QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE PREPARATION OF REPORTS BY MEMBER STATES ON THE APPLICATION OF THE RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING THE PRESERVATION OF, AND ACCESS TO, DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE INCLUDING IN DIGITAL FORM (2015)

Preliminary remarks

Member States are invited to consult the Implementation Guidelines that have been prepared to assist them with the practical application of the various provisions of the Recommendation. The proposed questionnaire has been established based on the topics set out in the Implementation Guidelines, which can be found on the Memory of the World (MoW) website at: https://en.unesco.org/sites/default/files/2015_mow_recommendation_implementation_guidelines_en.pdf

Pursuant to Articles 15 and 16.1 of the Rules of Procedure concerning recommendations to Member States and international conventions covered by the terms of Article IV, paragraph 4, of the UNESCO Constitution, the Director-General of UNESCO has invited Member States by the Circular Letter 4155 dated 28 April 2016 to submit the Recommendation to their competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference.

Furthermore, under Article VIII of UNESCO's Constitution, Member States are required to submit a report on the legislative and administrative provisions and any other measures they have taken to implement the conventions and recommendations adopted by the Organization.

Submission and dissemination of reports

Please designate a contact person responsible for the information sharing and cooperation with UNESCO in relation to this Recommendation.

The report should not exceed 15 pages, excluding annexes and is to be submitted to UNESCO in electronic form only (standard .pdf or .rtf or .doc format) in English or French, to the extent possible.

The report will be made available on UNESCO's website in order to facilitate the exchange of information relating to the promotion and implementation of this Recommendation.

QUESTIONNAIRE

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Country: Ecuador

Organization(s) or entity (s) responsible for the preparation of the report:

National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC); Ministry of Culture and

Heritage (MCYP); National Historical Archive of Ecuador (AHN)

Officially designated contact person/institution:

National Institute of Cultural Heritage

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Brief description of the consultation process established for the preparation of the report:

In order to prepare this report, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage (MCYP) and the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC) contacted the competent institutions in the management, administration, protection and preservation of documentary heritage in order to collect relevant information. This process included institutions from the central administration (National Archive of Ecuador), local administration (Metropolitan Institute of Cultural Heritage) and the academia (University of Arts) in order to have a broader picture. The consolidation of the information has been in charge of the INPC and with the approval of the MCYP, as the governing entity of the National Culture System of Ecuador.

REPORTING ON THE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS OF THE RECOMMENATION:

General support:

1. Has the Recommendation been promulgated to appropriate ministries and institutions? (Section 1)

   No

2. Has the Recommendation been translated into the national language(s) (if applicable)?

   No

3. Has your country created a supportive, participatory, enabling and stable environment for

all parties? (1.1, 1.2, 3.1, 4.5, 5.1, 5.2)

The Organic Law of Culture of Ecuador, in its Article 30, establishes as a part of the National Culture System, the Subsystem of Social Memory and Cultural Heritage, which comprises the articulated and coordinated group of cultural institutions that receive public funds, as well as all the collectives, associations, non-governmental organizations and others related to the activation of social memory and the protection and dissemination of national cultural heritage that are linked voluntarily. This environment creates appropriate conditions for the interaction and coordination among the different parties involved in this Subsystem, for the benefit of the preservation of memory and heritage through different public policy tools and technical procedures.

The Ministry of Culture and Heritage develops policies aimed at ensuring the preservation and accessibility of documentary collections in deposits that allow them to be maintained in the best conditions and in an appropriate microclimate.

All citizens have direct access to the consultation of cultural and patrimonial assets, both in repository rooms and in digital media through relational catalogs, favoring the sustainability of the support and a wide dissemination of such contents.

The exercise of permanently disseminating collections contained in memory repositories, as a practice of public policy, has generated in society a greater confidence in museums, historical archives and libraries. Thus, the citizens made generous and voluntary donations of documents, which are received and increase the national heritage and cultural value of the nation.

Through agreements and projects with State institutions, international organizations and private organizations, exhibitions, seminars, and forums are organized regarding documentary heritage, attracting the interest of the people and the academy.

The INPC, for its part, manages the Inventory of the Ecuadorian Cultural Heritage System (SIPCE), which is a tool for the identification and management of all cultural heritage elements, including the "Documentary Cultural Heritage" (archives, libraries, sound heritage and the Virtual Catalog of the Inventory of Cultural Heritage Photography).

As tools for the creation of adequate conditions for all parties, we have:

- More than 20,000 files uploaded to the website;
- About 1'300,000 visits;
- An average of 50 requests per year for high resolution images (more than 400 images per year);
- Four photo exhibitions, in different locations, in public spaces across the country;
- A physical file, technically conditioned: physical, climatic and with security, with more than 10,000 images (ferrotypes, ambrotypes, negatives on glass plates, albumins, collodions and positive gelatin);
- Development of tools for management and use;
- Conservation Manual;
- Monitoring of collections contained in the INPC;
- The UNESCO Memory of the World declaration, "First recognition of the documentary heritage of our country";
- Conservation treatments in albums, negatives and photographs;
- 5 specialized books have been edited, and diffusion material (postcards, triptychs, videos);
- Training to universities on specific topics related to historical photography;
- A management model of photographic heritage with a multi-transdisciplinary perspective.

Also, according to Article 30 of the General Regulation of the Organic Law of Culture, the National Historical Archive (AHN) is the De concentrated Operative Entity of the governing body of culture that maintains autonomy in the processes of preservation and

accessibility to its documentary heritage, always with the responsibility to guarantee its safeguard. The preservation processes of its physical documentation have focused on conservation, restoration and reprography issues, as well as the respective consultation tools such as inventories, catalogs, indexes, etc., that facilitate access to information.

4. How, if at all, has your country applied international standards and curatorial best practice (2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 4.2, 5.1, 5.2, 5.5)?

    The AHN has established strategies to improve the conditions of its documentary fund, implementing a Conservation and Restoration Unit, focused on both preventive and corrective conservation actions, respecting the provisions of the Universal Declaration on Archives (Paris 2011), created by the International Council on Archives and adopted by UNESCO, regarding the management and conservation of the Archives in conditions that ensure their authenticity, reliability, integrity and use; as well as what is established in the section on the Preservation of the Documentary Heritage of the Recommendation on the preservation of documentary heritage, including digital heritage, and access to it (UNESCO, Paris 2015).

5. What consultation mechanisms does the government maintain with stakeholders in the documentary heritage sector (national and private memory institutions, professional associations, relevant NGOs)? (1.2)

    Prior to the issuance of the Organic Law of Culture and the establishment of the Subsystem of Social Memory and Cultural Heritage, work meetings and consultations were held with institutions and cultural organizations, aimed at gathering elements that contributed to the formulation of the law and the articulation of the Subsystem.

    For instance, the INPC organizes visits, training workshops to several archives, mainly historical, in order to advise them in how to make and/or update their inventories. In addition, contact and coordination of actions with Universities and academic institutions in charge of repositories of documentary heritage is maintained, as it is the case of the University of the Arts.

    At the local level, the Metropolitan Institute of Cultural Heritage has generated, based on the current national legal framework for intangible and documentary heritage, documentary and ethnographic research, prior free and informed consent with the bearers of the documentary heritage, for example the Registry of the Sound Heritage of the Metropolitan District of Quito.

6. What actions has your country taken in order to support memory institutions in establishing policies and standards by research and consultation, guided by internationally established norms? (1.1, 1.2, 2.2, 2.3, 3.2)

    At the national level, there is an Organic Law of Culture (2016), a specific Technical Regulation (2018) for Intangible Heritage, as well as a Methodological Guide for the Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage (2013) that contains all processes for registration, inventory, research and construction of Safeguard Plans.

    These instruments have allowed the AHN to establish policies for the internal strengthening of archives regarding its management, implementing a system of research and exchange of historical information, strengthening inter-institutional coordination for the management and use of historical archives, as well as having a system of inclusive and participative dissemination directed to the citizenship, according to Article 32 of the General Regulation of the Organic Law of Culture.

    Similarly, the INPC has developed manuals, technical regulations and guidelines for the management, access and use of the platforms for regional directions of the INPC and the Decentralized Autonomous Governments (GAD), in order to carry out the inventory of cultural goods (documentary: archives, documents, sound and photographic heritage). Regarding the audiovisuals, meetings have been held with the *Cinemateca* of the Ecuadorian House of Culture, in order to include a link to the virtual platform SIPCE managed by the INPC.

7. What major capacity-building measures and policies have taken place within the sector? Is research and training for documentary heritage professionals organized in your country? How often? (2.4, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 5.1, 5.2)

    The AHN has organized, through self-management, a series of training events, both for its staff and for officials of other public institutions at the national level, on issues of organization and preservation of archival documents (Annex 1).

    The Institute of Cultural Heritage and the Historical Archive of Guayas, in coordination with the University of the Arts, organize training courses and training workshops open to both documentary heritage professionals and general public.
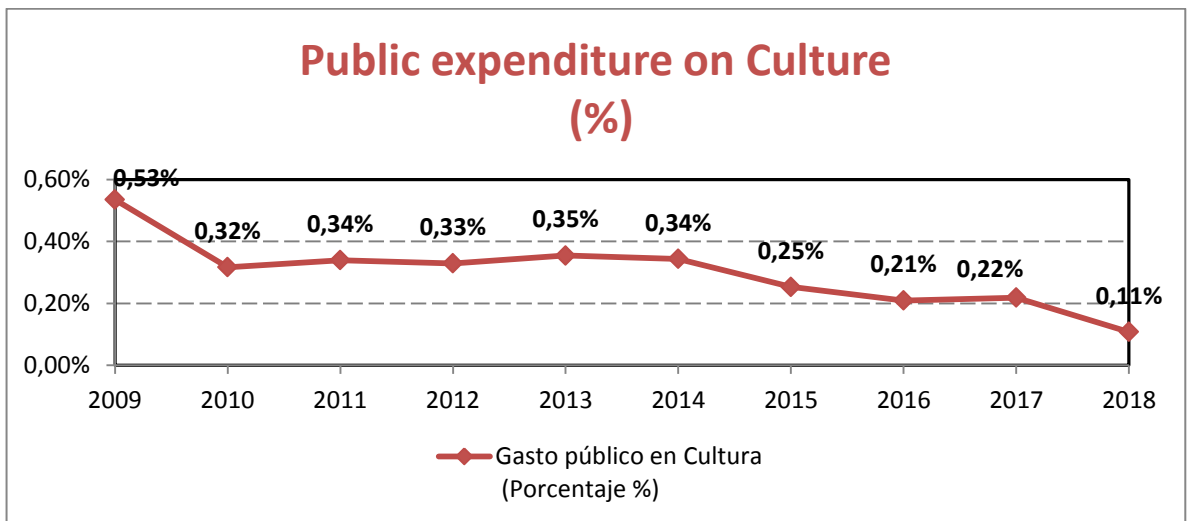
Legislation and mandates:

8. What legislation does your country have in place to:

    - define the authority, mandate, independence and governance structure of your national memory institutions? (3.1, 4.5)

        - Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008
        - Organic Law of Culture, 2016
        - General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture, 2017

    - guarantee the ability of memory institutions to take unhindered preservation action on documents in their collections? (3.5 to 3.7)

        - Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008
        - Organic Law of Culture, 2016
        - General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture, 2017
        - Metropolitan Ordinance 0125, 2004

    - promote and facilitate maximum inclusive access by empowering memory institutions? (3.2)

        - Organic Law of Culture, 2016
        - General Regulation to the Organic Law of Culture, 2017

    - support memory institutions providing access to material whose copyright status cannot be clarified? (3.5 to 3.7)

        - Constitution of the Republic of Ecuador, 2008
        - Organic Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, 2004.

- ensure statutory deposit of documents in memory institutions? (4.6)

  - Organic Law of Culture, 2016

9. Has government net funding of national memory institutions (in recent years) increased or decreased? By how much? (4.1)

YEAR	Public expenditure in institutions of the cultural sector (Accrued) / (USD Dollars)
2009	$ 100.747.419,23
2010	$ 66.246.858,80
2011	$ 84.030.555,90
2012	$ 90.883.772,31
2013	$ 120.114.239,15
2014	$ 129.700.448,09
2015	$ 94.457.389,23
2016	$ 71.387.154,87
2017	$ 75.909.770,84
2018	$ 2.545.013,05

Public expenditure on Culture (%)

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Gasto público en Cultura (Porcentaje %)	0,53%	0,32%	0,34%	0,33%	0,35%	0,34%	0,25%	0,21%	0,22%	0,11%

10. What long term investment in analogue and digital documentary preservation has been made? (4.1)

It has been implemented:

• SIPCE - Ecuadorian Cultural Heritage Information System, which has two modules: Visit Module and Technical Module.

• Virtual Photography Catalog System, through which research is promoted, facilitates access to information from the photographic archive through the online catalog technological platform.

• The online catalog of patrimonial photography calls for individual or collective citizen participation, generating a community of users of the collection, which gives support and social participation to the programming and execution of the photographic archive-online catalog-

The opening of the Library of Arts -depository of the *"El Telégrafo"* Historical Archive- is an initiative of the Government in the long term that contributes to the intention of conserving funds that belong to the collective and national memory and the

enhancement of historical archives, its conservation and diffusion.

11. What encouragement has been given in the development of open source software and access to proprietary codes by memory institutions? (4.7, 4.8)

The Ministry of Culture and Heritage uses the *Winisis* program for cataloging the documents of the Historical Archive, which are presented through the *WinisiWeb* interface, which is a database containing manuscripts, graphics and audio visuals in their different formats and media, available on the website of the institution.

The SIPCE, which allows the registration and inventory of heritage documents, is implemented under government regulations and policies, according to Decree 1425, for the use of open source software in their computer systems and equipment, as well as being in accordance with current legal regulations regarding to cultural heritage (Organic Law of Culture and its General Regulations).

On the other hand, it is mentioned in article 33 of the General Regulation on the Organic Law of Culture of 2017 that the Historical Archives Network will have a specific platform to disseminate and promote its work and to provide citizens with access to its funds; however, this initiative has not been finalized yet.

Additionally, at the national level there is the *Minka* Platform, which is a web platform, designed to promote the development of open source software in Ecuador for public institutions in the country.

Identification and preservation status of documentary heritage

12. Do all national memory institutions have published collection development, preservation and access policies? Are there in your country established policies, mechanisms and criteria for selecting, acquiring and de-selecting documentary heritage? What policies have been developed recently? (1.1)

Prior to being part of the national collection, cultural goods go through a process of analysis, identification and selection, therefore only those that fill gaps or extend indispensable requirements that account for their aesthetic, artistic or historical value are considered.

On the other hand, the SIPCE, which allows the registration and inventory of heritage documents, has an instruction manual, which details the concepts, criteria, variables and values to carry out this inventory.

13. What documentary heritage has been identified as at potential or imminent risk (if any)? What action has been taken? Was it brought to the attention of competent bodies? (1.3, 2.7, 5.5)

The documentary heritage of Manabí is the one that presents the greatest risk, because after the earthquake of April 16, 2016, many of its archives suffered problems in their infrastructure causing the appearance of physical, mechanical and even deterioration agents on the documents, which if not treated in time, they can cause imminent loss.

In this context, the AHN technically supported the project *"Strengthening Local Capacities for the Emergent Conservation of Historic Archives in Areas Affected by the 16A Earthquake"*, implemented by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage with the support from UNESCO, to provide training in aspects related to conservation, for the staff in charge of the notarial and ecclesiastical archives of Manta, Montecristi, Rocafuerte, Pedernales, Bahía, Chone, Portoviejo and Jaramijó, in order to make it possible to carry out first aid actions on each archive and stop the advance of the alteration.

14. What arrangements are in place to protect the documentary heritage from danger? (5.4)

The areas under protection and the documentation facilities are equipped with micro

climate systems, firefighting systems and a closed circle of vigilance

Inside the AHN, a risk management plan and security systems have been implemented in all the repositories. Additionally, the personal in the archives has received permanent training, regarding appropriate action in case of an emergency.

The installation of the Historic Archive of the *"El Telegrafo"* in the Library of the Arts imposes high technical standards on its conservation (vault) and its systems of fire protection that rely on non-liquid agents that allow to extinguish fire without putting at risk the volumes in the archive.

15. What practical support has been given to private, local and individual collections of documentary heritage? Are they visible in national directories? (1.3, 4.3)

    The National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC) relies on manuals of preventative conservation and inventory guides for the documentary heritage that is accessible for all actors, stakeholders and users of the documentary heritage.

    On a more local level in the city of Quito, specific projects have been developed and catalogued as good practices. This is the case for instance with the Project of Registration of sonic heritage en the metropolitan district of Quito (*Proyecto de Registro del Patrimonio Sonoro en el Distrito Metropolitano de Quito*):

    In accordance with current legislation, the Metropolitan Institute of Heritage located in the metropolitan district of Quito identified documentary heritage of the district, its carriers, corresponding collections and their respective state of risk.

    During one year of continuous field work 345 patrimonial goods in the metropolitan district of Quito could be registered. These are divided into 200 documentary records (partitures, slate records, rolls for piano and choral books) and 145 intangible records related to sonic heritage stemming from oral tradition.

    Among the records of sonic heritage, 127 of those registered are classified as pertaining to performance arts falling into the subcategory of music, whilst 18 records are counted to traditional artisanal techniques.

    Among the sonic heritage records, of the 200 documentary goods registered 100 are considered as corresponding to the repository of the equinoctial archive of Ecuadorian music, 79 to the historic archive of the Central Bank of Ecuador, 18 to the library of the National Symphonic Orchestra, 1 to the Superior National Conservatory of Music, 1 to the Convent of San Agustin and 1 to the Monastery of Carmen Alto.

Capacity-building

16. What specific steps have been taken to encourage consistency of best practice, coordination and sharing of tasks among memory institutions? (2.1, 2.7)

    As much the Ministry of Culture and Heritage as the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC) maintain the direct coordination and evaluation of public policy that is implemented with all of the parties of the Subsystem of Social Memory and Cultural Heritage with the aim that activities of these institutions and actors in the public sphere is in line with the general guidelines established by the governing body of the country. The clear structure given to the Subsystem allows this articulation and differentiation of roles, competencies and attributions of the various parties involved.

17. What training schemes have been developed? (1.5)

    Training workshops, in order to be able to identify the inventory and state of conservation of documentary heritage that is delivered to institutions and competent authorities in the management of documentary cultural heritage.

18. What is the level of involvement of national memory institutions in international professional associations and networks? (2.8, 2.9)

The AHN actively participated as a member in the Latin-American Association of Archives, where Ecuador assumed the vice-presidency in 2015. The same year saw the organisation by the AHN of the 9th International Seminar of Traditional Iberic Archives (SIATI) that has been concerned with the topic "National Archive Systems in Ibero-America: Assessment and Perspective (1970-2014)". Similarly, the National Historic Archive is representing Ecuador within the framework of the programme IBERARCHIVOS.

On an academic level, the Library of the Arts is working towards establishing a network of support and collaboration between libraries of the city of Guayaquil. Equally, it requested to participate amongst others in the international networks of archives and archives without borders.

19. Are there partnerships, including public-private ones, established allowing sharing of costs, facilities and services? (2.2, 3.4, 4.2)

Since 2011, the AHN has been associated with national and international entities through international accords of technical, academic and pre-professional and practical cooperation. (Annex 2)

Memory of the World programme

20. Is there in your country a national Memory of the World committee? If not, what plans exist to establish one? (4.10, 5.6)

Currently, there isn't a national committee on world memory. However, as soon as the structuring process of the decentralised operative entity of the National Historic Archive has been concluded by the Ministry of Culture and Heritage, the formation of a national committee on world memory will be on the top of the agenda.

21. What recent nominations have been made to Memory of the World registers (international, regional, national)? (1.4)

First documentary heritage of Ecuador in the Programme World Memory (October 9th, 2015)

- Title of the documentary heritage: "The gaze of the other: Documentary heritage of the Salesian apostolic vicariate in the Ecuadorian Amazonas"
  Nominating Institution: National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC)

Inscription in the Regional Register of Latin-America and the Caribbean of the Programme of World Memory in 2016:

- Title of the documentary heritage: "Reply of a South-American to a Gentleman of this Island"; also titled: "Jamaica Letter"

Nominations presented to the Regional Committee of Latin America and the Caribbean, in July 2018:

- Title of the documentary heritage: "Dossiers of Naturalisations, 1899-1968"
  Nominating Institution: Ecuadorian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility (*Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Movilidad Humana del Ecuador*)

- Title of the documentary heritage: "Documentary Fund Monseñor Leonidas Proaño"
  Nominating Institution: Diocese of Riobamba.

22. Are there any Memory of the World outreach and visibility activities organized in your country enhancing accessibility of documentary heritage? Please give examples. (3.7)

With the participation and support of Mr. Pedro Navas Cumba, member of the Regional Committee for Latin America and the Caribbean of the Programme World Memory, the Ministry of Culture and Heritage set up meetings with representatives of historic archives, libraries and museums in order to disseminate principles of safeguarding documentary heritage and to promote nominations of the documents and archives that these national institutions maintain and curate.

ARCHIVO HISTORICO NACIONAL

El AHN ha organizado, mediante autogestión, una serie de eventos de capacitación, tanto para su personal como para funcionarios de otras instituciones públicas a nivel nacional, en temas de organización y conservación de documentos de archivo. Hasta el año 2018 se han efectuado los siguientes eventos:

NOMBRE DEL EVENTO	N° CAPACITACIONES	AÑO
Taller de Fortalecimiento Institucional (Recuperación de la memoria histórica del Archivo Nacional)	11	2010
Taller de Fortalecimiento Institucional (Establecimiento FODA)	11	2010
Curso de Evaluación de Proyectos (Universidad Central del Ecuador)	1	2011
Especialización Superior en Gestión Documental y Archivos (Universidad Andina Simón Bolívar)	2	2011-2013
Curso de Supervisión de Archivos (Universidad Central del Ecuador)	1	2011
Pasantía en la Escuela de Archivos para Iberoamérica (Madrid – España)	1	2011
Pasantía de Restauración y Conservación de Libros (Archivo Histórico de la Cancillería)	1	2011
Curso de Atención al Cliente (Universidad Central del Ecuador)	2	2011-2012
Charla del Plan de Gestión de Riesgo Institucional (Secretaría Nacional de Gestión de Riesgos)	11	2012
Capacitación de utilización del Sistema FM200 (Compañía DECISION)	11	2012
Capacitación para la actualización de la Pagina Web Institucional	2	2012
Taller de Capacitación sobre construcción de Políticas Públicas	11	2012
Seminario de Proyectos de Digitalización y Gestión Documental (IMAGINAR)	1	2012
Capacitación sobre técnicas de conservación y restauración (Archivo Histórico de la Cancillería)	1	2012
Charla sobre Derechos Humanos	10	2012
Congreso Internacional de Restauración de Bienes Documentales (Universidad Tecnológica Equinoccial)	1	2013
Taller de Microfilmación y Digitalización (Archivo General de la Nación - Bogotá)	2	2013

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Capacitación sobre el manejo del Gestor Documental DSM (ECUASISTEMAS)	3	2013
Segundo Congreso de Gestión Documental Tungurahua en la ciudad de Baños de Agua Santa.	1	2014
Computación Básica	1	2014
Atención al Cliente	1	2014
Contratación Pública II	2	2014
Taller "Modelo de Gestión Documental y Administración de Archivos (MGD), para la Red de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información (RTA)"	8	2014
Coloquio "El Sistema Nacional de Archivos como herramienta de la Política Pública	8	2014
II Jornada Internacional de Archivos. Piura – Perú.	4	2014
Taller de Valoración Documental y Elaboración de Tablas de Retención	7	2015
Curso abierto: Gestión del Patrimonio Documental	2	2015
9° Seminario Internacional de Archivos de Tradición Ibérica (SIATI): Sistemas Nacionales de Archivos en Iberoamérica: Balances y Perspectivas (1970 -2014)	8	2015
Curso de Digitalización de documentos y técnicas, estándares y conceptos de Preservación Digital	1	2015
Taller de elaboración de Cuadros de Clasificación y Tablas de Retención Documental	8	2015
Primer Congreso Internacional de Archivística: Sistema y redes en el Ecuador	2	2015
2° Campaña de Capacitación Archivística: Descripción Archivística hoy: normas y software al alcance de todos	6	2015
Manejo y Uso de las cámaras filmadora y fotográfica	4	2015

ARCHIVO HISTORICO NACIONAL

Seminarios, Talleres y Capacitaciones

TALLERES	AÑO
Tenencias Políticas : Recuperación de la memoria históricas de las 33 Tenencias Políticas del cantón Quito	2012
Talleres Pedagógicos	2013
Taller de Utilización de Instrumentos Históricos	2013
Capacitación al Personal del Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos	2013
Capacitación al Personal del Archivo Histórico de Ciudad Alfaro	2013
Taller: Modelo de Gestión Documental y Administración de Archivos para la Red de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información.	2014
Coloquio: El Sistema Nacional de Archivos como Herramienta de Política Pública.	2014
Lanzamiento del libro Afrocubanas: historia, pensamiento y prácticas culturales.	2014
Taller de Valoración Documental y elaboración de Tablas de Retención.	2015
9° Seminario Internacional de Archivos de Tradición Ibérica (SIATI): Sistemas Nacionales de Archivos en Iberoamérica: Balances y Perspectivas (1970 -2014)	2015
Taller de Digitalización de documentos, técnicas y estándares.	2015
2ª Campaña Nacional de Capacitación Archivística: Descripción hoy: normas y software al alcance de todos.	2015
Curso de Fundamentos Básicos para la organización de archivos (Auditorio del IESS)	2016
Seminario de Fundamentos Básicos para la organización de archivos (Ministerio de Transporte y Obras Públicas)	2016

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Seminario de Fundamentos Básicos para la organización de archivos (Ministerio de Minería)	2016
Taller de Fundamentos Básicos para la organización de archivos (Ministerio de Finanzas)	2016
III Taller de Fundamentos Básicos para la Organización y Conservación de Archivos (IESS)	2018
Taller Organización del Archivo Central Institucional (AHN)	Octubre-nov 2018

ANNEX 2

NOMBRE DE CONVENIO	AÑO
Memorándum de Entendimiento Interinstitucional marco entre el Archivo Nacional y el Centro Cultural Metropolitano de Quito.	2011
Convenio para la Conservación del Acervo Documental, Patrimonial entre el Ministerio de Coordinación de Patrimonio, el Instituto Nacional de Patrimonio Cultural, el Archivo Nacional y la Gobernación de Loja.	2011
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre el Archivo Nacional - Museo Nacional de Medicina.	2011
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Corte Provincial de Justicia del Chimborazo.	2011
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Gobernación del Chimborazo.	2011
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional- Jefatura Parroquial de Tocachi.	2011
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional- Jefatura del Registro Civil de Tocachi.	2011
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional- Parroquia de San Andrés.	2011
Convenio Marco de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional- Ministerio de Justicia, Derechos Humanos y Cultos.	2011

ARCHIVO HISTORICO NACIONAL

Convenio de Digitalización entre la Defensoría del Pueblo y el Archivo Nacional.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Jefatura Política del Distrito Metropolitano de Quito.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Notaria Segunda del Cantón Guano Provincia del Chimborazo.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Juzgado Octavo de lo Civil del Cantón Guano Provincia del Chimborazo.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Registro Civil del Cantón Guano Provincia del Chimborazo.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Municipalidad del Cantón Guano Provincia del Chimborazo.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Parroquia de la Matriz del Cantón Guano Provincia del Chimborazo.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Notaria Primera del Cantón Guano Provincia del Chimborazo.	2012
Convenio de Digitalización del Fondo Notarial, Sección Protocolos entre la Dirección Nacional de Datos Públicos – DINARDAP y el Archivo Nacional.	2012
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre la Fiscalía General del Estado y el Archivo Nacional.	2013
Convenio Marco de Cooperación Interinstitucional Archivo Nacional – Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio e Integración.	2013
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre el Archivo Nacional y la Universidad Pablo de Olavide (Sevilla – España) En Proceso.	2013
Memorando de Entendimiento entre el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador y el Archivo General de la Nación de la República de Colombia.	2014
Convenio Marco de Colaboración Académica, Científica y Cultural entre la Asociación de Estudios Americanos del Principado de Asturias "AEAPA" y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador.	2014
Convenio Interinstitucional entre el Archivo General de la Nación del Perú y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador	2014
Convenio Interinstitucional entre el Archivo Nacional de la República de Cuba y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador.	2014
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador y el Consejo Nacional Electora	2015
Convenio de Cooperación Científico – Técnica y académica entre el Archivo Nacional de la República de Cuba del Ministerio de Ciencia, Tecnología y Medio Ambiente de la República de Cuba y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador del Ministerio de Cultura y Patrimonio de la República de Ecuador	2015

Convenio Marco de Prácticas Pre profesionales entre la Universidad Central del Ecuador y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador	2015
Convenio de Cooperación Interinstitucional entre el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador y la Fiscalía General del Estado.	2016
Convenio de Colaboración entre el Archivo General de la Nación de República Dominicana y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador.	2016
Convenio Marco de Prácticas Pre profesionales entre la Universidad Central del Ecuador y el Archivo Nacional del Ecuador.	2016
Consejo Internacional de Archivos (CIA), Quito	2016