



CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Eleventh session
Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia
28 November to 2 December 2016

Nomination file no. 01209 for inscription in 2016 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

A. State(s) Party(ies)

For multi-national nominations, States Parties should be listed in the order on which they have mutually agreed.

United Arab Emirates, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Syrian Arab Republic

B. Name of the element

B.1. Name of the element in English or French

Indicate the official name of the element that will appear in published material.

Not to exceed 200 characters

Falconry, a living human heritage

B.2. Name of the element in the language and script of the community concerned, if applicable

Indicate the official name of the element in the vernacular language corresponding to the official name in English or French (point B.1).

Not to exceed 200 characters

الصقارة، الصيد بالطير الحر، القنص، البيزرة، تبيازت
Falconry, Hawking, Chasse au vol, Falcoaria, Sokolnictví, solymászat, Sokoliarstvo, Cetrería,
Cetraria, Halconería, valkerij, Falkneri, 매사냥, ҚҰСБЕГИЛІК (kaz.), Beizjagd, Falconeria,
Шувуучлахуй بازدارى

B.3. Other name(s) of the element, if any

In addition to the official name(s) of the element (point B.1) mention alternate name(s), if any, by which the element is known.

In this submission 'falconry', 'falconer' and 'falcon' covers the use of all species of birds of prey (raptors), such as falcons, eagles, hawks, buzzards, etc.

C. Name of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned

Identify clearly one or several communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned with the nominated element.

Not to exceed 150 words

Communities involved in falconry are villages and kinship groups, tribes, families and individuals, as well as organized falconry clubs, falconry heritage trusts and institutions. In addition, there are supporting agencies and associations such as falcon hospitals, breeding centres, conservation agencies, traditional falconry equipment makers, artists, poets, and professional falconers.

Examples of specific communities are as follows:

Austria: Österreichischer Falknerbund, ÖFB and Zentralverband Österreichischer Falkner, ZÖF

Belgium: Belgian Federation for Falconry "Valkeniers.be", which includes the following:

- Belgische Vereniging voor Valkeniers en Havikeniers, BVVVH vzw
- Beoefenaars Vluchtbedrijf de Valkenier, BVdV vzw
- Flanders Valkerij Academie, FVA vzw
- Studiegroep Behoud Valkerij, SBV vzw
- Association Belge de Fauconnerie "Club Marie de Bourgogne"

Czech Republic: Klub Sokolníkù (Falconry Club of the Czech-Moravian Hunting Union)

France: Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers

Germany: Most falconers are organised into associations. Approximately 2,000 falconers are distributed among the three largest organisations, the Deutscher Falkenorden e. V. (DFO), the Orden Deutscher Falkoniere e. V. (ODF) and the Verband Deutscher Falkner e. V. (VDF)

Hungary: Magyar Solymász Egyesület (Hungarian Falconry Club)

Italy: Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia per lo studio e la protezione dei rapaci, founded in 1955;

FIF (Federazione Italiana Falconieri) founded in 1992

UNCF (Unione Nazionale Cacciatori con il falco), founded in 2003

OFI (Ordine Falconieri d'Italia), founded in 2006

CPF (Associazione Conservazione Progresso della Falconeria), founded in 2014

Republic of Kazakhstan: "Burkitshi" and "Kyran" Federations, "Zhalayir Shore" Centre for Falconry, "Sunkar" Falcon Nursery Centre

Republic of Korea: Korea Falconers' Association and Traditional Falconry Association.

Mongolia: Falconry is practised primarily by the Khazakh minorities in Bayan Ulgii Province, Mongolian Falconry Association, Mongolian Burkut (Eagle) Association.

Morocco: Kwassems Oulad Frej Tribes in Abda-Doukkala Region, Association Marocaine des Fauconniers (Al Noubala), Association des Fauconniers d'Ouled Fraj pour la Chasse au Vol, Association de l'Éducation Environnementale et de la Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc

Pakistan: Pakistan Falconry Association

Portugal: Portuguese Association for Falconry (APF); Municipal Division of Social and Cultural Action Salvaterra de Magos; UNESCO Chair "Intangible Heritage and Traditional Know-how: Linking

Heritage”

Qatar: Qatar Falconry Society

Saudi Arabia: Villages and towns in the Eastern Region, Festival Nuairyah Province Spring Falconry Competition, National Authority for the Protection of Wildlife and its Development.

Spain: Spanish Association for Falconry and Conservation of Raptors (AECCA), Real Gremio de Halconeros de España

Syria: Al Rehaiba Falconry community

United Arab Emirates: Tribal families and communities in the Western and Eastern regions of the United Arab Emirates, Emirates Falconers’ Club, Abu Dhabi Falconer’s Club, and the Emirates Heritage Club.

D. Geographical location and range of the element

Provide information on the distribution of the element within the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s), indicating if possible the location(s) in which it is centred. Nominations should concentrate on the situation of the element within the territories of the submitting States, while acknowledging the existence of same or similar elements outside their territories, and submitting States should not refer to the viability of such intangible cultural heritage outside their territories or characterize the safeguarding efforts of other States.

Not to exceed 150 words

Falconry is practised along the migration routes used by falcons for thousands of years. Thus falconry is mainly found within these traditional migration flyways and corridors that run from north and east Asia and north Europe through Mediterranean Europe, the Middle East and the Caspian Sea countries to North Africa, and from North America, south to Central and South America.

Falconry is found in more than sixty countries. It depends on open terrain so that the falconer can follow the bird. Thus, habitat dictates the practicality of falconry and shapes its particular local variations of traditional styles. For example, in the deserts of Arabia, the open terrain allows the use of falcons that fly long distances, and the steppes of Asia permit the flying of both falcons and large eagles. However, in forested areas and mixed farmland, as found in much of Europe as well as Japan, parts of China, Republic of Korea and Pakistan, short-range birds, such as goshawks and sparrow hawks, are preferred. Spain and Italy provide opportunities to fly both short and long-wing birds of prey according to varying habitat.

Falconry retains an unbroken tradition in central, south and east Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and most parts of Europe. Following a brief decline in 18-19th century Europe, it is recovering and provides a link to the countryside by increasingly urban populations. When settlers from Europe reached the Americas, southern Africa and Australasia, they took many of their traditions along with them, including falconry. Falconry is even present in the Azores islands.

In most countries falconry is a stable minority activity. However, in some areas rapid urbanisation has restricted the opportunity to practise falconry, leading to a decline. The migration from the countryside to towns is a major threat to rural-based traditions.

E. Contact person for correspondence

E.1. Designated contact person

Provide the name, address and other contact information of a single person responsible for all correspondence concerning the nomination. For multi-national nominations provide complete contact information for one person designated by the States Parties as the main contact person for all correspondence relating to the nomination.

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1. Identification and definition of the element

*For **Criterion R.1**, the States shall demonstrate that 'the element constitutes intangible cultural heritage as defined in Article 2 of the Convention'.*

Tick one or more boxes to identify the domain(s) of intangible cultural heritage manifested by the element, which might include one or more of the domains identified in Article 2.2 of the Convention. If you tick 'other(s)', specify the domain(s) in brackets.

- oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage
- performing arts
- social practices, rituals and festive events

- knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- traditional craftsmanship
- other(s) ()

This section should address all the significant features of the element as it exists at present.

The Committee should receive sufficient information to determine:

- a. *that the element is among the 'practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills — as well as the instruments, objects, artefacts and cultural spaces associated therewith —';*
- b. *'that communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals recognize [it] as part of their cultural heritage';*
- c. *that it is being 'transmitted from generation to generation, [and] is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history';*
- d. *that it provides communities and groups involved with 'a sense of identity and continuity'; and*
- e. *that it is not incompatible with 'existing international human rights instruments as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development'.*

Overly technical descriptions should be avoided and submitting States should keep in mind that this section must explain the element to readers who have no prior knowledge or direct experience of it. Nomination files need not address in detail the history of the element, or its origin or antiquity.

- (i) *Provide a brief summary description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it.*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry is the traditional art and practice of keeping, training and flying falcons to take quarry in its natural state, and has been practised for more than 4000 years. It is one of the oldest relationships between human and bird. It probably evolved in the steppes of Asia, and spread via cultural and trade links to other countries, first to Europe, North Africa and East Asia and later in the 16th century to the rest of the world. The practice of falconry in early and medieval periods of history is documented in many parts of the world. The falcon and her prey have evolved together over millions of years; their interaction is an age-old drama. The falconer's task is to bring the actors together on nature's stage.

Falconry as intangible cultural heritage is integrated into communities as a social recreational practice and a means of connecting with nature. Originally a way of obtaining food, falconry has acquired other values over the centuries, and is identified with camaraderie, sharing, and expressions of freedom. Nowadays falconry is practised by people of all ages in local communities in more than eighty countries.

Falconry expresses itself in multiple cultural domains, in particular 'social practices, rituals and festive events', as well as 'knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe'. These include traditional skills, traditional knowledge about the biology and behaviour of birds and the environment, the making of traditional falconry equipment, as well as linguistic and artistic expressions found in idioms, painting, sculpture, poetry, rituals and music.

Falconry has its own set of culturally-shaped traditions and ethics; while falconers come from different backgrounds, they share universal values, traditions and practices. Falconry is transmitted from generation to generation as a cultural tradition by a variety of means, such as mentoring, learning within families, or formalized training in clubs and schools. The process of transmitting falconry heritage activates not only the historical memory of the falconry community but also enriches its cultural identity. In recent times falconry has seen a renaissance.

Falconry provides modern man with links to nature and strengthens local identities. It is an important cultural symbol in many countries. The modern practice of falconry aims at safeguarding not only falcons, quarry, and habitats but also the practice itself as a living cultural tradition.

- (ii) *Who are the bearers and practitioners of the element? Are there any specific roles or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of the element? If yes, who are they and what are their responsibilities?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry is practised by people of all ages, men and women, amateurs and professionals. Falconers develop a strong relationship and spiritual bond with their birds; commitment is required to breed, train, handle and fly falcons. Falconers come from all walks of life, societies, cultures, linguistic and religious backgrounds. Falconry shapes the lives of practitioners, as individuals, in families, villages, and clubs, and practitioners are the essential leaders for the conservation of birds of prey. Falconers are considered to be responsible for protecting falconry heritage by their own practice, and many are also involved in transmission through mentoring or more formal teaching.

Some countries have also developed a system of master practitioners, who have the responsibility of transmitting knowledge about falconry. For example, in Germany each state association has its own "master falconer", whose main role is to assist in the guidance and training of new falconers. In Kazakhstan, falconry is mainly transmitted from officially registered Burkytshi/ Kusbegi to their apprentices, and in Korea, falconers are designated as Living Human Treasures by the state, and they are responsible for transmission.

Falconers regard themselves as a group, thus reinforcing the cultural values of sharing, interdependence and mutual support. Falconry has its own set of culturally-shaped traditions and ethics, including how to cooperate as a group. A bond of 'almkhuwa' (brotherhood, UAE) or 'al-shareek' (partner ethics, Saudi Arabia) governs the behaviour of falconers. Almkhuwa signifies a bond of companionship and equal sharing of tasks, costs and responsibilities during the trip. There are usually groups of six to twelve falconers on an excursion of one to three weeks. After a day of falconry, they sit around the camp fire and recount stories and anecdotes of the day, often composing poems. For the almkhuwa group, falconry is the means to enjoy a cultural tradition that celebrates the camaraderie of falconers in the open desert.

European falconers often join together in special national and international social events, such as field meets. The camaraderie experienced by the falconers can be summed up by the Czech statement, "We do not hunt for the quarry itself, but for all the other nice experiences". At the end of the day the prey may be honoured by speeches and the blowing of horns. In many European countries, such as Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary and Spain, it is a tradition to hold mass in churches for certain patron saints of falconry to pray for successful hunts. In Arabia and Pakistan, falconers utter God's name over the bird or animal caught by the falcon.

Falconry creates a sense of pride and identity within the larger community. For example, the Kwassem tribe of central western Morocco gained prestige and recognition of their practice of falconry over centuries, and the receipt of letters of praise from the Sultans distinguishes them from other tribal communities. Some families of practitioners are so well known that they carry the family name of Biaz (falconer).

- (iii) *How are the knowledge and skills related to the element transmitted today?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Transmission is vital to all falconry communities and it includes many activities related to falconry practice, knowledge of the environment, the proper management of the falcons and cultural values. Falconry as a cultural tradition is transmitted between generations by a variety of means, such as mentoring, learning within families, or formalized training in clubs and schools.

Because falconry is essentially a practical activity, the main method of non-formal education is mentoring, where an experienced falconer instructs the beginner and demonstrates techniques. Informal methods of transferring knowledge often occur within families, which is typical in Mongolia, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and UAE. Falconers give their children training in how to handle and build a relationship of trust with the bird. This is a long process that develops skills such as feeding and holding the falcon on the fist, and calling the falcon to the lure. These centuries-old methods are equally effective for transmitting cultural values and traditions. In many Middle Eastern countries, where most nomadic Bedouin have settled in towns within one generation, falconry is one

of the few remaining links with the desert and their traditional culture and ways of life. As stated by Sheikh Hamdan bin Zayed, Chairman of Emirates Falconers Club, "Falconry lets our children experience the magic of the desert and instil in them the virtues of patience".

More formal systems of learning have been developed in many falconry groups and clubs, and this has led to apprenticeship schemes and courses for nationally recognized certificates. For example, in Austria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy and Portugal the candidate must pass an official state examination to become a falconer.

It is especially important to educate the youth about the importance of intangible cultural heritage of falconry. For example, school curricula in several countries refer to falconry and specific learning materials have been produced. Examples are in Belgium, where children use a book on falconry to learn to read Flemish and in Kazakhstan, the Burkitshi and Kyran Federations hold training sessions with sports clubs and secondary schools. The UAE has introduced falconry competitions which include junior categories to encourage the youth, including Fakhr Al Ajyal Championship (Abu Dhabi) and Fazza Championship (Dubai).

The practical knowledge of falconry has also been documented over the centuries; the 13th century book, "De Arte Venandi cum Avibus (The Art of Hunting with Birds)", by Frederick II is still widely referred to today. A more recent example is from Spain, where a book about falconry with a code of ethics has been put online to help beginners learn about the practical aspects of this element.

(iv) What social functions and cultural meanings does the element have today for its community?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry is integrated into communities as a social recreational practice and a means of connecting with nature. Originally a way of obtaining food, falconry has acquired other values over the centuries, and is identified with camaraderie, sharing, and expressions of freedom. Nowadays falconry is practised by men and women in their communities in more than sixty countries, and therefore has a wide diversity of cultural traditions.

While falconers come from different backgrounds, they share universal values, traditions and practices. For example, the methods of training and caring for birds, the equipment used and the bonding between falconer and the bird are similar throughout the world. Falconers can understand each other by simple gestures; it is these shared traditions and knowledge that make falconry universal and keep it alive.

Falconry is a dynamic tradition, which is constantly being recreated by the communities in response to changes in their environment. While adapting to changing times by using modern technologies and equipment, such as telemetry, some groups still keep their local traditional costumes. For example, Austrian, Belgian, Korean and Mongolian falconers indicate identities with special hats, buttons, headbands and jackets respectively.

Falconry has also inspired artistic creativity, with a rich heritage of books, manuscripts, poetry, painting and historical buildings. The falcon is an important cultural symbol in many countries, and is used widely in postage stamps, coins, and coats of arms; it is the official state emblem in several Arab and European nations. The gift of falcons has been used in diplomacy throughout history. Falcons have been used to name children and human settlements. In Mongolia, during the national festival competition, wrestlers perform the 'eagle dance' showing the power and beauty of its flight.

(v) Is there any part of the element that is not compatible with existing international human rights instruments or with the requirement of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, or with sustainable development?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry is in harmony with existing international human rights instruments and with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals.

Falconry depends on the sustainable use of wildlife resources, and falconers are deeply involved in looking after those resources. Since its inception, falconry depends on the sustainable use of natural resources, birds of prey, the quarry and the environment itself. Falconers are personally involved in the care of these resources. Falconry by its very nature has a very low environmental

impact; since the beginning falconers have endorsed the concept of “sustainable use” and the traditions and ethics of falconry follow this principle.

Falconry is subject to statutory regulations and is accessible to everyone, regardless of their gender, education, religion, or nationality. Limitations to practice falconry in some countries only arise due to the requirement to prove the relevant expertise, which is ensured by means of the examinations. This limitation is prescribed by law and takes into account the legitimate interests of animal welfare and conservation.

For the procurement of the birds themselves, numerous regulations apply at national and international level. Currently the practice of falconry in most countries takes into consideration the 1973 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and the 1992 Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD). Falconers endeavour to preserve the living conditions of birds of prey and their prey, and to protect the birds. Many rehabilitation centres for injured birds of prey are led by falconers.

As countries become increasingly urbanized, falconers are committed about the lands where they fly their birds and concerned to keep them in their natural state to ensure the survival of all plant and animal species. Sheikh Zayed commented on the sustainability of nature, “...it is not what you catch that is important; it is what you leave behind.”

2. Contribution to ensuring visibility and awareness and to encouraging dialogue

*For **Criterion R.2**, the States shall demonstrate that ‘Inscription of the element will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage and to encouraging dialogue, thus reflecting cultural diversity worldwide and testifying to human creativity’. This criterion will only be considered to be satisfied if the nomination demonstrates how the possible inscription will contribute to ensuring visibility and awareness of the significance of the intangible cultural heritage in general, and not only of the inscribed element itself, and to encouraging dialogue which respects cultural diversity.*

- (i) *How can inscription of the element on the Representative List contribute to the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage in general and raise awareness of its importance at the local, national and international levels?
Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words*

Inscriptions of Falconry on the Representative List (2010, 2012) have been successful in raising the visibility of ICH in general in many communities worldwide; especially as from a global perspective falconry is not restricted to a particular season or locale. Inscription has led to increased visibility of ICH through many ways, including media, internet and festivals. Practitioners and the public have become better aware of the wide variety and diversity of intangible heritage, as well as UNESCO’s role in promoting mutual respect and knowledge of different cultural expressions.

For example, in France falconers were asked to explain ICH within their communities, and specialized magazines have explained the definition, advantages and obligations of ICH to 1.3 million readers. In Czech Republic the falconry community played a major role in encouraging Parliament to ratify the UNESCO ICH Convention.

Communities which practise falconry ensure through their clubs, societies and communal festivals that falconry is viewed within the context of its wider cultural heritage, such as traditional handicrafts, costumes, food, music, poetry, communal rituals and celebrations. International falconry gatherings, such as the 3rd Falconry Festival in 2014, celebrate many aspects of the cultural heritage of falconry communities. UNESCO recognition has contributed to the safeguarding and sustainability of these cultural traditions in all countries that practise falconry. It has also highlighted the use of many important cultural spaces and artefacts, and contributed to public recognition of their significance. Falconry captures the interest of the young, and has raised awareness of ICH among this generation.

The addition of five States Parties to this multi-national submission file will lead to further visibility. International NGOs are important cultural agents in this process, and will continue to organise meetings, forums, seminars, and festivals to encourage raising awareness of ICH in general and to promote the importance of cultural values.

(ii) *How can inscription encourage dialogue among communities, groups and individuals?*

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

The inscription of falconry as a multi-national file has led to increasing cooperation and collaboration among the participating states on many aspects of intangible cultural heritage. Inscription has encouraged five additional States Parties to join this nomination, a reflection of increased dialogue and cooperation.

The falconry submission was presented at a South-East Asian ICH conference (Korea, 2009) to illustrate how an ICH element can bring about international participation and cooperation. Falconry was also selected in a conference in December 2011 (University of Bordeaux, France) as the best example of a multi-national submission, as it reflected greater cooperation among nations and raised awareness of ICH in many different communities.

Since inscription, there has been an increase in international conferences and festivals. The International Falconry Festival (December 2014, UAE) brought together 800 falconers from 80 participating countries, and a further festival is planned for 2017. Qatar and Saudi Arabia hold falconry festivals every year and Qatar hosted conferences in 2013 and 2014.

The International Falconry Association (IAF) organises the annual World Falconry Day on 16th November, the date of first inscription. Falconers in more than 40 countries organise activities to raise awareness of falconry ICH to the general public, and to share the sense of belonging to the falconry community world-wide.

Cooperation among falconers through websites, forums and international meetings has led to increased dialogue.

Inscription has helped promote the interface between falconry and the general public and media. Falconers have made active efforts to promote this rich cultural heritage by conducting public displays with their birds at a wide variety of venues, exhibitions, heritage events, festivals and country fairs. These have led to increased dialogue between falconers and the general public, encouraging a spirit of cooperation to the benefit of society and nature. Continued inscription will further promote this cultural dialogue.

(iii) *How can inscription promote respect for cultural diversity and human creativity?*

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

Falconry embodies knowledge, a practice, a craft and also a way of life. Although countries share the cultural heritage of falconry, the individual manifestations of the element (handling, instruments, equipment etc.) are diverse and follow centuries-old local traditions. The resultant tradition of each community displays a unique cultural character and therefore represents cultural diversity, as well as demonstrating the extraordinary creativity of humanity.

Inscription has highlighted the fact that falconry is an art form that varies based on distinctive local conditions and traditions. National and international festivals have brought together communities to share their falconry practices, and increased respect for cultural diversity. As a national example, a large traditional meet is held in the Czech Republic in Opočno castle, as well as in other countries. These communal displays of rich and diverse cultures and heritage promote dialogue and mutual respect for cultural diversity, to the benefit of both falconers and the general public.

Inscription has also led to increased interaction among falconry groups to celebrate their common cultural values as well as knowledge about and respect for the diversity of expressions of this ICH element. Events such as international festivals are particular occasions to express human creativity with the sense of sharing personal and collective experiences. Inscription has led to an increase in the number of these events, as well as increases in the participating communities and a greater attendance of the general public of all ages.

Falconry has also inspired a great diversity of artistic expression, such as medieval tapestries from Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Spain, a rich heritage of the written word in books, manuscripts and poetry, and modern paintings, urban sculptures and symbols.

3. Safeguarding measures

For **Criterion R.3**, the States shall demonstrate that 'safeguarding measures are elaborated that may protect and promote the element'.

3.a. Past and current efforts to safeguard the element

- (i) How is the viability of the element being ensured by the concerned communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry communities are actively involved in a wide variety of safeguarding measures concerning transmission, promotion and interaction with the environment. Many safeguarding initiatives have brought together falconry communities who collaborate with NGOs at national and international levels. Specific examples are:

Transmission

Some falconry communities have formalized transmission by setting up mentoring and apprenticeship schemes. They have established clubs, teams ('equipages') and groups that meet regularly and host visiting speakers and events. At the national level, falconers have formed themselves into national clubs and federations.

- The Austrian Falconry Association (ÖFB) has established a Falconry Academy which runs theoretical and practical courses several times a year.
- In Kazakhstan the Federation Berkutshi runs annual competitions and trains young falconers in sports schools with funding "Samuryk-Kazyna" of US\$500,000.

Promotion

There has been an increase in the number of books, magazines, websites, artwork and films related to falconry, helping to raise public awareness.

- Czech Falconry Club publishes an annual newsletter and a wide range of promotional materials, information brochures, CDs and DVDs.
- Two falconry associations in Korea present falconry to the general public each spring.
- In Portugal, falconers established a national association in 1991 to provide information and training.
- Pakistani falconers presented falconry to different communities.
- Saudi Arabia holds annual falconry festivals and has established a Committee of Friends of Falconry.

Respect for nature:

- Falconers in Czech Republic and Hungary provide technical support for wildlife conservation.
- Since 1971 French falconers have collaborated with ecologists for the official protection of falcons.
- In Germany, over 1,000 peregrine falcons bred by falconers have been reintroduced into the wild since 1977.
- In Hungary, a research programme involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was initiated by Hungarian Falconry Club with support of Ministry of Environment and Water.
- In Italy, the CRAS (Wildlife Rescue Centre) is run by UNCF falconers in Bologna.
- Spanish falconers are leading 'breeding in captivity' programmes for endangered species. An ethical code, written by falconers, is on the Ministry of Culture webpage.
- The Pro-Falcon Centre (UAE), established in 1996, encourages the use of captive-bred falcons.

International safeguarding measures:

National clubs have linked together to form the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF), with 40,500 members from 67 countries. The Federation of

Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) represent the interests of falconers in matters of international legislation.

- Various internet forums have been set up for falconers to promote international communication and cultural dialogue.
- Falconers from many countries, including Austria and Belgium, participate in the apprentice scheme of the Falconry Heritage Trust, which is continuously upgrading the World Falconry Inventory.
- At national and international levels, falconers have held many events and field meets open to the public, such as those in Austria (2010), UAE (2011, 2014), Qatar (2014), and Spain (2013, 2014).
- A unique falconry exhibition was shown at European Parliament in Brussels in November 2012 to introduce international and cultural aspects of falconry to members and officials.

*Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the **communities, groups or individuals** concerned:*

- transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- identification, documentation, research
- preservation, protection
- promotion, enhancement
- revitalization

(ii) How have the concerned States Parties safeguarded the element? Specify external or internal constraints, such as limited resources. What are its past and current efforts in this regard?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

As safeguarding measures, States Parties such as Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Italy, Pakistan and UAE have established museums and heritage research institutions to record and protect falconry artefacts, original documents and art. In many countries, efforts were made to collect and safeguard falconry heritage, promote cultural values, and encourage production of falcon-related handicrafts.

- Austria has provided the legal framework for falconry (Tierschutzgesetz, Landesjagdgesetze) and has made falconry exams mandatory in certain provinces.
- Since 2003 Belgium has an official training centre for falconry, subsidised by the government. This intensive training takes 2 years, and successful participants receive an official diploma recognised by the Flemish Community of Belgium.
- Czech Republic offer state subsidies for the breeding of birds in falconry, and also support for the international meeting in Opočno each year.
- In France, periods for falconry have been studied with the Ministry of the Environment in charge of regulations, the National Federation of Hunters and ANFA, to enable a larger practice of falconry. Thanks to the participation of falconers, the raptors are completely protected (the authorizations for owning a raptor are given only for scientific aims or the practice of falconry).
- In Germany, a falconry license was implemented 80 years ago, and the Deutscher Falkenorden has been recognised at its request by the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety as a conservation association.
- In Hungary, to ensure sustainable falconry, falconer and nature conservation courses are offered by the Hungarian Falconry Club with final state exams.
- In Italy, both national and regional legislation has been introduced to recognise falconry and protect falcons.
- Kazakhstan adopted a programme of conservation, restoration and use of predatory birds in 1997, with priority given to endangered species. The falcon nursery centre "Sunkar" maintains the collaborative work in rehabilitation and breeding of birds of prey together with the ornithologists of the Institute of Zoology of the Ministry of Science and Education of Kazakhstan. The falconers

participate in bird research and population control projects in remote areas of Kazakhstan.

- In Mongolia the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism organises an “Eagle Festival” every year in the capital.
- The Capital Development Authority (CDA) in Pakistan has included falconry in the annual Margalla festival, a sports and cultural event in Islamabad.
- Qatar has established a heritage area (open air museum) in which falconry is displayed.
- Saudi Arabia has established two falconry centres: Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz and Prince Fahad bin Sultan bin Abdulaziz.
- In Spain, the Ministry of Culture gave financial support of 26,350 Euros in 2014 for a National School competition about falconry (photography, painting, literature and research).
- The UAE has established several falcon hospitals to provide comprehensive veterinary services for falcons. The Abu Dhabi Falcon Hospital is staffed by about 20 veterinarians, and offers internship programmes. The UAE has also established falcon passports to facilitate travel, and has initiatives for conservation of migratory birds of prey with an MOU under the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS).

*Tick one or more boxes to identify the safeguarding measures that have been and are currently being taken by the **State(s) Party(ies)** with regard to the element:*

- transmission, particularly through formal and non-formal education
- identification, documentation, research
- preservation, protection
- promotion, enhancement
- revitalization

3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed

This section should identify and describe safeguarding measures that will be implemented, especially those intended to protect and promote the element. The safeguarding measures should be described in terms of concrete engagements of the States Parties and communities and not only in terms of possibilities and potentialities.

- (i) *What measures are proposed to help to ensure that the element's viability is not jeopardized in the future, especially as an unintended result of inscription and the resulting visibility and public attention?*

Not fewer than 500 or more than 750 words

The viability of falconry depends on five essential pillars for its survival: falconers, falcons, habitats, quarry species and place in society. Future plans therefore hinge on safeguarding measures for each of these.

1. The Falconers

It is important to encourage the youth and urban dwellers to take up falconry. Proposed measures include expanding falconry and environmental awareness programmes in schools and establishing falconry clubs for youth. Falconers also need a legislative framework to enable them to continue practising falconry. The tradition protects itself against an uncontrolled rise in new practitioners, due to factors such as strict legal conditions, the time-consuming work involved with birds of prey, and the limitations of natural resources.

Examples of specific safeguarding measures include:

- Austrian Falconers Association, in conjunction with the IAF and international experts, is currently developing a new code for falconers, detailing expected conduct with regard to ethics, animal welfare, cultural tradition and heritage. They are also working on unifying the falconry examination structure throughout the country.
- The French Association (ANFA) through a convention with the National Federation of Hunters (FNC) will continue the training programme for technicians on methods to teach young people how to obtain falconry permits.

- In Italy there is a proposal by the National Commission for Falconry supported by the community of falconers for the definition of ethical guidelines and an internal code of ethics that recognizes and defines the profile of falconers, with specific competences for breeders, trainers, craftsmen and procedures for free flight display.
- The local governments in the Republic of Korea will continue their support of falconry by giving monthly allowances of \$700 to the two state designated practitioners.
- Mongolia will introduce support measures to protect intangible heritage in general and falconry in particular, including the nomination of some falconers as 'living human treasures' and the establishment of a heritage museum.
- The Portuguese Association for Falconry and national partners will work on a comprehensive proposal for a national preparation system for those who wish to be legally entitled to practice falconry.
- Saudi Arabia is proposing to establish a Falconry Club, and Prince Sultan will continue to support falconry with a fund of US\$135,000.
- At the international level, the Falconry Heritage Trust has raised an endowment fund of \$1,630,000 and is providing scholarships for the study of falconry heritage, to be recorded on an international electronic archive available to all.

2. The Falcons.

Nowadays wild falcons face hazards, such as pesticides, habitat loss and degradation, which reduce their populations. Falconers are making efforts to ensure the sustainability of these populations at national and international levels as follows:

- Falconers in the Czech Republic will continue to support wild-life conservation.
- Germany will continue to share its expertise and work with other countries on programmes to re-establish peregrine falcons into the wild.
- Kazakhstan will continue to conduct research and support a programme of conservation, restoration and use of predatory birds, aimed at the preservation and sustainable development of birds of prey, with special priority given to endangered species. This will be implemented by "Burkitshi" and "Kyran" Federations, falconry centre "Zhalair Shore", and the Association of the National Sports.
- In the Republic of Korea, goshawks will continue to be protected under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act to ensure future stable populations.
- In Mongolia, a large-scale artificial nest programme for saker falcons, which will also support local herding communities, is being pioneered with the support of the UAE and the agreement of CITES. Italian children in middle-schools are also supporting this project and Belgium is in the process of connecting five schools to Mongolian schools. The purpose is to have children from the age of 10 to 12 communicate with Mongolian children in the exchange of information of birds of prey in their local areas. Ref: <http://www.schoollinksprogramme.org/>
- Qatar will continue to support a falconry hospital and falcon breeding programme.
- In Saudi Arabia, the National Committee for Conservation of the Environment will continue supporting breeding programmes for falcons and houbara with an annual budget of US\$6 million.
- The Sheikh Zayed Falcon Release Programme (UAE) will continue to re-establish falcon populations back into their breeding grounds in Asia.
- IAF is currently working on the development of an international database with information regarding birds of prey that have been electrocuted with the support of all its members. This can subsequently serve as a basis for further research.

3. The Habitats.

Falconry has a direct relationship to nature and is dependent on a cultural landscape which is characterised by its biodiversity. Efforts to preserve falconry areas will be supported at both national and international levels, and by greater awareness in the media.

- In France, the Foundation for the Safeguarding of Habitats will continue to obtain and conserve

suitable grounds.

- In Hungary, a nine year research programme initiated by the Hungarian Falconry Club in 2010 and involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other research institutions will continue.
- In Portugal, national habitats and important bird areas will continue to be protected by national law, programmes and specific measures.
- The Environment Agency Abu Dhabi (UAE) will continue its plan to develop a system of managed protected areas.

4. The Quarry.

Many falconers breed and reintroduce quarry species in order to maintain sustainable populations. In many European countries, there are on-going agriculture and environmental measures to provide suitable habitats for quarry species, such as grey partridge and brown hare.

- In Korea, the local government of Geollabuk-do Province has designated Jinan region, a central place for falconry, as a protected area to prevent illegal catching of wild rabbits and pheasants, and this will continue.
- Morocco will continue collaborating with the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi and the Falconers Club to release more than 5000 houbara per year into the eastern desert.

5. Safeguarding falconry's place in society

Falconry will continue to be promoted by activities to raise awareness, promote intercultural dialogue, disseminate information, and share experiences, as well as the dedication of cultural spaces. This will involve a wide range of activities such as rural events, traditional country fairs, conferences, workshops and publications.

Specific examples are:

- The Austrian Archives of Falconry, located in Castle Waldreichs, will continue its work on consolidating knowledge on falconry practice.
- The citizens of Ghent (Belgium) will continue their tradition every October of celebrating the patron saint of falconers, Saint Bavo (~600AD), in the cathedral. Falconers in their traditional costumes take part carrying falcons. This is a very popular event and is followed by a procession to the market square.
- France has created a Foundation that will offer all the private archives held by French falconers to the International Museum of Falconry in Gien, so that this heritage will be accessible to the public.
- In July 2015, Italy is planning to run a 3 day public event in Rome on the theme of "Falconry Wings of Peace among the Nations", to disseminate information and raising awareness about falconry and ICH in general.
- In Morocco there is a project to establish a museum for falconry in Al Jedida town, with the support of the local government and falconry associations.
- The Pakistan Falconry Association (PFA) is working with Lok Virsa to develop a diorama of falconry in the National Ethnological Museum. This will present falconry as part of the intangible culture of the country, and include portrayal of the living culture, tradition and life style of Pakistani falconers.
- Qatar has approved a project to carry out a field study of falconry heritage traditions, and will produce an annual report on falconry published by the Ministry of Culture.
- Saudi Arabia will continue the annual traditional falconry skills event under the name of Saudi Arabian Festival to support local falconers and their culture, as well as annual festivals at Al Noaireeh and other locations.
- In Spain the royal group of falconers, established for more than 1000 years, will continue its programme of public engagements. The citizens of Madrid (Spain) will celebrate the patron saint of Spanish falconers Saint Francisco de Borja (XVIth century) every October 3rd in their church.
- In Syria, there are plans to re-establish the falconry festival in al Rhaiba town, with cultural, artistic and performance events.

- The UAE will open the Zayed National Museum in 2016. This will contain a section on falconry.
- IAF shall, through its channels, continuously reflect the diversity of falconry practices and raise awareness about the importance of falconry as intangible cultural heritage. IAF will continue to allocate an annual sum in the order of \$15,000 for its awareness-raising, information and publication activities aimed at the general public. It will also continue to organise World Falconry day on November 16th each year.

The group of falconry countries involved in this UNESCO submission will continue to cooperate and support falconry heritage issues.

(ii) *How will the States Parties concerned support the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

State Parties, by working together on the largest multi-national submission, have demonstrated their strong commitment to safeguarding falconry and the principles of the Convention.

- Austrian government will continue to provide the legal framework for falconry and support infrastructure necessary for transmission of falconer's knowledge and skills. Federal falconry organizations will carry out the legally-required falconry exam and improve legal instruments.
- Belgium will support and subsidize ICH umbrella organizations, including falconry. A databank will enable heritage communities to describe their element and present safeguarding measures. Falconers are able to contact organizations and fellow communities on this forum and exchange experience and knowledge.
- Ministry of Agriculture in the Czech Republic will continue subsidizing the breeding of rare and indigenous species of birds of prey.
- France will safeguard falconry through elaborating and sustaining agreements and conventions with Ministry of Ecology with the Office for Hunting and Wild Game and the Ministry of the Environment for falconry regulations. The ICH documentation centre will continue organizing meetings for communities with an inscribed element, including falconers, to exchange experiences and define future safeguarding measures.
- "Greening" measures of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union and its implementation by German authorities will be supported to promote species diversity in agricultural landscapes, including wildlife such as partridge and hare.
- In Hungary, the state continues to support final exams for falconer courses. There is an undertaking to clarify the legislative background of falconry practice, including coordinating existing and future regulations focusing on the safeguarding and survival of falconry.
- In Italy, the state continues to support legislation to protect falconry, and there are plans to establish a falconry exhibit in a museum or historical location.
- Kazakhstan will continue the implementation of safeguarding measures in cooperation with the IAF. Falconry is officially recognised by the Agency of Tourism and Sports, and will be promoted throughout the country.
- Korea will continue to provide annual support (currently around US\$10,000) to falconry associations for programmes to enhance visibility.
- Mongolian government and local authorities will continue to assist the minorities which hunt with eagles by promoting ecotourism, which generates income for communities and enables them to continue practising falconry and remain in this harsh environment.
- Moroccan government and local authorities are providing support to establish a museum for falconry in Al Jedida town. They will continue to collaborate with the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi in the houbara breeding and release programme.
- In Pakistan, the government will provide assistance to falconers in conservation projects.
- In Portugal, the government welcomes proposals for law improvements regarding the practice of falconry and a register of birds of prey.
- Qatar will continue support for an open air museum which includes falconry, and new premises for

the Falconers' Club.

- Saudi Government is continuing to support the National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development, with 16 large natural reserves, Houbara bustard breeding programmes, and a satellite monitoring system for falcons. It will support cultural festivals for falconry heritage, and run media campaigns to preserve and protect wildlife. The latest allocated budget is around US\$6 million
- In Spain, falconry is included in Castile-Leon's Historical Heritage Plan, with documentation, archives and heritage dissemination. Historical Heritage Council will continue to support the 'National Plan to Safeguard Intangible Cultural Heritage', sponsored by the Ministry of Culture in conjunction with Autonomous Communities, with actions to safeguard, transmit, and promote heritage. Priority is given to inscribed ICH elements, including falconry.
- Ministry of Culture in Syria has plans to support falconers through a comprehensive survey to identify the needs and number of falconers.
- The UAE will host future International Falconry Festivals every three years (budget of US\$5 million). There are plans to launch a Mohamed bin Zayed Falconry and Desert School.

(iii) *How have communities, groups or individuals been involved in planning the proposed safeguarding measures and how will they be involved in their implementation?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconers are determined to maintain and pass on their traditions to future generations. Hundreds of individual falconers have been actively involved in planning and formulating proposed safeguarding measures within their respective countries. They have submitted photographs and materials, held club meetings, and funded delegates to attend preparatory meetings, demonstrating their strong interest and commitment to maintain falconry as an intangible cultural heritage.

Safeguarding measures have also been planned and supported by local, national and international communities, with the participation of NGOs, institutions, experts and different cultural agents. This collaboration extended to include communities in the five States Parties joining this multi-national submission.

Examples:

- In Austria, community organizations ÖFB and ZÖF have initiated, planned and implemented the majority of falconry safeguarding measures, including several breeding, scientific research and bird release programmes. Practical implementation will continue to be carried out by members of the falconry communities.
- In Czech Republic, the local communities, Czech Falconry Club, Ministry of Agriculture and the State Forest Enterprise will continue to support the cost of large falconry events, e.g. Opočno castle, with US\$20,000 every year. This will be extended to include private and public sponsorship schemes. Czech Falconry Club has been very active in planning safeguarding measures, including promoting falconry.
- French falconers have been and will continue to be associated with every measure concerning falconry, through the presence of representatives in the signing of conventions or treaties under the auspices of the local and national authorities.
- In Germany, the DFO has made a significant contribution with its representatives to the husbandry survey of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the keeping of birds of prey and owls. The falconry associations also provide examiners for the state falconry exams.
- In Hungary, the community-based Hungarian Falconry Club met to plan, discuss and promote future safeguarding measures. On March 7, 2011, a Community Forum dealing with the legal background and issues pertaining to ICH safeguarding was held in Mohács, attended by bearer communities, experts and ministry representatives. Falconers were able to raise concerns and present recommendations. Community proposals are taken into fullest account in developing safeguarding measures, as their active cooperation is required to implement these measures.
- In Italy, the Lanner Foundation was founded by experts and falconry enthusiasts to promote awareness and run reintroduction campaigns for the Lanner Falcon, a rare protected species in

slow decline (around the Mediterranean there are around 250 breeding pairs).

- In Kazakhstan the “Burkitshi” and “Kyran” Federations, “Zhalayir Shore” Centre of Falconry and the “Sunkar” Falcon Nursery Centre have been actively involved in delineating and implementing safeguarding activities, including training volunteers.
- In Korea, members of falconry associations continue to practise falconry and transmit to future generations with the help of financial support and government policies, planned to reflect the wishes and aspirations of the practitioners.
- In Mongolia, the Community Association for Preservation and Conservation of Golden Eagles have planned and will continue to organize an annual falconry meet. Through community efforts, their culture of flying eagles from horseback in the steppes is becoming well known internationally.
- The Pakistan Falconry Association is developing a breeding programme for birds of prey and game birds. It holds an annual meeting for its members, and raises public awareness through falconry presentations and local media.
- The Portuguese Association for Falconry initiated a survey concerning safeguarding measures, which formed the basis of a position paper on proposals for future safeguarding measures. Falconers continue to make recommendations regarding falconry law and heritage safeguarding.
- The Qatari Society of Algannas regularly meets to discuss safeguarding measures and is actively involved in their implementation.
- In Saudi Arabia, the community of falconers continues to provide information and documentation and give suggestions as to how to improve safeguarding, including improving methods of transmission.
- Falconers in Spain initiated and planned a successful breeding programme for birds of prey, and they will continue to support this safeguarding measure.
- Emirates Falconers Club (UAE) helps organise the International Falconry Festival and various falconry competitions.

Falconry communities worldwide plan and will continue to support national and international festivals. As representative bodies of the falconry community, IAF, FACE and CIC will continue to safeguard all aspects of falconry at the international level. The IAF will compile and update regularly an inventory of international cultural elements of falconry.

3.c. Competent body(ies) involved in safeguarding

Provide the name, address and other contact information of the competent body(ies), and if applicable, the name and title of the contact person(s), with responsibility for the local management and safeguarding of the element.

Austria

Name of the body: Austrian National Commission for UNESCO

Name and title of the contact person: Ms Gabriele Detschmann

Address: Universitätsstrasse 5/12, 1010 Vienna, Austria

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Other relevant information: <http://\immaterielleskulturerbe.unesco.at>

Belgium

Name of the body: FARO, Vlaams steunpunt voor cultureel erfgoed

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Other relevant information: www.faronet.be

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Name of the body: Ministère de la Communauté Française de Belgique, Administration générale de la Culture

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Other relevant information: <http://www.patrimoineculturel.cfwb.be>

Czech Republic

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Germany

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Italy

Name of the body: Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia per lo studio e la protezione dei rapaci

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Kazakhstan

Name of the body: "Burkitshi" Federation

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Republic of Korea

Name of the body: Cultural Heritage Administration, Intangible Cultural Heritage Division

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Morocco

Name of the body: Ministère de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel

Name and title of the contact person: Abdellah Alaoui, Directeur

Address: 17, rue Michlifen, Agdal, Rabat, Morocco

Telephone number: + 212 5 37 274001

Fax number: +212 5 37 274002

E-mail address: tigo.alaoui@gmail.com

Pakistan

Name of the body: National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage (Lok Virsa)

Name and title of the contact person: Ms Fouzia Saeed, Executive Director

Address: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Garden Avenue, Shakarparian, Islamabad, Pakistan

Telephone number: +92 51 9249209, +92 300 8541929 (mobile)

Fax number: +92 51 9252097

E-mail address: jic.pmu@gmail.com

Portugal

Name of the body: Salvaterra de Magos City Hall

Name and title of the contact person: Hélder Manuel Sousa Esménio, Mayor of Salvaterra de Magos

Address: Câmara Municipal de Salvaterra de Magos, Praça da República, nº 1, 2120-072 Salvaterra de Magos, Portugal

Telephone number: +351 263509500

E-mail address: presidente@cm-salvaterrademagos.pt

Other relevant information: <http://www.cm-salvaterrademagos.pt/>

Qatar

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage, Department of Heritage

Name and title of the contact person: Mr Hamad Al-Muhanadi

Address: P.O. Box 7996, Qatar

Telephone number: +974 44022710, +974 5505820 (mobile)

Fax number: +974 44022692

E-mail address: almuhanadi.hamad@gmail.com

Saudi Arabia

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture and Information

Name and title of
the contact person: Mr Mohamed Albeialy

Address: P.O. Box 670, Riyadh 11161, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Telephone number: +966 11 442 5999

Fax number: +966 11 406 8195

E-mail address: Jawad3355@hotmail.com

Spain

Name of the body: Subdirección General de Protección del Patrimonio Histórico

Name and title of
the contact person: Ms Elisa de Cabo, Ministerio de Cultura

Address: Plaza del Rey 1, 28004 Madrid, Spain

Telephone number: +34917017035, +34917012426

Fax number: +34917017381

E-mail address: Elisa.decabo@mecd.es

**Syrian Arab
Republic**

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture

Name and title of
the contact person: Minister of Culture

Address: Al-Raowda St., Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: +963113338285, +96311944/293003 (mobile)

E-mail address: alialkayem@mail.sy

**United Arab
Emirates**

Name of the body: Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority

Name and title of
the contact person: Mr Nasser Al Hamiry, Director of Intangible Heritage Department

Address: P.O. Box 2380, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone number: +971 2 657 6145

E-mail address: falcon@tcaabudhabi.ae

4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process

*For **Criterion R.4**, the States shall demonstrate that 'the element has been nominated following the widest possible participation of the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned and with their free, prior and informed consent'.*

4.a. Participation of communities, groups and individuals concerned in the nomination process

Describe how the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned have participated actively in preparing and elaborating the nomination at all stages.

States Parties are encouraged to prepare nominations with the participation of a wide variety of all concerned parties, including where appropriate local and regional governments, communities, NGOs, research institutes, centres of expertise and others. States Parties are reminded that the communities, groups and, in some cases, individuals whose intangible cultural heritage is concerned are essential participants throughout the conception and elaboration of nominations, proposals and requests, as well as the planning and implementation of safeguarding measures, and are invited to devise creative measures to ensure that their widest possible participation is built in at every stage, as required by Article 15 of the Convention.

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

This submission has been formulated by falconers and communities through a series of meetings and consultative processes at all levels. Signed consents from falconers, falconry groups and institutions are attached as evidence of support letters and documents signed by communities and individuals. Internationally it has been promoted in international falconry festivals and by falconry-related associations such as the IAF, FACE, and CIC. Conferences, symposia and workshops on falconry have also contributed significantly in engaging both local and international falconry groups and specialists, with the UAE taking an active lead during the last two decades in hosting many of these meetings.

This submission for nomination to UNESCO has been very widely publicized amongst falconry communities and among all participating parties through meetings, newsletters and the internet. There has been unanimous support from NGOs and institutions participating in the process as shown by each State-Party participating in this nomination. The submission has been circulated among the clubs and representatives involved for detailed approval.

The communities of falconers from the various States Parties have collaborated together on the multi-national submission through a series of meetings and internet forums. Experiences gained in working on previous submissions in 2010 and 2012 have been shared with the falconry communities in the States Parties joining this submission. There were meetings in 2009 in Abu Dhabi to prepare the initial nomination file, and this has been followed by further workshops in 2010 and March 2011 to prepare the second nomination, and March 2015 for this nomination.

Some examples of community involvement are:

- In Austria, legal support has been given by the University of Graz. Strong participation and close involvement concerning the nomination came from the falconry historians of the CIC who provided scientific expert opinions, historical facts and supported the formulation of the nomination. The umbrella organizations ÖFB and ZÖF, which represent the entire community of Austrian falconers, have since October 2006 regularly informed and consulted their members about the nomination via meetings and newsletters. Several qualified members collaborated in developing and formulating the national and international submission.
- In the preparation proposing Falconry to be listed as ICH, the Belgian Falconry Clubs joined together in 2008 to establish an umbrella organisation, the Belgian Federation for Falconry 'Valkeniers.be', to safeguard falconry. This platform serves as a single point of contact between all the falconers clubs and other entities like the government, agencies and other organisations.
- The Czech Falconry Club has been very active at all stages of the nomination, and have met on

many occasions to discuss the file and provide documentation.

- French falconers have actively participated in all the meetings concerning the nomination, and were consulted on each of the points, which were, for the most part, written by them for the French portion.
- Germany: Representatives of the three falconry associations actively participated in all the preparatory meetings and symposia of the German Commission for UNESCO for the application for entry in the German Nationwide Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The information gathered was introduced into the committees, including members' meetings, and there was full agreement that the aim should be to apply to both the German Nationwide Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity inventories.
- Hungary: The director of the Department of ICH met and consulted with the members of the Hungarian Falconers Club. On several occasions she attended their community events (hunts, assembly) and discussed extensively with members of the Club the method, content and future impacts of nomination of the element for the National Inventory. The idea of the international nomination was also implemented and elaborated with their active participation. The nomination material was reviewed together with the president and secretary of the Club, who made additional recommendations for the Hungarian portion.
- In Italy, several meetings were organized with associations, falconers and institutions, with representatives of international falconry organisations to discuss the procedures for registration of falconry as ICH in Italy and the necessary processes to complete the nomination file. The last conference was held in Vicenza in 15th February 2015 with the presence of experts and IAF to highlight the final draft of the submission file with the participation of the community.
- Kazakhstan: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University took the leadership in preparation of the file jointly with "Burkitshi" and "Kyran" Federations, falconry centre "Zhalair Shore", falcon nursery centre "Sunkar" and the Association of National Sports.
- In Mongolia, during the annual meeting of the Kazakh eagle hunter families in Olgi, the community actively participated in the preparation of the file. They provided documents, photos and video for the file.
- In Morocco the nomination file has been prepared with the full participation of the Moroccan Association of Falconers (Al Noubala) and the Qawasem Ouled Fraj Falconry Association, specifically in the area of Doukkala-Abda.
- In Pakistan, the PFA held a series of meetings in Islamabad with its members and government officials, from 2011 onwards, to prepare the nomination file and produce the photographs and videos.
- The nomination file for Portugal was prepared by the Portuguese Association for Falconry (APF), the Salvaterra de Magos City Hall and the University of Évora. They held several meetings regarding the file and Portuguese falconers were actively consulted through an APF survey and dialogue.
- The Qatari Society of Algannas, as well as individual heritage bearers, participated in meetings to provide documentation, photographs and video footage for the nomination file.
- In Saudi Arabia, the nomination file was prepared in 2009 by Sakaka Aljouf (Falconry Association) with the participation of the members through a series of meetings. The members discussed the file and supplied documents, photographs and video footage.
- In Syria, falconry groups met to discuss the nomination file and provide their support.
- In the UAE, the various falconry associations held several meetings with their members to discuss the file and provide documentation.

4.b. Free, prior and informed consent to the nomination

The free, prior and informed consent to the nomination of the element from the community, group or, if applicable, individuals concerned may be demonstrated through written or recorded concurrence, or through other means, according to the legal regimens of the State Party and the infinite variety of communities and groups concerned. The Committee will welcome a broad range of demonstrations or attestations of community consent in preference to standard or uniform declarations. Evidence of free, prior and informed consent shall be provided in one of the working languages of the Committee (English or French), as well as the language of the community concerned if its members use languages other than English or French

Attach to the nomination form information showing such consent and indicate below what documents you are providing, how they were obtained and what form they take.

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Free, prior and informed consents of submitting falconry as a human living heritage on the UNESCO Representative List for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity have been granted by the various communities, groups and individuals concerned in their respective national countries. Documents are attached to this submission.

The photos, audio and video clips chosen in this submission have been selected amongst falconers from each of the submitting countries, as most representative and evocative of their own falconry tradition and culture.

Austria:

Letters of consent to the nomination by Österreichischer Falknerbund (ÖFB) and Zentralverband Österreichischer Falkner (ZÖF)

Belgium:

Three letters of consent to the nomination including Valkeniers.be, FARO, and Sportimonium.

Czech Republic:

Letter of consent to the nomination by Czech Falconry Club, with numerous signatures of members.

France:

Letter of consent to the nomination by Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autouriers Français

Germany:

The three major falconry associations worked together on the application and a letter of consent is included.

Hungary:

Two letters of consent from representatives of the Hungarian Falconer's Club.

Italy:

An 11 Informed letters of consents by different associations, individuals, cultural centres, local institutions and ONGs were collected in meetings, forums and gatherings organized by the community. A Facebook group "Falconry Italian Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity" (www.facebook.com/groups/FalconeriaPatrimonioCulturale/) with over 800 members was created for this purpose to ensure the widest possible participation of the community of falconers.

Republic of Kazakhstan:

Letter of consent from the "Burkitshi" Federation.

Letter of consent of the residents of the city of Astana.

Letter of consent from Bekbolat Tleuhan, culturologist.

Republic of Korea:

Letters of consent to the nomination by Korean Falconer's Association and the Falconry Association.

Mongolia:

Letter of consent to the nomination signed by 42 members of the Association of Eagle Hunters.

Morocco:

Letters of consent to the nomination by the Moroccan Association of Falconers (Al Noubala) and Qawasem Ouled Fraj Falconry Association

Pakistan:

Letter of consent to the nomination by the Pakistan Falconry Association

Portugal

Letters of the main bodies responsible for the nomination: Portuguese Association of Falconry, Salvaterra de Magos Municipal City Hall and University of Évora. As well as letters of support from institutions of Salvaterra de Magos area and other institutions related to the intangible heritage and falconers in their own personal behalf"

State of Qatar:

Letters of consent to the nomination by Algannas Society and signatures of 70 falconers.

Saudi Arabia:

Letters of consent to the nomination by the community of falconers of Skaka Aljouf region and Skaka city, containing 63 signatures.

Spain:

52 letters of consent to the nomination by Falconry Clubs and other concerned communities and associations.

Syrian Arab Republic:

Letters of consent to the nomination by the communities of falconers in Al Qaryatin, Okerbat, Al Rahiba, Al Hamra, Al Taiba Al Sharqia Village and Tedmr.

United Arab Emirates

32 letters of consent to the nomination by Falconry Clubs and other concerned communities and associations.

NGOs

Letter of consent to the nomination by Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of Europe (FACE)

4.c. Respect for customary practices governing access to the element

Access to certain specific aspects of intangible cultural heritage or to information about it is sometimes restricted by customary practices enacted and conducted by the communities in order, for example, to maintain the secrecy of certain knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.

If no such practices exist, please provide a clear statement that there are no customary practices governing access to the element in at least 50 words

Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words

To the best of our knowledge, there are no issues in these measures that would conflict in any way with customary practices governing access.

Access to the art of falconry as intangible cultural heritage is not related in any way to the custody of secret practices or to any specific aspect related to it. Falconry is a cultural expression that has been passed down through the centuries until today, from generation to generation, by the transmission of traditional knowledge and the guidance of a mentor expert falconer. To achieve good practice of the art of falconry, it is important to have access to the knowledge of the techniques and expertise to safeguard and revitalize falconry, respecting cultural values and the relationship between man and the natural environment.

4.d. Concerned community organization(s) or representative(s)

Provide detailed contact information for each community organization or representative, or other non-governmental organization, that is concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.:

- a. Name of the entity
- b. Name and title of the contact person
- c. Address
- d. Telephone number
- e. E-mail
- f. Other relevant information

Austria:

Organization/ community: Österreichischer Falknerbund (ÖFB)
Contact person: Mag. Christian Habich
Address: Schloß Waldreichs, A-3594 Franzen, Austria
Telephone number: +43 4240 8100
E-mail address: christian.habich@falknerbund.com
Other relevant information: <http://www.falknerbund.com>

Organization/ community: Zentralverband Österreichischer Falkner(ZÖF)
Contact person: Raimund Lindner
Address: 2425 Nickelsdorf, Neubaugasse 12
Telephone number: +43 (0)2146 / 2652
E-mail address: Raimund.lindner@oebb.at

Belgium:

Organization/ community: Belgian Federation for Falconry "Valkeniers.be" (Belgische Valkerij Federatie "Valkeniers.be" and Federation Belge de la Fauconnerie)
Contact person: Mr. Kris Ulens, Chairman:
Address: Mechelsesteenweg 163, B-2550 Kontich, Belgium
Telephone number: +32 486 68 35 32
E-mail address: kris.ulens@valkeniers.be
Other relevant information: <http://www.valkeniers.be>

Czech Republic:

Organization/ community: Falconry Club of Czech-Moravian Hunting Union.
Contact person: MVDr. Martin Ptáček, Board Member for Foreign Affairs
Address: Jungmannova 25, 115 25 Prague, Czech Republic
Correspondence: Lešanská 1176/2a, 141 00 Prague 4, Czech Republic
Telephone number: +420 608 092492
E-mail address: cmmj@cmmj.cz

Organization/ community: National Institute of Folk Culture
Contact person: Dr. Jan Krist, Director
Address: 696 62 Strážnice, Czech Republic
Telephone number: +420 518 306 613
Fax number: +420 518 306 615
E-mail address: jan.krist@nulk.cz

France:

Organization/ community: Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers (ANFA)
Contact person: Philippe Justeau (M) « La Cousinerie », Président
Address: 49370 St Clement-de-la-Place, France
Telephone number: +33609730469

Organization/ community:
Contact person: Pierre Courjaret, Correspondant UNESCO
Address: 6 Av. du Général Leclerc, 49700 Doue la Fontaine, France

Germany:

Organization/ community: Deutscher Falkenorden e. V.
Contact person: Hans-Albrecht Hewicker (Chairman)
Address: Hanredder 10, 25335 Bokholt-Hanredder, Germany
Telephone number: +49 (0)4123 9560900
E-mail address: h.a.hewicker@web.de
Other information: www.d-f-o.de

Organization/ community: Orden Deutscher Falkoniere e. V.
Contact person: Ralf Karthäuser (Chairman)
Address: Am Steintor 63. 48167 Münster, Germany
Telephone number: +49 (0)172 8283802
E-mail address: ralf.karthaeuser@falknerverband.de
Other information: www.falknerverband.de

Organization/ community: Verband Deutscher Falkner e. V.
Contact person: Torsten Hamberger (Chairman)
Address: Schulstraße 5, 96524 Föritz, Germany
and Schloss Tollet, 4710 Tollet, Austria
Telephone number: +43 (0)69917109960
E-mail address: torsten.hamberger@verband-deutscher-falkner.de
Other information: www.verband-deutscher-falkner.de

Hungary:

Organization/ community: Hungarian Falconers Club
Contact person: János Tóth, President
Address: 8220 Balatonalmádi, Kert u.19, Hungary
Telephone number: +36 88/430909
E-mail address: elnok@solymaszat.hu
Other relevant information: www.solymaszat.hu

Italy:

Organization/ community: Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia per lo studio e la protezione dei rapaci
Contact person: Presidente Dott.re Umberto Caproni
Segretario Generale Patrizia Cimberio
Address: Via Pertini 36, 20090 Segrate (MI), Italy
Telephone number: +39 338 8469686
E-mail address: cimberio@iaf.og

Organization/ community: Unione Nazionale Cacciatori con il falco (UNCF)
Contact person: Presidente Alessandro Bonacini
Settoriale Federazione Italiana della Caccia
Address: Via Salaria 298/a 00199 Roma, Italy
Telephone number: +39 347 8304512
E-mail address: alessandro1953911@vodafone.it
Website: www.uncfitalia.it

Organization/ community: Ordine Falconieri d'Italia (OFI)
Contact person: Presidente Alessio Pizziol
Address: Via San Dona', 23/E, 30174 Mestre (VE), Italy
Telephone number: +39 331 3757106
E-mail address: alessio@pizziol.it
Website: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/668918583164328/?fref=ts>

Organization/ community: Associazione Conservazione Progresso della Falconeria (CPF)
Contact person: Presidente Fabio Sella
Address: Via Cerati, 9H 36040 Valdastico (VI), Italy
Telephone number: +39 335 410591
E-mail address: cpf.falconry@gmail.com
Website: <https://www.facebook.com/groups/325135940982528/?fref=ts>

Kazakhstan

Organization/ community: "Burkitshi" Federation

Contact person: Mr Bakyt Karnakbayev, Vice-president
Address: 080010, 20 Koshmambetov St., Taraz, Republic of Kazakhstan
Telephone number: +7 7017186146
E-mail address: bakytarnak@gmail.com

Organization/ community: Federation "Kyran"
Contact person: Mrs Bagdat Muptekekyzy, Executive Director
Address: Brusilovski 247 St., App.25, Almaty 050000, Republic of Kazakhstan
Telephone number: +7 7014557730 (mobile)

Republic of Korea:

Organization/ community: The Korean Falconer's Association
Address: 148-1, Isa-dong, Dong-gu, Daejeon-si, Republic of Korea
Other relevant information: www.kfa.ne.kr:44302

Mongolia:

Organization/ community: Mongolian Falconry Association
Contact person: Medeukhan S. (President)
Address: 5 Dugaar Baga, Bayan-Ulgii Province, Mongolia
Telephone number: +976-99 4288 58, +976 1422 22944
Fax: +976 1422 2815
E-mail address: medeukhan@yahoo.com

Morocco:

Organization/ community: Association Marocaine de la Fauconnerie (Al Noubala)
Contact person: Abdelhak Chaoui, Secrétaire Général
Address: B.P. n° 18 – Ben Slimane, Moroc
Telephone number: + 212 6 61 39 55 22
Fax number: +212 5 22 47 48 36
E-mail address: Chaoui_abdlk@yahoo.fr

Organization/ community: Association des Fauconniers d'Ouled Fraj pour la Chasse au Vol
Contact person: Mohammed El Ghazouani, Président
Address: Moroc
Telephone number: +212 6 61 08 94 61
E-mail address: facon_maroc@yahoo.fr

Organization/ community: Association de l'Éducation Environnementale et de la Protection des Oiseaux au Maroc
Contact person: Zin Abidine Aghezzaf, Président

Address: 3, Lotissement 1, B.P. 48, Haj Kadour, Meknes, Moroc
Telephone number: + 212 6 66 08 46
Fax number: +212 5 37 67 26 28

Pakistan

Organization/ community: Pakistan Falconry Association
Contact person: Kamran Khan Yousafzai
Address: House #29/4, Street 3, Newlalazar, Rawalpindi, Pakistan
Telephone number: +92 333 3090909
E-mail address: Kamran@falcons.com.pk

Portugal:

Organization/ community: Associação Portuguesa de Falcoaria
Contact person: António Carapuço, President
Address: Rua Poeta Ventura, 22, 2540-422 Rossio do Carvalhal, Bombarral, Portugal
Telephone number: +351919728203
Email address: apfalcoaria@gmail.com
Website: www.apfalcoaria.org/a-apf/contacto

Organization/ community: University of Évora
Contact person: Filipe Themudo-Barata
Address: Universidade de Évora UNESCO Chair, Palácio do Vimioso, Largo Marquês de Marialva, Apart. 94, 7002-554 Évora. Portugal
Telephone number: +351 266706581
E-mail address: fthbarata@gmail.com

Organization/ community: Salvaterra de Magos City Hall
Contact person: Hélder Manuel Sousa Esménio, Mayor of Salvaterra de Magos
Address: Câmara Municipal de Salvaterra de Magos, Praça da República, nº 1, 2120-072 Salvaterra de Magos, Portugal
Telephone number: +351 263509500
E-mail address: presidente@cm-salvaterrademagos.pt
Website: http://www.cm-salvaterrademagos.pt/

Qatar:

Organization/ community: Qatari Society of Algannas
Contact person: Mr. Ali Azbi
Address: P.O. Box 8575, Qatar
Telephone number: +974 44081366

Fax: +974 44081747
E-mail address: algannas-qtr@katara.net

Saudi Arabia:

Organization/ community: Sakaka Al Jouf Falconry Committee
Contact person: Mubarak Al Suleiman
Address: Sakaka, Al Jouf, KSA
Telephone number: +966 505 390223

Spain:

Organization/ community: Real Gremio de Halconeros de España
Contact person: Antonio de Castro
Address: c/ Castillo de Aulencia 44, Villafranca del Castillo, 28692 Madrid, Spain
Telephone number: +34 918 152793
E-mail address: realgremiodehalconeros@msn.com

Organization/ community: Asociación Española de Cetrería y Conservación de Aves Rapaces AECCA
Contact person: Andres López
Address: Apdo. Correos 41121, 28080 Madrid, Spain
Telephone number: +34 635 353557
E-mail address: andreselcetrero@hotmail.com
Other relevant information: www.aecca.org

Syrian Arab Republic:

Organization/ community: Al Rehaiba Arabic Cultural Centre
Address: Al-Rehaiba City, Syria
Telephone number: +963 117733819, +963 117732519

United Arab Emirates:

Organization/ community: Abu Dhabi Falconer's Club
Address: P.O. Box 127722, Abu Dhabi, UAE
Telephone number: +971 2 5857555
Fax number: +971 2 5857888
E-mail address: Info@efcad.ae
Other relevant information: www.efcad.ae

Organization/ community: Emirates Falconers Club
Address: Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone number: +971 2 5755192

Organization/ community: Emirates Heritage Club

Address: P O Box 42959, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone number: +971 2 5584440

Fax number: +971 2 5582224

E-mail address: cerehc@emirates.net.ae

Other relevant information: www.cerehc.org.ae

Organization/ community: Environment Agency Abu Dhabi

Address: P.O. Box 45553, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone number: +971 (2) 4454777

Fax number: +971 (2) 4463339

E-mail address: customerservice@ead.ae

Organization/ community: Abu Dhabi Falcon Hospital

Address: P.O. Box 45553, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone number: +971 (2) 5755 155

Fax number: +971 (2) 5755 001

E-mail address: info@falconhospital.com

Organization/ community: National Avian Research Center

Address: P.O. Box 45553, Abu Dhabi, UAE

Telephone number: +971 (3) 7347 555

Fax number: +971 (3) 7347 607

E-mail address: customerservice@ead.ae

International Organizations:

Organization/ community: International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF)

Contact person: Dr. Bohumil Straka, Advisory Committee Chairman

Address: Rue F. Pelletier 82, Brussels, Belgium

Telephone number: +420 777071722

Fax number: +32 859 582 6975

E-mail address: straka@iaf.org

Organization/ community: Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE)

Contact person: Filippo Segato

Address: Rue F. Pelletier 82, Brussels, Belgium

Telephone number: +32 (0) 2 732 69 00
 Fax number: +32 (0) 2 732 70 72
 E-mail address: Filippo.segato@face.eu
 Other relevant information: www.face.eu

Organization/ community: International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
 Contact person: George Aman, CIC President
 Address: CIC Administrative Office, P O Box 82, H-2092, Budakeszi, Hungary
 Telephone number: +36 23 453 830
 Fax number: +36 23 453 832
 E-mail address: info@cic-wildlife.org

Organization/ community: Falconry Heritage Trust
 Contact person: Dr. Nick Fox, Director
 Address: P.O. Box 19, Camarthan, SA33 5YL, Wales, United Kingdom
 Telephone number: +44 1267 233864, +44 1267 222726
 E-mail address: office@falcons.co.uk
 Other relevant information: www.falconryheritage.org

Organization/ community: The Archives of Falconry, The Peregrine Fund
 Contact person: Bob Collins, Archivist
 Address: 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709, USA
 Telephone number: +208 362 3716
 Fax number: +208 362 2376
 E-mail address: tpf@peregrinefund.org
 Other relevant information: www.peregrinefund.org

5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

For **Criterion R.5**, the States shall demonstrate that 'the element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention'.

a. Indicate below:

- when the element has been included in the inventory, which should be prior to the submission of the nomination to the Secretariat (31 March),
- its reference,
- the inventory in which the element has been included,
- the office, agency, organization or body responsible for maintaining that inventory,
- how the inventory has been drawn up 'with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations' (Article 11(b) of the Convention),
- how the inventory is regularly updated (Article 12 of the Convention).

b. Documentary evidence shall also be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language if different. The extract should be, for

example, the inventory record or file for the nominated element, including its description, location, community(ies), viability, and so on. It may be complemented by a reference below to a functioning hyperlink through which such an inventory may be accessed, but the hyperlink alone is not sufficient.

The nominated element's inclusion in an inventory should not in any way imply or require that the inventory(ies) should have been completed prior to nomination. Rather, a submitting State Party may be in the process of completing or updating one or more inventories, but has already duly included the nominated element on an inventory-in-progress.

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry is included in the inventory lists of all countries participating in this nomination.

Austria:

Since the ratification of the convention in 2009, the Austrian Commission for UNESCO has been entrusted with the drawing up of an Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. For this purpose, an advisory panel comprising representatives from five federal ministries, the cultural departments of the nine Federal Provinces and ten scientific experts in cultural, social and natural sciences was set up. This panel regularly decides on the inclusion, deferring or rejection of elements submitted by heritage bearers and functions as a monitoring body as well.

All communities and individuals who continue to pass down intangible cultural heritage are invited to apply for the inclusion of their traditions. The process of the submission helps the heritage bearers to become aware of the principles of the UNESCO Convention. The inclusion into the Austrian Inventory also promotes the perception and visualization of local traditions on a larger level.

In March 2010, Falconry was among the first 18 elements that have been inscribed on this list. (<http://immaterielleskulturerbe.unesco.at/cgi-bin/unesco/element.pl?eid=7&lang=en>)

Since then, the inventory has grown to now comprise 79 elements which can be accessed at <http://immaterielleskulturerbe.unesco.at/en/> in German and English. In addition, the inventory is published biannually with the new inclusions.

Belgium:

"Falconry" is included in the official inventory of intangible cultural heritage of Flanders/Belgium (published on <http://www.kunstenenergoed.be/inventaris-vlaanderen>) since 2009. The Arts and Heritage Agency of the Flemish Ministry for Culture is responsible for maintaining the inventory (Arenbergstraat 9, 1000 Brussels, Belgium). The official inventory is kept by the Arts and Heritage Agency and can be consulted at the offices in Brussels.

In conformity with articles 11 and 12 of the Convention, the following procedure has been developed. Communities can submit proposals regarding the item of intangible cultural heritage they want included in the inventory. There is an official announcement via the media and several websites. These submissions (in Dutch) have to outline the extent of the community and safeguarding actions for which the requesting community has to co-operate with an official heritage institution recognised/funded within the scope of Flemish Decree on Cultural Heritage (2008). These submissions are reviewed by a departmental commission, composed by Flemish and Dutch experts who examine the applications and give advice to Flemish minister responsible for culture. After the ministerial decision the (new) items included on the inventory are communicated by official press communication and websites.

The communities which submitted the elements that are included in the inventory are to report on a yearly basis on the safeguarding activities that have been undertaken. These reports are examined by the aforementioned departmental commission.

French Community: La fauconnerie a été incluse dans l'inventaire du patrimoine culturel et immatériel de la Communauté Française de Belgique le 30 avril 2009.

Czech Republic:

The Minister of Culture included falconry on the Seznam Statků Tradiční a Lidové Kultury České Republiky (List of Intangible Properties of Traditional and Folk Culture of the Czech Republic) on 16th June 2009. The inventory is available with the Národní Ústav Lidové Kultury ve Strážnici (National Institute of Folk Culture in Strážnice) as well as on the websites:

<http://www.nulk.cz/Informace.aspx?sid=448> and http://www.mkcr.cz/cz/kulturnidedictvi/regionalni-a-narodnostni-kultura/seznam_nem_statku/seznam-nematerialnich-statku-tradicni-a-lidove-kultury-

ceske-republiky-37400/

The Falconry Club of the Czech-Moravian Hunting Union, as civil society and the only representative of the community practising falconry in the Czech Republic, created the detailed nomination documentation for inclusion in the national inventory "List of Intangible Properties of Traditional and Folk Culture of the Czech Republic" (Seznam Statků Tradiční a Lidové Kultury České Republiky) pursuant to Article 12 of the Convention. Inclusion rules of the national inventory explicitly require participation of the concerned community. On June 3rd 2009, delegates of the Czech Falconry Club, as representatives of the entire concerned community, presented the nomination file for the inclusion in the national inventory; they defended the nomination and therefore the National Committee for Traditional and Folk Culture recommended to the Minister of Culture the inclusion of falconry in the national inventory. The nomination documentation was also authorised by Ministry of Agriculture, which takes responsibility for safeguarding of this element. The National Council for Traditional Folk Culture regularly monitors and updates the national inventory list and proposes relevant safeguarding measures.

France:

The French Ministry of Culture is responsible for the ICH inventory. Initiated in 2008, the inventory of intangible cultural heritage in France has been designed from the outset as an open and evolving process without a time limitation, whose methods and principles should be refined over time, based on first results, on other developments in national policy in the area of ICH and on the changes of international practice in this area. It is therefore an evolving process. The inventory of intangible cultural heritage in France specifically requires the participation of bearers of ICH elements, whether they be backed or not by the competence of people qualified in ethnological expertise. At any rate, the consent of the communities encountered in the inventory operations is expressly required to be entered in this inventory and they are constantly encouraged to write the file by themselves. This was the case with the file on falconry, which was included in the Inventory of French Intangible Cultural Heritage in June 2009. It was written by and at the request of the members of ANFA (Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers de France). The French ICH inventory is regularly updated according to the wishes of the communities concerned, and it will be the case if the French falconers if they wish it.

The inventory is available online on the website of the French Ministry of Culture : <http://www.culturecommunication.gouv.fr/Politiques-ministerielles/Patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/Inventaire-en-France/Inventaire/Fiches-de-l-inventaire-du-patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/Pratiques-sportives>.

The inventory file can also be found on the ANFA website: <http://www.anfa.net/fr/tunnel.html>

Germany:

The asset "falconry" was included in the German Nationwide Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Federal Republic of Germany on 11 December 2014. The institutions involved were the Intangible Cultural Heritage expert committee of the German Commission for UNESCO the Standing Conference of the states of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Commissioner for Culture and Media of the Federal Government.

The application for the German nationwide inventory was exclusively developed and drawn up by the three major falconry associations in Germany: Deutscher Falkenorden e. V. - Federation for falconry, bird of prey conservation and bird of prey ornithology, Orden Deutscher Falkoniere e. V. and Verband Deutscher Falkner e. V. It was submitted jointly by these three associations.

A positive decision was notified on 12-12-2014. The decision was based on the following: "The Expert Committee recognises your proposal as an internationally practised cultural expression. The committee highlights the sense of topicality brought to the practice of husbandry and hunting with the birds of prey in question. This noble tradition was characteristically associated with the higher classes, but has in the meantime become common practice among all levels of society. The title "falconry" is binding."

The application concerns the first round of applications, since the Federal Republic of Germany only joined the convention in 2013. The inventory will be continued and supplemented by a new round of applications in 2015.

The inventory can be found at: <http://www.unesco.de/en/kultur/immaterielles-kulturerbe/german->

inventory.html, and the falconry hyperlink is: <http://www.unesco.de/en/kultur/immaterielles-kulturerbe/german-inventory/inscription/falconry.html>

Hungary:

Bearer communities are involved in the identification and definition of ICH elements in accordance with article III/11/b of the Convention. Continuous expansion of the Hungarian Inventory is based on proposals submitted by bearer/practitioner communities. The procedure for inscription on National Inventory is based on the methods of UNESCO Lists: communities prepare and submit the nomination documentation to the coordinating body (Department of ICH at the Hungarian Open-Air Museum). Nominations are inscribed following ministerial approval based on prior evaluation and recommendation by the Hungarian National Committee of ICH (the advisory board to the minister responsible for culture). The responsibility for the maintenance of the National Inventory is carried by the Ministry of National Resources.

The Hungarian National Inventory was established in 2008. Currently 11 elements are on this list – among them the ‘Falconry in Hungary’. This inscription was ceremoniously announced on 17 September 2010 by the Minister of Culture. The inventory is freely accessible to the public on the website of the Department of ICH:

http://www.szellemiarokseg.hu/eng/index.php?menu=elemek_a_jegyzekben&m=nemzeti

The complete nomination material for each element can be viewed on the website above in Hungarian with a brief summary in English. The inventory is regularly updated according to the wishes of the communities.

Italy:

The request for cataloguing the “Italian Falconry practice” as an Intangible Cultural Heritage’s element was made by the community and has been included in the inventory of “The National Catalogue of Italian Cultural Heritage” coordinated by ICCD, the Central Institute for Cataloguing and Documentation (<http://www.iccd.beniculturali.it/>) and validated by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism. The data of the element are assembled from field surveys and audio-visual documentation, through the cooperation between different cultural agents and the record is compiled by the community of the falconers. In order to fulfil the requirements of the UNESCO Convention, including its requirement that the communities themselves participate, ICCD adopted a more responsive, lightweight tool, which is currently under development and is called MODI or Information Module (Modulo informativo), can be consulted in a beta version at <http://www.iccd.beniculturali.it/paci/iccd/cards/ricercaPaci/>

The Modi Cards can be regularly updated by the community and are stored electronically on SIGECWeb, the Ministry’s General Information System for Cataloguing. The drawing up of the inventory encouraged the awareness regarding the importance of the element and ensures the transmission and active involvement of the community in the management of its ICH.

Kazakhstan:

Falconry is included in the Provisional National List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage designed under the auspices of the National Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan for UNESCO and ISESCO. The element was identified and included in the National Register of the ICH of Kazakhstan with wide participation of the communities, groups and individuals concerned under № 2, dated 1 March 2013. The Register was adopted by the Decree of the Ministry of Culture and Information (now Ministry of Culture and Sports) of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Ref.50 dated 1 March 2013) available on the official website of “Madeni Mura”/“Cultural Heritage” state program (<http://www.madenimura.kz/en/culture-legacy/intangible-heritage/national-list/>) as well as the website of Kazakhstan National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO (http://unesco.natcom.kz/ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46).

The National Register of ICH of Kazakhstan shall be maintained and regularly updated every 2-3 years by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan in collaboration with the National Committee on Safeguarding ICH and National Commission for UNESCO and ISESCO. Representatives of ICH communities, academicians and experts, related ICH institutions and NGOs as well as general public have open access to participate in the process of updating and managing the National ICH Register (via online discussions on personal blog of the Minister of Culture and Information, website of the ministry, intergovernmental meetings and local meetings).

Hard copies of the ICH Register and inventory extract on the element are annexed to the nomination.

Republic of Korea:

Falconry is included on the two national inventories with one in 2000 and the other in 2007. The communities made a request to local governments for inclusion of falconry, and along with the request they submitted all the necessary information on, for example, how they practice the element, what they do to safeguard the element, and how much they are committed to its safeguarding. After receiving the request, the local governments conducted field research with the help of relevant experts. During the field research, the experts did in-depth interviews with the communities and observed the practice of falconry. Based on the results of the field research, the local governments held an advisory committee and decided to include falconry on the national inventory. The inventories are managed and updated by Daejeon Metropolitan City and Geollabuk-do Province in accordance with the Cultural Heritage Protection Act. Experts and officials conduct regular research on falconry at least every five years through interviews with the communities and recordings of the element, and update the inventory accordingly.

The inventory can be found on the web pages of the Cultural Heritage Administration:

http://www.cha.go.kr/korea/heritage/search/Culresult_Db_View.jsp?mc=NS_04_03_02&VdkVgwKey=22,00080000,25&queryText=

http://www.cha.go.kr/korea/heritage/search/Culresult_Db_View.jsp?mc=NS_04_03_02&VdkVgwKey=22,00200000,35&queryText=

Mongolia:

The Minister of Education, Culture and Science included falconry as 3.18 on the National Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Burkudchidiin Bayar) on 5th July 2009. The community of the Kazakh eagle hunter families in Olgi in the west of Mongolia confirmed the necessity of safeguarding falconry and actively participated in preparing the necessary documentation for the element in this inventory. The inventory is regularly updated according to the wishes of the communities and the availability of new information and data based on fieldwork. In 2012 the Promotion of Cultural Heritage Law was passed. This Law created the Intangible Cultural Heritage Division at the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. It also mandated that each regional sub-Bureau has to update the relevant inventory section each year with the active participation of the heritage bearers and the community, and to maintain a register of heritage bearers. Relevant research material, audio and video recordings and photo of Knucklebone Shooting and its bearers are kept at the National Registration and Information Database and its Archive of the Centre of Cultural Heritage. The website of the list can be found at <http://www.monheritage.mn/mn/Intangible/ElementList.aspx>). The List and relevant information are updated each year.

Morocco:

Researchers of the Heritage Inventory and Documentation Department at the Moroccan Heritage Authority completed the inventory and documentation of falconry art and practices in order to include the element on the National ICH inventory. The field work was done in the region of Doukkala Abda where concerned groups and communities are found. Falconry is a well-established cultural heritage for them and they maintain their practice. They belong to two main associations. Both associations have participated in all phases of the inventory setting and documentation, especially in terms of identifying and describing all components of the element: practices and tools of the traditional handicrafts relative to falconry, the transmission of these practices to future generations and threats to the survival of the element, as well as the measures needed to safeguard the element and preserve it. Practitioners approved the inclusion of the element in the National Inventory of cultural heritage. They provided all the needed information about falconry, documents, manuscripts, videos, photos. The element was included in the National Inventory in 2008. The information was updated in 2012 and 2015. The element was included in the database IGPCM: 41175. The full information can be accessed through the following link: http://www.idpc.ma/view/pc_immateriel/igpcm:41175?titleinitial=f&page=1&num=2

Pakistan:

The National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage (Lok Virsa) in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting acknowledged falconry as an intangible cultural heritage element and included it in the National Inventory of ICH elements in June 2011 at the request and assistance of the Pakistan Falconry Association (PFA). The element of Falconry is listed in the National Inventory of ICH Elements as item No. 2 (1) 2011-D (M). The PFA members and individual falconers provided the information required for the inventory, including the necessary documents, photos and videos. The inventory is kept in the Research Dept. of Lok Virsa. The inventory is still being added to through the work of individuals, experts, NGOs, communities and government offices present in the various regions, and an element is added after consideration of its viability, ownership, and appreciation by the heritage bearers, and its consonance with the 2003 Convention. The Inventory will be updated every two to three years with the participation of the concerned communities and heritage bearers.

Portugal

The Portuguese element Falcoaria is currently registered in the data base Memoriamedia in <http://www.memoriamedia.net/index.php/falcoaria>. This database was created and is managed by the ONG "Memória Imaterial Cooperativa Cultural CRL", which in 2014 was accredited to provide advisory services to the Intangible Heritage Committee (Accreditation request No. 90307, Resolution 5.GA 6). The inventorying of Falcoaria was accomplished with the participation of the Portuguese Association of Falconry, which represents the falconers since its creation in 1991. Actually falconers were consulted by a survey in order to draw national safeguard measures and the inscription was discussed with them regularly in the association assemblies. This database is reviewed regularly by the state parties involved in Portuguese inscription. This month of March 2015, the Portuguese Secretary of State of Culture which has the jurisdiction over Portuguese heritage, approved the proposal of the joint UNESCO Falconry group. The inscription of Falcoaria in the National Inventory of the Portuguese Intangible Cultural Heritage is also envisaged.

State of Qatar:

Qatar Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage is the body responsible for the making of Qatar's national ICH inventory. Falconry has been included in this inventory (18th August 2009) with the active participation of communities and individuals. Qatar was the host of the Gulf Cooperation Folklore Centre for 22 years, and a large corpus of ICH data has been collected, classified, archived and published. All the data of the GCC Folklore Centre is deposited now with the Heritage Department and provided the base of Qatar National ICH Inventory. Additional data was collected by Qatar Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage and Qatar University. Qatar Radio and TV, Qatar National Museum, the Cultural Village, and Qatar Tourism Authority all provided heritage information. Civil societies and organizations, mainly Al Qanas (Falconer) Society, Qatar Olympic Committee, Qatar Foundation, Performing Arts Organizations and Committees as well as numerous individuals also participated in the process of inventory making and the inclusion of falconry on this inventory list which is currently in progress. The inventory will be monitored and updated every four years.

Saudi Arabia:

Falconry was included in 2008 in the Inventory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Intangible Cultural Heritage among other 54 elements of ICH covering all domains of ICH. This inventory is deposited with the Deputy of International Cultural Relations at the Ministry of Culture and Information (letter dated 23.8.2009) with the participation of individuals and communities. Falconers in Saudi Arabia organize themselves in groups and kinship groups, and provided information, documentation, photos, and videotapes related to falconry and other aspects of cultural heritage in the Kingdom. They have also provided guidelines and ideas about the identification of these elements, and contributed to the organization of conferences, lectures, seminars, festivals and workshops. Owing to the vast area of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the diverse cultural groups all over the country, the Inventory of Saudi Arabia Intangible Heritage is in progress. The inventory is being regularly monitored and updated in a continuous manner.

Spain:

The Ministry of Culture for the Kingdom of Spain included falconry on the Inventory List of Intangible Cultural Heritage on 17th July 2009. This list is deposited with the Ministry of Culture. Following the article of the UNESCO Convention, Spain had the participation of many communities and groups involved with falconry. We have supporting letters from all 17 Administrative Regions of the state

party, and also at national level (included in appendix).

Falconry is included in the Inventory / Register of the Autonomous Community of Castile-Leon as an Asset of Cultural Interest (maximum degree of legal protection for heritage in Spain). That status declaration was published in the Official Journal of Castille-Leon on 30 November 2011, Code. No.17668. The inventory structuring system is eminently public and participatory. University institutions take part in the process, and it is open to public participation and consultation. The body responsible for the ongoing update of this Registry is Castille-Leon's Directorate-General for Cultural Heritage.

The inventory is regularly updated according to the wishes of the communities.

<http://bocyl.jcyl.es/boletines/2011/11/30/pdf/BOCYL-D-30112011-24.pdf>

Syrian Arab Republic:

The responsible body for making the Inventory for Intangible Cultural Heritage is the Ministry of Culture. Falconry was included in the inventory on the 27th of July 2009. This inventory is deposited at the Office of the Deputy Minister of Culture and it is still in progress. The Falconer's Association in al Rehaiba in the Damascus suburbs, and falconer's groups in Palmyra, al Qaryatein, Hama suburbs, al Raqqa, north east of Aleppo and other areas of the al Jazeera region cooperated in preparing a comprehensive survey of falconry and other ICH elements with the support of the Ministry of Culture. The efforts undertaken to establish the Falconers Union of Syria as well as conducting surveys about the number of falconers have actively contributed to the making of the inventory in supporting falconers' work, activities, events, customs and traditions.

The inventory will be updated regularly with the maximum of every three years.

United Arab Emirates:

Falconry was included in the Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory of Abu Dhabi Emirate on 1st July 2009. The inventory is deposited with the ICH Department of the Abu Dhabi Authority for Tourism and Culture (previously ADACH). In 2006 ADACH established a Committee, of about 30 men and women, to work as a source group to identify UAE cultural elements. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Community Development also formed a committee of about 24 persons to help in the national inventory project. The Emirates Falconers Club, Emirates Heritage Club, Arabian Saluki Centre and the falconers themselves actively participated in the making of the national inventory and the inclusion of falconry on the national inventory list, through many meetings, interviews and provision of documentation. Many well-known Emirati falconers and heritage practitioners participated in this inventory making process. They included Saeed Al-Haddad, Khalfan Al-Dhahri, Hamad Al-Ghanim, Mohammed Al-Dhareef who wrote a book on falconry in Arabia, Salim Ali Al-Hamli, Mohammed Ali Al-Raqraqi, Mohammed Al-Mansouri, Zayed Al-Mansouri, Fatima Al-Mughni, Shailka Al-Jabri, Salim Al-Mazrouei, Mohammed Saeed Al-Meqbali, Mohammed Saif Al-Falasi, Khalifa Al-Katbi and Rashid bin Futaim Al-Mansouri.

The inventory is updated regularly through the work of committees and in response to community wishes. It will be reviewed and updated every five years.

6. Documentation

6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

The documentation listed below is mandatory and will be used in the process of evaluating and examining the nomination. The photographs and the video will also be helpful for visibility activities if the element is inscribed. Tick the following boxes to confirm that related items are included with the nomination and that they follow the instructions. Additional materials other than those specified below cannot be accepted and will not be returned.

- documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of concerned community is other than English or French
- documentary evidence demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language if different
- 10 recent photographs in high definition
- cession(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo)
- edited video (from 5 to 10 minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is other than English or French
- cession(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video)

6.b. Principal published references (optional)

Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, principal published references providing supplementary information on the element, such as books, articles, audio-visual materials or websites. Such published works should not be sent along with the nomination.

Not to exceed one standard page.

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CIC - The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation: www.cic-wildlife.org

FACE - Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU: www.face-europe.org

Falconry Heritage Trust: www.falconryheritage.org

The Archives of Falconry and Peregrine Fund: www.peregrinefund.org

CITES - The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora: www.cites.org

ÖFB - Österreichischer Falknerbund: www.falknerbund.com

Czech Falconry Club of CMHU: www.sokolnictvi.net

Belgium website for Information on Falconry: www.valkeriers.be

ANFA (Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers Français) www.anfa.org

www.falconryforum.co.uk

www.cetreria.com

www.avium.es

Salvaterra de Magos Royal Falconry: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pdcADvnVLVw>

Salvaterra de Magos Post stamps Falcons: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BF_OwPjPNmY

Recovering the Royal Falconry. Heritage and Development: <http://www.catedra.uevora.pt/unesco/index.php/unesco/content/view/full/1076>

Periodicals:

The International Journal of Falconry (published by IAF)

Newsletter of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF)

The International Falconer

Al Saggat (The Falconer) Journal (quarterly journal issued in the UAE).

Falco Magazine (Middle East Falcon Research Group) published in the UK

Top Cetreria (Spain)

Der Falkner 1951-2011 (Austria)

Der Falkenblick 1997-2011 (Austria)

Eigenverlag Österreichischer Falknerbund
Anuario de la AECCA, Spain
La Alcándara. Boletín informativo de la AECCA, Spain
SkyTrial. Revista de la RFEC, Spain

7. Signature(s) on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

The nomination should conclude with the signature of the official empowered to sign it on behalf of the State Party, together with his or her name, title and the date of submission.

In the case of multi-national nominations, the document should contain the name, title and signature of an official of each State Party submitting the nomination.

Revised version 6 January 2016

<United Arab Emirates>

Name: Nasser Ali Al Hamiri

Title: Director of Intangible Heritage Department

Signature: <signed>

<Austria>

Name: Anna Steiner

Title: Federal Chancellery Austria, Dep. Head of Department for International Cultural Affairs

Signature: <signed>

<Belgium>

Name: Kris Ulens

Title: Chariman, Belgium Federation for Falconry

Signature: <signed>

<Czech Republic>

Name: Martin Žižka

Title: Director General, Ministry of Agriculture of Czech Republic

Signature: <signed>

<France>

Name: Sylvie Grenet

Title: Chargé de mission pour le patrimoine culturel immatériel, Ministère de la Culture

Signature: <signed>

<Germany>

Name: Ralf Schröer

Title: Chargé d'Affaires, German Embassy, Abu Dhabi

Signature: <signed>

<Hungary>

Name: Géza Boros

Title: Head of Unit, Department of Community Education and Arts, Ministry of Human Capacities

Signature: <signed>

<Italy>

Name: Antonia Pasqua Recchia

Title: General Secretary, Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism

Signature: <signed>

<Kazakhstan>

Name: Bakyt Karnakbayev

Title: Vice president, Federation 'Burkutshi'

Signature: <signed>

<Republic of Korea>

Name: Kim Chan

Title: Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration

Signature: <signed>

<Mongolia>

Name: Dalajjargal Dorjbal

Title: Ministre-Conseiller

Signature: <signed>

<Morocco>

Name: Mustapha Nami

Title: Chef de Service du patrimoine culturel immatériel

Signature: <signed>

<Pakistan>

Name: Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan

Title: Press Counsellor <Pakistan Embassy, Dubai>

Signature: <signed>

<Portugal>

Name: Hélder Manual Sousa Esménio

Title: Mayor of Salvaterra de Magos

Signature: <signed>

<Qatar>

Name: Khalid Saad Al Rumaihi

Title: Administrative consultant

Signature: <signed>

<Kingdom of Saudi Arabia>

Name: Mohammed Albeialy

Title: Intangible Cultural Heritage Expert

Signature: <signed>

<Spain>

Name: Miguel Angel Recio Crespo

Title: General Director of Fine Arts and Cultural Assets and Libraries and Archives, Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport

Signature: <signed>

<Syrian Arab Republic>

Name: Lamia Chakkour

Title: Ambassadeur, Déléguée permanente de la République arabe syrienne auprès de l'UNESCO

Signature: <signed>

Name(s), title(s) and signature(s) of other official(s) (For multi-national nominations only)