



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intangible
Cultural
Heritage

Representative List

Original: English

CONVENTION FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMITTEE FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Seventh session
Paris
December 2012

NOMINATION FILE NO. 00732 FOR INSCRIPTION ON THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY IN 2012

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, Hungary, Republic of Korea, Mongolia, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain and Syrian Arab Republic

B. Name of the element

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

This is 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

This is 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

Falconry, Hawking, Chasse au vol, Sokolnictví, solymászat, Sokoliarstvo, Cetrería, Halconería, valkerij, falknerei, الصيد بالطير الحر، القنص، تبيازت، البيزرة، الصقارة، 매사냥

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 the following:

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 Sokolníkú (Falconry Club of the Czech-Moravian Hunting Union)

France: Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers Français

Hungary: Magyar Solymász Egyesület (Hungarian Falconry Club)

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

Mongolia: Eagle Hunting 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

Qatar: Qatar Falconry Society

Saudi Arabia: Villages and towns in the Eastern Region, Festival Nuaireyah 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 Abu Dhabi Emirate, Emirates Falconers' Club, Emirates Heritage Club, Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage (ADACH), Environment Agency Abu Dhabi.

D. Geographical location and range of the element

Provide information on the distribution of the element, indicating if possible the location(s) in which it is centred. If related elements are practised in neighbouring areas, please so indicate.

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 and Republic of Korea, short-range birds, such as goshawks and sparrow hawks, are preferred. Spain provides opportunities to fly both short and long-wing birds of prey according to varying habitat.

Falconry retains an unbroken tradition in central 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.

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

Provide the name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning the nomination. If an e-mail address cannot be provided, indicate a fax number.

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, and for one person in each State Party involved.

Main contact person:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Dr.
Family name: Al Himiri
Given name: Nasser
Institution/position: Abu Dhabi Authority for Tourism and Culture
Director of Intangible Heritage Department
Address: P O Box 2380, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Telephone number: +971 2 657 6145, +971 2 6576144
Fax number: +971 2 444 5639
E-mail address: Nasser.AlHimiri@adach.ae,
Other relevant information: falcon@adach.ae

Contact person for each country:

Austria:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Dr
Family name: Walcher
Given name: Maria
Institution/position: National Agency for the Intangible Heritage
Address: Universitäts Strade 5, 4th Floor, 1010 Vienna, Austria
Telephone number: 0043 1 526 13 01 14
Fax number: 0043 1 526 130120
E-mail address: walcher@unesco.at:
Other relevant information: <http://\immaterielleskulturerbe.unesco.at>

Belgium:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ms.
Family name: Laureys
Given name: Marina
Institution/position: Ministry of Culture of the Flemish Community / Head of Heritage Division
Address: Arenbergstraat 9, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Telephone number:
Fax number:
E-mail address: marina.laureys@cjsm.viaanderen.be

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.
Family name: Dartevelle
Given name: Patrice
Institution/position: Ministère de la Communauté Française de Belgique, Patrimoine culturel
Address: 44 Boulevard Léopold II, 1080 Bruxelles, Belgium
Telephone number: 32/2/413.20.34
Fax number:
E-mail address : Patrice.dartevelle@cfwb.be

Czech Republic:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ing.
Family name: Žižka
Given name: Martin
Institution/position: Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic \ Director General
Address: Těšnov 17, 117 05 Prague 1, Czech Republic
Telephone number: +420 221 812 826
Fax number: +420 221 812 980
E-mail address: martin.zizka@mze.cz

France:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.
Family name: Hottin
Given name: Christian
Institution/position: Ministère de la Culture, Direction Générale des Patrimoines
Address: Département du Pilotage de la Recherche, 6 Rue des Pyramides, 75004 Paris, France
Telephone number: +33140157737
Fax number:
E-mail address : christian.hottin@culture.gouv.fr

Hungary:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.
Family name: Laszlo
Given name: Mihalyfi
Institution/position: Ministry of National Resources / Head of Department of Cultural Heritage
Address: 10-14 Szalay utca Budapest 1055, Hungary
Telephone number: +36 1 795 4788
Fax number: +36 1 795 0282
E-mail address : Laszlo.mihalyfi@nefmi.gov.hu

Republic of Korea:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ms.
Family name: Park
Given name: Jung-eun
Institution/position: Cultural Heritage Administration/ Programme Coordinator of the International Affairs Division
Address: 189, Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, 302-701 Republic of Korea
Telephone number: +82 42 481 4797
Fax number: +82 42 481 4759
E-mail address : beck@korea.kr

Morocco:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.
Family name: Saleh
Given name: Abdulla
Institution/position: Ministère de la Culture / Directeur du Patrimoine Culturel
Address: 17, rue Michlifen ,Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
Telephone number: +212 5 37 67 13 81
Fax number: +212 5 37 67 13 97
E-mail address : salih@minculture.gov.ma

Mongolia:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.
Family name: Dalaijergal
Given name: Dorjbal
Institution/position: Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO / Secretary-General
Address: P. O. Box 38, Mongolia
Telephone number: +976 11 315652, +976 99110163
Fax number: +976 11 322612
E-mail address mon.unesco.mongol.net, d_dalaid@yahoo.com

Qatar:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Mr.
Family name: Al-Muhanadi
Given name: Hamad
Institution/position: Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage / Head of Heritage Dept.
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:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Dr.
Family name: Albeialy
Given name: Mohammed I.
Institution/position: Ministry of Culture and Information
Address: P O Box 670, Riyadh 11161, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Telephone number: +966 1 293 4900
Fax number: +966 1 466 4702
E-mail address: Jawad3355@hotmail.com

Spain:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Dr.
Family name: Ceballos
Given name: Javier
Institution/position: Ministerio de Cultura / Delegado de Cetrería
Address: c/ Santa Cruz de Marcenado 11, 28015 Madrid, Spain
Telephone number: +34 914029075, +34 608203642
Fax number: +34 914029075
E-mail address: jceballos@avium.es

Syria:

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Dr.
Family name: al-Qayem
Given name: Ali
Institution/position: Ministry of Culture / Deputy Minister
Address: Al-Raowda St., Damascus, Syria
Telephone number: +963113338285, +96311944293003 (mobile)
Fax number:
E-mail address: aliqayem@mail.sy

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 ‘others’, 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 to exceed 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. 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 sixty countries.

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.

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 to exceed 250 words

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 hunting 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 hunting 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 during the hunting". 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, 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 to exceed 250 words

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. 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, 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 have led to apprenticeship schemes and courses for nationally recognized certificates. For example, in Austria, the Czech Republic and Hungary, the candidate must pass an official state examination to become a legal falconer. 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. Falconry is also taught in schools; and in Belgium children use a book on falconry to learn to read Flemish. In Korea, falconers are designated as Living Human Treasures by the state, and they are responsible for transmission.

In recent times falconry has seen a renaissance especially because it strengthens links to nature.

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

Not to exceed 250 words

Falconry is integrated into communities as a social recreational practice and a means of connecting with nature. It is practised by people of all ages, men and women, amateurs and professionals. Falconers develop a strong relationship 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. Falconry practitioners are the essential leaders for the conservation of birds of prey.

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.

Although the principles of falconry are universal, constraints of terrain and types of quarry have led to a fascinating diversity of cultural traditions. Over a hundred species of birds of prey have been trained using falconry techniques.

Falconry is a dynamic tradition, evolving within the wider socio-economic and cultural transformations in modern societies. While adapting to changing times, such as using radio-tracking equipment, 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 and painting. 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 to exceed 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. Falconry is by its nature a low-impact activity; falconers understand the concept of 'sustainable use', and their traditions and ethics are designed with this in mind. 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). As countries become increasingly urbanized, falconers are proposing that areas of land be kept 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'.

- (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 to exceed 150 words

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 2011, celebrated many aspects of cultural heritage of communities taking part. UNESCO recognition has contributed to the safeguarding and sustainability of these cultural traditions in all countries that practise falconry.

Falconry is not restricted to a particular season or locale, and its inscription on the UNESCO Representative List has raised its profile in many communities worldwide. As a result, practitioners and the public have become better aware of the wide variety and diversity of intangible heritage, as well as UNESCO's mission. For example, in France falconers have been asked to explain ICH within their communities, and national specialized magazines have explained the definition, advantages and obligations of ICH to 1.3 million readers. In the Czech Republic the falconry community played a major role in encouraging Parliament to ratify the UNESCO ICH Convention.

UNESCO recognition for falconry has highlighted the use of many important cultural spaces and artefacts and contributed to their preservation and public recognition of their significance. Falconry captures the fascination and interest of the young, and has thus raised awareness of ICH among the younger generation. There are well-established programmes in many countries to present falconry to youth.

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

Not to exceed 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 two additional countries to join this nomination, with several other countries expressing future interest, and this 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 wide 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 in the world.

Since inscription, there have been several international conferences and festivals. The International Falconry Festival (December 2011, UAE), held to celebrate inscription, brought together 700 falconers from 65 participating countries. Qatar also held a falconry festival and conference in 2011.

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 to exceed 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.

Falconry has also inspired a great diversity of artistic expression, such as medieval tapestries from Belgium, France, Hungary 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 to exceed 250 words

As a safeguarding measure, many falconry countries have formalized the transmission of heritage from one generation to the next by setting up mentoring and apprenticeship schemes. They have established clubs, teams ('equipages') and groups that meet regularly and host visiting speakers and events. In Asian countries, falconry continues to be transmitted in tribal, extended family and friendship groupings.

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of books, magazines, websites, artwork and films relating to falconry, which have helped to raise public awareness.

At the national level, falconers have formed themselves into national clubs and federations.

At the international level, national clubs have linked together to form the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF), with 40,000 members. 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.

Some specific examples of safeguarding measures are:

- The Austrian falconry community (ÖFB, ZÖF) has initiated various cooperative studies with the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna on the topic of falconry-
- Falconers in the Czech Republic and Hungary provide technical support for wildlife conservation
- The Czech Falconry Club runs preparatory courses on falconry and organizes annual falconry exams. It publishes an annual newsletter and a wide range of promotional materials, such as information brochures, CDs and DVDs.
- Since 1971 falconers in France have collaborated with ecologists for the official protection of falcons.
- In Hungary, a nine year research programme involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other research institutions was initiated in 2010 by the Hungarian Falconry Club with the support of the Ministry of Environment and Water.

- The two falconry associations in the Republic of Korea present falconry to the general public each spring.
- Spanish falconers are leading 'breeding in captivity' programmes for endangered species. There is a university programme on falconry studies. An ethical code, written by the community of falconers, is on the Ministry of Culture webpage.
- Falconers from many countries, including Austria, participate in the apprentice scheme of the Falconry Heritage Trust, which has compiled and is continuously upgrading the World Falconry Inventory.
- At national and international levels, falconers hold many events and field meets which are also open to the public, such as those in Austria in 2010 and UAE 2011.
- In the European Parliament, on 19 January 2011, there were speakers and presentations on sustainable practices for falconry, and the importance of safeguarding and preservation of the environment. More than 100 falconers attended the event.
- The Middle East Falcon Research Group brings together field biologists, falconers and veterinarians, and publishes a bi-annual specialist journal, Falco, on falconry issues.

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 to exceed 250 words

As safeguarding measures, countries such as Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France and UAE have established museums and heritage research institutions to record and protect their falconry artefacts, original documents and art. In many countries, efforts have been made to collect and preserve falconry heritage, as well as encouraging the production of falcon-related handicrafts.

- Austria has provided the legal framework for falconry (Tierschutzgesetz, Landesjagdgesetze) and has mandated falconry exams in certain provinces.
- In France, hunting periods have been studied with the Ministry of the Environment in charge of the hunting regulations in France, 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 Hungary, to ensure sustainable falconry, falconer and nature conservation courses are offered by the Hungarian Falconry Club with final state exams.
- Qatar has established a heritage area (open air museum) where falconry is displayed.
- In Spain, the Ministry of Culture has given financial support of 55,000 Euros for six months in 2011 for falconry educational and training resources.
- 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.

- (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 to exceed 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 young people 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:

- Austria is in the final stages of establishing an Austrian Falconry Academy in 2012 to ensure the continuous preservation and teaching of falconry history to the next generations.
- The French Association (ANFA) through a convention with the National Federation of Hunters (FNC) will train their technicians on methods to teach young people how to obtain falconry permits.
- 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 by 2011 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.
- At the international level, the Falconry Heritage Trust has raised an endowment fund of \$1,630,000 and will provide 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:

- The Sheikh Zayed Release Programme will continue to re-establish falcon populations back into their breeding grounds in Asia.
- In the Republic of Korea, goshawks are protected under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act, so that their population in the future remains stable and falconers secure the necessary number of birds.

- 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.
- Qatar will continue to support a falconry hospital and falcon breeding programme.

3. The Habitats.

Efforts to preserve falconry areas will be supported at both national and international levels, and by greater awareness in the media.

- In France, a Foundation for the Safeguarding of Habitats has been established which will obtain and conserve suitable grounds.
- In Hungary, a nine year research programme involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other research institutions was initiated in 2010 by the Hungarian Falconry Club with the support of the Ministry of Environment and Water.
- The Environment Agency Abu Dhabi is developing a system of managed areas protected from development. This will be completed in 2014, with a budget of \$7,600,000.

4. The Quarry.

Many falconers breed and reintroduce quarry species in order to maintain sustainable populations. In many European countries, there are ongoing 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 designated Jinan region, a central place for falconry, as a protected area to prevent illegal catching of wild rabbits and pheasants, the quarries for falcons.
- Morocco will continue the collaboration with the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi and the Falconers Club to release more than 5000 houbara per year into the eastern desert. A budget of \$6,250,000 has been allocated for this project.

5. Safeguarding falconry's place in society

Falconry communities also need a recognized place in some national societies. Therefore falconry will be promoted through activities such as rural events, traditional country fairs, conferences, workshops and publications. Examples are:

- In Austria, there are government-owned falconry displays (Landesfalkenhöfe) and publications, and both private and government Falconry museums.
- 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 Hunting and Falconry in Gien, so that this heritage will be accessible to the public.
- In Morocco there is a project to establish a museum for falconry in 2012 in Al Jedida town, with the support of the local government and falconry associations.
- 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 Turki bin Mohammad Al-Saud, to support local falconers and their culture.
- In Spain the royal group of falconers, established for more than 1000 years, will continue a programme of public engagements.
- In Syria, preparations are underway for the falconry festival to be held in al Rhaiba town, which will feature a carnival, performances and parades by falconers' groups, in addition to cultural, artistic and performance events.

- The UAE has plans to establish a Bedouin cultural museum by 2015.
- 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.
- The group of falconry countries involved in this UNESCO submission created an action group to cooperate and support falconry heritage issues, with special priority to countries where these traditions are being eroded.

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

Not to exceed 250 words

State Parties, by coming together and cooperating to bring forward the largest multi-national submission, have demonstrated their strong commitment to safeguarding falconry and to the principles of the Convention. In addition to the actions already presented in this submission:

- The Austrian government will continue to provide the legal framework for falconry and support the infrastructure necessary for transmission of the falconer's knowledge and skills. The Federal Hunting Organizations will continue to carry out the legally-required falconry exam and work on improving existing legal instruments for the element.
- Belgium supports and subsidizes the umbrella organizations concerned with ICH, including falconry. In autumn 2012, a databank will enable concerned heritage communities to describe their element and present safeguarding measures. Falconers will be able to contact organizations and fellow communities on this forum and exchange experience and knowledge.
- The 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 interested bodies (Ministry of Ecology with the Office for Hunting and Wild Game and the Ministry of the Environment for hunting regulations). In May 2012 the documentation centre for ICH will organize a meeting for communities, including falconers, with an element inscribed on ICH lists, in order to enable exchange of experiences and better define future safeguarding measures.
- 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.
- The Republic of Korea will continue to provide annual support (currently around US\$10,000) to falconry associations for programmes to enhance visibility. In 2012 the government plans to conduct documentation through video and photography, with a view to preserving and promoting falconry.
- The Mongolian government and local authorities are helping the minorities which hunt with eagles by promoting ecotourism, which generates income for the communities and enables them to continue practising falconry and remain in this harsh environment rather than migrate into towns.
- The Moroccan government and local authorities are providing support to establish a museum for falconry in 2012 in Al Jedida town. They will continue to collaborate with the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi in the houbara breeding and release programme.
- Qatar has established an open air museum which includes falconry, and has provided the Falconers' Club with a new building.
- In Spain, falconry is included in Castile-Leon's 2004 -12 Historical Heritage Plan, which includes an inventory with documentation, archives and heritage dissemination plans. In October 2011, the Historical Heritage Council passed the 'National Plan to Safeguard Intangible Cultural Heritage', sponsored by the Ministry of Culture in conjunction with the Autonomous Communities. Implementation in 2012 envisages actions devised to safeguard, conserve, transmit, promote and disseminate heritage, with priority to inscribed ICH elements, including falconry.

- The Saudi Government has established the National Commission for Wildlife Conservation and Development. This organisation has defined 16 large natural reserves in different regions, initiated breeding programmes for the Houbara bustard, and implemented a satellite monitoring system for falcons. It organizes many cultural festivals across the country to popularize and preserve falconry heritage, and has run media campaigns on the importance of preserving and protecting wildlife. The latest allocated budget is \$23 million.
- The Ministry of Culture in Syria is supporting falconers by conducting a comprehensive survey to identify the needs and the number of falconers, who are mostly found in Al Reheaba town, Palmyra and in the Raqqa region of northeast Syria.
- In the UAE, Abu Dhabi is allocating 250 sq. km. of land for falconry and conservation, with a budget for falconry safeguarding projects of US\$ 8 million. The UAE will host future International Falconry Festivals every two years, with a budget of US\$13 million for these cultural activities. ADATC will establish an archive of falconry documents in Arabic, and a scholarship programme to study falconry. The Zayed National Museum (under construction) will have a section on falconry and its heritage.

(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 to exceed 250 words

Falconers are determined to maintain and pass on their traditions to future generations. Hundreds of individual falconers, from many countries including those yet to sign the Convention, have given practical support to this submission and have been actively involved in planning and formulating the proposed safeguarding measures within their respective countries. For example, they have submitted photographs and materials, held club meetings, and funded delegates to attend preparatory meetings. They have demonstrated 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 associations, and other falconry communities. Some examples are:

- In Austria, the 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 the Czech Republic, the local communities, the Czech Falconry Club, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the National Forests will continue to support the cost of organizing large falconry events, such as in Opočno castle, to the amount of US\$20,000 every year. This will be extended to include private and public sponsorship schemes by 2013. The Czech Falconry Club has been very active in planning safeguarding measures, including promoting falconry.
- French falconers have been and will continue to be associated to 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 Hungary, the community-based Hungarian Falconry Club met to plan, discuss and promote future safeguarding measures for falconry. 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 the Republic of Korea, the members of the falconry associations continue to practise falconry and transmit it to future generations thanks to a series of policies made by the government, including financial support. These policies were made and planned reflecting 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.
- Falconers in Spain initiated and planned a successful breeding programme for birds of prey, and they will continue to support this safeguarding measure.
- 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 : National Agency for the Intangible Heritage
 Name and title of the contact person: Maria Walcher Dr.
 Address: Universitäts Strade 5, 4th Floor, 1010 Vienna, Austria
 Telephone number: 0043 1 526 13 01 14
 Fax number: 0043 1 526 130120
 E-mail address: walcher@unesco.at
 Other relevant information: <http://\immaterielleskulturerbe.unesco.at>

Belgium:

Name of the body : FARO, Vlaams steunpunt voor cultureel erfgoed
 Name and title of the contact person: Dr. Marc Jacobs, Director
 Address: Priemstraat 51, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
 Telephone number: +32 22131060
 E-mail address: marc.jacobs@faronet.be
 Other relevant information: www.faronet.be

Name of the body : Sportimonium
 Name and title of the contact person: Dr. Eric de Vroede
 Address: Trianoldreef 19, B-1981 Hofstade, Belgium
 Telephone number: +32 15618220
 Fax number:
 E-mail address: erik.devroede@sportimonium.be
 Other relevant information:

Name of the body : Ministère de la Communauté Française de Belgique, Administration générale de la Culture
 Name and title of the contact person: Mr. André-Marie Poncelet, administrateur générale
 Address: Boulevard Léopold II 44, 1080 Bruxelles, Belgium
 Telephone number: 32/2/413.25.03
 Fax number:
 E-mail address: Andre-marie.poncelet@cfwb.be
 Other relevant information: <http://www.patrimoineculturel.cfwb.be>

Czech Republic:

Name of the body : Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, Forestry Section
Name and title of the contact person: Ing. Martin Žižka, Ph.D., Director General
Address: Těšnov 17, 117 05 Prague 1, Czech Republic
Telephone number: +420 221 812 826
Fax number: +420 221 812 980
E-mail address: martin.zizka@mze.cz

France:

Name of the body : Ministère de la Culture, Direction Générale des Patrimoines
Name and title of the contact person: Phillippe Bélaival, Directeur
Address: 182 rue Saint Honoré, 75033 PARIS Cedex 01, France
Telephone number: +33140158000
Fax number:
E-mail address:

Hungary:

Name of the body : Ministry of National Resources
Name and title of the contact person: László Mihályfi, Head of Department for Cultural Heritage
Address: Budapest 1055, Szalay utca 10-14, Hungary
Telephone number: +36 1 795 4788
Fax number: +36 1 795 0282
E-mail address: Laszlo.mihalyfi@nefmi.gov.hu
Other relevant information: <http://www.kormany.hu/hu/nemzeti-eroforras-miniszterium>

Republic of Korea

Name of the body : Cultural Heritage Administration, Intangible Cultural Heritage Division
Name and title of the contact person: Hwang Gwon-sun, Director of ICH Administration
Address: 189 Cheongsa-ro, Seo-gu, Daejeon, Republic of Korea
Telephone number: +82 42 481 4960
Fax number: +82 42 481 4979
E-mail address: sockorea@hanmail.net

Mongolia:

Name of the body : Ministry of Education, Culture and Science
Name and title of the contact person: Secretary General of Natcom for UNESCO
Address: P O Box 38, Mongolia
Telephone number: +976 11 315652, +976 11 322612, +976 99110163 (mobile)
Fax number:
E-mail address: mon.unesco.mongol.net

Morocco:

Name of the body : Ministère de la Culture - Direction du Patrimoine Culturel
Name and title of the contact person: Abdellah Saleh, Directeur
Address: 17, rue Michlifen, Agdal, Rabat Morocco
Telephone number: + 212 5 37 67 13 81
Fax number: +212 5 37 67 13 97
E-mail address: salih@minculture.gov.ma

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: Dr. Mohamed Albeialy
Address: P O Box 670, Riyadh 11161, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Telephone number: +966 1 293 4900
Fax number: +966 1 466 4702
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: Sra. D Angeles Alastrué, Ministerio de Cultura
Address: Plaza del Rey 1, 28004 Madrid, Spain
Telephone number: +34917017035, +34917012426
Fax number: +34917017381
E-mail address: angeles.alastrue@mcu.es

Syria:

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)
Fax number:
E-mail address: alialkayem@mail.sy

United Arab Emirates:

Name of the body : Abu Dhabi Authority for Tourism and Culture (ADATC)
Name and title of the contact person: Dr. Nasser Al Himiri, Director of Intangible Heritage Department
Address: P O Box 2380, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Telephone number: +971 2 657 6145, +971 2 6576144
Fax number: +971 2 444 5639
E-mail address: falcon@adach.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.

Not to exceed 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 scores 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. The organization of conferences, symposia and workshops on falcons and 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 resounding support from NGOs, and institutions participating in the process as shown (in Section 5) by each State-Party participating in this nomination. The submission has been circulated among the clubs and representatives involved for detailed approval.

Many falconers and leaders of international falconry associations participated actively in preparing the multi-national submission, including the Managing Director, Project leader, UAE coordinators, author of the Falconry Book and President of the concerned NGO. They attended a meeting in 2009 in Abu Dhabi to prepare the initial nomination file, and this has been followed by further workshops in 2010 and March 2011.

Some examples of community involvement are:

- In Austria, legal support has been given by the University of Graz during the nomination at all stages. Very strong participation and close involvement concerning the nomination came from the hunting historians of the CIC who provided in detail 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. Personal statements of both presidents of the Austrian Falconry organizations, representing the entire community of Austrian falconers, are included in this nomination.
- French falconers have actively participated in all the meetings concerning the nomination, and they are consulted on each of its points, which were, for the most part, written by them for the French portion.
- 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 of the element 'Falconry, living human heritage' inscribed on the Representative List of UNESCO was reviewed together with the president and secretary of the Club, who made additional recommendations for the Hungarian portion.

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 regimes 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. They should be provided in their original language as well as in English or French, if needed.

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

Not to exceed 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:

Letters of consent to the nomination by FARO and Sportimonium

Czech Republic:

Letter of consent to the nomination by Czech Falconry Club

France:

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

Hungary:

Letter of consent sent to UNESCO

Korea:

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

Mongolia:

Letter of consent to the nomination by Association of Eagle Hunters, Mongolia

Morocco:

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

Qatar:

Letters of consent to the nomination by Al Gannas Society and the community of Falconers, in Qatar.

Saudi Arabia:

Letters of consent to the nomination by the community of falconers of Skaka Aljouf region and Skaka city

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. Indicate whether or not such practices exist, and if they do, 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 on it.

Not to exceed 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.

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

Provide the name, address and other contact information of community organizations or representatives, or other non-governmental organizations, that are concerned with the element such as associations, organizations, clubs, guilds, steering committees, etc.

Austria:

Organization/
community: Österreichischer Falknerbund (ÖFB)
Name and title of the
contact person: Mag. Christian Habich
Address: Göriach 18, 9064 Pischeldorf, Austria
Telephone number: +43 (0)4224 / 27 95
Fax number: +43 (0)4224 / 29 5 98
E-mail address: christian.habich@falknerbund.com
Other relevant
information: <http://www.falknerbund.com>

Organization/
community: Zentralverband Österreichischer Falkner(ZÖF)
Name and title of the
contact person: Raimund Lindner
Address: 2425 Nickelsdorf, Neubaugasse 12
Telephone number: +43 (0)2146 / 2652
Fax number:
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)
Name and title of the
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>

Organization/
community: Association Belge de Falconnerie "Club Maria de Bourgogne" ASBL
Name and title of the
contact person: Mr. Patrick Morel
Address: Rue de Longueville 13, B-1315 Sart-Risbart (Incourt), Belgium
Telephone number: +32 10881188
Fax number: +32 10881177
E-mail address: Patrick.Morel@skynet.be

Czech Republic:

Organization/
community: Falconry Club of Czech-Moravian Hunting Union.
Name and title of the
contact person: Dr. Bohumil Straka, Board Member for Foreign Affairs
Address: Jungmannova 25, 115 25 Prague, Czech Republic
Telephone number: +420 777 071 722
Fax number: +420 224 948 459
E-mail address: cmmj@cmmj.cz

Organization/
community: National Institute of Folk Culture
Name and title of the
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.c

France:

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

Organization/
community:
Name and title of the
contact person: Pierre Courjaret, Correspondant UNESCO
Address: 6 Av. du Général Leclerc, 49700 Doue la Fontaine, France
Telephone number:
Fax number:
E-mail address:

Hungary:

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

Republic of Korea:

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

Mongolia:

Organization/
community: Mongolian Falconry Association

Address: Mongolia

Telephone number: +976-99797725

E-mail address: oogii_mfa.yahoo.com

Morocco:

Organization/
community: Haut Commissariat des Eaux et Forêts et Lutte Contre la Désertification
(Direction de la lutte contre la désertification et la protection de
l'environnement)

Name and title of the
contact person: Mohammed Endichi, Directeur

Address: 3, rue Haroun Errachid, Agdal, Rabat, Moroc

Telephone number: +212 5 37 67 39 32

Fax number: +212 5 37 67 26 28

E-mail address:

Organization/
community: Province de la région d'El Jadida

Name and title of the
contact person: Gouverneur de la région d'El Jadida

Address:

Moroc

Telephone number: + 212 5 23 35 36 89

Fax number: + 212 5 23 34 27 33

E-mail address:

Organization/
community: Association Marocaine de la Fauconnerie (Al Noubala)

Name and title of the
contact person: Abdelhak Chaouni, 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: Chaouni_abdlk@yahoo.fr

Organization/
community: Association des Fauconniers d'Ouled Fraj pour la Chasse au Vol

Name and title of the
contact person: Mohammed El Ghazouani, Président

Address: Moroc

Telephone number: +212 6 61 08 94 61

Fax number:

E-mail address: faocon_maroc@yahoo.fr

Other relevant
information:

Organization/
community: Association de l'Éducation Environnementale et de la Protection des
Oiseaux au Maroc

Name and title of the
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

E-mail address:

Other relevant
information:

Qatar:

Organization/
community: Qatar Falconry Society (Algannas)
Name and title of the
contact person: Mr. Ali Azbi
Address: P. O. Box 8575, Qatar
Telephone number: +974 408000, +974 5522773 (mobile)
Fax number:
E-mail address: algannas-qtr@katara.net
Other relevant
information:

Spain:

Organization/
community: Real Gremio de Halconeros de España
Name and title of the
contact person:
Address: c/ Castillo de Aulencia 44, Villafranca del Castillo, 28692 Madrid, Spain
Telephone number:
Fax number:
E-mail address: realgremiodehalconeros@msn.com

Organization/
community: Asociación Española de Cetrería y Conservación de Aves Rapaces AECCA
Name and title of the
contact person:
Address: Apdo. Correos 41121, 28080 Madrid, Spain
Telephone number:
Fax number:
E-mail address: rabagu@yahoo.es
Other relevant
information: www.aecca.org

Syria:

Organization/
community: Al Rehaiba Arabic Cultural Centre
Name and title of the
contact person:
Address: Al-Rehaiba City, Syria
Telephone number: +963 117733819, +963 117732519
E-mail address:

United Arab Emirates:

Organization/
community: Emirates Falconers Club
Name and title of the
contact person:
Address: Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Telephone number: +971 2 5755192
Fax number:

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)
Name and title of the contact person: Dr. Bohumil Straka, Vice President for Europe-Africa-Asia-Oceania
Address: Rue de Longueville 13, B-1315 Sart-Risbart (Incourt), Belgium
Telephone number: +420 777071722
Fax number: +1505 9820185
E-mail address: info@iaf.org

Organization/ community: Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE)
Name and title of the contact person: Angus Middleton
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: angus.middleton@face.eu
Other relevant information: www.face.eu

Organization/ community: International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
Name and title of the contact person: Dieter Schramm, 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: k.wollscheid@cic-wildlife.org

Organization/ community: Falconry Heritage Trust
Name and title of the 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
Name and title of the contact person: John Swift, Archivist
Address: 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709, USA
Telephone number: +208 362 3716
Fax number: +208 362 2376
E-mail address: aaf@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'.

Identify the inventory in which the element has been included and the office, agency, organization or body responsible for maintaining that inventory. Demonstrate that the inventory has been drawn up in conformity with the Convention, in particular Article 11(b) that stipulates that intangible cultural heritage shall be identified and defined 'with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations' and Article 12 requiring that inventories be regularly updated.

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.

Attach to the nomination form documents showing the inclusion of the element in an inventory or refer to a website presenting that inventory.

Not to exceed 200 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, deferral or rejection of elements submitted by heritage bearers and thus also functions as a monitoring body. The inventory is reviewed and updated at least once a year by this advisory panel.

All communities and individuals who continue to pass down intangible cultural heritage are invited to apply for the inclusion of their traditions. No legal or financial entitlement can be claimed through such a step. The process of submission helps the heritage bearers to become aware of the principles of the UNESCO Convention. The inclusion into the Austrian Inventory also promotes the visibility of local traditions on a larger level. In March 2010, falconry was among the first 18 elements to be inscribed on this list. Since then, the inventory has grown to comprise 51 elements. The Austrian inventory can be accessed in English and German at: <http://www.immaterielleskulturerbe.unesco.at>

Belgium:

The Flemish Community of Belgium included falconry on the Flemish Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage on 30th June 2009. This inventory is deposited with the Ministry of Culture in Brussels.

The French Community of Belgium recognized the 'Art of Falconry' as a masterpiece of intangible heritage on 30 June 2009. The list of masterpieces is available in the Ministry of the French Community and on the website:

<http://www.patrimoineculturel.cfwb.be/index.php?id=7301>

Every falconry club in Belgium has been actively involved in the making of the inventory. The progress is monitored through scheduled meetings, every two months. For non-affiliated falconers, information is disseminated through a public website and forum: <http://www.valkeniers.be>. More than 1900 people have registered with the website and a newsletter has been distributed to report progress.

Faro, interface centre for cultural heritage, has actively guided falconers in the process of preparing the inventory making. A workshop was organised by Faro to explain the concepts of ICH and all of the aspects of preparing and maintaining an inventory. Sportimonium (museum and centre for sports heritage) has an extensive documentation section which was a valuable and reliable source of information in drawing up the ICH inventory list. Future plans have been made to actively enrich this section regarding falconry.

Belgian communities concerned with a particular ICH element on the inventory list update report it on a yearly basis for safeguarding purposes.

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:

Falconry was included in the Inventory of French Intangible Cultural Heritage in June 2009. It is the principle of the French inventory that it is written with the participation of the communities concerned, and they mostly write the file. This was the case with the file on falconry; it was written by and at the request of the members of ANFA (Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers de France). The inventory is available online on the website of the French Ministry of Culture www.culture.gouv.fr/mpe/ethno_spci/pdf2/courjaret_fauconnerie.pdf.

(Please note that the website of the French Ministry of Culture is undergoing modifications and that this address may change in a few months. The French Ministry would be pleased to give the new address whenever necessary.)

The inventory file can also be found on the ANFA website:

<http://www.anfa.net/fr/tunnel.html>

See attached inventory documents within supporting documents for France. The inventory is regularly updated according to the wishes of the communities.

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_jegyzeben&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.

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 Culture included falconry on the National Inventory List of Intangible Cultural Heritage (Burkudchidiin Bayar) on 5th July 2009. During the annual meeting of the Kazakh eagle hunter families in Olgi (west of Mongolia), the supporting community confirmed the necessity of safeguarding falconry and actively participated in the preparation of the file. In addition, falconers of Mongolia are participating in exhibitions and meetings to raise public awareness of falconry. The inventory is usually updated according to the wishes of the communities and availability of new data based on fieldwork.

Morocco:

Falconry was included by the Directorate for Cultural Heritage in "Morocco's National Cultural Inventory" in July 2008. The identification and the collection of elements for the national inventory was supervised by officials of the Directorate of the Cultural Heritage (Ministry of Culture), who met with members of the Moroccan Association of Falconers (Annoubalae), and the Association of Falconers Oulad Fraj of Hawking. They provided their consent and all necessary information about falconry and the documentation (copies of written documents, video and photographs). The inventory is regularly updated according to yearly fieldwork carried and availability of new information.

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 Center for 22 years, and a large corpse of ICH data has been collected, classified, archived and published. All the data of the GCC Folklore Center 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 has been included in the Inventory of Saudi Arabia Intangible Cultural Heritage among other 54 elements of ICH covering all domains of ICH. This inventory is deposited at the Cultural Affairs Agency of 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>

Syria:

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

The documentation listed below is mandatory, except for the edited video, and will be used in the process of examining and evaluating the nomination. It 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.

- 10 recent photographs in high definition
- cession(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo)
- edited video (up to 10 minutes) (strongly encouraged for evaluation and visibility)
- cession(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video)

6.b. Principal published references

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

Not to exceed one standard page.

Al Badi, Khalid bin Ali. Falcon Hunting Through the Ages (in Arabic). Qatar, 1996.

Al Dhareef, Mohammad Abdullah. Faidh Al Barari (in Arabic). Abu Dhabi: Al Itihad Publications, (undated).

Al Hassan, Ghassan. Poetry and Falconry (in Arabic). Abu Dhabi: Academy of Poetry, ADACH, 2008

Akasoy, Anna. "The influence of Arab Tradition of Falconry and Hunting on Western Europe" in A. Akasoy, J. Montgomery and P. Pormann (Eds.) Islamic Crosspollinations: Interactions in the Medieval Middle East. Cambridge, UK: Gibb Memorial Trust, 2007.

Allen, Mark, Falconry in Arabia. London: Orbis Publishing Ltd., 1982.

Al Temimi, Faris. Falcons and Falconry among the Arabs (in Arabic). Doha: Ali bin Ali Publisher, 1992.

Antoine de Chamerlat, Christian. La Fauconnerie et l'Art. Editions ACR, 1986.

Bástyai Lóránt. All my life with Hunting Birds. Sudbury: Spearman, 1982.

Beaufreere, Hubert. Lexique de la Chasse au Vol. Edition Charles Lager, 2004.

Boyer, Abel. Traité de Fauconnerie. Editions Payot, 1948

Ceballos Aranda, Javier. Soltando Pihuelas; Conocimiento y Práctica de la Cetrería. Madrid: Cairel, 2002.

Ceballos Aranda, Javier. "Cetrería en España. Evolución Histórica del empleo de Falconiformes para la caza, argumentos para su mantenimiento, elementos para su gestión" Tesis doctoral. Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros de Montes. Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, 2007.

Ceballos Aranda, Javier. Falconry, Celebrating a Living Heritage. Dubai: IWC & Motivate Publishing, 2009.

- Ceballos A., J. and Justribó, J.H. (Coord). Manual Básico y Ético de Cetrería. Ministerio de Cultura, Madrid, 2011
- Chergui, Bouchaïb, Doukkala. Fief de la Fauconnerie au Maroc. Casablanca: Dar al Thaqafah, 1984.
- Codrai, Ronald. An Arabian Album: A Collection of Mid-Twentieth Century Photographs (3 Volumes). Dubai: Motivate Publishing, 1993.
- d'Accussia de Capree, Charles. La Conférence des Fauconniers (1644). France: Editions Altair, 2000.
- Department of Intangible Heritage. Collected and classified fieldwork material on falconry in the UAE (7 Volumes). Abu Dhabi: ADACH, 2008.
- Dickson, H.R.P. The Arab of the Desert. London: George and Unwin, 1983.
- Environmental Research and Wildlife Development Agency. A Global Strategy for the Conservation of Falcons and Houbara. Abu Dhabi, 2000.
- Environmental Research and Wildlife Development Agency. Abu Dhabi Falcon Hospital Comprehensive Care. Abu Dhabi, (undated).
- Fredericus II., *De arte venandi cum avibus*. Ms. Pal. Lat. 1071, Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana
- Heidenreich, M. Greifvögel, Krankheiten-Haltung-Zucht, Blackwell Wissenschaftsverlag, Berlin 1996
- Horobin, David. Falconry in Literature: The Symbolism of Falconry in English Literature from Chaucer to Marvell. Surrey, UK: Hancock House Publishers, 2004.
- Krivjansky, T. Sokoliarstuo. Bratislava, 2008.
- Kumbera, Jan. Výcvik Loveckých Dravců. Czech Republic: Praha, 1976.
- Lindner K., *Die Deutsche Habichtslehre – Das Beizbüchlein und seine Quellen*, W. de Gruyter u. Co. 1955
- Lindner K., *Ein Ansbacher Beizbüchlein*, W. de Gruyter u. Co. Berlin 1967
- Martin W., *Faszination Beizjagd*, Leopold Stocker Verlag Graz, 1998.
- Mebs Th., *Greifvögel Europas und die Grundzüge der Falknerie*, Franck'sche Verlagshandlung, Stuttgart 1954
- Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment for Young Business Leaders. Flight of Falcons. Dubai: Artworks, 2007.
- Paillat, Patrick & Tsagarkis-Ostrowski, Catherine. Preserving and Transmitting the Documentary Heritage of Arab Falconry. Abu Dhabi Authority for Culture and Heritage, 2008.
- Peterson, Roger Tory. Birds of America. Dodd, Mead and Company, 1948 (multiple editions).
- Pils, H., Falknerie, Eigenverlag Österreichischer Falknerbund, 1998
- Remple, David and Gross, Christian. Falconry and Birds of Prey in the Gulf. Dubai: Motivate Publishing, 1993.
- Rodríguez de la Fuente, Félix. El Arte de Cetrería. Barcelona: Editorial Nauta, 1965, 1970.
- Schoeneberg H., *Falknerie – Der Leitfaden für Prüfung und Praxis*, Verlag Peter N. Klüh, Darmstadt 2004
- Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan. Falconry as a Sport: Our Arab Heritage, (compiled by Yaha Badr), Ministry of Information and Culture, Abu Dhabi, 1977.
- Straka, Bohumil (Ed.). Falconry Heritage is Everywhere. International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey, 2009.
- Sternberg, Zdeněk. Sokolnictví, Czech Republic: SZN, Praha, 1969.
- Vanommeslaeghe, Kune. Dit is Valkerij (This is Falconry). Belgium, 2007.

Waller R., *Der wilde Falk ist mein Gesell*. Melsungen-Schwarzenberg, 1973

عبد الهادي التازي، القنص بالصقر بين المشرق والمغرب، المعهد العلمي للبحث الجامعي، الرباط، 1980.

Websites:

IAF- International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey: www.iaf.org

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

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 Saggar (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 on behalf of the State(s) Party(ies)

The nomination should conclude with the original 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.

United Arab Emirates

Name: Dr Nasser Ali Al-Hamiri

Title: Director of Intangible Heritage Department

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Austria

Name: Mag. Norbert Riedl

Title: Director

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Belgium

Name: Marina Laureys

Title: Chief of division of Heritage, Agency of Arts and Heritage, Flemish Community of Belgium

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Name: Fadila Laanan

Title: Minister of Culture, Audiovisual Arts, Health and Equal Opportunities, French Community, Belgium

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Czech Republic

Name: Martin Zizka

Title: Ing. Ph. D.

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

République française

Name: Mme Rama Yade

Title: Ambassadrice, Déléguée permanente de la France

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Hungary

Name: Agnes Kovács Biró

Title: Secretary General for the Hungarian National Commission to UNESCO

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Republic of Korea

Name: KIM, Chan

Title: Administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Mongolia

Name: Dorjbal Dalajjergal

Title: Mongolian National Commission for UNESCO / Secretary-General

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Kingdom of Morocco

Name: MIRI Rahme

Title: Chef de service de l'inventaire du Patrimoine immatériel

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

State of Qatar

Name: Hamad Al-Muhanadi

Title: Head of Heritage dept., Ministry of Culture, Arts and Heritage

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Name: Mohammed Albeialy

Title: G.M

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Spain

Name: Ángeles Albert

Title: General Director of Finde Arts and Cultural Assets, Ministry of Culture

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>

Syrian Arab Republic

Name: Ali Al-Kaxem

Title:

Date: 17 April 2012 (last revision)

Signature: <signed>