Unit 14

Hand-out:

Multiple-choice questions

#### About the Convention

### Question 1

Which of the actions mentioned below, if any, are States obliged to undertake before they can ratify the Convention?

(a) Create inventories of the ICH present in their territory.

(b) Obtain the consent of communities, groups and individuals (who are the stewards of the ICH within the State) for ratification.

(c) Adapt national legislation – if necessary – to create a legal framework for ICH safeguarding.

(d) None of the above.

### Question 2

By ratifying the Convention, States take upon themselves a number of obligations. Which of the following, if any, are *not* obligations of States Parties under the Convention?

(a) Each State Party shall draw up one or more registers of the communities and groups present in its territory.

(b) Each State Party shall take the necessary measures to ensure the viability of the ICH present in its territory.

(c) Each State Party shall regularly report to the Committee about the measures taken for the implementation of the Convention.

(d) Each State Party shall identify a competent body for the safeguarding of the ICH at the national level, or create such a body.

(e) Each State Party shall draw up one or more inventories of the ICH present in its territory.

### Question 3

Who selects the members of the Intergovernmental Committee?

(a) The Committee renews itself.

(b) The General Assembly.

(c) The Director-General of UNESCO.

### Question 4

The government of Country A is unhappy about a procedure developed in the ODs. Which approach would be most appropriate for Country A to address the situation?

(a) Request the Director-General of UNESCO to change the procedure and, in conformity with that, the OD concerned.

(b) Put the issue on the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly, with the aim of convincing the Assembly to ask the Committee to study the matter again and come up with a new proposal for a procedure.

(c) Decide never to make use of the procedure.

#### Definitions and concepts

### Question 5

Does gender differentiation of tasks or practices within ICH elements always constitute a human rights violation?

(a) No, gender differentiation does not constitute a human rights violation

(b) Differentiation by gender within ICH elements does not always constitute a human rights violation.

(c) Yes, any gender differentiation is a human rights violation.

### Question 6

Can documentation of ICH always be considered a safeguarding measure?

(a) Yes, any documentation of the element will automatically contribute to safeguarding.

(b) Not always: only if it is explicitly aimed at safeguarding.

(c) No, documentation is always negative because it takes power and knowledge away from communities, while bringing the evolution of the ICH concerned to a standstill.

#### Inventorying

### Question 7

Country B intends to develop one inventory for all the ICH present in its territory. The Minister of Culture needs to choose a name for the inventory. Which name would be most in line with the spirit of the Convention?

(a) The national inventory of the ICH of Country B.

(b) The inventory of ICH from Country B.

(c) The inventory of ICH in Country B.

### Question 8

Country C is deciding how to organize an inventory covering a specific region of the country that is particularly rich in musical traditions. How should the inventory process deal with the associated musical instruments?

(a) Information about the instruments should not be included in the inventory – this is an inventory about ICH expressions and practices, not material objects.

(b) Information about the instruments should be included in the inventory entries for the associated musical traditions.

(c) A separate section in the inventory should be created for information about objects and instruments associated with inventoried ICH elements.

### Question 9

Country D will soon start the process of inventorying the ICH in its territory. Accordingly, its Ministry of Culture has produced a list of categories to be considered for use in the inventory. Which of these categories might cause concern when the Committee examines the periodic reports submitted by the State Party?

(a) ICH that is no longer practised.

(b) ICH that is endangered.

(c) ICH that is not in conformity with generally accepted international human rights instruments.

(d) ICH to which there is limited access because it is considered secret or sacred by the communities and groups concerned.

(e) ICH that was not identified with the participation of the communities concerned.

(f) ICH practices that the communities concerned did not want to be inventoried.

(g) ICH that is linked to tangible heritage, such as musical instruments or specific places.

(h) ICH that is linked to sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.

### Question 10

Can States Parties to the Convention adopt their own definitions of intangible cultural heritage for national or local inventories?

(a) Yes, as they are allowed to draw up their inventories in ways geared to their own circumstances.

(b) No, they must comply with the Convention’s definition of ICH.

(c) No, they must comply with the Convention’s definition of ICH but a special case can be made if they ask permission.

### Question 11

If elements in national or local inventories do not comply with the definition of ICH in the Convention, can they be inscribed on the Lists of the Convention?

(a) Yes, elements on national or local inventories can be inscribed on the Lists of the Convention even if they do not comply with the definition of ICH in the Convention.

(b) No, elements on national or local inventories that do not comply with the definition of ICH in the Convention cannot be inscribed on the Lists of the Convention.

(c) Yes, elements on national or local inventories that do not comply with the definition of ICH in the Convention can be inscribed on the Lists of the Convention if special permission is obtained from the Intergovernmental Committee.

### Question 12

Which of the following statements is true?

(a) Safeguarding measures must have been developed for an ICH element before it can be inventoried.

(b) An ICH element must have been inventoried before any safeguarding activity can be undertaken.

(c) Safeguarding measures must have been implemented for an ICH element before it can be nominated to one of the Lists of the Convention.

(d) An ICH element must have been inventoried before it can be nominated to one of the Lists of the Convention.

### Question 13

The Ministry of Culture of Country E wishes to include on its national ICH inventory only some of the numerous elements of ICH that are on its provincial inventories. The Ministry needs to decide on the most appropriate criteria for choosing ICH elements to include on the national inventory. Which of the following criteria would not be in the spirit of the Convention?

(a) ICH elements that are most widely known and practised within the country should be on the national inventory because more people can associate with them.

(b) Only outstanding and beautiful ICH elements should be on the national inventory because this will foster national pride.

(c) ICH elements from each province should be chosen for the national inventory to ensure that it is representative of the whole country.

(d) ICH elements that are not found in other countries should be selected for the national inventory to demonstrate the uniqueness of the nation.

(e) ICH elements that are most in need of safeguarding should be chosen for the national inventory.

#### Safeguarding

### Question 14

Would a safeguarding plan that proposes staging endangered community dances as part of the professional repertoire of a State’s National Theatre be in the spirit of the Convention?

(a) No, the Convention wishes elements to be safeguarded in their original context only.

(b) Yes, because safeguarding the element may include adapting it to changing circumstances.

(c) No, but a safeguarding plan aimed at revitalizing the dances within the community, but also staging performances, might be appropriate.

### Question 15

A dance form that was once widely practised in a rural community, and was well documented in the 1970s, has not been performed since the 1980s. Which of the measures shown below could be described as ‘revitalizing’ the practice of this dance?

(a) Reconstructing the dance in a research centre, using film recordings from the 1930s and reintroducing it into the community concerned.

(b) Training members of the community concerned in the dance form, with the help of film recordings and of older community members who remember the practice well.

(c) Training members of a folklore association in the country’s capital to perform the dance with the help of recordings from the 1970s and the advice of community members who still remember it well.

#### Nominations

### Question 16

States Parties submit nominations to the Lists of the Convention. Many stakeholders may be involved in the preparation of a nomination, but which of them can initiate it?

(a) Any group or agency may initiate the process, as long as the relevant communities, groups and individuals participate and agree to it.

(b) Communities, or their representatives, must initiate the process because they are the ones who need to give prior informed consent.

(c) Researchers or specialized institutions must start the process because they are the best informed about the ICH being nominated.

### Question 17

Can countries that are not States Parties to the Convention nominate elements for inscription on the Lists of the Convention?

(a) Yes, but only if the element is in need of extremely urgent safeguarding.

(b) No, not until they become States Parties.

(c) Yes, but only if they are part of a multi-national nomination submitted by one or more other States who are already States Parties to the Convention.

### Question 18

Can languages be inscribed on the Convention’s Lists?

(a) Yes, languages can be inscribed on the Convention’s Lists because they are intrinsic to ICH.

(b) No, languages cannot be mentioned in nominations to the Lists of the Convention because language is not relevant as an ICH domain.

(c) No, the Convention indicates that languages may only be part of an inscription when considered as vehicles of ICH.

### Question 19

Can several States Parties to the Convention nominate a shared element together, rather than making separate nominations?

(a) Yes, the Convention and the ODs encourage multi-national nominations for the same element if it is shared across borders.

(b) No, if an element occurs in two States, they must find a way of differentiating it so that two different nominations can be made.

(c) No, only the State Party where the element has the longest history of uninterrupted practice is allowed to submit a nomination file.

### Question 20

Does ICH of immigrant communities qualify for inclusion in the Lists of the Convention?

(a) Yes, nominations to the Lists of the Convention that include ICH elements from immigrant communities located in a particular State may be inscribed if these elements meet the criteria set out in the ODs.

(b) Yes, elements nominated to the Lists of the Convention that include ICH of immigrant communities may be inscribed, but only if special permission is sought from the countries of origin of the immigrants concerned.

(c) No, only elements that are indigenous to the submitting States Parties, and that are relevant to their national identity or to that of majority groups present in them, may be included in the Lists of the Convention.

### Question 21

Can inscribing an element on the Lists of the Convention be used to establish a community or group’s intellectual property rights (IPR) over an element?

(a) No, the Convention cannot establish IPR over an ICH element through inscription on its Lists.

(b) Yes, inscription on one of the Convention’s Lists gives communities and groups the automatic right to sue for damages if anyone else practises their ICH element.

(c) Yes, inscription on one of the Convention’s Lists gives the communities and groups concerned IPR over their heritage.

### Question 22

UNESCO proclaimed 90 ICH elements as Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. What happened to these elements after the entry into force of the Convention?

(a) The List of Masterpieces was not affected by the entry into force of the Convention and continues to be promoted by UNESCO.

(b) The Masterpieces were inscribed on a separate List of the Convention in 2008 and are still referred to as Masterpieces.

(c) The elements proclaimed as Masterpieces were incorporated onto one of the Lists of the Convention in 2008 and are no longer referred to as Masterpieces.