notion of memory institution should also be analysed and discussed of

whether and how it shall be used within the MoW programme framework. The Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form outlines this notion yet it could be elaborated. In order to communicate the wealth of documentary heritage, it would be useful if various subcategories of the documentary heritage are outlined as examples of the documentary heritage. E.g., documents of unique historical personalities (e.g. *Arnold Schönberg Estate* (Austria)), documents which record a technological milestone (e.g. *Benz Patent of 1886* (Germany)), documents which record milestone events (e.g., *The Baltic Way - Human Chain Linking Three States in Their Drive for Freedom* (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania)), maps (e.g. *Tabula Hungariae* (Hungary)), etc. Another approach to categorisation could be the diversity of carriers. These subcategorisations could also then be used to organise the nominations on the MoW webpage.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The *Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form* (2015) saw a lengthy discussion between experts on definitions around documentary heritage. This is the most recent agreed document and should be used as a basis for any changes to definitions made, if needed.

Brazil: Definitions are always complicated. In a general way, I think that they are ok, although there are archival documents which could be discussed by some people in accordance to the definition – it is the case of artifacts that make part of an archives, like a prototype attached to technical drawings and projects. This kind of things just can be solved if we consider the archival (or bibliographical) character of the controversial document.

New Zealand Committee: Many of the people involved in the Memory of the World Programme and writing nominations are archivists and have an archives background. The language of documentary heritage is very similar to that of archives but also has some differences. We consider that it would be useful to do a short review of the terminology to make sure that it is consistent with archives terminology wherever possible.

St.Kitts Archives : If can be made easier to understand or if they need updating, then yes th they should be revisited. But perhaps more than revisiting the definitions, MoW needs to explain them in training sessions. Often nominations come from sectors that are not professionally trained in archives and libraries therefore the person writing the nomination is not familiar with the terminology.

Q3: Do definitions need to be revisited?

Czech Republic: They rather should be continuously updated to keep up with technological advances.

Anca Claudia Prodan : Document and documentary heritage are sometimes treated interchangeably in the Guidelines and Companion but I believe that the distinction is important. Not all documents are heritage. An explanation as to how they differ should be included, and it should be specified that declaring them heritage, or rather heritage of humanity, raises documents above their informational level. They acquire ethical dimensions. They are not simply documents but documents belonging to a programme designed to respond to the objectives of an organization whose mission is to achieve peace. In this regard, I believe that the link between MoW and the idea of a heritage of humanity should be stressed because this is what gives MoW

its unique profile among information-related preservation activities. As I have experienced through my research and teaching activities, people do not clearly understand how MoW differs from other initiatives such as WDL. It is also not clear how MoW's work differs from that of archives and libraries. Sadly, the reference to the concept of a heritage of humanity – an ever present concept in UNESCO's policy documents and normative tools – was removed from the final draft Recommendation adopted in 2015 (perhaps due to challenges regarding its potential legal implications the notion is said to have in different contexts). But I believe that the revised Guidelines should stress once again the link between MoW and the heritage of humanity as something that makes MoW stand out.

- Regarding the requirement that documents be the result of a deliberate documenting process, I find that this specification is not always applicable. To stay with an example given in the Companion (p.15), in the case of a letter exchange between two Renaissance painters, which may be considered documents, the initial intention is very likely to have been one of communication, not documentation. However, this doesn't make the letters "less" documents.

- The notions of carrier and content are quite important and conceptually useful. But in the case of digital documents it should be stated clearly that, in certain cases, the carrier might be important, not for aesthetic reasons, but for how it contributes to rendering a digital document visible (the combination of software and hardware is sometimes important). Thus, the distinction between digital documents as artefacts and as information carriers should be explained, as this would have implications for preservation, and for how the significance of a document would be justified. In fact, a comprehensive explanation should be given to digital documents and the challenges regarding their conceptualization ... something similar to point 5 in the Companion, yet more elaborate and accurate. Also if a specification will be included that the nominator should cite professional literature, then some books/articles could be suggested (the web is full of poor articles, pretending to be professional, and MoW is best positioned to set some standards).

- I consider the notion of preservation adequate.

- The notion of access is mostly treated in technical terms but it has many facets. Researchers speak about motivational access, skills access, or cultural access, to give some examples. If these kinds of access are not something MoW aims to encourage or support, then it should be made clear that the discussion is about technical access. However, addressing the objective of awareness-raising would require some considerations about the many facets of access. For example, translating information of documentary heritage ensures intellectual access. MoW could in fact develop many projects targeted at non-technical understandings of access.

- Artistic, literary and musical works certainly have a double dimension (works of art and documents) but I think that the acknowledgment given in the Guidelines that significance is a matter of interpretation is the most one can do in this regard. One could also include a section on special types of documents, where one could give clearer explanations, not just footnote remarks, perhaps backed up with examples of already inscribed documentary heritage to illustrate how significance is placed on the documentary value, not the artistic one.

- Safeguarding is used on the cover of the Guidelines, but not in the text. Nevertheless, such concepts have different meanings in different policy documents and for different types of heritage (for example the ICH) and thus a definition could be included, or the notion replaced.

France : Les définitions présentes dans les Principes directeurs comme dans le Compagnon constituent une panoplie assez complète. Il conviendrait toutefois de réviser les documents pour faire en sorte que les définitions soient harmonisées et mises en conformité avec les définitions les plus récentes retenues dans la Recommandation adoptée en 2015. A l'occasion de ce travail, des compléments pourraient être apportés concernant les objets numériques pour lesquels la

définition traditionnelle (un document = un contenu et un support) peut ne pas couvrir tous les cas.

Q4: There are complexities in deciding inclusions and exclusions under these definitions: what about artistic, literary and musical works? What about audiovisual works and physical objects? How to adequately define and embrace digital documents, in all their manifestations?

Czech Republic: Documentary heritage is defined in terms of the medium or content. The flexible formulation of the current procedures should be maintained. Many works and documents are really difficult to classify and define, yet a solution needs to be sought and should be defined by compromise.

H. Jarvis IAC: Yes, definitely, esp as regards “carrier” and “content”. I think that 2.6 needs a fresh look, inter alia: 2.6.2 -- I think it is unhelpful to set definitions and then immediately rebut them with obvious exceptions (eg moveable and then excepting, en passant, the huge field of “inscriptions, petroglyphs and rock paintings”). This also sets up a dichotomy between “normal” and “exceptional” documents, which I believe is opposed to the philosophy of MOW. 2.6.5 -- too dogmatic in stating MOW cannot include all the records in public and private archives, and I believe we have already done so in several instances, and this contradicts the inclusion of archival fonds in 4.5.2 and Note 29. 2.6.6 -- perhaps give some examples – Rivera’s murals, Monet’s The Lily-Pond. 2.6.8 – needs to be rethought as it seems to have an internal contradiction between “while... encouraged” and “not duplicate other UNESCO programmes” (I am not sure what this refers to, other than ICH). I believe that oral history is a well-established field that does not need to be qualified or downgraded.

Poland Commission/Committee: We do not regard it as necessary to substantially revise the definitions. Those contained in the General Guidelines are not in contradiction to the definitions of document and of documentary heritage in the 2015 Recommendation concerning the preservation of, and access to, documentary heritage including in digital form which could be expressly incorporated in the Guidelines. It seems that a review of the definitions of document and documentary heritage in the General Guidelines from the point of view of the Recommendation could also be carried out. Some detailed questions could be clarified, as e.g. when documentary heritage is presented as “the product of a deliberate documenting process” (2.6.2) and it can be asked what „deliberate” precisely means or what „documenting process” does. It can be argued that several objects acknowledged as parts of documentary heritage are products of deliberate processes, however, not necessarily intended as „documenting” ones, unless „deliberate documenting process” is understood in a very broad sense. The definition of document linking its concept (simply) with information content and carrier does not necessarily entail such hesitations.

The inclusiveness of definitions of documents and documentary heritage is a great value of both the MoW Guidelines and the Recommendation, both focusing on documentary heritage as specifically “information heritage” – as distinct for its information value from other types of the heritage. We certainly do not regard it as a contradiction or a problem if a documentary heritage item can also belong to the heritage of another kind and – for its values from that another point of view – is inscribed also on other lists, as e.g. an Intangible Heritage element or a WH site (or an integral part of them).

France : Sous réserve de l'harmonisation et de l'actualisation demandées, les définitions permettent de traiter des oeuvres artistiques, littéraires et musicales, des oeuvres audiovisuelles et autres objets physiques qui par leur contenu ou leurs caractéristiques matérielles constituent un patrimoine documentaire. Il conviendrait en effet d'approfondir la réflexion concernant les documents numériques, notamment pour les documents qui forment des ensembles disséminés dans le « nuage ».

STRUCTURE AND MANAGEMENT

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: In general, the current structure of the MoW functions well. IFLA would like to stress the importance of involving the relevant NGOs at every level of this structure. This is currently in place and if changes to the structure are made we would want to ensure that this involvement and representation remains (as stated in 5.13).

IFLA would like to stress that the MoW programme needs to emphasise that its focus is on preservation and access and not the Register alone and therefore needs to further integrate cooperative projects into their daily work as outlined in the Guidelines 5.9.

Latvian National Committee/Commission: Taking into account the limited financial resources in all sides (internationally, regionally and nationally) given to the programme, we would suggest that UNESCO and the MoW Programme works more closely with the National Commissions for UNESCO. They can secure distribution of information on the programme, advice about the programme and its aims, mobilisation of national stakeholders, continuity of the flow of information as well as ever renewing and growing circle of stakeholders through memory institutions and academia. Even more there is a lot of promotional work about the MoW Programme that can be done (and is already done) by the National Commission through their various networks, for example ASP Schools, state institutions or other expert networks. In general programme would benefit if there was a regular global meeting of the MoW Programme like the existing congresses where all the member states, interested experts and other stakeholders would have a chance to work on the programme development as well as learn and discuss all the theoretical topicalities. Taking into account the many experts who might possibly want to join the MoW Programme but are neither members of IAC nor any of its subcommittees, we would suggest that a virtual expert community is created so that everyone can join or follow up the MoW topicalities. Upon interest and availability these experts then can join some of the subcommittees or working groups if something like that is being created. Or this virtual platform of experts could be used to acquire specific expertise if needed for the evaluation of nominations. We shall see the possibilities of how expertise can be seconded by Regional, National MoW Committees, higher education and research institutions, memory institutions or National Commissions. Secondments can also be in the form of reviewing, reporting, analysing MoW related matters and not only in the form of the staff secondments at the UNESCO Secretariat.

Brazil: I believe that there should be a proportional presence of geographical and cultural realities in the formal structure of the Programme. If we analyze the situation today, there is a big presence of Europe in relation to other parts of the world. Obviously, the participation should be

limited in time with the possibility of prorogation for another term. I think that what is expected of those people (and specific roles they have, for instance, vice-presidents) should be clearly stated – in fact, I don't think that it happens in this way now. General discussions about the Programme and their priorities should be open to invited people and to be registered in formal minutes of the meetings. Discussions about the proposals for the register should continue limited to IAC. It is always interesting to have the contribution of other experts, but it is already done – I remember that experts are consulted by the Register Sub-committee for complementing the advice with their special knowledge. It could be good to receive names suggested by the State members, but it should be clear that it is a consultation process, without any compromise of endorsement. The national and regional MoW committees should also be invited to present their considerations. The Secretariat needs to have an important role on sharing information on the Programme, within the people connected to MoW but also with the civil society. It should be used also as a liaison between regional committees and between national ones, among themselves and between them and the governments.

St.Kitts Archives : The work of these committees is not well known. Widening the pool of expertise would be useful. However we need to make sure that we do not make the structure too cumbersome.

Q5: Can the structure of committees be improved?

Anca Claudia Prodan : I consider that the current three-tier structure and the Subcommittees should be maintained. But I think that the expertise of these Subcommittees could be improved by recruiting members also from sciences other than LIS or Archival Sciences. For example, there are surely some anthropologists who specialized in topics relevant for MoW, and they could be helpful also for taking more culturally sensitive decisions regarding access, preservation, etc. Scholars from Communication Studies may assist with assessing the value of different media and formats and in the development of communicational and promotional strategies. Scholars from the field of Heritage Studies may assist with general questions regarding the field of heritage, the promotion of MoW among similar heritage initiatives, developing its potential beyond information preservation concerns.

H. Jarvis IAC: I think we need to rethink the nature and role of the subcommittees. They can be very positive but right now are very uneven in terms of activity and profile, and I would like to think how we can gain more of both and wider involvement and more fresh and wider geographic and cultural, linguistic membership.

Czech Republic: There is always scope to improve the structure.

Poland Commission/Committee: We are satisfied with the structure in its present form.

France : De récents débats ont mis en évidence que le programme MmM suscite un intérêt grandissant. Ce constat réjouit l'UNESCO et les Etats membres mais il devrait aussi conduire l'UNESCO à renforcer les garanties de bon fonctionnement du programme de façon à écarter tout risque de soupçon qui entacherait sa réputation et entamerait son prestige. Dans ce contexte marqué par la multiplication des propositions d'inscription au Registre international, il doit être répondu aux exigences légitimes de rigueur scientifique, de transparence et de fonctionnement

démocratique, par des garanties suffisamment détaillées. Le programme MdM, encore jeune, gagnerait à cet égard être amélioré.

International Advisory Committee (IAC)¹ (5.2)

Latvian National Committee/Commission :The current model of establishing IAC should be revised. The change of the title of such a committee could also be acceptable. The new model shall provide clear opportunities for UNESCO member states and other stakeholders to nominate their candidates. Our roughly outlined proposal for a possible remodeling would be – a committee consisting of 9 members:

- 3 experts proposed by Member States (favourably through their National Commissions for UNESCO and based on their expertise) – it should be that only countries who are fully implementing the MoW Programme themselves and thus have knowledge and know-how about the programme (with functioning National MoW Committee and National Register) may nominate their experts. This could be done either by electing representatives from Member states in the congresses of the Programme or in some other format.

- 3 members proposed by the main NGO partners, namely one from International Council of Archives (together with International Association of Sound Archives), one from International Council of Museums and one from International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions.

- 3 independent experts nominated by the Director General – s/he can then see which regions of the world or professional fields are then still underrepresented and need to be covered.

An open call to Member States for nominating experts should take place regularly. To ensure the continuity, experts in the Committee members shall be changed gradually. A term of office shall remain 4 years. The Committee shall be given the authority to make the final decision about inscriptions in the International Register. Otherwise the current practice that Register subcommittee gives a recommendation to IAC so IAC can give a recommendation to the Director General of UNESCO is a bit confusing. IAC should also make the decision of final list of nominations to be reviewed within the evaluation cycle. The frequency of the Committee meetings should be defined by its agenda but in average once a year. However we consider that the inscription in the International Register should remain taking place every two years as it has been until now.

IAC members for their term of office should become in a way independent ambassadors of the MoW programme – this being a precondition for their nomination. Their tasks would be to promote the programme, prepare an article or publication on the programme, present the programme in their fields of competence in various conferences and other international platforms.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The current practice of sourcing candidates for the IAC seems to generally work, however IFLA would like to see included a few additional official criteria to help achieve a balanced and well-resourced IAC. These are:

Gender representation

Diversity of expertise (ranging from documentary heritage, to audio-visual, to intangible heritage etc.)

¹ There is a parallel but separate review of the IAC's Statutes and Rules currently in process.

The preservation and accessibility of the IAC's archive should have priority and should be in line with the general archival management terms of UNESCO. Professional organisations

H. Jarvis IAC: The Guidelines do not seem to mention the term of office but Article 3 of the Statutes stipulates 4 years, with possible renewal for one more term, so this should be reflected in the Guidelines. The Guidelines should spell out that all membership in IAC, Sub-Comtees etc are (until now as far as I know) strictly voluntary, with members receiving subsidies only for travel and accommodation for (some) meetings. The role of the IAC needs revisiting and, in my opinion, strengthening. It is a waste of effort to select and appoint 14 members whose only role is to review and vote on RSC recommendations for inscription every two years (unless they happen to be members of the Bureau or Sub-Committees). It would be useful for IAC members to receive reports or minutes of Bureau meetings as well as notification from the Secretariat of new IAC members and other developments, such as Jikji Prize, nominations for the Int Register etc.

New Zealand Committee: We strongly recommend that the selection of documentary heritage for inscription remains based on significance criteria. This works well and usually results in agreement on what should and shouldn't be inscribed. The IAC should consist of members who have experience working with documentary heritage and applying the criteria for inscription. They should be active in national and/or regional Memory of the World Committees and be representative of the regions of the world. They need to have a high level overview of the documentary heritage in their region and an understanding of what documentary heritage is significant. They should not need to be experts in individual collections as experts are identified for each nomination. The UNESCO regions are large and membership needs to be spread across the different groups of countries within regions. For example, in the MOWCAP region the Pacific part of the region has different characteristics to the other parts. Some of the smallest countries in the world are in the Pacific while China, India and Indonesia are some of the largest. The Pacific has documentary heritage of importance to the memory of the world. It has been impacted by the actions of many other countries through colonisation, war, missionary activities etc. and it is important that it has a good level of representation and recognition. Communication with IAC members needs to be improved as currently there is very little communication about how IAC members should contribute to the Programme during their terms. IAC members should also be expected to actively promote the Programme in their regions. It is also timely to review the sub-committees as we need to put our efforts into the most important projects which might mean identifying funding sources to ensure that resource can be available to progress the most important things and not rely on voluntary input. (see further comments at the end of this document). UNESCO regional offices need to support regional activities and to assist with actively seeking funding to address documentary heritage challenges in their regions. The Asia-Pacific region provides a good model for a well-functioning relationship between Memory of the World Committees and those accountable for Memory of the World within the Asia and the Pacific UNESCO structure.

Uk Committee: There should be an open application process with members selected on the basis of their expertise to retain the expert nature of the IAC and seek to cover core specialisms. However the IAC and all other MOW Committees

should have the capacity to call in other experts as required.

St. Kitts Archives : A call for CVs should go out to member states., committees and professional bodies. This should include the regional committee of MoW and National Commissions. There is already a fair balance of geography in the IAC. Gender could do with some improvement. Expertise has to come from the field of Archives, Libraries and Museums. There is a language which is almost common to this group which may need defining for others who are not involved in it. The widening of the group would give new perspectives. Persons involved in research at universities would be useful.. The Chair and the the Bureau should be le tee by the IAC. The term of the appointment should be a little longer than it is now

so that members can get to know each other and be able to identify those who are more likely to serve well.

Open sessions may restrict discussion among the members of the IAC. I would be more guarded if discussions about nominations ere open to the public. Not only would I have to be wary of how I might be quoted, I would also have to be careful that I do not create problems for my country.

Q6: How should the Director General-choose members for the IAC? Should a call for CVs be periodically put out to member states, MoW committees and experts, professional bodies, etc?

Anca Claudia Prodan: I think that it would be helpful to keep a regularly updated database on potential experts. It might also be important to draw on the help of more experts, always different ones, so as to make sure that more people are given the opportunity to get involved. Having experts that are involved for a long time in MoW and know it well are needed, but it would be an enrichment for MoW, if approximately ½ (or at least ¼) of members would be totally new, not having joined any (Sub)committees before.

Czech Republic: In the same way as until now. Yes, and a database of Member States' documentary heritage experts should be created.

Poland Commission/Committee: A call for CVs periodically sent to Member States including National Commissions for UNESCO, MoW committees, as well as experts, professional bodies, etc. can be a beneficial solution. Geographical balance and, as far as possible, ensuring representatives of diverse professional milieus of relevance for the Programme (archivists, librarians, museums,

academia) is important for the Programme's operation and development. While seeking for equitable balance, various factors should be taken into account in individual circumstances: given the IAC's small size and significant responsibility, often linked with complex and subtle questions, professional competences and experience should play a particularly important role in the IAC composition.

Korea Commission: The pool of human resources can be diversified by receiving recommendations from Member States, MOW Committees, experts, and relevant international NGOs. During the selection process, the IAC should collect opinions from the RSC and other advisory groups and confirm the shortlist of nominees, from which the Director General can appoint the final candidates

China: The IAC member selection mechanism shall be open and transparent with a complete process of recommendation, selection and appointment. IAC should make the required qualifications clear and solicit resumes from member states, the MoW national committees, professional organizations and individuals regularly. The national commission for UNESCO or MoW national committee shall propose candidate recommendations to IAC. There should be equitable balance in terms of geographical spread and diversity of expertise. The Director General or his/her representatives should be in charge of the selection process and appoint the new members after receiving consent from the Executive Board.

France : Le mode actuel de désignation par le/la Directeur-trice général-e n'est pas totalement satisfaisant car il fait reposer la responsabilité du choix des experts sur une seule personne qui a donc à assumer seule la responsabilité de ce choix en cas de contentieux. Outre le fait de revisiter leur mandat, la France est favorable au lancement d'une réflexion sur les modalités de choix et de désignation des membres du CCI et des organes subsidiaires. Dans cette perspective et dans le but de favoriser la transparence, la diversité, le panachage des compétences, il conviendrait d'étudier et d'approfondir l'hypothèse d'un appel à candidatures auprès des Etats membres, des commissions nationales et comités MdM, et des organisations professionnelles. L'intérêt d'un appel à candidatures qui serait lancé auprès des particuliers paraît en revanche très discutable.

Q7: Should prospective members make a written commitment to promote MoW in some way, and later give account of it?

Anca Claudia Prodan: Yes, membership should also attract some commitment, depending on the expertise of the member and the context in which she/he is active. This would surely increase the visibility of MoW, and would benefit its development.

H. Jarvis IAC: This sounds like a good idea

Czech Republic: No.

WAM : Opportunities to introduce more transparency into the procedures, decisions and recommendations of the International Advisory Committee and its sub-committees.

France : Les membres du CCI et des organes subsidiaires sont indépendants et siègent à titre personnel. Mais, chaque membre devrait s'engager par écrit à prévenir tout conflit d'intérêt, à signer une charte de déontologie et à promouvoir MdM. Nommés par le/la Directeur-trice général-e, ils devraient lui rendre compte, notamment sous forme d'un rapport de fin de mandat dont une copie serait communiquée aux autorités compétentes du pays d'où est originaire l'auteur du rapport.

Q8: Should there be equitable balance in terms of gender, geographical spread, diversity of expertise?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes. This might increase the objectivity of decisions, and it is a direct response to UNESCO's cultural diversity-related aims

Czech Republic: Emphasis should primarily be on expertise and independence. Library, archive funds, digital and audiovisual documentary heritage.

H. Jarvis IAC: Yes ... and background understanding or involvement in MOW

Korea Commission: Subject to the requirement that all IAC members are elected on the basis of expertise in the field of documentary heritage, among the 14 members, 10 should be selected considering the geographical spread and the other 4 should be selected by the Bureau. Along with this, to promote the programme's effectiveness and impartiality, it is necessary to designate the number of the committee members who are to be appointed in the professional fields which should be undoubtedly involved in each committee, such as philology, bibliography and visual anthropology.

France : Pour tenir compte du nombre croissant de candidatures et de pays intéressés par le programme MdM et afin d'améliorer les équilibres géopolitiques et linguistiques du comité, il devrait être envisagé d'augmenter, dans la limite des contraintes budgétaires actuelles, le nombre de membres du CCI qui devraient être nommés pour un mandat de quatre ans renouvelable une fois (compétences : voir ci-après). La composition du SCR qui joue un rôle si important dans l'appréciation des propositions devrait connaître la même évolution et être également précisée (nombre, durée du mandat, etc.) car l'actuelle absence de visibilité sur le SCR peut être critiquée et créer un point de fragilité du fonctionnement du programme. Les listes nominatives des membres du CCI et des organes subsidiaires seraient publiées et mises à jour en permanence sur le site du programme.

Q9: What should be the duration of appointment?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Some could be appointed for four years, others for two years. Thus, one could ensure that some members already have knowledge about MoW and its work, and at the same time keep the Committee fresh, and involve more people.

H. Jarvis IAC: It is probably a reasonable duration for the initial appointment, given that the meetings are held only every 2 years (at present anyway), and this is the length of each nomination cycle, so at least members get to participate in two rounds. Should we consider more than two terms? Or is 8 years enough to allow rotation? We need clearer indication on the web site of the dates of appointment and renewal for each member.

Czech Republic: Appointment for a period of 5 years. On the basis of rotation among regions.

Poland Commission/Committee: Skills and competences should cover in particular expertise in different kinds of documentary heritage, scholarship in universal history and broad contacts in academic and documentary heritage professional circles and institutions.

Korea Commission: Ideally, the duration of the appointment of IAC members should last for four years and they should be able to serve consecutive terms, as in the current system. Bureau: the voting mechanism should be improved. Rather than maintaining the current Secretariat-led constitution, Committee members should vote for Bureau members after receiving sufficient information on each candidate, including a CV that covers his/her recent research activities.

■ Chair: the Chair should be elected from among the experienced committee members who are serving their second or later consecutive term, after closely reviewing the CVs of all eligible candidates (including their recent research activities).

Q10: How can the IAC retain its own corporate memory?

Anca Claudia Prodan : The Secretariat could maintain a database.

H. Jarvis IAC: I think we need a more formal process in advance of the meeting for nomination and platform (esp for Chair – this is not meant to be a criticism of the present Chair). Big question! It would be very embarrassing if MOW itself has loses its own memory!

Czech Republic: Appointment Each time the newly appointed/elected members should replace only 1/3 to 1/4 of the IAC rather than the entire committee.

Poland Commission/Committee: It is prima facie a matter of practice and culture of work valuating continuity and inclusion; ex-members of the IAC and other experts/professionals who have cooperated with the Programme should be continually invited to take part in its meetings/consultations/cooperation. Renewal of the IAC composition should be made gradually, e.g. half of the members every two years. The current solution regarding the election of the IAC Chair and Bureau is satisfactory.

Korea Commission: ■ We are concerned that the continuity of memory, preserving IAC's identity as one group, may not be sustained as a result of a shift in generations as the main committee members, who have participated in MoW Programme since its very early stages, continue to age.

We suggest establishing a Consulting Group that includes former IAC and Sub-committee members as a countermeasure to this concern. Through the coexistence of new members, together with senior and ex-members with long experience of the MoW Programme, a constant understanding on MoW Programme across generations of committee members can be promoted, and the new perspectives of the new members and the experience and knowledge of the old members will create synergies.

Q11: How far should IAC meetings be open to observers or invited participants? How should register nominations be evaluated – what is appropriate for open discussion, and what should be discussed and decided by the IAC in camera?

Anca Claudia Prodan : IAC meetings should be open. In order to ensure transparency of decisions, livestreaming is now practiced by both WHC and ICH (although with different degrees of success). The evaluation of MoW nominations could similarly be kept open, but observers should be prohibited from interfering in any ways.

associated with the MoW could advise on a strategy if needed.

Czech Republic: IAC meetings should be open to observers or invited participants, except when nominations are to be discussed. Anything other than nominations should be discussed openly.

H. Jarvis IAC: I think the current agenda structure is counter-productive with eager nominators and their backers or opponents hanging around and sometimes exerting pressure, and then generally I think the current agenda structure is counter-productive with eager nominators and their backers or opponents hanging around and sometimes exerting pressure, and then generally going away without knowing the results (unless immediately having the green light from the DG). It is all a bit too much hype and anticlimax. We should think about whether it is possible to have annual IAC meetings – one largely open to the public for discussion of policy and programme, and one for nominations. I prefer the consideration of nominations and the RSC recommendations to remain closed-door, given the expert nature of our body -- allowing full and frank discussion among the IAC members and RSC (and maybe sub-committee chairs and particular invited observers, though that could open the door to criticism of the selection). Also, allowing nominators and backers/opponents to participate gives unfair advantage to nominations from wealthy or local states/institutions, as I comment on below in the Ethics statement in Appendix 2.

Poland Commission/Committee: The principle that “nomination is not competitive”, as explained in the Memory of the World. Register Companion (p. 7), that the number of recommendations for inscription per IAC meeting is not limited, as well as the possibility to defer decisions regarding particular proposals to subsequent meetings – all those factors diminish risks related to possible lobbying in favour of certain candidatures. At the same time, the quality of debate, both within the process preceding the IAC meetings (comments from RSC, experts, stakeholders, nominators) and during the meetings is an important factor enabling sound decisions. Therefore, if it can positively influence the debate, it can be considered to allow observers’ active participation in a part of the IAC meetings’ debates on nominations (e.g. at their initial stage), as well as in discussions regarding other items. The observers’ interventions, especially when they are experts, can bring important contribution of consultative nature to the Programme’s development. The participation of some of them can also guarantee the use of the “corporate memory” mentioned in the previous question. The general rule could state that decisions belong solely to the IAC members whereas in discussions much broader circle could be involved, of especially experts/professionals: as broad as the constraints of time and the requirements of a conclusive discussion allow.

Korea Commission: ■ Observers can be allowed during the IAC general meetings. However, during the register evaluation or nomination sessions, no participants except IAC and RSC members should be allowed, as the presence of interest groups could itself influence the process.

■ Sessions that allow observers could be considered for public broadcast through webcast, as is done for UNESCO World Heritage and Intangible Cultural Heritage Committees. However, closed sessions such as register evaluation or nomination sessions should not be public.

China: Most of the sessions of the IAC meeting should be open to observers or invited participants to encourage wider participation. However with the MOW being a program led by experts, the discussion on evaluation should be done in camera, to ensure that the independent evaluation of the experts will not be affected by any pressure.

France : Les principales réunions du CCI devraient être ouvertes aux observateurs désignés par les Etats membres à raison de leur intérêt et de leur engagement dans MdM. Les séances à huis-clos, non ouvertes aux observateurs, devraient être l'exception. Quels sont les sujets pouvant faire l'objet d'une discussion publique, et ceux devant être discutés et décidés à huis clos par le CCI ? A priori aucun sujet ne devrait être soustrait à la publicité des débats. La Direction générale de l'UNESCO et le secrétariat du programme devraient toutefois avoir la possibilité de décider au cas par cas de toute exception dument motivée et justifiée à ce principe en cas de risque particulier.

Register Subcommittee

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Transparency in the work of the subcommittees needs to be ensured. Meetings should be open to observers and documents etc. should be publicly available online in order to combat any speculation on business conducted within the committees. The committees should reserve the right to hold closed sessions for particular agenda items if needed.

A pool of experts/expert roster for the expert needs of the MoW would be beneficial for the programme, other UNESCO programmes and conventions as well as affiliated NGOs. If this is established, regular communication and updating around this roster is needed and resources need to be allocated for this

Latvian National Committee/Commission: More attention shall be given to sub-committees thus also providing more possibilities for Member states to join their experts in the work of MoW. However regarding the Register Sub-committee it would be advisable that it uses and involves the virtual expert community (or persons nominated by Member States, NGOs and universities) for the evaluation work. This database should focus not only on specific fields of knowledge but on experts about the documentary heritage in general and also should possess knowledge about the MoW programme, International Register, UNESCO. Namely, it is not always the technical, historical or artistic knowledge only that would be required to review a nomination, it would be the understanding of the notion of the documentary heritage, MoW programme, the global context and possible significance that might argue the decision for/against inclusion in the International Register. There should be a possibility for the Register Subcommittee to carry out a mission to see certain nominations and check them in presence. If the current financial situation does not permit visitation of all nominated objects, on an experimental basis, such visitations could be carried out only to couple of nominated documentary heritage objects (e.g. two per region, picked by chance or by Register Sub-committee).

Other subcommittees

Membership of subcommittees must be clearly defined and be open to other experts interested. Great importance must be given to Subcommittee on Education and Research. Also we should consider the establishment of Subcommittee on Monitoring of the International Register – as mentioned previously we would see this work important for the integrity of the International Register.

Sub-committee for Marketing – the promotional work of the MoW is of high importance and the work of this subcommittee must be reanimated. It could be one of its first tasks to review the information on the MoW programme online and to see how to better organise the information on MoW UNESCO site on each inscribed documentary heritage object. Currently we don't see a clear mandate for the Sub-committee on Technology. We don't think that today MoW Programme

should somehow deal with technological questions, there are many other institutions who are doing this better than UNESCO can. Hence either the mandate of the Sub-committee on Technology should be revised or the subcommittee closed. Pool of experts clustered under various subcommittees might become a great resource and help for strengthening the programme and promoting its importance beyond the International Register.

IAC Subcommittees (5.3)

H.Jarvis : Need to say that some (but not all) are paralled at regional and national levels I would like to see more feedback from the Bureau and the Secretariat to IAC members on a regular basis. For instance, as far as I know, the current IAC members have not been. We hear that the RSC is over-worked especially as the number of nominations keeps rising each cycle. Perhaps augmenting the RSC, either as full members or as evaluators, could be a role for IAC members have not been I would like to see more feedback from the Bureau and the Secretariat to IAC members on a regular basis. For instance, as far as I know, the current IAC members have not been informed of whether the Bureau has had any meetings since the last IAC. Nor have we been informed of the titles or even the number of nominations nor involved at all in discussion on the Jikji prize and other matters -- IAC members have to rely on the public web site for information. We need a clearer delineation of responsibilities between the Bureau and the Secretariat.

St.Kitts Archives : The work of the subcommittees is not well known. In the Caribbean we take our time to explain the role of each when doing sessions to encourage nominations. The present structure works however a pool of experts would be beneficial especially if a nomination requires clarification or context. While I like the idea of forme IAC members etc continuing to contribute programme, I also feel that it can be come a closed shop. So a balance must always be found between retina ing former members as advisors and finding new ones.

China: We suggest that an open and transparent selection mechanism of the Subcommittee members should be defined and established, with specific consideration in terms of geographical distribution and diversity of expertise. It is suggested that the national commissions for UNESCO or the MOW national committees propose recommendations to the IAC, Chairman of the subcommittee should be responsible for the process of the selection and appointment of new members having received consent from the IAC.

Q12: Should this arrangement (the way Subcommittees work) be changed or augmented? Does it meet the needs of the future? Is the work of these groups sufficiently well known?

Anca Claudia Prodan : The presence of observers is very important, so this should not be changed. It does meet the need for more openness and transparency. The work of these groups (if you mean Subcommittees) is not well-known and, except for IAC and SCoT, the reports available on the MoW website are very few. An outsider gets the impression that the Subcommittees are inactive.

H. Jarvis IAC: Yes, these ideas are worth considering. At present (as mentioned above) they are very uneven. Also, as I understand it, membership is now up to the Chair of each Sub-Ctee. I realise there is a problem of funding for meetings, but remote participation can be facilitated easily these days.

Czech Republic: This arrangement has proved to be useful and is likely to meet the needs of the future. However, it needs adequate funding to be available. No

WAM : Transparency in the registration process is very important especially when dealing with controversial nominations. We have seen nominations of contested documents in recent years; we have also observed that those who object to those documents tend to be State parties. Therefore, it is very important that documents are examined and assessed by experts, not the state parties involved. We have seen a similar situation when dealing with human rights: human rights experts give more appropriate observations and recommendations than state parties in the UN human rights council. When documentary heritage experts make decisions, reasons for acceptance or rejection should be made clear and provided openly, in order for both parties to understand the reasons behind the decision.

As a women's museum, we analyse documents from a gender perspective to provide alternative meanings to those provided in conventional historical narratives. Such interpretations should be made, not by states, but by a diverse civil society. Documents can only be documents and the MoW program does not intend to write history. The MoW register will provide a good opportunity to protect documents and ensure universal access. If documents are controversial, they are more likely to have global significance. Transparent procedures in dealing with "contested documents" will serve as a good lesson for the global community to understand how to deal with such documents and to understand who is writing history.

Poland Commission/Committee: Generally, the current arrangement, enabling necessary flexibility according to changing challenges, meets the existing needs and corresponds with the Programme's resources; "flexibility" is a key word from the resources point of view while enabling reacting to the changing situation without excessive bureaucratic constraints.

Korea Commission: ■ Aside from the Register Subcommittee (RSC), activities of other subcommittees are relatively low profile. It is necessary to assess each subcommittee's activities objectively.

Q13: Would it be advantageous to establish a formal pool of experts and professional bodies, proposed by member states, professional bodies and other stakeholders, to complement these committees?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Having opinions from experts has many advantages. It might improve the feasibility of decisions, bring fresh ideas, promote MoW, enhance cooperation, etc. However, these experts should have an advisory function only and their number should be limited. Any committee or group of people that becomes too large complicates decision-making processes, rather than facilitating them.

Czech Republic: It would certainly be useful.

Poland Commission/Committee: A solution of that kind could be considered, however, experts should act on their personal capacity; a formal pool of experts should not turn into a quasi-intergovernmental council, the experts' debates should not turn into political discourse or exchange of statements.

Korea Commission: : ■ We agree with the suggestion above. For example, ICOMOS, one of the advisory committees for UNESCO World Heritage, has 26 subcommittees on different fields, all of which are very active.

France : Le CCI et les sous-comités sont composés principalement de professionnels de la documentation et de la conservation, ce qui est tout à fait justifié compte tenu des missions et objectifs du programme MdM. Il apparaît toutefois que les enjeux relatifs à l'histoire et à la mémoire peuvent nécessiter le recours à des compétences scientifiques de type académique qui sont davantage le fait d'historiens, chercheurs et universitaires, trop peu présents actuellement dans les instances du programme. Cette suggestion ne saurait être retenue. Il convient en effet de respecter la durée des mandats. En outre, il existe désormais un important vivier mondial d'experts, ce qui permet le renouvellement régulier des compétences dans le respect des équilibres souhaitables.

The Secretariat (5.4)

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Protecting the secretariat staff from external lobbying is essential. This is a neutral body which executes the work of the programme. The secretariat supports the implementation of the programme's objectives with their skills and expertise and this should remain their core task. In order to fulfil the objectives of the programme (and this should be more than the register) more long-term and sustainable resources are needed.

H. Jarvis IAC: Everyone has said repeatedly that the MOW Secretariat desperately needs strengthening and is embarrassingly under-resourced in comparison to the other two flagship programs. While a Convention necessarily involves States Parties meetings etc, a programme based on a Recommendation also deserves adequate support. This must be emphasised as perhaps the main recommendation from our Review. The division of labour between the Secretariat and the Bureau needs addressing – it may vary depending on available resources for each, but some basic tasks need to be assigned.

Uk Committee: We would like to see the Secretariat given additional resources so that it can become more responsive both to external events and to other MoW activities taking place within individual regions or countries. It is also suggested that the MoW Programme working more closely with national committees to spread the workload and make advocacy more effective

St.Kitts Archives : The members of the secretariat are obviously very busy. I would like to see a break down of the work done at the moment and how it iMacs individuals though the MoW cycle before I comment on this.

Q14: What services and activities should be expected of the Secretariat?

Anca Claudia Prodan Not much more could be expected from the Secretariat at the moment, being provided by the Knowledge Societies Division. I believe that the workload would be too high. But as MoW grows, a separate Secretariat should be developed, something similar to the World Heritage Centre. In addition to the functions it currently has, it could be charged with developing a long-term strategy for MoW. Advised by the IAC and its Subcommittees, the Secretariat could keep an overview of such a plan, which should include a list of priority actions,

timeline for achieving them, as well as potential partnerships, including various NGOs, memory and educational institutions.

Czech Republic First of all, timely provision of information (complete in terms of content), feedback, a clear definition of responsibility for what is done by whom, availability (presence in office), flexibility etc. The Secretariat should have a database of UNESCO Member States' "focal points" for communication related to the MoW programme.

Poland Commission/Committee: Considering the size of the Staff, it seems unrealistic to expect more services than the existing ones. It seems that much responsibility is already in the hands of the Programme's Secretariat, regarding i.a. the international Register nomination process, promotion of the Programme and its involvement in the implementation of the 2015 Recommendation, cooperating with other UNESCO activities, Major Programmes etc. As far as the number of staff is not increased, it seems to be hardly possible to expect more services.

Korea Commission: ■ The Secretariat should work to enhance the visibility of the MoW Programme, pursue the effective management of the programme and build strong cooperative relationships with UNESCO National Commissions and MoW National Committees etc.

France : La description des fonctions du Secrétariat devrait être complétée sur deux points : □ Il conviendrait de faire figurer dans les documents le rôle du Secrétariat en matière d'organisation des formations. En concertation avec les comités régionaux et nationaux concernés et sous l'autorité du CCI, Il revient en effet au Secrétariat d'impulser et de mettre en oeuvre le programme de formations décentralisées à MdM. Cette action est vitale pour la consolidation du programme et la mise en place de comités nationaux MdM dans des zones géographiques et linguistiques qui en sont dépourvues. Il s'agit de créer les conditions pour parvenir ainsi à de meilleurs équilibres au sein du Registre et en matière de conservation. C'est également un puissant levier pour la coopération et le partage des bonnes pratiques entre les pays dotés d'institutions patrimoniales expérimentées et ceux qui veulent avancer dans cette voie (exemple du stage de formation pour les pays francophones en 2016). □ Il conviendrait de souligner la responsabilité du Secrétariat dans la tenue et l'enrichissement régulier du site web du programme qui, notamment, donne accès au Registre International ainsi qu'à toute information utile concernant le programme et ses activités. Le site web est à la fois la porte d'entrée du programme, sa vitrine et son centre de ressources. C'est un outil essentiel pour la promotion du programme mais qui gagnerait à être amélioré, notamment pour la qualité et la complétude des informations et des traductions.

Monitoring of inscribed heritage (5.11)

Brazil: I think that we should monitor the documents registered. In Brazil, we use a form for that, and we ask information each two years, about preservation status, access, if the documents are digitized or not, if the documents were used in exhibitions, if the holders presented projects for financing support to improve the access or the preservation of the records and, if yes, if they were succeeded. We know that it would be better to do an inspection in situ, but it would be necessary to have money for supporting it, and we don't have. The statistical results are available at MoW Brazil's site:

http://mow.arquivonacional.gov.br/images/Relatorio_Acompanhamento_Acervos_nomi

The regional and national committees could help the Programme in monitoring the inscribed documents.

I don't think that we should stimulate or request specific nominations – we should promote the Programme in a general point of view, and not to stimulate specific holders to present proposals. I think that the form should be modified, because, in fact, it is difficult to be filled and some questions tend to have the same responses. I believe also that one of the most important criteria for including a document in the register should be the access. Even some specific documents or group of documents have restrictions, they should be stated and also limited in time – we should know when those restrictions would be finished. It would be important to have a compromise of the holders that the documents would be digitized for larger access to them. We will never have possibility to visit all the holders that do proposals in order to verify if they are or not authentic – we will need to trust and also to use the MoW network , and even people outside this specific network, for giving us information if there are doubts. Regional and national committees can be important for this. I consider that the proposals should imply the right of UNESCO to use copies of the documents in order to promote the Programme and the idea of preservation. We can't expect that there will not be any polemics – History is polemic, includes different and sometimes opposite interpretations, and it would be useless to expect “neutral” texts. But we can require a respectful text, which should not include impolite terms or an exhibition of unethical arguments.

St.Kitts Archives : Nominating bodies/persons should be asked for updates on the condition, location, ownership of the inscribed heritage in their care. A report should be received every ten years from the date of inscription. National commissions should be involved in the reporting. Members of the IAC visiting a country (even if on other business) should be able to inquire on the status of inscribed heritage and even ask to see it. Similarly if a country hosts a regional meeting, the members of the regional committee of MoW should be able to inspect the heritage listed by that country if they are close to its repository. If funds could be found to send inspectors on a regular basis that would be an even better solution.

Q15: How often should monitoring be done, and by whom?

Anca Claudia Prodan :. Regular reports should be submitted by the nominators of documentary heritage (perhaps every four years, if the IAC continues to meet only once in two years) and the evaluation of reports should be done by SCoT (because the question you raise seems to be a technical one). Of course, as the number of nominations increases, this task will become more and more difficult but the Secretariat and members of other subsidiary bodies could assist, if they have the needed expertise. One could also rely on support from the “pool of experts”, provided one exists, especially those experts who already provided advise on the inscription of the document whose status is being monitored.

H. Jarvis IAC: I suggest that we need a new Monitoring Sub-Ctee to focus on this long delayed and critically important task, similar to that taken so seriously in the WHC process with State of Conservation reports and evaluation. I am not sure why the draft has not been adopted... Can it be adopted provisionally by the Bureau to get moving on this? This is essential not only intrinsically, but also to balance the current emphasis on inscription as the be all and end all of MOW.

Czech Republic: Monitoring should be done once in 5–10 years and should be in the form of standardised reports or questionnaires, based on the models known from the agenda of the ICH and WHC.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Monitoring of the inscribed heritage is essential and as outlined in the Guidelines should be done through an annual report. This should be made publicly available so relevant NGOs and the Blue Shield have the information if needed to respond to disasters. Reports might need to be made on an ad-hoc basis in case of a disaster (natural or man-made). This should be further expanded on the methodology which currently is in its draft form (and not available online as far as we could see).

Poland Commission/Committee: Monitoring of the status of documentary heritage inscribed on the international Register can be useful from several points of view, especially for the heritage preservation, accessibility and promotion; it should be done by the IAC or its RSC, assisted by the Secretariat; not too often, not too rarely: around every 4 years. The methodology should be elaborated and adopted by the IAC; it should focus on the state of preservation of the inscribed heritage. The reports' format and detailed content, the questions who would be responsible for the reports' collecting, analysis and what further use of them would be made should be discussed prior to the establishment of the mechanism, and the resources questions addressed.

Korea Commission: Monitoring should be conducted by the Subcommittee of Technology (SCoT) among other IAC subcommittees, and the SCoT should expand the number of its members to undertake such monitoring. Along with this, examination opinions of Member States and Regional/National committees on a draft methodology should be collected before final adoption by the IAC and Bureau.

China: We suggest establishing a report mechanism for public supervision, for example, adding a module on the MOW website for the public to report any change of status (loss or damage) of the inscribed documentary heritage.

France : Il faut distinguer deux types de suivi : d'une part le suivi des inscriptions et des actions auxquelles elles donnent lieu, d'autre part le suivi par l'Unesco des différentes instances du programme. Suivi des instances : ce point est suffisamment développé en théorie dans les principes directeurs mais les moyens semblent manquer au Secrétariat pour mettre en oeuvre ce suivi (par exemple l'analyse des rapports d'activité que sont sensés fournir les comités nationaux et régionaux). Suivi des biens inscrits : il n'est pas prévu actuellement de modalité de suivi des biens inscrits. Ce serait pourtant d'autant plus nécessaire que ce programme, à la différence d'une convention, n'est pas contraignant pour les bénéficiaires d'une inscription. Or il serait souhaitable et utile pour l'Unesco et pour la crédibilité du programme MdM de pouvoir s'assurer que les biens inscrits au Registre international répondent bien dans la durée aux deux exigences fondamentales du programme : conservation et accessibilité. Le suivi des biens inscrits au Registre international devrait donc devenir une exigence du programme. A cette fin, il est souhaitable d'étudier selon quelles modalités les personnes morales ou physiques en charge des biens inscrits seraient invitées tous les quatre ans à remplir un questionnaire d'évaluation élaboré par le CCI et adressé par le Secrétariat. Le CCI et le SCR seraient chargés de l'analyse et de la synthèse des données qui feraient l'objet d'un rapport quadriennal mis en ligne sur le site.

Registres (Principes, 4.1 à 4.9)

Latvian National Committee/Commission: *International Register* When looking at the future of the International Register, we should pay particular attention to clarifying the notion of documentary heritage as well as reviewing the criteria for inscription. Current lack of definition of the documentary heritage might hinder new, unexpected nominations to appear. The experience of Latvia exemplifies that the establishment of the National Register has been key in reaching local institutions and encouraging their proposals for the National and International Register. Bottom-up approach has enabled revealing of stories which having had used a top-down approach would have never been noticed. For the process of identifying possible new nominations it is not how authoritative the documentary heritage from the national (dominant memory institutions) perspective is (or in which leading institution it is stored) but what global message or message it encompasses. Nominations to the International Register should be specifically focused to address the aspects global significance, cross-cultural understanding and criteria, not only describe the documentary heritage object and its values. For the argument of global significance should not only be the fact of the documents' general recognition in various places around the world but its actual significance for understanding the history of humanity – its message to the humanity about our common past. However the global significance shall not be the conclusive criteria for inscription as documents of interest of the humanity might also be the ones where the global significance is not that obvious or not that obviously described. The argument of global significance should have the same weight as other criteria. We consider that nominations from private collections could be inscribed in the International Register only if there is a binding commitment in place to donate/ bequest inscribed documents to an established institution. Similarly we believe that only closed collections may be nominated. The dozen major global libraries and archives should not be considered as somehow more supreme partners to the MoW Programme and with somehow more special relationship to the International Register than any other institution. The domination or prioritisation of large institutions might overshadow even the possibility of nominations raising from smaller local institutions. There are other possibilities for these institutions to contribute to the programme – e.g., by establishing UNESCO Chair, Centre of Excellence, organising various conferences, seminars, workshops of the interest to the programme. We consider the integrity of the International Register to be very important. Thus we would like to see a mechanism established of how to follow up the state of conservation of the inscribed documents. A similar mechanism should also be developed outlining the procedure for excluding an object from the International Register or putting it in the Register of Lost Memories, e.g. if for example an actual document is destroyed or somehow does not exist any more.

National Registers

The development of national registers should be encouraged by sharing the experiences of the existing national registers and know-how of how they have been formed. Also there should be a short online know-how booklet/guide with main steps of how to develop a national register and how to work with national memory institutions so to promote various nominations of documentary heritage, issue calls for new nominations, form the National Register, etc. This could be done in cooperation with some National or Regional MoW Committees who would gladly share their experiences.

Preservation and Impact

Latvian National Commission for UNESCO has created a special website devoted to the Latvian National Memory of the World Register. <http://atmina.unesco.lv> – it contains general information about nationally and internationally registered items in Latvian and English, also all the preservation and promotion activities carried out by the relevant memory institutions. In the case of Latvia, the impact after the inscription of one or another documentary heritage object on the

International or National MoW Register has been significant – the inscription has been followed by focused publications, seminars, exhibitions, events, celebrations created inspired and encouraged by the fact of being part of the MoW programme. All this impact is summarised on this website. Activities, including accumulation of additional funding is often an initiative from the memory institutions themselves, then carried out together with the Latvian National Commission for UNESCO, National Library of Latvia and other memory institutions. The impact of the programme is to be linked with the commitments which the institutions and countries of inscribed objects undertake. There should be a mechanism established on how to follow up the state of conservation, awareness raising work, digitisation work and other relevant aspects after the inscription. There should be a set of clear guidelines what is expected from a nomination once it is inscribed on the MoW International Register. This could also be motivational for memory institutions and governments to work with the nominations inscribed as well as to consider these commitments before submitting a new nomination. We shall review the already inscribed items – to see whether they still exist and what is their state of preservation. Only then we can evaluate what impact has the nomination had towards the preservation and awareness. As for reviewing the already inscribed documentary heritage – it could be either discussed whether some Regional or National MoW Committees (or some academic institution) could do it as a secondment of their experts before a proper mechanism is established. To talk in more detail about the impact MoW has on any of the inscribed objects we shall carry out the simplest calculations and reviews of how often the fact of inscription is mentioned next to a specific documentary heritage object. And whether after the inscription and object's inclusion in the MoW International Register and digitisation it has been accessed and researched more than before. It is important that the inscribed objects are being promoted by their relevant memory institutions and carry the affiliation to the MoW International Register. The MoW Review's of 2012 outcomes shall not be considered as the final negative verdict about the impact of the Programme.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The current practice for nominations seems to be effective. The IAC could be encouraged to initiate nominations but it has to be ensured that no conflict of interest arises through this.

H. Jarvis IAC:

This I think brings up a thorny question – is something that impacts on the whole of humanity more important and valuable than something that impacts on a sub-set????? I think it is confusing and perhaps not accurate for us to mandate the need to establish “world significance” for regional or national registers. Better to keep “world” for int reg and redefine reg and nat registers to reg or The Guidelines need to be sharper on this – often they mention “the Register” when actually referring only to the Int Reg.

Uk Committee: Retain assessment by archival experts

We completely agree that applications must be based on expert judgment of the archival value of the heritage. In the UK the deliberations of the MOW Committee regarding applications is in camera to ensure free debate. We then issue follow up letters explaining why an application has or has not been successful and we also have minutes from the meeting. Whilst we do not have a view on whether international applications should also be in camera we would hope that the Committee would retain its expert and independent status and on that basis its decisions would be acceptable. Clearly, opening the Committee up to lobbying would not be appropriate. Applicants must use their application form wisely to make the strongest case for their heritage. Enable the Programme to promote international understanding. Applications must

not be polemical or in some way prejudicial of another member state. It may be that the international application form needs a section that explains how wider awareness of the documentary heritage, through inscription, could support international cooperation and understanding or how the inscription will be used to promote collaboration or understanding.

Increasing understanding of the criteria. The criteria are sound. Our experience of the UK Register applications is that it is often difficult for those making applications to really understand the criteria. We provide telephone advice to those wishing to make applications.

We find the key questions that help people answer the significance case are:

- What would be the impact if this documentary heritage were lost
- How does this documentary heritage compare with similar examples elsewhere and thus what makes this example particularly significant We encourage MoW to provide greater guidance on the interpretation of the criteria with examples. Allow whole collections but not accruals In the UK we will inscribe a whole collection if a suitable case is made and would welcome the same approach with the International Register. However, we do not consider that allowing automatic accruals to such an inscription is appropriate. Accruals would have to be the subject of an additional Inscription application. Improve the clarity and accessibility of information about making an application Information and administration provided about the application process is poor.
- In the last round it was difficult to find a deadline or timetable (one UK applicant found a different deadline to everyone else)
- There was no promotion by UNESCO in the UK of the process being open (the UK Committee promoted the process)
- Applicants struggled to find to whom the application should be sent
- The exemptions to the two-country quota are not clearly explained, as nowhere is it clearly documented that one country can seek to be added to an existing inscription if that inscription agrees.
- Notification to successful applications was disorganized and there was no clear guidance on when they could publicly announce their success.
- Inscribed collections had their certificates sent to the UK MoW Committee rather than directly to themselves but the UK Committee was told that these were a copy rather than being informed that the certificates needs passing on to the individual institutions
- Neither the UK Committee nor the UK National Commission were sent any guidance on the application process to help support nominees
- One international inscription holder as requested greater clarity of the role of the programme However, it should be noted that those organisations that responded found the actual application form straightforward to follow. For that reason the UK form is based on the International application form. Ensure consistent decisions One comment we received was a request for greater consistency in decisions for inscription on the International Register. The individual noted that some items on the register appeared more suitable for national rather than international inscription. We query the two-country quota for applications. Whilst we recognise the need to constrain the number of applications we fail to see how a national committee can judge which applications are of the greatest international merit as that is not our area of expertise. Several inscription holders in the UK commented that they would like to see more promotion of MoW, the International Register and celebration of its inscriptions. The much lower profile of MoW compared with World Heritage is a disappointment.

St.Kitts Archives : If members of the IAC are aware of heritage that should be nominated they should first encourage the holding Institution to do so. If that Institution lacks the resources to do

so then IAC should find ways to assist. One should thread carefully in initiating nominations as there might be political motive as to why these have not been nominated. The IAC should be aware of these items but if it means that it will become involved in more controversial situations, then it should thread lightly.

R: Nominations may be submitted directly by any person or organization, including governments, NGOs and private individuals.

Anca Claudia Prodan : In theory this sounds attractive to many people, but in practice I don't think that it works easily because priority is given to nominations coming through MoW Committees or UNESCO National Commissions. This policy might actually discourage nominations from individuals. It also raises some ethical questions regarding the openness and inclusiveness of MoW, its support of human rights, its promotion of diversity, etc. This might be problematic especially in countries where there is discrepancy between the interests of governments and of people, where they have different visions as to which documents should become part of MoW. The views of minorities or of those "politically weak" might never get recognition, which is not what MoW pretends to strive for.

China: Paragraph 3: "There are no gateways" should be deleted. We Suggest 4.3.3 of the Guideline be revised as: "Nominations for the Register may only be submitted by the owners or custodians of the documentary heritage, through national Memory of the World committees or UNESCO National Commissions. As a general rule, nominations will be limited to two per country every two years." We suggest Para 4.3.4. be revised as: "Where collections are divided among several owners or custodians, joint nominations involving two or more countries are encouraged. We encourage, but do not insist on joint nominations. There is no limit on the number of such nominations, or on the number of partners involved. Where other owners or custodians hold relevant documents under the same subject, they can be added as a joint nominator of the inscription with the consent of IAC ."

Q16: Should the IAC take a proactive role in encouraging and soliciting nominations?

Anca Claudia Prodan: This is not the function of the IAC, and it might limit its objectivity in taking decisions regarding nominations. Nominations should be encouraged through strategies of the MSC but not directly initiated by any of the MoW (Sub)committees

Poland Commission/Committee: According to the needs and available resources, the IAC's and the Programme's Secretariat's proactive role or assistance, as well as the cooperation and experience sharing between the regional or national committees can prove beneficial for identifying and inscribing documentary heritage on the MoW Register and the regional and national registers. The character of the IAC's or Secretariat's engagement in every specific case should comply with the procedure and rules defined in the Memory of the World. Register Companion (p.7) and the "Ethics and Protocol" rules adopted by the IAC in 2011.

China: We do not suggest that the IAC initiate nominations itself or encourage nominations. We do not think it is appropriate for the IAC to be both a judge and a competitor. We suggest to add 4.3.6 as follows: MOW dose not accept nominations that concern only the internal affairs of another country. Once fabricated information or falsified documentation occurs, the IAC will hold

the nominator accountable, including temporarily prohibiting the nominators from making nominations. We suggest to add 4.3.7 as follows: Member states that do not pay membership fees shall be deprived of the right to initiate a nomination for MOW.

Czech Republic: Certainly yes, as far as encouragement is concerned.

H. Jarvis IAC: Perhaps RSC should bring to early attention of IAC where obvious gaps are noted – this way other parties could be alerted and encouraged to join the nomination early enough to be added in the current cycle.

France : Le CCI peut certes faire état des objectifs dont il souhaite faire ses priorités pour l'examen des propositions : favoriser le dialogue, la réconciliation et la paix, illustrer la diversité culturelle, etc., mais il ne saurait encourager directement et encore moins solliciter des propositions particulières d'inscription. Une exception devrait toutefois être faite à ce principe en cas de péril imminent pour un patrimoine documentaire non encore inscrit mais dont l'importance mondiale est universellement reconnue. Le Directeur général ou la Directrice générale devraient alors saisir le CCI pour lui demander d'examiner en urgence le cas de ce patrimoine.

Critères (Principes 4.2, Compagnon, section 3)

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: IFLA sees a need for a better structuring/phrasing of the criteria and sees this as a task for the Register Sub-committee to provide a first draft for comments.

With regards to the criteria of 'finite'/'precisely defined', this would need a more in depth discussion especially with regards to digital heritage which is evolving and often on-going (e.g. the Twitter archive, blogs etc.)

New Zealand Committee: The requirement for any nominated documentary heritage to be finite and precisely defined can be problematic. It is often impossible to say that documentary material relating to a particular person or topic is finite, because there is often a strong possibility that more documents relevant to the collection may become available. We suggest that the nominated documentary heritage cannot be in the process of substantial development but that it need not be closed to the addition of more documents should they become available.

St.Kitts Archives : Present criteria do lead to a great deal of repetition. Perhaps it should be emphasized that not all headings should be completed. A summation of the results of analysis should be the first point for a decision. If more clarification is needed , then reference could be made to the various assesment criteria.

The nomination of a defined heritage makes it easier to assess. It will be very difficult to anticipate what could be added to it. A nominating institution should however, have the option of adding further material to a nomination if the case can be made for such an addition. Given that a great deal of progress had been made on the preservation of digital material, it may be useful to have an expert group design a set of criteria for nomination of born digital heritage.

It is not appropriate to nominate the whole collection of an institution unless the collecting policy of that institution was designed for a specific need.

Q17: Without changing their fundamental meaning or consistency with past usage, do the criteria still communicate effectively? Individual criteria produce repetitions ... Is there a simpler or better way of structuring this information? For example: significant in a material sense, or significant for their content, significant as testimonies of historical events, and so on? Should the statement of world significance be the summation of the results of analysis under these criteria, rather than a standalone statement that precedes them?

Anca Claudia Prodan : I think that the problem is not the criteria itself but the nominators, perhaps trying to stretch the significance of an item in all directions, so as to maximize chances. In many inscribed nominations it is obvious that the document does not meet all criteria under which the nominators submitted it — these remarks are based on my evaluation of the (intermediate, reduced?) nomination forms currently available on the MoW website. Personally, I had good experience with my students preparing nomination forms and they have never had problems distinguishing the criteria. The only reconsideration I think should be made is to the social/spiritual/community criterion, which should not be so narrowly linked to religious items. Social and community-related considerations may be applicable and relevant especially to digital documents. Regarding criteria such as “significant in a material sense, for their content ...”, I don’t think this should be included as separate criteria. It might be useful to include such specifications in what could become “statements of significance”, to be added to the nomination form, perhaps after the summary. These statements of significance should make clear at just one glance, and in one single paragraph, the essence of the documentary heritage. The summaries are not always written well, and one has to read through the nomination form to actually understand the significance of a document. Statements of significance could replace the current point on “world significance”, which should be the summation of the main points of the other criteria.

Czech Republic: Repetitious explanation cannot be avoided. However, the criteria should be explained completely and examples should be added (see e.g. instructions for how to fill in the nomination forms within ICH and WHC). Yes

H. Jarvis IAC: Better to say the (physical?) nature of the carrier Yes – better to invert it.

Poland Commission/Committee: The present detailed criteria (General Guidelines, 4.2.5) seem to be useful for assessing the significance and influence of different aspects of nominated heritage. It seems that what could be improved is first of all their explanation and visibility of auxiliary questions, guiding those preparing the nominations and filling in the forms. This seems to be a rather technical or editorial question; both are possible: to start with a general thesis/explanation and subsequently to illustrate/confirm it with the replies to the detailed criteria, or to start with them and in a sense “conclude” with a kind of a synthesis demonstrating the world influence of the heritage proposed for inscription; the more convenient order from the evaluators’ work point of view should be preferred. However, as the Gen. Guidelines p. 4.1.2 rightly state that “all registers contain material of world significance”, it could be even more emphasised in the detailed criteria section of the nomination form that not only the “world significance” but also, as a sine qua non, the “world influence” (cf. Gen Guidelines, p. 4.2.1) should be clearly demonstrated if a candidature to the international Register is to be successful.

China: Simplification of the criteria is necessary. We agree that the statement of world significance should be the summation of the results of analysis to avoid repetitious explanation.

Korea Commission: : ■ Redefinition of more specific criteria which can concretely explain the World Significance, such as physical description, contents and spatial/temporal influence (or cross-cultural & regional impact), is needed.

France : Etablir des critères et leur hiérarchie est un exercice difficile qui se traduit in fine par des choix et des décisions qui pourront toujours donner lieu à contestation. Les critères du programme MdM n'échappent pas à cette règle. Cependant, tels qu'ils sont présentés dans le formulaire et explicités, notamment par le Compagnon, ils semblent remplir leur fonction. Un processus de redéfinition des critères serait à coup sûr long et fastidieux pour un résultat incertain et ne paraît pas souhaitable. Il conviendrait cependant d'une part, de procéder à l'harmonisation de certains intitulés qui apparaissent sous une traduction différente selon les documents, d'autre part, d'approfondir les explications et les exigences relatives au critère d'authenticité.

Terminologie.

Les divers documents en français traduisent « world significance » tantôt par intérêt universel, tantôt par importance mondiale ce qui n'a pas tout à fait le même sens. Il est proposé de retenir « importance mondiale », plus opératoire, et de substituer cette expression à « intérêt universel » dans tous les documents officiels du programme.

Explicitation.

Le critère d'authenticité n'est pas toujours bien compris et, surtout, il donne parfois lieu à du déclaratif pur, à de l'histoire reconstituée, sans aucun élément tangible pour étayer les affirmations. Il conviendrait de demander aux auteurs des propositions de mentionner toutes les références des éléments de preuve venant à l'appui de leurs affirmations et, si possible, de joindre les copies des principaux éléments de preuve disponibles. Peu importe que le critère d'importance mondiale précède ou parachève les autres critères. Il est de toute façon, avec celui d'authenticité, le critère déterminant et décisif qu'illustrent d'une manière ou d'une autre les critères individuels. L'importance de ce critère, insuffisamment développée dans le Principes Directeurs, mieux explicitée dans le Compagnon, doit être encore mieux soulignée et davantage illustrée. Les critères individuels peuvent aboutir à des répétitions mais cet inconvénient mineur est compensé par l'intérêt des informations et de l'argumentaire qu'ils permettent de développer.

Q18: How do the criteria adequately cater for born digital documents, which by nature can be subject to constant change and updating – and which can be significant partly for that reason?

Anca Claudia Prodan : I think that the individual criteria suitably apply to digital documents as well but they don't fit the requirement that nominations be finite and clearly defined. There have been a few nominations of digital documents but were rejected on these grounds. Thus, I think that accommodating digital documents would require some flexibility of definitions. Until MoW gains more experience with inscribing digital documents, a separate section – pilot or test section – for digital documents could be included. This is justified, considering the very novel nature of digital documents. It could also be a useful reference or model to those intending to submit digital documents, which are likely to increase in future.

Czech Republic: The criteria should be changed as little as possible.

Poland Commission/Committee: The possibility of inscribing on the registers of dynamic or “open”, in the above sense, documents should be further reflected upon regarding the digital documents, especially when their dynamic, open nature is an intrinsic feature of their character; however, even in the case of documents or groups of documents of this character of a kind of “open integrity”, it must be clear what is inscribed on the Register; thus they must be defined and in a sense separated at the description level from even their very close context with which they are linked. From practical point of view, a monitoring mechanism for the Register, if envisaged, can diminish possible risks attached to such inscriptions, as in the case an “open” document or group ceases to fulfil the criteria for inscription, it will be easier to remark it and remove them from the Register; cf. the response to q.7 of the other questionnaire.

China: Regarding the born digital documents, it is suggested to revise the corresponding definitions and criteria of the Guidelines in line with the “Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and Access to Documentary Heritage including in Digital Form.”

Korea Commission: ■ We recommend developing realistic criteria for the inscription of digital documents, by consistently holding professional seminars on the register criteria. For example, in the case of the UNESCO World Heritage Programme, ICOMOS and IUCN have been conducting research to better define the concept of ‘Outstanding Universal Value (OUV)’.

France : La réponse à cette question passe par un assouplissement du critère de limitation et de fermeture dans le temps des patrimoines considérés. Voir ci-après

Q19: How should the criteria relate to the goal of the sharing of knowledge for greater understanding and dialogue, in order to promote peace and respect for freedom, democracy, human rights and dignity?

Anca Claudia Prodan: I think that MoW in its entirety is linked to the goal of sharing knowledge. The purpose of the individual criteria is simply to assess the value of a document.

Czech Republic: They should do so to a sufficient extent, except where the nominated documentary heritage is in contravention of internationally recognised human rights standards and the human dignity right.

Poland Commission/Committee: The criteria in their present, objective form best contribute to greater dialogue and understanding and thus to promoting peace and respect for freedom, democracy, human rights and dignity, as the register(s) promote and provide knowledge/evidence basis for dialogue and understanding

France : Les critères doivent demeurer dans une logique de rattachement à des éléments les plus objectifs possible et ils constituent la grille d’appréciation des propositions. Mais il serait souhaitable de souligner qu’il y a un bénéfice supplémentaire et important pour le programme lorsque des patrimoines documentaires proposés à l’inscription trouvent en plus leur place dans une échelle de valeurs qui correspondent aux principes défendus par l’Unesco. Il faut notamment renforcer tout ce qui peut favoriser la réconciliation des mémoires par le partage et la mise en commun des patrimoines documentaires et donc des connaissances (Exemples : corpus reconstitué virtuellement et partagé entre une ancienne puissance coloniale et un pays

anciennement colonisé, fait militaire documenté d'un commun accord par les deux parties anciennement adverses, etc.)

Q20: Nominated documentary heritage must be finite and precisely defined: open ended or continuously growing collections are ineligible, because additions may not match the criteria, and MoW and UNESCO would lose control of its standards. Is this still an appropriate stance?

Czech Republic: Yes, nominations of open ended collections can be taken into considerations if specific procedures are defined for them, as proposed in the document Memory of the World Programme: Reviews of Statutes and Rules. MoW should develop a procedure and instruments for inscription of open ended or continuously growing collections or institutions.

Poland Commission/Committee: As a rule, yes, it is. In the case of the digital heritage different modalities deserve reflection; cf. above and the other questionnaire, resp. to q.7.

China: We agree that "Nominated documentary heritage must be finite and precisely defined: open ended or continuously growing collections are ineligible."

Korea Commission: As mentioned in the part of the Discussion Paper quoted above, open ended or continuously growing archival fonds or collections are ineligible for inscription, as later additions may not match the criteria. However, there could be cases where related additions are confirmed to meet the inscription criteria, or an additional country that possesses related documents wishes to make a joint nomination. Therefore, we suggest that guidelines be drafted on the extension of nominations, specifying the method and procedure for such extensions and the range of possible documents that can be included.

France : Ce principe reste opératoire pour la majeure partie des patrimoines documentaires susceptibles de faire l'objet d'une proposition d'inscription. Le fait qu'un patrimoine documentaire doive être borné dans le temps est une garantie contre le manque de précision et de possibles dérives pouvant donner lieu à contestation après inscription. Toutefois, les Principes directeurs prévoient la possibilité d'assouplir ce principe dans certains cas et c'était une sage précaution. Cela pourrait en effet s'avérer indispensable pour prendre en compte certains objets numériques qui peuvent constituer un patrimoine documentaire du plus haut intérêt mais en constante évolution du fait des processus collaboratifs à l'oeuvre sur le web.

Q21: Nominations of an entire collection of an institution are normally ineligible, for practical reason Is this appropriate?

Anca Claudia Prodan: Rejecting nominations because practically they are difficult to handle is not really grounded, if we consider the philosophy of MoW. If nominating an entire collection is fully aligned to the objectives of MoW and its definitions and criteria, then they should be accepted.

H. Jarvis IAC: This worries me. I think that we should accept (and indeed have done so) nominations from active and live collections, especially when narrowly focused, but sometimes we seem to frown on this or hesitate to do so. We should simply say "as of xxx date". We should be offering encouragement to such ongoing efforts at preservation and access, not saying we consider only closed and past things as "memory", or we lose the present, especially regarding grey matter, posters, leaflets, playbills, oral history etc.

Czech Republic: Perhaps yes. For example, police archives do not appear to be the right type of documents to be inscribed. Media carriers should not be a determinant factor where the contents tend to promote violation of human rights standards and to debase human dignity. However, this does not apply where the nomination was intended to warn against such activities.

Poland Commission/Committee: A principle or a practice of in advance exclusions of certain types of documents should be applied with prudence, pondering the questions of world significance, world influence, uniqueness and threat in each individual case (cf. the Gen. Guidelines 4.2.2, 4.5.2 and Companion 5.FAQ: “Exclusions from the international register” with a significant phrase: “should not normally[!] be considered”); regarding entire collections of institutions: see the other questionnaire, resp. to q.7.

Korea Commission: mentioned in the part of the Discussion Paper quoted above, open ended or continuously growing archival fonds or collections are ineligible for inscription, as later additions may not match the criteria. However, there could be cases where related additions are confirmed to meet the inscription criteria, or an additional country that possesses related documents wishes to make a joint nomination. Therefore, we suggest that guidelines be drafted on the extension of nominations, specifying the method and procedure for such extensions and the range of possible documents that can be included. ■ We agree that certain types of documents should remain ineligible, including nominations for the entire collection of an institution, as there will inevitably be uncertainties about the identification, preservation and management of the entirety of the collection.

Q22: Is there a need for greater clarity on some issues, such as the assignment of the category of “provisional inscription” for nominations that have met the criteria but lack certain administrative information?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes. However, I am not sure if this category should exist. Nominators should strive to submit all the needed information before they are assessed by the RSC. If they don't manage it, they would have to wait until the next IAC meeting.

H. Jarvis IAC: I believe we need to make clear differentiation between different decisions:

- Inscribe -- accept outright;
- Provisionally inscribe -- to be inscribed when minor technical or other details are provided to satisfaction of RSC;
- Refer back to the nominator with an indication of acceptance in principle but requiring revision as specified; and
- Defer --not acceptable in its current form OR maybe it could be called “reject”, or is this too strong and negative? -- would it be preferable to add a separate decision for out of scope nominations? I think that over the years we have not been consistent here I believe we need to make clear differentiation between different decisions:
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this too strong and negative? -- would it be preferable to add a separate decision for out of scope nominations? I think that over the years we have not been consistent here. I also think it is urgent to undertake a stocktake of what has happened to all the past nominations that were not inscribed -- has there been follow-up on provisional or not inscribed nominations? This should be done -- by whom? Again, this could be a task assigned to IAC members

Czech Republic: Provisional inscription is a good approach, provided that the deadline by which the missing information must be provided is known in advance.

Poland Commission/Committee: The existing practice seems to be clear enough and sufficient when allowing for a kind of “conditioned inscriptions” in really exceptional cases.

Korea Commission: There should be more concrete guidelines about provisional inscription.

- For instance, clarification of the final inscription timeline is needed, for example whether a document will be inscribed immediately after review of its validity at an IAC extraordinary meeting after the IAC receives the complementary information that it has requested, or whether the review will take place at the next regular IAC meeting.

- In addition, provisional inscription should not be granted to nominations for which the application form omits complementary information that was requested prior to its submission, even though there was enough time following the request for the application to be amended to cover it.

■ We suggest that consideration be given to the possibility of subdividing the category of provisional inscription and creating stages within such category, such as ‘refer’ and ‘defer’, referring to the method used for such cases under the UNESCO World Heritage Programme.

France : Tout à fait exceptionnellement, par exemple en cas de force majeure due à la situation d’un auteur de proposition, (situation politique, catastrophe naturelle, etc.) le CCI peut être amené à prononcer une inscription provisoire mais cela ne devrait pas figurer publiquement dans le Compagnon car c’est de nature à tromper les auteurs de propositions qui peuvent en déduire que les délais sont extensibles.

Formulaire (Annexe du Compagnon)

Design and preparation of the nomination form

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: As mentioned in the previous sub-chapter, this is needed and should be prepared for comments by the Register Sub-committee. The possibility of making the content of the form available under a CC license should also be discussed in this review.

Q23: Is the nomination form easy to use? What additional information should be included? For example, to verify the authenticity of nominated documents, to describe the level of threat, to describe the preservation and maintenance plans and support future monitoring of their condition?

Anca Claudia Prodan My students who have worked with the nomination form find it mostly easy. The only uncertainties they report are for points: 3.2 (what to include if the nominated document is in private ownership, or otherwise not catalogued); 5.2 (how the description of world significance is different from aspects described under the individual criteria); and 9.0 (how detailed a management plan should be).

R: There is a design mistake in the current nomination form available on the MoW Website. Point 2.0 is not visible. But perhaps you are aware of that.

H. Jarvis IAC: Yes, I think it is desirable to require more verification at time of nomination – although it is difficult sometimes, esp for small institutions, to find enough knowledgeable people to reserve some “independent” experts to propose in the nomination form. That probably needs to be clarified -- can someone who has assisted in the process of preparing the nomination be also a person recommended for review and independent evaluation? Maybe we should make every effort to involve IAC or Sub-Ctee members or members of regional or national committees to visit and report on each nomination– although this may be challenging administratively and there may be problems of conflict of interest, we should have confidence in our senior and elected members to give an honest expert evaluation/comment. This could ease the burden of the RSC who may be dealing with material that is quite unknown to them, and currently have to seek and recruit an expert (which I understand is difficult and time-consuming, and could perhaps be done only if problems are identified in this visit).

Czech Republic: Yes, but it would be worthwhile to provide more detailed instructions for each section, and to provide examples. The instructions should be contained in the nomination form itself. Formalized fields following standards, recommendations or good practices should also be introduced to better specify the cultural heritage, e.g. for books the library standards in an easy form. In fact, the form already contains this information. In addition, there should be the obligation to prepare periodic reports on the status of the inscribed documentary heritage. The issue of document authenticity is very complex – see the various editions of Mediaeval manuscripts.

New Zealand Committee: The number of nominations is increasing and the register sub-committee needs to be large enough to address this increase so that it can provide well considered recommendations to the IAC. One tool for facilitating this is to continue to make improvements to the nomination form and the guidelines for its completion. We consider that the current form requests all the information necessary to make a decision about whether a nomination meets the criteria. However, the questions can be interpreted in different ways and we consider that value may be gained from working with a professional questionnaire designer to ensure that questions are understood so that the required information is provided. It often takes considerable time to fully consider a nomination because the critical information is contained within unnecessary or repeated statements. There may also be benefits gained from developing some exemplar nomination forms and encouraging nominators to see these as best practice. Information and images provided in the nomination should be available to promote the Programme unless the nominator specifically asks for an exemption. This should be stated on the nomination form.

Poland Commission/Committee: As already mentioned, the auxiliary questions explaining the criteria should be more emphasised to guide the nominators. The most important information from the point of view of eligibility criteria should be provided in a particularly clear manner enabling especially the assessment of authenticity, world significance and influence. In some cases, e.g. contested nominations, it may happen that only a visit of independent experts can

clarify factual questions; General Guidelines 4.4.3, including 4.4.3(a) include appropriate stipulations.

In case the nominator is different from the nominated object custodian, the former should at least consult the latter on obligatory basis; appropriate information should be included in the information provided in the form.

China: We suggest some items of the form be consolidated into one to avoid repetition.

St.Kitts Archives : the nomination form is quite daunting to people who are not familiar with some of its terminology. It already gathers substantial information. The submission of images can help. Perhaps we should ask for images of the repository but also keep in mind that often the angle used can make a place look better than it really is.

If the images, sounds, extracts are to be used within the scope of the MoW programme the submission of the form should confer such a right. Beyond that permission should be requested.

France : Le formulaire est relativement simple d'utilisation et ne devrait pas être alourdi inutilement.

Il serait néanmoins à améliorer sur deux points :

Par l'introduction d'un avertissement concernant les allégations non fondées et les opinions polémiques. Voir ci-après.

Par le renforcement du niveau d'exigence concernant trois aspects :

L'authenticité d'un document proposé gagnerait à être systématiquement documentée (demande déjà formulée ci-dessus).

Le niveau de menace et sa nature devraient être décrits avec une plus grande précision que ce n'est le cas aujourd'hui. On pourrait à ce sujet envisager de joindre en annexe au formulaire un questionnaire type qui guiderait les porteurs de proposition.

Un plan de gestion, aujourd'hui facultatif, devrait être exigé. Ce serait le meilleur moyen de s'assurer que les auteurs d'une proposition, loin d'être seulement guidés par la recherche du prestige que confère une inscription, ont bien envisagé leurs obligations en matière de préservation et d'accessibilité du document qu'ils proposent à l'inscription. Il existe une abondante littérature professionnelle sur ce que doit être un plan de gestion. MdM pourrait y renvoyer les candidats à l'inscription ou, si besoin, rédiger un guide simplifié à leur intention. Même s'il est très difficile de définir ce que peut être « l'objectivité du langage », il est en effet souhaitable que les Principes directeurs et le Compagnon soulignent d'une même voix que les auteurs de proposition doivent être attentifs à développer leur argumentaire dans un langage simple et relativement neutre qui évite l'emphase, l'incantation, la déclaration d'intention non fondée et plus généralement toute affirmation qui ne puisse être solidement étayée et vérifiée. Il serait utile de renforcer en ce sens le Compagnon et les Principes. Ainsi, les candidats à l'inscription devraient-ils être mis en garde contre divers pièges comme, par exemple, la confusion entre célébration d'une oeuvre et hagiographie de son auteur

Q24: Should the submission of a nomination form automatically confer on UNESCO the right to use extracts, images and sounds from the documentary heritage concerned in MoW publications and publicity?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes, and nominations should be prepared with that idea in mind. Cession of rights forms could be submitted with the nomination, as is the case of inscriptions to the ICH.

Czech Republic: Yes.

Poland Commission/Committee: UNESCO should have the right – and obligation – to publish all the nominations on its website; consequently, all the information, images and sounds included in the nomination form should be made publicly available; as to the attachments: depending on copyright status, and other legal circumstances. In any case, as a minimum, the attachments should be available on demand when required within the nomination evaluation process.

China: A statement can be included in the form stating that once a nomination has been submitted, UNESCO is automatically entitled to the right to use extracts, images and sound from the documentary heritage concerned in the MOW publications and non-commercial publicity.

Korea Commission: We recommend that the nomination form state clearly the terms relating to use of the documentary heritage by UNESCO in promotion and publication projects (or state where such terms can be found in guidelines). Before finalizing the terms, opinions of relevant parties, such as Member States and MOW Regional/National Committees etc, should be gathered and considered

Preparing nominations (4.5)

Latvian National Committee/Commission: The nominating process shall remain reactive due to the diverse character of the documentary heritage and advisable be bottom-up. An analysis of the Register shall be carried out in order to give a better understanding of underrepresented regions and categories – to be used internally not to invite new nomination. To promote that the nominations follow the mood of overall understanding, cross-cultural understanding and peace it should be advisable that the nominations are submitted through their respective National Commissions.

International Register – evaluation process

We consider that the recent practice of immediately publishing online all full nomination proposals after their submission and even before the work of the IAC and its Register Subcommittee is not a good practice as these documents still need to be reviewed for missing parts and transmitted to the Register Subcommittee, etc. However the nomination proposals shall be published online together with the expert reviews as soon as they are ready – as documents for the Committee meeting. After the inscription full nomination forms with any additional information (expert reviews, visual materials, etc.) shall be put online at the International Register. It is a very wise mechanism established within the MoW nominating process that the nominating countries shall designate themselves possible experts in the field for the purpose of evaluating the nomination. Being aware of the broad field of expertise required, this is a very good solution and should remain that three relevant experts (outside the nominating country itself) are proposed and stated in the nomination. If however the Register Subcommittee thinks that additional expertise is needed, it can invite the missing expertise from the MoW Virtual expert community. The overall quality and argumentation of the nomination is important and must be taken into account in evaluation process. There should be a mechanism established to ensure on-site examination of the nominated document if needed. It should be then funded by the MoW Programme, not the

submitting country. And as mentioned before – not all nominations should be visited if there is lack of finances, there could be a selection of few picked out randomly. Expert opinions should be made open and accessible as meeting documents and remain accessible after the IAC meeting. They should be made as created by the Register Sub-Committee without specifying the evaluating experts name. Register Sub-committee shall be responsible for preparing the draft decisions – however these should not be put online for public access before the IAC meeting. Only the final decisions shall be made public to avoid too much political interference.

IFLA agrees with the statement that it should be very clear that unfounded claims and polemical opinions are unacceptable within the nominations. 3

New Zealand Committee: For transparency, nominations should be on the website and new numbered versions uploaded. Previous versions should be removed from the website. We recommend that nominations are returned to the nominators for editing if the language used is not objective. The secretariat needs to take responsibility for this. We are interested in the significance of the documentary heritage and this can be provided using neutral and objective language.

St. Kitts Archives : The secretariat should be in a position to return nominations that are not accurate, make exaggerated claims and lack objectivity. this will create an awareness about the language that is appropriate and diminish exaggerations.

Q25: Should there be clearer requirements in the Guidelines concerning the objectivity of language and argument, the factual accuracy of information, and the objectivity and neutrality of intent – in other words, to make it clear that unfounded claims and polemical opinions would be unacceptable?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Yes, and it should be stated clearly that such nominations will have to be revised, and would be assessed only at the next IAC meeting.

H. Jarvis IAC: Perhaps not automatically, but encouraged with an optout clause with justification.

H. Jarvis IAC: Preparing nominations (4.5) (Companion 3) Well, are they? I see nothing in early October 2016 (4 months after deadline). Perhaps someone decided not to this year because of the Review, but I did not see such a decision, and that would not preclude circulation. Since comments are coming in, clearly some people have knowledge of some nominations. Well, are they? I see nothing in early October 2016 (4 months after deadline). Perhaps someone decided not to this year because of the Review, but I did not see such a decision, and that would not preclude circulation of the nominations (or even the list) to IAC members.

Czech Republic: Yes, it should be made clearer. The guidelines should contain requirements concerning the objectivity of language and argument, the factual accuracy of information, and the objectivity and neutrality of intent, as well as requirements for quality translation into English or French. The guidelines should clearly indicate that assertions that are not supported by arguments are unacceptable

Poland Commission/Committee: It is self-evident that nomination proposals must fulfil those criteria. They can be clearly declared in the nomination form.

Korea Commission: The objectivity, validity and acceptability of pending nominations will always be arguable to an extent and open to arbitrary explanation. Therefore, it should be examined separately within the process of the registration review. If a nomination is found to be lacking objectivity or validity the nominator should be requested to add to the bibliography or references to give supplementary information. In addition, a formal objection or rebuttal should take place through the formal process such as submission of a formal letter.

France : Oui, le Compagnon comme les Principes doivent être explicites à ce sujet et un avertissement doit figurer en tête du formulaire pour souligner que les éléments et arguments avancés par les porteurs de proposition doivent être de l'ordre de la preuve et non de la conviction et qu'il leur faut répondre à une exigence permanente de rigueur scientifique.

Submission and initial process (4.6)

We should refrain from having electronic only submissions, as some parts of the world might not have the bandwidth and internet speed to upload complex applications with media attached. It should be encouraged to submit electronically if possible.

All documentation should be fully available, to support transparency, so should be the different versions of the nomination.

With regards to comments by third parties, this should be possible in order to ensure transparency and openness, but clear processes have to be in place on who and what can be commented on. This might be a task for the Register Sub-committee to think about.

St.Kitts Archives : Electronic submissions should be enough. The uploading of original nomination forms should be retained. The revised version of a nomination should be the one published although it should be possible to access an earlier version on request for a period of time. Again the full document of the nomination should be accessible on request.

It should be possible for a third party to make comments must be substantiated with evidence. The Secretariat should first view these comments and if they actually contain valid c should be forwarded to the Bureau or the Registe sub committee depending on content.

Latvian National Committee/Commission: International Register – decision-making process IAC working documents shall be open and accessible (except draft decisions), yet the actual decision-making process on the inscription in the International Register should remain closed. Opening this decision making process to public is a risk to lose the expertise and to create ground for unneeded political pressures. After the decision has been made IAC should be able to argue and explain all their decisions. In case the nomination is not ready yet such nomination should be referred. Status “provisional inscription” doesn't make sense to us. International Register – contested or controversial nominations IAC together with Register Subcommittee should firstly look through all submitted nominations. IAC should be given a power to defer a nomination which it considers contested right after its submission and invite it to be solved or revised. IAC shall not get involved in settling unsolved political issues. If at the IAC Committee meeting a nomination becomes a contested issue, a decision about inclusion in the International Register or deferral should be made by reaching consensus. If there is one member only who is against a nominating

proposal, then he/she shall conform. If there is a disagreement by more members on a contested proposal, the proposal shall be better deferred.

H. Jarvis IAC: Yes, we need to think seriously and revise this section. Of course many (most?) nominations are made in a spirit of great pride for the institution, country, religion, political party etc. Perhaps these “motivations” could be still allowed but in a form separate from the nomination itself, or not for public display? – I’m not sure about this but think it needs discussion, since we require justification for “world significance” and this is hard to do without arguing the point.

Brazil: I think that the submission should only be done electronically. As soon as the time period for submissions ends and is observed if the submissions obey the formal rules, a list with some important information should be put on the web (the name of the document/group of documents, a summary, information related to the holder). The submissions should be analyzed by the Register Subcommittee and, if there is any problem, should be asked the proponent to do the necessary changes. If there is no required change or they have already been done, the submissions should be available at MoW’s website. I’m not sure if the discussions realized by IAC should be public, because, in fact, the decision about the inclusion in the register is taken by UNESCO’s Director General. The report of ICA’s discussions must be sent to the Director General. He/She can use the discussions for explaining publically his/her decisions. I believe that the names of the experts consulted must be kept confidentially. I think that the certificate should be sent to the holders and to proponents. About the list of nominations, I believe that the text and images should be linked. If the list and the nominations can be showed in other languages than English or French languages, it would be interesting, but the official text must be that one in which the proposal was submitted. It should be analyzed if it is possible to have a link to the holders’ websites. I can’t do any suggestion, but I think that the list must be retrieved by any search engine . I think that we don’t need to open a period for “public comments” on the proposals. If the list of nominations is public, naturally, we will receive comments from opponents

New Zealand Committee: We suggest that there is a clear rule that IAC and sub-committee members cannot be lobbied about nominations. Any comments about nominations should first be discussed with the secretariat who may be able to suggest options for addressing issues. If the issue needs to progressed then it should be written down and in the first instance provided to the secretariat who should ensure that the comments directly address criteria and other nomination requirements. The comments can then be confidentially distributed to the relevant people. If the comments provided indicate that the information that will be used to assess against the criteria is incorrect then the comments should be fully investigated before the nomination is considered by the IAC. This should be done thoroughly and may mean that the nomination needs to be considered at a future round. It may be useful to develop a separate process for disputed nominations which all nominators agree to use as a condition of submitting a nomination.

Q26: Nominations may be submitted as hard copy or electronically. Should it be possible, instead, to submit them entirely electronically?

Anca Claudia Prodan : I don’t see why not, but this should be optional, not mandatory.

Poland Commission/Committee: Such a possibility should be enabled; however, not as the exclusive possibility to submit a nomination

Korea Commission: Submitting nominations electronically would more efficient in terms of storage and sharing of the documents. However, special consultation with the Secretariat is needed before a decision is taken on this, as some less-developed countries may prefer submitting as hard copy due to technical difficulties.

China: We recommend that nominations be submitted entirely electronically.

Q27: Should the practice of uploading original nomination forms to the MoW website be retained? What happens if nominations are revised (as some always are)? Should they be uploaded and retained only in their final form? Because of technical limitations, nominations are currently “edited down” to below the 2MB limit for posting on the website. Should the full document be publicly accessible on request?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Nominations are a very valuable informational resource as well as educational tool and access to them should be retained. In order not to misinform the public, nominations in their final form should be made available, instead of just some intermediate forms. Moreover, a clear specification should be included somewhere, stating that the nomination forms that are available on the website are edited down. I, as an “outsider”, have for a long time thought that the nomination forms that are available are final and complete. I often wondered why they were so short, and why more recent nominations end suddenly at point 6.2, excluding information about stakeholders, risk, management issues etc. Also, a few good examples of full nomination forms could be made available. This is something that would highly enhance teaching activities and I am sure that it would also be much appreciated by those submitting nominations, as they would have a model to follow.

Czech Republic: Yes. The nomination version made public at the website should always be the latest valid (as well as revised) version of the nomination. Revised versions of the nominations should automatically replace the initial versions at the MoW website. This is not the case at present: the website still contains the initial nomination versions and not the revised final versions.

H. Jarvis IAC: I think titles should be listed when received or probably better still at the time of close of time for nomination in order to avoid knee-jerk counter nominations. Better for the form to be loaded for the public only in final form, but when is that? Does that preclude any public comment during the evaluation process? I can see arguments for and against this.... And would very much like to see some options here. (Here applying to the next para also) Probably neither open for all public or none. But should they be circulated to IAC members with a strict confidentiality requirement? Should we allow IAC members to comment?

Poland Commission/Committee: Yes: it is of essential importance in order to i.a. enable comments from potentially interested stakeholders. Deadlines should enable uploading a completed and revised versions, especially in cases a revision or completion is suggested or required by the Secretariat/RSC (cf. the next question). The date of uploading the forms should be known in advance by the Member States; ideally it should be a fixed date. Until a certain deadline, realistic from the point of view of the evaluation process, some revisions can be allowed and it could be considered if not even suggested or required in some cases, following the initial review of candidatures; the revised versions should be uploaded on the website. Yes, on the

website: only the final form should be retained. In general, 2MB seems to be enough, exceptions could be made in cases illustration or sound materials play a particularly important role in the nomination.

Korea Commission: Yes. In principle, the final version of the nomination form should be uploaded to the MoW website during the evaluation process.

- However, in case there have been any modifications after the registration, the time and details for the change should be added as a footnote. This is to enhance transparency of the nominations as well as to provide a resource for reference to potential nominators.

- For modification requests relating to core content such as nomination criteria (3. Identity and Description of the Documentary Heritage), relevant guidelines should be created concerning the review of the validity of such requests.

- For enhancement of transparency, it would be desirable to allow access to the full document upon request. (*However, this should exclude any parts of the nomination that were requested to be kept confidential when the nomination was made for valid reasons such as privacy protection.)

- Nominations have limits on their size when posting on the website because of technical limitations. In the long term, it is necessary to secure funds to allow expansion of the website server to solve these limitations.

France : Les formulaires de proposition qui parviennent au Secrétariat devraient continuer à être accessibles et donc mis en ligne sur le site de sorte que le public y ait accès. Ce principe démocratique représente certes une lourdeur de gestion très sensible dans le contexte contraint de ressources insuffisantes que connaît le Secrétariat mais c'est une condition importante de la transparence du programme. La limitation technique à 2MB aboutit à tronquer arbitrairement les propositions, de sorte que certaines propositions ne peuvent être correctement appréciées car il manque la moitié ou plus du formulaire. Cette limite n'est plus acceptable aujourd'hui. Le document complet devrait être accessible. Pour éviter que certains formulaires ne soient trop lourds, il pourrait être envisagé de limiter le nombre de mots pour différentes rubriques.

Q28: What processes should be available to allow third parties to make comments on nominations for inscription? Should these be required in a specified format that addresses the formal criteria? Should anonymous or confidential comments be admitted? How should comments formally submitted be dealt with, and by whom?

Anca Claudia Prodan : I am not quite sure what you mean by "third parties", but I assume you do not mean those experts, whose opinions RSC asks for in order to evaluate nominations. If this is right, then I honestly don't see the purpose of receiving comments for nominations from others (the lay public? Any institution?). In case someone recognizes false information in a document, they can contact directly the Secretariat.

Czech Republic: Yes, comments should only be submitted within a specified period of time and should only deal with compliance with the criteria. No. The nominating party should first give a commentary on the comments and then the comments and the commentary should be referred to the evaluators.

Poland Commission/Committee: Third parties' comments should be allowed, esp. in case of the anonymous ones, until a reasonable deadline, in order to enable the nominators to respond; comments structured in a way responding to the criteria (authenticity, world significance and 4.2.5) should be at least strongly encouraged; as to anonymous and confidential comments, the MoW bodies should not be obliged to deal with them, however they could be allowed. The comments received from third parties should be dealt with by the RSC in cooperation with the Bureau/Chair and assisted by the Secretariat, reported to the nominators for their comments and together with the nominators' comments reported to the IAC; in case according to the RSC or according to the Bureau/Chair the third party's comments or the nominator's position require further clarification they should be requested accordingly; at every stage, the RSC and the Bureau can seek advice from experts they deem appropriate; the process should be held in camera (i.e. involving only, at appropriate stages, the author of a comment, the nominator, the Programme secretariat/RSC/IAC) as a part of the internal process of nominations evaluation; it could positively influence the RSC's work if all parties' comments could be received with a deadline enabling the RSC to take them into consideration when preparing its recommendations to the IAC.

China: We strongly oppose the idea of placing nominations on the MOW website for the public to react and lodge comments. Firstly, it imposes a heavy workload on the Secretariat who need to record or respond to the comments, which is not practical. Secondly, public comments might interfere with the independent, objective and professional evaluation by experts. We agree with the proposition that there should be clearer requirements stated in the Guidelines concerning the objectivity of language and argument, the factual accuracy of information, and the objectivity and neutrality of intent. Third parties should not be allowed to make comments on nominations for inscription. Experts in charge of the evaluation should be fully trusted on their integrity and professionalism. Third party participation means the denial of the nature of MOW being a expert-led program. However, nominators can be invited to attend the RSC and IAC meeting to answer questions from the experts if necessary.

Korea Commission: In order to ensure that appropriate responsibility is taken for every comment, anonymous comments should not be accepted. ■ Comments should be submitted before the review by the RSC (at least 4 weeks before RSC review)

■ The identity of an expert who provides consultation comments should be confidential in principle, unless the expert him/herself wishes not to be.

■ Received comments should be reviewed during the RSC evaluation and should be accessible/available to the relevant nomination applicants.

■ The UNESCO Memory of the World Programme Secretariat should take charge of the whole above process.

France : Actuellement, chacun peut envoyer au Secrétariat des remarques ou commentaires sur une proposition. Aucun formalisme préalable n'est imposé or cet état de fait peut conduire à des situations délicates, à des débordements et à des contestations douteuses. Il serait donc souhaitable de structurer les possibilités d'interventions de tiers et de réfléchir aux modalités de traitement des commentaires reçus et des réponses à fournir. Dans tous les cas, ces éléments seraient ensuite annexés à la proposition et transmis pour information au SCR. Il conviendrait par exemple de réfléchir à un formulaire qui serait disponible sur le site. Ce formulaire à utiliser obligatoirement par les tiers devrait permettre une identification rigoureuse des signataires,

préciser les commentaires recevables (par exemple, comme pour la convention de 1972, les seules remarques concernant les erreurs factuelles), et signifier les exigences de l'UNESCO concernant les documents éventuellement à fournir à l'appui des affirmations formulées. Un avertissement très clair devrait figurer en tête du formulaire et sur le site pour indiquer qu'il ne sera pas donné suite aux commentaires et avis purement polémiques et aux allégations non fondées.

Assessment by RSC (4.7)

A public summary of the rationale published by the IAC would encourage transparency and avoid conflicts and lobbying. Anyone involved in the process should be made aware beforehand that names and comments can be made publicly available. Making material publicly available will help to combat media speculation and ensure the integrity of the programme and the IAC.

H. Jarvis IAC: One month before is not really enough time for the increasing number of nominations. Perhaps the RSC could send them in batches.

New Zealand Committee: The process for managing nominations is appropriate. The register sub-committee is a very important part of the process and the recommendations to the IAC are critical for decision making. However, it is the IAC and not the register sub-committee that provides advice to the Director-General of UNESCO. The need for more transparency is accepted and we recommend that a final report from the IAC, based on their final decisions, should be published. This could be heavily based on the RSC report given that a high percentage of the RSC recommendations are accepted by the IAC. Such a report would need to be clear about the rationale for the inscription decision for each nomination. We do not believe there is any value in publishing a report from both the RSC and the IAC. It is also timely to review the sub-committees as their profile and level of activity is very uneven.

St.Kitts Archives : The assessment process is a good one. It is a bit troubling that experts do not want to be named. However given the lobbying that went on before the last IAC meeting this may be understandable. If nomination is not a controversial one but the expert has concerns about it, these should be brought to light so that they may be addressed. The point of view of a particular person may be the issue.

Role of IAC process is also a good one. The information about new listing should go to the nominations as soon as possible after the confirmation by the director general. Certificates should be issued to the nomination and to the custodian if different.

Q29: Does all this provide the right balance between transparency, protection of privacy and confidentiality, and freedom from lobbying? Should the RSC's minutes and final report to the IAC, including its recommendations, be public or confidential to the IAC?

Anca Claudia Prodan : The minutes and final report could be made available after IAC had taken a decision. Considering the nature of documents, in cases where protection of privacy is required, in sensitive cases, or where it is important to keep some information confidential (for political or other reasons exceptions can be made. But as a general rule, this information should be public (also in the case of World Heritage, the opinions of the Advisory Bodies are available, and the evaluation by the WH Committee is livestreamed).

Czech Republic: Yes, yes, No, they should not be public. The RSC is an IAC sub-committee, i.e. all RSC documents are confidential and only for IAC.

Korea Commission: As the assessment by the RSC is an interim process rather than a final decision-making stage, confidentiality must be protected. If the evaluation comments of RSC members are announced publicly, this could provoke lobbying by related stakeholders during the assessment of IAC nominations. Therefore, the minutes of RSC meetings and reports to be submitted to the IAC should be confidential.

China: 4.7.2 The RSC's report submitted to the IAC should be made available to the nominator. It is also a reasonable alternative for the RSC to draft a statement for each nomination, against the criteria, explaining the reasons for inscription or rejection. The nominators should have the opportunity to express their opinions on the RSC's report to the IAC.

France : Le processus actuel d'évaluation par le SCR n'est pas très connu. Comme il a déjà été mentionné cidavant, cela pourrait constituer un point de fragilité au regard des exigences de fonctionnement démocratique du programme. A cet égard, il serait souhaitable d'étoffer le chapitre sur le SCR en précisant son rôle, sa composition et ses modalités de fonctionnement. La liste des membres du SCR devrait être publiée sur le site à l'instar de celle du CCI. Ni le détail des délibérations ni les minutes du SCR n'ont à être rendus publics. En revanche, il serait souhaitable de procéder à la mise en ligne des recommandations en même temps que leur transmission au CCI, le public ayant alors la possibilité d'adresser au Secrétariat un commentaire (transmis au SCR et au CCI) dans un délai à définir. Comme pour les commentaires sur les propositions, il conviendrait d'élaborer un formulaire spécifique pour les avis sur les recommandations, ces commentaires pouvant par exemple être limités aux seules erreurs factuelles. Dans tous les cas, le Secrétariat devrait rester le seul interlocuteur des tiers.

Q30: To what degree should the RSC – for the information of the IAC – draft a public explanation, against the criteria, for the inscription or rejection of each nomination? Should the names of consulted experts (other than those mentioned in the nomination document itself) be mentioned in the evaluation form? Should their comments be made public? Some experts insist that their identities not be revealed.

Anca Claudia Prodan : I think that it is sufficient if the final reports of IAC (or reports of RSC) include explanations about its decisions, as is the case of those included currently in the IAC reports regarding nominations that have not been inscribed. The wish not to have the name revealed should be respected but the comments can be made public in anonymized form.

H. Jarvis IAC: I prefer confidential, in order to encourage full and frank reporting and debate, with a redacted public version published.

Czech Republic: In problematic cases, the RSC – for the information of the IAC - should draft a concise public explanation which certainly should be published. This would remove a lot of tension in controversial cases. Certainly not.No Media speculation should not be responded to.

Poland Commission/Committee: In principle, we are in favour of maintaining the existing practice: the RSC's recommendations and report as an internal part of the nominations' evaluation by the IAC process. Recommendations regarding individual cases are known to the nominators as well, as within the nomination evaluation process they are given the opportunity to provide their comments to the recommendations. It is advisable to allow them to remain anonymous, in the spirit of freedom of opinion and discouraging any possible self-censorship – see resp. to q.5 of the other questionnaire.

China: Comments made by consulted experts should be made available, at least to the nominator. In accordance with the principles of justice and transparency, those comments which are not to make public shall not be taken into consideration during the assessment by RSC.

Korea Commission: The RSC should draft a public explanation for the inscription or rejection of each nomination and later on, this should be reflected in the IAC reports to be uploaded via UNESCO website. If the identities of consulted experts are revealed, their assessment could be affected and its value diminished. Therefore, the names of consulted experts and their comments should remain confidential.

Q31: Where there is external lobbying, to what extent should media speculation be responded to? And by whom?

Anca Claudia Prodan : In cases where the integrity of MoW and its committees may be negatively influenced, some form of response could be prepared by the IAC. But this should be limited really only to significant cases. It is not the most appropriate way to engage in “dialogue” with the media.

Poland Commission/Committee: Each situation will be individual as far as the question “to what extent should media speculation be responded to?” “By whom?”: whoever is authorised by UNESCO Secretariat, it seems that ideally the IAC Chair, the RSC Chair or another expert participating in the IAC proceedings and who can best answer this kind of speculation; however, in different individual situations different approaches may prove the most appropriate. A preliminary part of the discussion on nominations could be opened to observers' comments.

Role of IAC

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Having the discussion of the nominations between the IAC and the Register Sub-committee in camera seems sensible to avoid lobbying. The successful and unsuccessful nominations and their rationale should be made publicly available as soon as possible, but at the latest within a month. Certificates for the nominations should be issued to the institution holding the custody, as is currently the practice.

Q32: The minutes of IAC meetings are later made public. How soon after the meeting should a list of successful and unsuccessful nominations, with supporting justifications, be publicly issued?

Anca Claudia Prodan : As soon as the Director General endorses inscriptions.

H. Jarvis IAC: My comments on the nature of the meeting (open/closed) were made above. But in any case I believe that the process of evaluation of RSC recommendations, discussion and voting by the IAC has been far too hurried, and the pressure of deadline as well as the public attention has made for great tension and perhaps not the best reflective consideration of complex issues. I do not see the minutes of the 2015 meeting on the web site, 12 months after the meeting.

Czech Republic: Without undue delay.

Poland Commission/Committee: Asap: i.e., as soon as the IAC's recommendations are endorsed by the DG's decisions.

China: We think the current practice mentioned in the first paragraph is appropriate.

Korea Commission: As mentioned above, if observers attend nomination review sessions in IAC meetings, lobbying by stakeholders who have a particular interest in inscription of certain documents could have a negative impact on evaluation. Therefore, nomination review sessions in IAC meetings should exclude observer participation and should proceed confidentially as in current practice. We recommend that the minutes of IAC meetings be publicly issued within a month after the closing of the meetings.

France : Un délai raisonnable d'une semaine devrait être laissé au Secrétariat pour rédiger les documents finaux et faire préparer les traductions nécessaires dès que la liste a été arrêtée par la ou le DG.

Q33: Certificates of inscription are subsequently issued by UNESCO to each institution which has custody of the inscribed heritage. Should this continue to be the case, or should certificates go to the nominator, where this is different to the custodian(s)?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Why not to both?

H. Jarvis IAC: I believe the custodian of the item is the appropriate recipient of the certificate of inscription, but perhaps a duplicate can be made where the nominator is different.

Czech Republic: The custodian of the documentary heritage concerned should be the end recipient of the certificate of inscription. However, the delivery of the certificate should be done in a manner that attracts media attention – e.g., through a member of the government etc.

Poland Commission/Committee: To the custodians as a rule – it is important for the custodians themselves and for the promotion of the documents by the memory institutions keeping them, as well as for local communities; in exceptional cases other solutions could be foreseen. Copies for information should be distributed to appropriate National Commissions for UNESCO and the Memory of the World Committees; the Permanent Delegations to UNESCO should be notified and have a possibility to obtain a copy according to the needs.

China: The minutes of IAC meeting should be made public after the meeting. IAC recommendations on nominations, and their justifications should be made public within one week after the meetings. Certificates of inscription should be issued to nominators within one month after the meeting.

Access to the International Register

MoW webpage and information online

Latvian National Committee/Commission: All documentary heritage inscribed in the International Register should be digitised and made available online. Digitisation should be a commitment made by submitting a nomination (if not done before). There should always be a link provided to the place where one can review the digitised version. It is advisable that also objects inscribed regionally and nationally are digitised as well. A good platform for digitised objects could be the World Digital Library which already exists and have a partnership with UNESCO – if this is not done by the institution itself. On MoW webpage then there would be a link to the digitised version. On UNESCO MoW website should be information available on each nomination, including the nomination file, evaluation form, final decision, any additional visual material, digital version, various information materials provided by the nominating country. Namely the nominating institution should be responsible for providing updated information and links where to find more information e.g. their own webpages, publications on the inscribed documentary heritage, etc. Information online should remain organised by year of inscription, region and country. What should be added would be the possibility to search cross-cutting over various categories of documentary heritage, e.g. maps, patents, great historic events, etc. One object can belong to various categories. This would require an extensive debate about the possible categories of the documentary heritage. Also actually mapping of the International Register would be necessary. We consider that publishing the International Register in hard-copy is not necessary. Existing publication of 2012 could be put online if copyright allows that. Online publications on inscribed objects dealing with contextual analysis of these documents, their various contexts and connections among them should be promoted. Namely research on the International Register and objects inscribed.

MoW branding

We believe that MoW brand is valuable and any kind of branding activities are very important. However we should work in promoting the MoW brand and associating it more with various projects, initiatives, publications. Our experience in Latvia testifies that it is very important especially for smaller local memory institutions to have an official plaque (wall plate) that testifies their belonging to the MoW Programme as custodians of a certain documentary heritage object inscribed in the National Register. All the custodian institutions of the documentary heritage in Latvia received such an official plaque in a small ceremony and seminar devoted to the documentary heritage in general, memory institution and their specific documentary heritage object. This turned out to be a very simple yet successful way of raising awareness about the documentary heritage, branding these memory institutions and giving them extra motivation for continuous work in preserving and promoting their documentary heritage objects.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: The register should be available in all official UN languages.

The Register entries themselves need to be improved significantly to make it a truly valuable and useable resource. Information around each inscription is very basic and only one low resolution image is available. The MoW secretariat needs to investigate alternative, and sustainable, engaging ways to display the inscriptions and to make more visuals available for public use. A more interactive and attractive display will encourage more users and engagement between the public and the heritage inscribed. The importance of adequate metadata needs to be considered

when investigating this in more depth. The listed entries also need to be reviewed on a regular basis to ensure that the heritage listed is safeguarded and adequately preserved.

Provisions for objections and removal

Generally speaking, active engagement with the applications should be encouraged and expressions of concern can be of great value. However, this might quickly turn into a political agenda and the experts assessing the nominations should be trusted in their expertise and judgement.

St. Kitts Archives : have not run into any problems with accessing the register. May be testing by persons not involved in MoW would be a good thing

Provision for objections and removal the provision for objections should be extended to the RSC/IAC assessment phase if the nominations are made public. It may help point out inconsistencies or concerns. About the nomination especially by people who have used the heritage concerned

Q34: The International Register is accessible on the website, in English, French and Spanish.

(www.unesco.org/webworld/mow). Should it be accessible in other languages? Is the current arrangement effective and adequate? Are the linkages to the inscribed documents adequate? Is it sufficiently illustrated? How to ensure the contents of the Register are adequately visible to search engines? Public awareness is linked to ease of access to the Register.

Uk Committee: The current web presence is cumbersome and old fashioned. It is difficult to find information and presupposes an understanding of UNESCO organizational structures.

We would like to see a more modern web presence with:

- Engaging presentation of inscribed material
- An area dedicated to making applications to the international register that clearly lays out processes, timetables and documentation that can be consulted even when the application process is closed.
- Intelligent presentation and organisation of MoW documents such as the Recommendation and guidelines
- Clear contact details

Anca Claudia Prodan : The Register should be available in all six working languages of UNESCO. Categorizing inscribed documentary heritage based on geography and year of inscription is appropriate. More illustrations could be provided ... ideally, at least one image for each inscribed document.

H. Jarvis IAC: Should be improved

Czech Republic: It should be accessible in all UNESCO languages, as far as financially feasible. There is scope for improvement. The nomination form for the Register should contain something like an “executive summary” (basic mandatory information), which could be used for a database of inscribed items and which would contain comparable data together with a hyperlink to the website, where the nomination form or its part with a supplement containing pictures or any other supplement would be available. UNESCO, which possesses know-how in informatics, should have software that will make this database accessible to the public.

Poland Commission/Committee: This is a question of resources vis-à-vis other priorities of the Programme? More information about expenses is necessary to reliably answer this question. See resp. to q.8 of the other questionnaire.

China: In addition to the English version, we suggest that MOW website include the national language version of the nomination form(if any) to increase the public awareness of the nominated documentary heritage in the nominating country.

France : Quelques améliorations pourraient être apportées.

- Le résumé n'étant pas toujours suffisant et le recours au formulaire étant souvent des plus utiles pour appréhender un bien inscrit, les formulaires (complets comme déjà demandé) devraient être systématiquement traduits au moins dans les deux langues de travail de l'UNESCO : français et anglais.

- Le Registre n'est pas toujours correctement illustré. C'est très variable d'un document à l'autre. Ce point mériterait une attention accrue.

- Un tableau statistique détaillant le nombre total d'inscriptions, la répartition par continent, pays, langues, thèmes ou sujets, etc., serait des plus utiles, y compris pour la communication sur le programme.

Provision for objections and removal

Q35: The review process can be initiated internally (by the IAC) or externally, by any person or organisation, and ultimately involves a final evaluation by the IAC. Should this provision be formally extended to allow for expressions of concern during the RSC/IAC assessment phase, before the IAC recommends for or against inscription, and with sufficient advance notice? Does the present provision ensure a sufficiently objective and expert process, based on factual evidence independent of official stances or political opinion?

Anca Claudia Prodan : The IAC could accept and discuss expressions of concern during its regular meetings but in some cases it would not be advisable to wait until meetings take place. Instead, concerns could be submitted directly to the Secretariat, which could check if they are grounded. If yes, they would have to be considered by the IAC immediately, outside its regular meetings.

Czech Republic: Yes, this is being done. Yes.

H. Jarvis IAC: Do we have any instances? Where have such issues been discussed and recorded? This would mandate making the nominations as received public, or else only those with leaked or privileged info would be in a position to comment. I believe the RSC and IAC have generally acted objectively and expertly and its present procedures are sound. Some political and official stances have been taken outside the RSC/IAC but have had an impact, of course, on both bodies. How to avoid that is the question.

Uk Committee: The guidance on how MoW International works with national committees is sparse. This is a wasted opportunity as the national committee could be very useful in promulgating and developing MOW work and programmes. From the UK experience some of the key concerns are:

- Complete lack of communication by UNESCO in Paris with National

Committees so it can be difficult for a national committee to know what is happening internationally

- No guidelines on the role, responsibilities or timetables for National

Committees in the application process for the International Register.

- No engagement by MOW international with national activities in the

UK. If MoW International is going to retain the two-country quota there should be a rule that where a national committee exists applications will only be considered by the IAC where they have been sent through by the national committee. In the UK we had an issue in the last round where we sought to assess all the applications that came to us but then others were sent directly to the IAC without the UK Committee ever being aware of them until the IAC came back to the UK Committee for its opinion. This was unfair on the applicants.

Poland Commission/Committee: A possibility for submitting comments, objections, expressions of concern etc. by any party/stakeholder within the nomination assessment process should be made more explicit in the Guidelines – and this would suffice if deadlines are realistic and nominations published on the website early enough; this process may require a more profound study of proposed heritage that can entail e.g. expert study visits when necessary.

China: We strongly oppose the idea of allowing the voicing of concern by the third party during the RSC/IAC assessment phase. Concerning the removal of existing inscriptions, the nominators should be notified with sufficient advance notice if the review process is to be initiated and the nominators should be invited to join the review process.

Korea Commission: ■ We disagree with introducing such process as this is essentially granting a right of veto to the stakeholders and would force IAC/RSC to directly consult with stakeholders who have an interest in nominated documents, enabling these stakeholders to affect the nomination process.

■ Opinions of third parties should be based on clear evidence, and comments deriving from subjective judgments or political/ideological disputes should be excluded from consideration. In addition, comments should be delivered to the IAC/RSC and the relevant applicants through the Secretariat in the form of a letter.

France : La rédaction actuelle est satisfaisante.

ETHICS AND PROTOCOL

IFLA sees no problems with the protocol and ethics.

St.Kitts Archives : These cover most likely scenarios.

Q36: Is it appropriate? Does it need amending? Are there further areas which it should cover?

Anca Claudia Prodan : From my perspective (someone not having the direct experience of a Committee member), the ethical statement sounds appropriate, and is culturally sensitive.

H. Jarvis IAC: Agree probably useful to incorporate in the Guidelines so it doesn't get overlooked.

Czech Republic: IAC and RSC members should confirm in writing that they respect the protocol and the ethics statement.

Poland Commission/Committee: As a rule, the inclusion of a protocol and ethics statement in the Guidelines can contribute to improving standards of procedures

France : Ce texte de 2011 devrait être révisé pour tenir compte des améliorations qui pourraient être apportées au fonctionnement du programme, notamment les possibilités de saisine par des tiers extérieurs aux propositions. Ces modalités pouvant avoir pour conséquence une exposition accrue des membres du SCR aux pressions extérieures, la nouvelle rédaction devrait en tenir compte.

THE OTHER MoW ACTIVITIES

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: IFLA feels that this is a very important point and that it is time for the MoW to change its focus again from the Register to all its other involvements. The projects/awareness raising/advocacy/prizes etc. are of vital importance for preserving, safeguarding, and making heritage accessible. The MoW in recent years has increasingly focused its effort on the Register, for various reasons, and as important as this tool is to communicate the significance of documentary heritage, the attention of the MoW should focus once again on a broader approach to safeguarding documentary heritage. The active involvement of the MoW in the wider conversation of safeguarding, persevering and making documentary heritage accessible is vital and needs to be encouraged. More resources at the MoW secretariat level will be needed for the programme to engage further in projects and activities.

H. Jarvis IAC: Normative instruments and advocacy p1 add: its regional and national committees. **Prizes and projects p1** I commented earlier on what I see as lack of info (to IAC but perhaps also to the public) regarding this process. **P2** add: regional Perhaps could acknowledge as an example the valuable contribution from ROK in this regard.

Poland Commission/Committee: We appreciate the activities listed in this section as highly important for the Programme's role in international cooperation concerning documentary heritage and the Programme's visibility. In their context the Plan of Action to strengthen the MoW Programme deserves to be pointed out as the agreed framework for its development. UNESCO and the "MoW community" should strive to mobilize appropriate resources.

R: How to develop these other aspects of MoW's objectives poses a major challenge.

Anca Claudia Prodan : One could start by improving the presentation of MoW on the UNESCO website. Currently there are sections for the Register, the Jikji prize and projects. One could add further relevant categories such as capacity building, partnerships, etc. Also the presentation of projects on the website should be improved. It should become obvious already at first glance, what the projects were all about; thus, they should be categories under different headings such as: digitization projects; access projects, etc, rather than simply listed one after the other by their name. A separate section should also be dedicated to MoW-related events such as conferences, workshops, poster-exhibitions, etc. In short, a way must be found to make these other activities visible on the UNESCO website as directly as the MoW Register is. In this regard, links to regional and national registers could also be incorporated, or separate sections created for activities initiated at regional and national levels.

Q37: How can MoW engage further with professional, academic, commercial and philanthropic bodies?

Anca Claudia Prodan : I think that the strategy of SCEaR to establish networks of corresponding institutions and members is very appropriate to this end and it could be adopted also by the other three Subcommittees. Additionally, (if human and financial resources existed), it would be important to launch a series of projects, aiming at increasing partnerships of all kinds (ranging from educational institutions to potential funding organizations).

H. Jarvis IAC: Need more visibility – could someone be tasked with exploring forthcoming events of relevance and seeing who among IAC and its subctee members, regional and nat ctees might be able to attend? Could MOW publications be made available for display?

Czech Republic: Primarily by taking active part in events organised by such bodies and by informing about the MoW programme.

Korea Commission: We recommend strengthening promotion projects within Member States through each country's National Commission for UNESCO and MoW National Committee, and to expand the pool of experts.

MoW partnerships

Latvian National Committee/Commission: Before thinking of new partnerships UNESCO and the MoW programme shall relaunch th existing partnerships. It might announce a call for possible new partnerships in specific areas or questions. Also partnerships with ICA, ICOM and IFLA shall be strengthened in the fields of awareness raising as well as regarding professional development. World Digital Library has been an important partner to MoW and this partnership must be relaunched. We believe that all documentary heritage objects inscribed on the Memory of the World International Register (and preferably also Regional and National Registers) are included also in the WDL.

Status of the MoW

We believe that at this point the programme is not ready to talk about further development into a Convention. However, the programme must be recognised as equally important for the humanity as the World Heritage and the Intangible Cultural Heritage. At present it could be further

developed as a programme of UNESCO with the main aspect being the International Register and other initiatives growing out of it.

MoW education

Education about the MoW is one of the main aims of the programme. It is to provide memory landmarks to people so they can access history through these milestone documentary heritage objects. Currently in Latvia we are integrating documentary heritage objects inscribed in International and National Registers in various education programmes – through UNESCO Associated School project documentary heritage is assessed within general education. In partnership with higher education institutions, the MoW programme and the documentary heritage objects are being presented to university students, including workshops for them at relevant memory institutions. Similarly, memory institutions themselves are very active in organising various exhibition, publications and seminars on the inscribed objects which are then aimed at broader public and often receive a lot of support from the local community. UNESCO Recommendation on the Preservation and Access to our documentary heritage (2015). The adopted recommendation has to be considered as a remarkable success regarding the preservation of the documentary heritage. It also recognises the importance of the Memory of the World. However, it does not replace the need for more detailed MoW Programme framework and guidelines. MoW Programme should do its utmost to benefit from the Recommendation, e.g. by requesting as part of the reporting¹ about the implementation of the MoW Programme in various countries as well as preservation status of the inscribed documentary heritage.

RESOURCES

H. Jarvis IAC: And this needs to be really highlighted – not in the Guidelines themselves, but in any Recommendations coming out of the Review.

Julia Brungs/ IFLA: Additional funding and resources are crucial for the MoW programme to take an active and crucial role in the landscape of safeguarding documentary heritage. If this is not possible to accommodate, a thorough review of all activities has to be done and priorities need to be identified in order to ensure that the MoW does not lose its relevance.

Brazil: Obviously, MoW needs more human and financial resources. For getting this, the Programme should be more presented to a larger audience. Some specific characteristics of the Programme, like the production of knowledge and training in preservation matters, should be stressed and enterprises should be invited to collaborate. MoW should, also, to make stronger relations with public and private institutions (even professional associations), in international and national levels, that have the same (or similar mandate) and try to work jointly. A good initiative in this sense is the Persist

Funding of the MoW Programme

Latvia Commission: It is important that the programme and its success is recognised financially by UNESCO Member States and receives sufficient funds from the regular budget We shall explore funding opportunities for countries who might need support for digitising their documentary heritage inscribed in the International Register. We shall be open to partnership possibilities with Member States which benefit the MoW programme. E.g. the partnership with South Korea creating the UNESCO/Jikji Memory of the World Prize is a good example.

Q38: A far greater level of administrative support is now needed to maintain the programme's independence and objectivity. How can this be provided?

Anca Claudia Prodan : Despite UNESCO's shortage in budget, more commitment should be given to MoW in the CI sector as well as in UNESCO generally. This requires exactly the type of solidarity UNESCO aims to promote. If only very little were cut from other programmes, also MoW could grow a bit more. It would be important to reach out beyond the CI sector, too. MoW is (still) small, but it is a fact that many programmes such as the heritage conventions could not do without relying on documents. Thus, the message of MoW and its relevance to the working of UNESCO in general would have to be given the deserved recognition.

Czech Republic: Decision makers should be informed and persuaded. Interest on the side of the public and professional organisations influences those who make decisions about public budgets and subsidies.

Poland Commission/Committee: The IAC Members and all other members of the "MoW community" to advocate in their countries and organisations for extra-budgetary resources, in-kind contributions and delegated extra staff to assist the Programme. Partnerships with big memory institutions can be advantageous for the programme also from the point of view of resources.

Korea Commission: As the size of the MoW Programme has grown substantially, the workload associated with the programme has also increased. Therefore, securing of more human resources should be conducted through the rearrangement of human resources in the UNESCO Secretariat.

III. Final Remarks

Anca Claudia Prodan : • The Guidelines should include a section on bibliography, to be placed either at the end of the document or in Annex. It could include relevant publications on MoW, such as those issued in the context of the programme, but also others such as academic papers and articles.

• The Annex should be revised and expanded by including, for example, a list of MoW-related activities (inspiration could be taken from the activities listed in the SCEaR documents regarding corresponding members and networks, in which various activities have been listed). Also I do not understand the purpose of including the nomination criteria from the heritage conventions.

Uk Committee: The Memory of the World Programme is an important strand in promoting the role and value of the world's documentary heritage. It has a lot of potential for encouraging international understanding and cooperations. Its internal processes do require a detailed overhaul to ensure they are robust, logical and comprehensible to all who engage with them. However, its independent and expert-led approach is vital to ensuring its authority and future purpose.

Appendix 2

MEMORY OF THE WORLD PROGRAMME

RSC/IAC PROTOCOL and ETHICS

Introduction

H. Jarvis IAC: Should it be limited to evaluating? Or should it also apply to IAC members during the preparation and selection of nominations from their country? I am not sure about the considerations that went into drafting this ethics document in this way, but recent experience of

lobbying IAC members may suggest that the entire document should be directed at both RSC and IAC. “as objective as possible” – I think complete objectivity is a fata morgana.

Relations with nominators

H. Jarvis IAC: I have suggested above that it might be useful for wider pool to assist the RSC in this task.

Lobbying, gifts and inducements

H. Jarvis IAC: This is an important point, but I feel it needs greater reflection on how to deal with the delicacy and complexity of the situation. As to the last sentence, we cannot abolish unbalanced weight and wealth of countries or institutions by fiat. I suggest to turn the obligation around – RSC and IAC and indeed all MOW members should be mindful of the fact of different weight and wealth, and try to ensure that voice is also given to those who do not enjoy such privilege.... Can we take any concrete precautionary or balancing measures? On a related point, I feel that somehow banning RSC or IAC members from meeting lobbyists is not a productive way to proceed, and limiting such interaction to one or more people also has potential problems. How to ensure that they do not project their personal attitudes and opinions? And how to ensure that everyone in RSC/IAC is kept abreast of the advances made and positions stated?

New Zealand Committee: Inscription:reactive or proactive It would be very useful to do an assessment of where there are gaps in the register and where filling those gaps would lead to a more complete knowledge of the world’s memory. Public access:book The Memory of the World book is prized by those who purchase it. If the ownership of the text is with UNESCO then making the book available in digital form would make the information about each inscription more accessible. Each book entry could be associated with the individual nomination. Future of the Memory of the World Programme Many people are working to progress the Memory of the World Programme in their own countries and in their regions. However, there is limited sharing of information across boundaries and the international projects are often progressed because of the goodwill and enthusiasm of an individual or small group of individuals. The IAC considers projects at the two yearly meetings but don’t have a mechanism to actively engage members and facilitate international progress between meetings. An agreed clear and visible plan of priority activities covering the next 5-10 years would be helpful and regional and national committees could be asked to consider the international priorities in their programmes of work. Consideration should be given to a governance structure for progressing key identified projects with subgroups of the IAC and other experts taking on a formal governance role to identify and work through ways to progress priority projects. For example, it is likely that funding will be needed for some projects and if we have identified the need for funding then we can actively seek funding sources. The discussion paper asks what projects we should be progressing e.g. the implementation of the Recommendation, the promotion of the value of documentary heritage, the development of new national and regional committees and monitoring the state of inscriptions. All of these are important and there are already initiatives happening within the MOW community. For example, UNESCO Bangkok has identified funding for a project to implement the Recommendation in South East Asia and a MOWCAP Centre has been established in Gwangju which will strengthen the operation of the Programme in the region. A shared knowledge of the MOWCAP approach and other approaches may benefit other regions and countries. A more formal work programme would need to be supported by a better resourced secretariat to organise online discussions and coordinate the different activities.

Netherlands National Commission: -

Israel MOW Committee : The structure and management of the programme seem to function reasonably well. We have no recommendations for change.