



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

Sixteenth session
2021

Nomination file No. 01708 for inscription in 2021 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

A. State(s) Party(ies)

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

United Arab Emirates, Austria, Belgium, Croatia, Czechia, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain and Syrian Arab Republic

B. Name of the element

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

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

Not to exceed 200 characters

Falconry, a living human heritage

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

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

Not to exceed 200 characters

Falconry, Beizjagd, Cetrería, Cetraria, Chasse au vol, Falcoaria, Falkneri, Falconeria, Halconería, Hawking, Jacht met jachtvogels, Sokolarenje, Sokolarstvo, Sokoliarstvo, Sokolnictví, solymászat, Sokolnictwo, Solymászat, Valkenjacht, Valkerij, Weispel, 매사냥, ҚҰСБЕГІЛІҚ, Шувуучлахуй, بازدارى، الصيد بالطير الحر، القنص، تبيازت، البيزرة، الصقارة، Ителги салуу, Ителгичилик

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 include:

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, BVV/VH 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"

Republic of Croatia: Most falconers are members of the Croatian Falconry Club. There are more than 10 regional clubs including the Falcon Club of Porec, Sibenik Falconry Centre, and Croatian Falconry Association.

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

France: Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers (ANFA)

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

Hungary: Magyar Solymász Egyesület (Hungarian Falconry Club)

Ireland: Irish Hawking Club established in 1967

Italy: Circolo dei Falconieri d'Italia per lo studio e la protezione dei rapaci, founded in 1955; FIF (Federazione Italiana Falconieri) founded in 1992; UNCF (Unione Nazionale Cacciatori con il falco), founded in 2003 and OFI (Ordine Falconieri d'Italia), founded in 2006.

Republic of Kazakhstan: "Burkytshi" and "Kyran" Federations, "Zhalayir Shora" Centre for Falconry, "Sunkar" Falcon Nursery Centre.

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

Kyrgyz Republic: A community of falconers, itelgichiler and munushkorlor throughout the country, and a group of falconers and munushkorlor from the Federation of Salbuurun and Sanat Kuumai.

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

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

Netherlands: Stichting Nationaal Overleg Valkerij Organisaties (NOVO) and the affiliated Valkeniersverbond Adriaan Mollen, Valkerij Equipage Jacoba van Beijeren, Orde der Nederlandse Valkeniers and Valkerij en Sigarenmakerij Museum Valkenswaard

Pakistan: Pakistan Falconry Association

Poland: Most falconers are members of Gniazdo Sokolnikow (Falconry Club) or Stowarzyszenie Sokol (Falcon Society).

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

Qatar: Qatari Society of Al Gannas

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

Slovak Republic: Slovensky klub sokoliarov pri Slovenskej poľovníckej komore (Slovak Falconers' Club at the Slovak Hunting Chamber)

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

Syria: Al Ruhaibah falconry community

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

D. Geographical location and range of the element

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

Not to exceed 150 words

Falconry is practised along traditional bird migration routes in a number of regions in the world. These include the ancient corridors that run from north and east Asia and north Europe through Mediterranean Europe, the Middle East and Caspian Sea countries to North Africa, and from North America, south to Central and South America.

Falconry is found in more than eighty 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 variation 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 Republic of Korea and Pakistan, short-range birds, such as goshawks and sparrow hawks, are preferred. Spain and Italy provide opportunities to fly both short and long-wing birds of prey according to varying habitat.

Falconry retains an unbroken tradition in central, south and east Asia, the Middle East, North Africa and most parts of Europe. It has also spread to different parts of the world beyond its traditional grounds, such as Americas, South Africa and Australia. Following a brief decline in 18 - 19th century Europe, it is recovering and it provides a link to the countryside by increasingly urban populations.

In most countries falconry is a stable minority activity. However, In some areas urbanisation has restricted the opportunity to practise falconry, whereas in others it is part of the urban as well as rural landscape.

E. Contact person for correspondence

E.1. Designated contact person

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

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1. Identification and definition of the element

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

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

- oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of 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, and should include:

- a. *an explanation of its social functions and cultural meanings today, within and for its community;*
- b. *the characteristics of the bearers and practitioners of the element;*
- c. *any specific roles, including gender-related ones or categories of persons with special responsibilities towards the element; and*
- d. *the current modes of transmission of the knowledge and skills related to the element.*

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 the 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 description of the element that can introduce it to readers who have never seen or experienced it.*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

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

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

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

Falconry provides people 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, including gender-related ones or categories of persons with special responsibilities for the practice and transmission of the element? If so, who are they and what are their responsibilities?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

Some countries have developed a system of master practitioners, who are responsible for transmitting knowledge about falconry. For example, in Germany each state association has its own "master falconer", whose main role is to assist in guiding and training of new falconers, and in many countries mentors have to be accredited by the professional association. In Kazakhstan, falconry is mainly transmitted from officially registered Burkytshi/ Kusbegi to their apprentices, and

in Kyrgyz Republic experienced elders (sinchylar) transmit their skills and knowledge in an informal master apprenticeship system. In Korea, falconers are designated as Living Human Treasures by the state, and they are responsible for transmission.

Falconers use their own language and rituals, and are often involved in making necessary equipment (hoods, gloves, jesses, bells etc.). They are required to comply with applicable legislation, falconry tradition and ethics.

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. 'Almkhuwa' (brotherhood, UAE) or 'al-shareek' (partner ethics, Saudi Arabia) signifies a bond of companionship and equal sharing of tasks, costs and responsibilities. There are usually groups of six to twelve falconers on an excursion of one to three weeks. After a day of falconry, they recount stories and anecdotes, 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 expression, "We do not hunt for the quarry itself, but for the wonderful experiences we gain". At the end of the day the prey may be honoured by speeches and the blowing of horns. In several European countries, such as Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy and Spain it is a tradition to hold mass in churches for certain patron saints of falconry to pray for successful hunts.

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

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

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

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

It is especially important to educate the youth about the importance of intangible cultural heritage of falconry. For example, school curricula in several countries refer to falconry and specific learning materials have been produced. Examples are in Belgium, where children use a book on falconry to learn to read Flemish, in Kazakhstan where the Burkitshi and Kyran Federations hold training sessions with sports clubs and secondary schools, and in the Netherlands a learning package has been developed for primary schools including a visit to the Falconry museum. In

Slovak Republic and Croatia, the importance of higher education is stressed: falconry has been taught as an optional subject at some secondary vocational schools as well as universities in line with the approved curricula.

The UAE has introduced falconry competitions which include junior categories to encourage the youth, including Fakhr Al Ajyal Championship (Abu Dhabi) and Fazza Championship (Dubai).

The practical knowledge of falconry has also been documented over the centuries; the 13th century book, "De Arte Venandi cum Avibus (The Art of Hunting with Birds)", by Frederick II is still widely referred to today. A more recent example is from Spain, where a book about falconry with a code of ethics has been put online to help beginners learn about the practical aspects of this element. Falconers also use websites and social media to obtain, share and use new knowledge on falconry, particularly at national and international levels.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

Falconry is integrated into communities as a social recreational practice and a means of connecting with nature, and is identified with camaraderie, sharing, and expressions of freedom. Nowadays falconry is practised by men and women in their communities in more than eighty countries, and therefore has a wide diversity of cultural traditions.

While falconers come from different backgrounds, they share universal values, traditions and practices. For example, the methods of breeding, 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 sustain it.

Falconry is a dynamic tradition, and many of the social functions and cultural context of today's community of falconers are developed in response to their contemporary environments. They include annual gatherings of national and international experts and novices to witness the practice of falconry in the field. For example, in Ireland members of the falconry community, through the national club, falconry centres or as individuals, volunteer to appear at schools, festivals and events to promote education, conservation and rehabilitation work. Ongoing social engagement among the community and with the public is a strong element of the social tapestry for the falconry community.

While many falconers have adopted modern technologies, such as telemetry, they also continue to maintain their local traditions and customs. For example, Austrian, Belgian, Korean and Mongolian falconers continue to identify themselves by wearing special hats, buttons, headbands, and jackets respectively. Dutch falconers take pride in the craft of making the "Dutch hood", which is still used by falconers around the world today.

Falconry has also inspired artistic creativity, with a rich heritage of books, manuscripts, poetry, painting, music and historical buildings. The falcon is an important cultural symbol in many countries, and is used widely in postage stamps, coins, and coats of arms; it is the official state emblem in several Arab and European nations.

In diplomacy, falcons have often been given as gifts in order to develop stronger bonds between countries and communities. Falcons have been used to name children and human settlements, for example Jastrebarsko (Goshawk town) in Republic of Croatia. They are also important symbols in many cultures. In Mongolia, for example, wrestlers in the national festival competition perform the 'eagle dance' showing the power and beauty of its flight.

Today's falconry practice is also connected with the biological protection against birds of important sites, airports, and agricultural crops (for example, the Netherlands, Poland and Slovak Republic).

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

Falconry depends on the sustainable use of wildlife resources, and falconers are deeply involved in looking after those resources. Since its inception, falconry depends on the sustainable use of natural resources, birds of prey, the quarry and the environment itself. Falconers are personally involved in the care of these resources. Falconry by its very nature has a very low environmental impact; since the beginning falconers have endorsed the concept of “sustainable use” and the traditions and ethics of falconry follow this principle.

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

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

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

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

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

(i) How could the inscription of the element on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity contribute to the visibility of the intangible cultural heritage in general (and not only of the inscribed element itself) and raise awareness of its importance?

(i.a) Please explain how this would be achieved at the local level.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

Inscriptions of Falconry on the Representative List (2010, 2012, 2016) have been successful in raising the visibility of ICH in general in many communities worldwide; especially as from a global perspective falconry is not restricted to a particular season or locale. Inscription has led to increased visibility of ICH through falconry festivals, the media, and internet. Practitioners and the public have become better aware of the wide variety and diversity of intangible heritage, as well as UNESCO’s role in promoting mutual respect and knowledge of different cultural expressions.

Local 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. For example, in the Kyrgyz Republic falconry is closely related to other ICH practices such as traditional games, horseback riding, traditional rituals and practices. Inscription has drawn attention to the need to safeguard crafts and ritual practices related to this element, as well as close links between the natural environment and intangible cultural heritage. Falconry also captures the fascination of young people, and at a local level many falconers visit schools with their falcons to explain their skills and traditions.

This nomination to have falconry inscribed on the Representative List will show other communities at a local level the value of supporting and safeguarding their practices.

(i.b) Please explain how this would be achieved at the national level.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

The attention that the falconry inscriptions receive from government, media and the public stimulates interest and discussion on both falconry and the wider intangible cultural heritage at the national level. For example, in France falconers were asked to explain ICH in forums and specialized magazines with a readership of 1.3 million. In Czech Republic, the falconry community played a major role in encouraging Parliament to ratify the UNESCO ICH Convention. In Ireland and the Republic of Croatia, inscription of other elements on the Representative List has resulted in an increase in submissions to the national inventories. In Poland and Slovak Republic, special public celebrations are organized for new inscriptions which receive wide media coverage. In Italy, the 2016 inscription of falconry led to dedicated media and film productions highlighting falconry, ICH and the principles of the 2003 Convention.

UNESCO recognition contributes to the safeguarding and sustainability of these cultural traditions in all countries that practise falconry. It has also highlighted the use of many important cultural spaces and artefacts, and contributed to public recognition of their significance.

Many States Parties have introduced, or plan to introduce, measures to ensure the sustainability of falconry and other ICH elements closely related to the natural environment.

(i.c) Please explain how this would be achieved at the international level.

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

This multi-national nomination will lead to increased visibility and awareness of ICH at the international level as all States Parties celebrate the inscription. Previous inscriptions of falconry on the UNESCO Representative List (2010, 2012 and 2016) have contributed to a greater exchange of information and knowledge and the sharing of practices of social and cultural values that have increased awareness of intangible cultural heritage. International gatherings, such as the International Falconry Festival in Abu Dhabi every three years, celebrate many aspects of the cultural heritage of falconry communities (costumes, rituals, music, handicrafts etc.). The World Nomad Games, held every two years and initiated by the Kyrgyz Republic, also includes falconry and other ICH elements.

International falconry NGOs are important cultural agents in raising awareness and encouraging dialogue on intangible cultural heritage through their meetings, forums, seminars, and festivals. For example, the IAF (International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey) has been accredited since 2008 as an official advisory organisation to UNESCO ICH committee. The IAF annual field meeting, with participants from almost 90 countries, holds discussion related to the importance of falconry as ICH. The IAF website has a page dedicated to UNESCO intangible cultural heritage and falconry.

(ii) How would dialogue among communities, groups and individuals be encouraged by the inscription of the element?

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

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

Falconry is a practice found worldwide, and there are many countries actively involved in addition to the participating states for this nomination. Cooperation among these falconers through websites, forums and international meetings has already led to increased dialogue. The art of falconry is a universal link to bridging multi-ethnic communities.

Since the initial inscription in 2010 there has been an increase in international conferences and festivals. The International Falconry Festival (December 2017, UAE) brought together 1000 falconers from more than 90 countries. Many other countries hold regional and international falconry festivals. Qatar and Saudi Arabia hold falconry festivals each year and Qatar hosted conferences in 2013, 2014, 2019 and 2020.

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

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

Inscription has also helped promote the interface between falconers 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, and festivals. 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 would human creativity and respect for cultural diversity be promoted by the inscription of the element?

Not fewer than 100 or more than 150 words

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

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

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

Falconry has also inspired a great diversity of artistic expression, such as medieval art and tapestries from Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Spain, a rich heritage of the written word in books, manuscripts and poetry, and modern paintings, urban sculptures and symbols. The element of falconry can also be found in oral traditions, folk tales and children's games.

3. Safeguarding measures

For Criterion R.3, 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 communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned? What past and current initiatives have they taken in this regard?

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

Transmission

Some falconry communities have formalized transmission by setting up mentoring and apprenticeship schemes. They have established clubs, teams ('equipages') and groups that meet

regularly and host visiting speakers and events. At the national level, falconers have formed themselves into national clubs and federations.

- The Austrian Falconry Association (ÖFB) has established a Falconry Academy which runs theoretical and practical courses twice a year, with 25-45 graduates.
- In Croatia falconry classes are organized for students on polytechnic in wildlife management
- In Ireland, inviting renowned falconers from Europe to periodic field-meets has encouraged greater participation from less experienced falconers, and increased both numbers and quality of the practice.
- In Kazakhstan a number of local and national tournaments are organized by communities, and a number of local falconry schools have opened in various regions.
- In Morocco the Lekouassem Falconers Association organizes annual learning sessions for children in middle and high schools.
- In 2017, the Emirates Falconry Club (UAE) organised a large workshop on falconry in the MENA region, with 50 representatives of falconers, international institutions, researchers and specialists.

Promotion

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

- In Republic of Croatia, research into falconry has been published and clubs have encouraged the production of falcon-related handicrafts.
- Czech Falconry Club publishes an annual newsletter and a wide range of promotional materials, information brochures, CDs and DVDs.
- Two falconry associations in Korea present falconry to the general public each spring.
- In the Kyrgyz Republic, falconry communities are active in organizing and participating in different events, and a National Falconry Festival has been held since 2006.
- Dutch falconry societies regularly demonstrate their skills to the public at country fairs and outdoor events, focusing on nature and animal welfare.
- Pakistani falconers hold annual gatherings to present falconry to different communities.
- In Portugal, falconers have launched the falcoariapatrimonio.pt website, which is also as a virtual museum, and organized a documentation centre on falconry.
- Saudi Arabia hosts the annual international King Abdulaziz Falconry festival, with more than 2,000 falconers and over 40,000 visitors.
- In Slovak Republic, the falconry community have designed an educational programme in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Science, Research and Sports, and this is implemented as an optional or mandatory subject at elementary and secondary schools.
- In Syria, falconers from Al Ruhaibah participated in cultural performances in the Damask Rose Harvest Day Festival.

Safeguarding Natural Environment:

- Falconers in Czech Republic and Hungary provide technical support for wildlife conservation.
- In Croatia the first special wildlife rescue center named "Falconry Center Šibenik" was build up for injured birds of prey from falconer Emilio Mendušić in 1995 and it has a falcon hospital.
- In France, falconers have collaborated with ecologists to ensure that raptors are officially protected.
- In Germany, over 1,000 peregrine falcons bred by falconers have been reintroduced into the wild since 1977.
- In Hungary, a research programme involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was initiated by Hungarian Falconry Club with support of Ministry of Environment and Water.
- In Italy, the CRAS (Wildlife Rescue Centre) is run by UNCF falconers in Bologna.
- In Poland, falconers under the auspices of the Falcon Society are responsible for the reintroduction and monitoring` Peregrine, an endangered species, and continue to monitor nests and protect wild birds of prey.
- Spanish falconers are running 'breeding in captivity' programmes for endangered species of falcons. An ethical code, written by falconers, is on the Ministry of Culture webpage.

International safeguarding measures:

National clubs linked together in 1968 to form the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF), now with more than 75,000 members from 90 countries. The Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of the EU (FACE) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) represent the interests of falconers in matters of international legislation.

- Various internet forums have been set up for falconers to promote international communication and cultural dialogue.
- Falconers from many countries, including Austria and Belgium, participate in the apprentice scheme of the Falconry Heritage Trust, which is continuously upgrading the World Falconry Inventory.
- In 2013 the IAF identified November 16 as World Falconry Day, and many communities hold special events on this day.

*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) *What past and current efforts have the States Parties concerned made to safeguard the element? Specify any external or internal constraints in this regard?*

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

- Austria has provided the legal framework for falconry (Bundestierschutzgesetz, Landesjagdgesetze) and has made falconry exams mandatory in certain provinces.
- In 2003 Belgium established an official training centre for falconry, subsidised by the government. Successful participants after two years receive an official diploma recognised by the Flemish Community of Belgium.
- The Ministry of Agriculture in Republic of Croatia has supported falconers' proposals for effective regulations and keeps a record of falconers.
- Czech Republic provides support for the breeding of falcons and the international falconry event in Opočno each year.
- In France, the Ministry of the Environment, the Fédération nationale des Chasseurs and ANFA have studied falconry periods and protected raptors (authorizations to own a bird only for scientific study or falconry).
- In Germany, a falconry licence was implemented 85 years ago, and the Deutscher Falkenorden has been recognised as a conservation association by the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety.
- In Hungary, a research programme involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences was initiated by Hungarian Falconry Club with support of Ministry of Environment and Water.
- In Ireland, the practice of falconry and possession of birds are licensed and regulated by the State. There is close liaison between wildlife inspectors and falconers as part of the licencing, welfare, rehabilitation and conservation of birds of prey.
- In Italy, the Ministry for Cultural Heritage funded with € 99.900 a community project to develop and adopt a safeguarding plan for falconry according to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- Kazakhstan adopted a programme of conservation, restoration and use of predatory birds in 1997, with priority given to endangered species. The falcon nursery centre "Sunkar" collaborates

with ornithologists to breed and rehabilitate falcons. Falconers participate in bird research and monitoring bird populations.

- The Kyrgyz Republic has introduced legislation to safeguard ICH, and it supports events which include falconry. Falconry was included in the World Nomad Games, which has been held every two years since 2014.
- In Mongolia the Ministry of Environment, Green Development and Tourism organises an “Eagle Festival” every year in the capital.
- The Netherlands has extensive national legislation concerning falconry, including mandatory training for falconers, delineating types of birds to be flown and concerning the obligation to breed captive birds as it is forbidden to use birds taken from the wild.
- In Pakistan, an MOU has been signed between the Ministry of Climate Change, the IAF and falconers for conservation and sustainable development to safeguard falconry culture.
- Poland has introduced legislation on falconry, species protection, and animal welfare to ensure sustainability.
- Qatar has established a heritage area (open air museum) in which falconry is displayed.
- Saudi Arabia has established the Saudi Falconry Club, joined CITES and organized several festivals.
- Falconry has been clearly defined and regulated by various pieces of legislation in the Slovak Republic.
- In Spain, the Ministry of Culture gave financial support for a national school competition about falconry (photography, painting, literature and research).
- In 2019, the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment in Syria prepared a national plan for the protection of birds and birds of prey in order to promote and regulate sustainable falconry practices.
- In 2014 the UAE established the Mohamed bin Zayed Falconry School, which has now trained 250 young falconers in falconry ethics. The Falcon Hospital in Al Khazna holds training programmes in falcon medicine and surgery and has attracted 100 trainees from 37 countries

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

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

3.b. Safeguarding measures proposed

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

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

Not fewer than 500 or more than 750 words

Measures for safeguarding the viability of falconry as a living human heritage include:

1. The Falconers

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

Examples of specific safeguarding measures include:

- The Austrian Falconers Association is working on unifying the falconry examination structure throughout the country.

- 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.
- The Kyrgyz Republic will continue to implement the National Programme for ICH Safeguarding, Study and Promotion, which includes falconry.
- Mongolia will introduce support measures to protect intangible heritage in general and falconry in particular, including the nomination of some falconers as 'living human treasures' and the establishment of a heritage museum.
- The Polish Falconers' Association, created in 2019, is planning to standardize the training and examination of prospective falconers. It is an independent and legal entity aimed at heritage and promotion of falconry, and represents falconers with government bodies.

2. The Falcons

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

- Falconers in the Czech Republic will continue to support wild-life conservation.
- In France, falconers (ANFA members) will enhance their contribution to the rehabilitation and release of injured falcons back to nature through collaboration with the 31 UFCS local centres.
- Germany will continue to work with other countries on programmes to re-establish peregrine falcons into the wild. Falconers will create and supervise rescue and rehabilitation centres for birds of prey, and continue to ensure optimal breeding and living conditions for birds taking animal-ethical concerns into account.
- Kazakhstan will continue to conduct research and support a programme of conservation, restoration and use of predatory birds, aimed at the preservation and sustainable development of birds of prey, with special priority given to endangered species. This will be implemented by "Burkitshi" and "Kyran" Federations, falconry centre "Zhalair Shore", and the Association of the National Sports.
- In the Republic of Korea, goshawks will continue to be protected under the Cultural Heritage Protection Act to ensure future stable populations.
- In Mongolia the large-scale artificial nest programme for saker falcons continues to be supported by the UAE under CITES. Italian children in the preparatory stage support the project and Belgium is also working to connect five schools with Mongolian schools to exchange information about birds of prey.
- The Netherlands have focused on animal welfare, and falconry organisations have drafted a code of conduct for their members, working closely with Dutch veterinary institutions.
- Qatar will continue to support a falconry hospital and falcon breeding programme.
- The Saudi National Committee for Conservation of the Environment will continue to support for falcons and houbara breeding programmes and will found the largest falconry veterinary hospital.
- The UAE will support the Falcon Genome Project in collaboration with IWC, Cardiff University (UK) and the Beijing Genetics Institute.

3. The Habitats

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

- In France, ANFA intends to sign an agreement with Foundation for the Safeguarding of Habitats to obtain and conserve suitable grounds and to help preserving the habitats for birds.
- In Germany, falconers, in cooperation with other nature conservation organisations, will be involved in conservation projects to protect the habitat of birds of prey and quarry to increase biodiversity.
- In Hungary, a nine-year research programme initiated by the Hungarian Falconry Club in 2010 and involving the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and other research institutions will continue.
- In Portugal the study in Salvaterra de Magos territory to check and evaluate the possibility to define places dedicated to falconry practice will continue.
- The Environment Agency Abu Dhabi (UAE) will continue its plan to develop a system of managed protected areas.

4. The Quarry

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

- In Korea, the local government of Geollabuk-do Province has designated Jinan region, a central place for falconry, as a protected area to prevent illegal catching of wild rabbits and pheasants, and this will continue.
- Morocco will continue to cooperate with the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi and the Falconers Club to release thousands of houbara birds into the wild every year. To date some 400,000 birds have been released in a number of countries, as a means to protect the environment and populations of migratory birds.

5. Safeguarding falconry's place in society

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

Specific examples are:

- The Austrian Archives of Falconry, located in Castle Waldreichs, will continue its work on consolidating knowledge on falconry practice.
- The Croatian field meet in Zelendvor, which attracts falconers from all over the Republic of Croatia and Europe, will continue to be organised annually by the Hrvatski Sokolarki Klub.
- 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.
- In France, as part of recent renovation, the Musée de la Fauconnerie in Gien plans to strengthen the collection of archives and collections of French falconers, and make this heritage accessible to the public.
- In Ireland, representatives from the community will undertake a project with museums and libraries to record and catalogue historical falconry material, with a view to preserving it and making it accessible for all members of the community and the general public.
- In Italy the falconry community is proposing a project to develop a moveable interactive exhibition about falconry and other ICH elements. They are also collaborating with NYU Abu Dhabi on database Worldwide Falconry Art.
- In Kazakhstan the new Salburyn festival of falconers had been conducted in Almaty Province in February 2017 and then in December 2019. Festive events included falconry competitions and presentations of skills and training of birds by falconers.
- In Morocco there is a project to establish a museum for falconry in Al Jedida town, with the support of the local government and falconry associations.
- In Pakistan, the Ministry of Climate Change is committed to take legal policy and advisory measures to safeguard falconry. It will develop a National Raptor Conservation Strategy on CMS guidelines to define issues, collect data and draw up a national action plan.
- 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 to support the annual Saudi Arabian Festival, as well as annual festivals at Al Noaireeh and other locations.
- In Slovakia, the community plans to increase the visibility of falconry in the education of children and youth and to share a framework model for continuous education for interested schools. The Slovak Falconers Club will communicate with the Education Ministry on the possibility of implementing the element in formal and informal education in the context of lifelong learning (2022).
- The Royal Falconers Group in Spain, along with the citizens of Madrid, will commemorate the Spanish patron saint of falcons, Saint Francisco de Borja, on the third of October every year.
- Syria will issue new legislation to safeguard falconry practice, and will invite falconers to participate in cultural festivals to be held during 2020-21.

• IAF shall, through its channels, continuously reflect the diversity of falconry practices and raise awareness about the importance of falconry as intangible cultural heritage. It has developed an educational initiative, the IAF School Links Programme, which connects schools all over the world through falconer visits and encourages thinking about birds of prey, conservation, biodiversity and the environment. The IAF will also continue to promote World Falconry Day on November 16th each year.

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

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

States Parties have shown their willingness to support the proposed safeguarding measures in the following ways:

- Austria will continue to provide the legal framework for falconry and support infrastructure necessary for transmission of falconer's knowledge and skills. Federal falconry organizations will carry out the legally-required falconry exam and improve legal instruments.
- Belgium will support and subsidize ICH umbrella organizations, including falconry. A databank will enable heritage communities to describe their element and present safeguarding measures.
- Various ministries in the Republic of Croatia will provide further support to promote falconry as a cultural heritage and adopt techniques to protect and rehabilitate birds of prey injured in the wild.
- The Czech Ministry of Agriculture will continue subsidizing programmes for the breeding of rare and indigenous species of birds of prey.
- France will safeguard falconry through agreements and conventions with Ministry of Ecological and Solidarity Transition and the Office for Hunting and Wild Game. The Ministry of Culture, the ICH French Centre and the Association France-PCI will continue organizing meetings for communities with an inscribed element, including falconers, to exchange experiences and define future safeguarding measures.
- In Germany "Greening" measures of the Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union and its implementation by German authorities will be supported to promote species diversity in agricultural landscapes, including wildlife such as partridge and hare.
- In Hungary, the state continues to support final exams for falconer courses. There is an undertaking to clarify the legislative background of falconry practice, including coordinating existing and future regulations focusing on the safeguarding and survival of falconry. Hungarian government supports the hunting exhibition to be held in Hungary in 2021 with HUF 7 billion, in which falconry will play a prominent role.
- The Irish State will continue to provide a robust licencing and regulatory regime for the falconry community. It will also support awareness-raising efforts such as exhibitions, talks and recording and archival projects with National Cultural Institutions, such as the National Museum and Library.
- Italy continues to support legislation to protect falconry, and according to law 77/2006 has assigned a fund to falconry community to develop and update the Safeguarding Plan.
- Kazakhstan will continue to work with the IAF to implement safeguarding measures and promote them throughout the country.
- Korea will continue to provide annual support to falconry associations to help implement their programmes.
- The Kyrgyz Republic will continue to work closely with falconers on safeguarding measures, and will continue to support national and regional falconry events.
- The Mongolian government actively supports and promotes falconry.
- Morocco will continue to collaborate with the Environment Agency Abu Dhabi to maintain programmes for breeding houbaras and releasing them into the wild.
- In the Netherlands the government will continue to work closely with falconry associations on relevant legislation and the monitoring of the quality of training and examinations for aspiring falconers.
- Pakistan will continue to support falconers with conservation procedures. Falconers indigenous knowledge will be used as conservation tool for sustainable development in Pakistan by Ministry of Climate Change Government of Pakistan.

- In Poland, the government has announced a new EthnoPolska Program to support culture and heritage activities in small rural areas, which will include falconry traditions.
- In Portugal, the Salvaterra de Magos Municipality will continue to support exhibitions, conferences and celebrations (day of museums, heritage and ICH).
- Qatar will continue to support falconry through the open-air museum.
- Saudi Arabia will support 16 large natural reserves, Houbara bustard breeding programmes, and a falcon satellite monitoring system, as well as cultural festivals for falconry heritage (latest budget US\$6 million).
- In the Slovak Republic, state authorities will work closely with the falconry association to prepare legislation on nature protection and veterinary care in order to ensure conditions for sustainability of falconry activities.
- In Spain, intangible cultural heritage including falconry is thoroughly documented and published, and its safeguarding procedures are sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and independent local communities.
- The Syrian Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment, will submit solutions and proposals to improve the current status of Syrian falconry and issue a new law to safeguard falconry.
- The UAE will continue to host International Falconry Festivals every three years, with the next scheduled for December 2021.

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

The planning and proposed implementation of safeguarding measures has been undertaken by communities, groups and individuals in all States Parties, in many cases in consultation with NGOs, institutions, experts and different cultural actors.

Examples:

- In Austria, community organizations ÖFB and ZÖF have initiated, planned and implemented the majority of falconry safeguarding measures, including several breeding, scientific research and bird release programmes. Practical implementation will continue to be carried out by members of the falconry communities.
- In Republic of Croatia, falconers participated in meetings with regional and national falconry associations to discuss and design safeguarding measures. Individual falconer are actively supporting the mentoring programme.
- In Czech Republic, the local communities, Czech Falconry Club, Ministry of Agriculture and the State Forest Enterprise will continue to support the cost of large falconry events, e.g. Opočno castle. Czech Falconry Club has been very active in planning safeguarding measures.
- French falconers continue to be associated with every measure concerning falconry, through the presence of representatives in the signing of conventions or treaties under the auspices of the local and national authorities. Both men and women are members of the ANFA Steering Committee.
- In Germany, the DFO contributes to the husbandry survey of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture for the keeping of birds of prey and owls. The falconry associations also provide examiners for the state falconry exams. As a recognized nature conservation association, falconers must be informed about legal changes, giving them the opportunity to influence decisions or forthcoming projects.
- The Hungarian Falconry Club meets to plan, discuss and promote future safeguarding measures. On March 7, 2011 a Community Forum dealing with the legal background and other issues related to the protection of ICH was held in Mohács, at which falconers were able to raise concerns and present recommendations

- The Irish Hawking Club engaged with a broad and diverse array of practitioners to discuss and agree the proposed safeguarding measures, a process which took several years at both formal and informal meetings.
 - In Italy the Lanner Foundation, with the support of falconers, is developing with CRAS “WWF Bosco di Vanzago” a protocol to rehabilitate injured wild birds of prey.
 - In Kazakhstan the “Burkytshi” and “Kyran” Federations, “Zhalayir Shora” Centre of Falconry and the “Sunkar” Falcon Nursery Centre have been actively involved in delineating and implementing safeguarding activities, including training volunteers.
 - Falconry societies in Korea continue to practice falconry and pass it on to future generations.
 - In the Kyrgyz Republic all safeguarding measures are developed with the direct participation of concerned communities. The Federation of Salbuurun initiates, develops and implements the majority of falconry safeguarding measures.
 - 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.
 - In the Netherlands the falconry community and NOVO are committed to strengthening falconry. They provide practical training for aspiring falconers and are actively involved in updating and expanding the theoretical module used in training.
 - The Pakistan Falconry Association is developing a rehabilitation, conservation and breeding programme for birds of prey and game birds. It holds an annual meeting for its members, and raises public awareness through falconry presentations and local media. Pakistan falconers also organize series of national and regional workshops for developing successful Multi Species Raptors National Action Plan for conservation of raptors and safeguarding falconry culture.
 - The Polish community of falconers are actively involved in the promotion and transmission of falconry. The Falcon Society promotes knowledge and awareness of the peregrine falcon.
 - The Portuguese Falconry Association has organized national and regional meetings, delivered reports to the Ministry of Agriculture and consulted about legal measures to safeguard falconry.
 - The Qatari Society of Al Gannas continues its periodic meetings to discuss and implement safeguarding measures.
 - The Saudi Falconry Society is working to improve safeguarding procedures and to provide proposals in this regard.
 - In Saudi Arabia, the falconry community provides information and documentation, and suggests safeguarding measures, including developing methods of transmission.
 - In Slovak Republic, the SFC at SHC has collaborated closely with government ministries on drafting legislation, and is actively involved in education and research activities.
 - In Spain, falconers continue to support their programme for breeding birds of prey.
 - Syrian falconers in Al Ruhaibah suggested implementing training sessions to teach falconry skills and methods of breeding and training falcons. They will participate in all activities, workshops and television interviews with the aim of preserving and promoting the element.
 - Falconers Clubs in the UAE help organise various falconry competitions. The Abu Dhabi Falconers Club competition for falconry and falconers (2019-2020) is in its seventh season.
- Falconry communities worldwide plan and will continue to support national and international festivals. As representative bodies of the falconry community, IAF, FACE and CIC will continue to safeguard all aspects of falconry at the international level. The IAF will compile and update regularly an inventory of international cultural elements of falconry.

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

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

Austria

Name of the body: Austrian National Commission for UNESCO

Name and title of the contact person:
Ms Gabriele Detschmann

Address: Universitätsstrasse 5/12, 1010 Vienna, Austria

Telephone number: +43 1 526 130116
Email address: detschmann@unesco.at, oeuk@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: Ms Elien Doesselaere
Address: Priemstraat 51, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium

Telephone number: +32 (0) 22131060
Email address: elien.doesselaere@faro.be
Other relevant information: www.faro.be

Name of the body: Sportimonium
Name and title of the contact person: Mr Eric de Vroede
Address: Trianoldreef 19, B-1981 Hofstade, Belgium

Telephone number: +32 15618220
Email address: erik.devroede@sportimonium.be

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 4132503
Email address: Andre-marie.poncelet@cfwb.be
Other relevant information: <http://www.patrimoineculturel.cfwb.be>

Republic of Croatia

Name of the body: Croatian Falconry Club
Name and title of the contact person: Viktor Šegrt, President
Address: Lazina 40B, 47201 Draganići, Croatia

Telephone number: +38547/715401; +38598210607
Email address: sokol.sokolar@gmail.com

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture
Name and title of the contact person: Tatjana Horvatic
Address: Runjaninova2, Zagreb, Croatia

Telephone number: +38514866606
Email address: tatjana.horvatic@min-kulture.hr

Czech Republic

Name of the body: Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic, Forestry
Name and title of the contact person: Ms Martin Žížka, Director General
Address: Těšnov 17, 11705 Prague 1, Czech Republic

Telephone number: +420 221 812 826; + 420 221 812 826
Email address: martin.zizka@mze.cz

France

Name of the body: Association nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers (ANFA)
Name and title of the contact person: M. Benoît Labarthe, président

Address: 13, rue du Général-Leclerc, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France
Telephone number: + 33 (0)6 85 18 32 45
Other relevant information: <http://www.anfa.net/fr/tunnel.html>
Name of the body: Musée de la Fauconnerie
Name and title of the contact person: Mme Françoise Reginster, conservateur
Address: 1, place du Château, 45500 Gien, France
Telephone number: +33 (0)2 38 67 69 69
Email address: chateau.musee-gien@loiret.fr
Other relevant information: <http://www.chateaumuseegien.fr/>
Name of the body: Association des amis du Musée de la Fauconnerie
Name and title of the contact person: M. Jean-Noël Cardoux, sénateur du Loiret, président
Address: 1 place du château, 45500 Gien France
Telephone number: +33 (0)2 38 67 69 69
Email address: chateau.musee-gien@loiret.fr
Other relevant information: <http://www.chateaumuseegien.fr/>
Name of the body: Association France-PCI
Name and title of the contact person: M. Pierre Sanner, president
Address: Centre français du patrimoine culturel immatériel, Prieuré des Bénédictins, 2 rue des Bénédictins, 35500 Vitré, France
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Email address: pierre.sanner@gmail.com
Other relevant information: <http://www.cfpci.fr/elements-francais-inscrits>
Name of the body: Fondation pour la protection des habitats de la Faune sauvage
Name and title of the contact person: M. Edouard-Alain Bidault, president
Address: 13, rue du Général-Leclerc, 92130 Issy-les-Moulineaux, France
Telephone number: +33 (0)1 41 09 65 10
Email address: contact@fondationdeschasseurs.com
Other relevant information: <http://www.fondationdeschasseurs.com/fphfs/>
Name of the body: Union française des Centres de sauvegarde de la Faune sauvage
Name and title of the contact person: M. Gérard Grolleau, president
Address: 6 rue des Gombards, 89100 Fontaine-la-Gaillarde, France
Telephone number: +33 (0)3 86 97 86 62; + 33 (0)6 08 85 01 16
Email address: ufcs120@aol.com
Other relevant information: <http://ufcs.fr>

Germany

Name of the body: German Commission for UNESCO
Name and title of the contact person: Mr. Guschal, Programme Officer
Address: Martin-Luther-Allee 42, 53175 Bonn, Germany
Telephone number: +49 228 604970
Email address: ike@unesco.de
Other relevant information: <http://www.unesco.de/kultur/immaterielles-kulturerbe.html>

information:

Hungary

Name of the body: Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO, Ministry of Human Capacities

Name and title of the contact person: Gabor Soós / Secretary- General

Address: 1051 Budapest, Széchenyi tér 7-8. Hungary

Telephone number: +36 1 795 2566; Fax +36 1 795 0282

Email address: gabor.soo@unesco.hu

Other relevant information: <http://www.unesco.hu>

Name of the body: Intangible Cultural Heritage Directorate of the Hungarian Open Air Museum

Name and title of the contact person: Ms. Dr. Eszter Csonka-Takács, Director

Address: 2000 Szentendre, Sztaravodai út 75, Hungary

Telephone number: +36 26 502 529

Email address: csonkatakacs@gmail.com

Other relevant information: <http://www.szellemiotokseg.hu>

Ireland

Name of the body: Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltach

Name and title of the contact person: Ms Sinéad O'Hara

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Telephone number: +353 1 6313894

Email address: sinead.ohara@chg.gov.ie

Other relevant information: <https://nationalinventoryich.chg.gov.ie/>

Italy

Name of the body: UNESCO Unit, General Secretary, Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism

Name and title of the contact person: General Secretary

Address: Via del Collegio Romano, 26-00186 Roma, Italy

Telephone number: +39 06 6723 2002

Email address: sg@beniculturali.it

Kazakhstan

Name of the body: "Burkitshi" Federation

Name and title of the contact person: Mr Bakyt Karnakbayev, Vice-president

Address: 080010, 20 Koshmambetov St., Taraz, Republic of Kazakhstan

Telephone number: +7 7017186146

Email address: bakytkarnak@gmail.com, karnakbavev@iaf.org

Name of the body: Federation "Kyran"

Name and title of the contact person: Ms Bagdat Muptekeyzy, Executive Director

Address: Brusilovski 247 St., App.25, Almaty 050000, Republic of Kazakhstan

Telephone number: +7 7014557730 (mobile)

Name of the body: Association National Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Name and title of the contact person: Mr Erlen Ospan, Vice-president

Address: Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Telephone number: +7701 7772495
Email address: 7772495@mail.ru

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
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Telephone number: +82 42 481 4960; Fax +82 42 481 4979
Email address: sockorea@hanmail.net

Kyrgyz Republic

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism
Name and title of the contact person: Ms. Ainura Sultanbaeva, Head of the Department of Cultural Heritage
Address: 78 Pushkin Str., Bishkek, 720040, Kyrgyz Republic
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Mongolia

Name of the body: Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage
Address: P.O. Box 38, Mongolia
Telephone number: +976 51 262916
Email address: natcom@unesco.mn

Morocco

Name of the body: Ministère de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel
Name and title of the contact person: Youssef KHIARA - Directeur
Address: 17, rue Michlifen, Agdal, Rabat, Morocco
Telephone number: +212 5 37 27 40 11
Email address: tinmellal@yahoo.fr

Netherlands

Name of the body: Dutch Centre for Intangible Heritage
Name and title of the contact person: Albert van der Zeijden
Address: Hoeferlaan 4, 6816 SG, Arnhem, The Netherlands
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Email address: info@immaterieelerfgoed.nl

Pakistan

Name of the body: National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage (Lok Virsa)
Name and title of the contact person: Talha Ali Khan, Executive Director
Address: Garden Avenue, Shakarparian, Islamabad, Pakistan
Telephone number: +92 51 924920; +92 322 3555535 (mobile); Fax +92 51 9252097
Email address: jic.pmu@gmail.com

Poland

Name of the body: The Society "Falcon"
Name and title of the contact person: Mr. Sielicki Janusz, Vice-president, IAF Delegate for Poland
Address: Al. Jerozolimskie 113/115/13, 02-017 Warszawa, Poland
Telephone number: +48 502196061
Email address: janusz.sielicki@gmail.com
Name of the body: Polski Klub Sokolników Polskiego Związku - Łowieckiego Gniazdo

Sokolników (Polish Falconers Club of the Polish Hunting Association, Falconers Nest)

Name and title of the contact person: President Mr Adam Dopierała

Address: Stacja Badawcza PZŁ, Ul. Sokolnicza 12, 64-020 Czempień, Poland

Telephone number: +48 601 888 011

Email address: strona@gniazdosokolnikow.pl

Name of the body: Stowarzyszenie na Rzecz Dzikich Zwierząt "Sokół" (Society for Wild Animals "Falcon")

Name and title of the contact person: President Mr Sławomir Sielicki

Address: Ul. Osiedlowa 1, 87-800 Włocławek, Poland

Telephone number: +48 601 888 011

Email address: falco@peregrinus.pl

Portugal

Name of the body: Salvaterra de Magos City Hall

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

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

Telephone number: +351 263509500

Email address: presidente@cm-salvaterrademagos.pt

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

Qatar

Name of the body: Qatari National Committee for Education, Culture and Science

Name and title of the contact person: Ebtisam Al-Elmadi Qatari National Committee

Telephone number: +974-44045442; +974-44044598

Email address: e.al-emadi@edu.gov.qa

Saudi Arabia

Name of the body: Saudi Falcons Club

Name and title of the contact person: Hussam Alhuzaimi CEO

Address: Saudi Falcons Club Villa, 291, 3924, Al Safarat, Riyadh, 12511 6820, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Telephone number: +966566335555

Email address: hussam@sfc.org.sa

Slovak Republic

Name of the body: Slovenská poľovnícka komora (Slovak Hunting Chamber)

Name and title of the contact person: Ing. Tibor Lebocký, PhD., president of SHC

Address: Štefánikova 10, 811 05 Bratislava, Slovakia

Telephone number: +421 905 401 429

Email address: t.lebocky@gmail.com

Name of the body: Ministerstvo pôdohospodárstva a rozvoja vidieka SR (Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development of SR)

Name and title of the contact person: Ing. Bibiána Kapustová

Address: Dobrovičova 12, 812 66 Bratislava, Slovakia

Telephone number: 00421259266708

Email address: bibiana.kapustova@land.gov.sk

Name of the body: Múzeum vo Svätom Antone (Museum in Sv. Anton)

Name and title of the contact person: Ing. Štefan Engel, director

Address: Sv. Anton č. 291, 969 72 Svätý Anton, Slovakia

Telephone number: +421918877057

Spain

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

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

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Telephone number: +34917017035; +34917012426; Fax +34917017381

Email address: Elisa.decabo@mecd.es

Syrian Arab Republic

Name of the body: Ministry of Culture

Name and title of the contact person: Mohamed al-Ahmad, Culture Minister

Address: Al Mohajreen, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: +963113331556; +963113338600

Email address: info@moc.gov.sy

Name of the body: Ministry of Tourism

Name and title of the contact person: Mohammad Rami Martini, Tourism Minister

Address: Halboun, Near National Museum, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: +963112270049; +963933636100

Email address: rami@darzamasia.com

Name of the body: Ministry of Education

Name and title of the contact person: Mr. Nidal Hasan, Secretary General of the UNESCO National Commission

Address: Shahbandar Square, Abu Rummaneh, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: +963932046755

Email address: 7110846@gmail.com

Name of the body: Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

Name and title of the contact person: Professor Eng. Ahmed Fateh Al-Qadri

Address: Baramkeh, Customs, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: + 963 11 2217535

Email address: ttt_agri@yahoo.com

Name of the body: Ministry of Local Administration and Environment

Name and title of the contact person: Mr. Hussein Makhlof

Address: Tanzeem Kafar-Sousah, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: +963112145700

Email address: ttt_agri@yahoo.com

Name of the body: Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade

Name and title of the contact person: Dr. Hammam Al-Jazair

Address: Maysaloun Street, Salhia, Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic

Telephone number: +9630112213515

Email address: econ-min@net.sy

United Arab Emirates

Name of the body: Department of Culture and Tourism Abu Dhabi

Name and title of the contact person: Mr Saeed Al Kaabi , Director of Intangible Heritage Department

the contact person:

Address: P.O. Box 94000, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates

Telephone number: +971 2 599 5677

Email address: falcon@dctabudhabi.ae

4. Community participation and consent in the nomination process

For Criterion R.4, 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 actively participated in all stages of the preparation of the nomination, including in terms of the role of gender.

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

Not fewer than 300 or more than 500 words

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

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

The communities of falconers from the various States Parties have collaborated together on the multi-national submission through a series of meetings and internet forums. Experiences gained in working on previous submissions in 2010, 2012 and 2016 have been shared with the falconry communities in the States Parties joining this submission. There were meetings in 2009 in Abu Dhabi to prepare the initial nomination file, and this has been followed by further workshops in 2010 and March 2011 to prepare the second nomination, in March 2015 to finalize the third nomination and September 2019 and January 2020 for this nomination.

Some examples of community involvement are:

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

- The Czech Falconry Club has been very active at all stages of the nomination, and have met on many occasions to discuss the file and provide documentation.
- French falconers have actively participated in all the meetings concerning the nomination, and were consulted on each of the points, which were, for the most part, written by them for the French portion.
- Germany: Representatives of the three falconry associations actively participated in all the preparatory meetings and symposia of the German Commission for UNESCO for the application for entry in the German Nationwide Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The information gathered was introduced into the committees, including members' meetings, and there was full agreement that the aim should be to apply to both the German Nationwide Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity inventories.
- Hungary: The director of the Department of ICH met and consulted with the members of the Hungarian Falconers Club. On several occasions she attended their community events (hunts, assembly) and discussed extensively with members of the Club the method, content and future impacts of nomination of the element for the National Inventory. The idea of the international nomination was also implemented and elaborated with their active participation. The nomination material was reviewed together with the president and secretary of the Club, who made additional recommendations for the Hungarian portion.
- In Ireland, the Irish Hawking Club initiated the application and worked closely with the Ministry throughout the preparation of the file, providing the material for all aspects relating to the community's involvement. The falconry community actively disseminated information and held discussions at meetings and on social media, involving numerous and diverse participants.
- In Italy, several meetings were organized with associations, falconers and institutions, with representatives of international falconry organisations to discuss the procedures for registration of falconry as ICH in Italy and the necessary processes to complete the nomination file. The last conference was held in Vicenza in 15th February 2015 with the presence of experts and IAF to highlight the final draft of the submission file with the participation of the community.
- Kazakhstan: Al-Farabi Kazakh National University took the leadership in preparation of the file jointly with "Burkytshi" and "Kyran" Federations, falconry centre "Zhalair Shora", falcon nursery centre "Sunkar" and the Association of National Sports during a series of meetings in 2012-14.
- In the Kyrgyz Republic, falconry bearers and practitioners took the initiative to nominate falconry and have actively participated in preparing the nomination file. Young people in particular have helped in preparing video and photo materials and collected consent letters.
- In Mongolia, during the annual meeting of the Kazakh eagle hunter families in Olgi, the community actively participated in the preparation of the file. They provided documents, photos and video for the file.
- Dutch falconry organizations affiliated to NOVO have taken the initiative for nomination and set up a working group to draft the nomination file together with representatives of the Dutch Centre for ICH and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.
- In Pakistan, the PFA held a series of meetings in Islamabad with its members and government officials, from 2011 onwards, to prepare the nomination file and produce the photographs and videos.
- In Poland, the idea of submitting a falconry nomination file was discussed and approved by the annual meeting of falconers, "XLV Łowy z sokołami", on November 7-11, 2018. Falconry clubs and individuals were active in preparing the file.
- In Portugal, the Portuguese Association for Falconry (APF), the Salvaterra de Magos City Hall and the University of Évora had several meetings regarding the nomination file. Portuguese falconers were actively consulted by the APF through survey and internal dialogue to design safeguarding measures.
- The Qatari Society of Algannas, as well as individual heritage bearers, participated in meetings to provide documentation, photographs and video footage for the nomination file.
- In Saudi Arabia, the nomination file was prepared in 2009 by Sakaka Aljouf (Falconry Association) with the participation of the members through a series of meetings. The members discussed the file and supplied documents, photographs and video footage. The file was simultaneously updated in 2012, 2016 and 2020.
- In Slovak Republic, the nomination is the result of long-term community efforts since 2010. Close cooperation was established with falconers' clubs in neighbouring countries, and various active

individuals provided research, photographs and other materials in support of the file.

- In Syria, falconers from Al Ruhaibah and other governorates participated in preparing the nomination file for the falconry element through meetings and workshops organized by the Syrian Ministry of Culture during 2009 and 2010. In 2019 and January 2020 they attended workshops organized by the Syria Trust for Development to finalize the updated information and the proposed safeguarding plan.

- In the UAE, the various falconry associations held several meetings with their members to discuss the file and provide documentation. A workshop was held on September 10-11 2019 to update the file, with participation from falconers and related communities, groups and individuals.

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

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

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

Not fewer than 150 or more than 250 words

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

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

Austria:

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

Belgium:

Three letters of consent to the nomination including Valkeniers.be, FARO, and Sportimonium.
One additional letter from: Belgian Falconers' Association "Club Marie de Bourgogne"

Republic of Croatia :

Four letters of consent to the nomination by various representative groups of falconers.

Czech Republic:

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

Two additional letters of consent from "Falconia Club" and "Club of the Czech and Moravian Association"

France:

An updated Letter of consent to the nomination by Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers Français

Germany:

Three updated letters of consent by the major falconry associations ""Verband Deutscher Falkner (VDF), Deutscher Falkenorden (DFO) and Orden Deutscher Falkoniere (ODF)

Hungary:

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

Two additional letters of consent from (István Bechtold Foundation for the Hungarian Falconry and Nature) and (Hungarian Falconry Association)

Ireland:

Letters of consent from members of the falconry community and other individuals.

Italy:

Updated letters of consent from community Falconers Associations

Republic of Kazakhstan:

Letter of consent from the "Burkitshi" Federation.

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

Letter of consent from Bekbolat Tleuhan, culturologist.

Additional letters of consent from falconers

Republic of Korea:

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

Kyrgyz Republic:

Two letters of consent signed by the falconry community and the Federation of Salbuurun.

Mongolia:

A letter of consent signed by 16 members of the Association of Eagle Hunters.

Morocco:

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

Two additional letters of consent from the Moroccan Association of falconers (Association Chasse au Vol, Wled Frej) and (Moroccan Associan Falconry- M.A.F)

Netherlands:

Thirteen letters of consent to the nomination from the three falconry organisations, the Falconry Museum, NOVO (the umbrella organisation Nationaal Overleg Valkerij Organisaties), trainers and individual falconers from various associations.

Pakistan:

Letters of consent to the nomination by the Pakistan Falconry Association

Updated letters of consent from the Pakistan Falconry Association and an additional letter by the "Raptor Center for Conservation and Rehabilitation Pakistan"

Poland:

letters of support from falconry groups and other organisations, and a declaration of consent from the Depositaries.

Portugal:

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

An additional updated letter of consent from the Portuguese Falconry Association

State of Qatar:

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

Additional document of consent signed by a community of falconers.

Saudi Arabia:

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

15 Additional letters of support were collected from the concerned communities

Slovak Republic:

Number of informed consents: 17 (including a petition of the members of the Slovak falconer's club and children's drawings from Štiavnické Bane Elementary School)

Spain:

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

An additional letter of consent from the Spanish Association of Falconry and Conservation of Prey

Syrian Arab Republic:

Letters of consent to the nomination by the communities of falconers in Ruhaiba, Al Slamiyah, Al Qayrating, Al Budair

A letter of consent signed by 5 women working in the field of bird supplies

Letters of consent from government and non government entities

United Arab Emirates:

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

Additional letters of consent from the concerned communities.

NGOs

Letter of consent to the nomination by Federation of Associations for Hunting and Conservation of Europe (FACE). (see Ireland's letters of consent)

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 specific knowledge. If such practices exist, demonstrate that the inscription of the element and implementation of the safeguarding measures would fully respect such customary practices governing access to specific aspects of such heritage (cf. Article 13 of the Convention). Describe any specific measures that might need to be taken to ensure such respect.

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

Not fewer than 50 or more than 250 words

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

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

4.d. Community organization(s) or representative(s) concerned

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

- a. *Name of the entity;*
- b. *Name and title of the contact person;*
- c. *Address;*
- d. *Telephone number;*
- e. *Email address;*
- f. *Other relevant information.*

Austria:

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- e. office@zoef.at
- f. <http://www.zoef.at/>

Belgium:

- a. Belgian Federation for Falconry "Valkeniers.be" (Belgische Valkerij Federatie "Valkeniers.be" and Federation Belge de la Fauconnerie)
- b. Mr. Kris Ulens, Chairman:
- c. Mechelsesteenweg 163, B-2550 Kontich, Belgium
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- f. <http://www.valkeniers.be>

Croatia:

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- b. Viktor Šegrt, President
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- d. +38598210607
- f. sokol.sokolar@gmail.com
- a. "Sveti Bavon" hunting and falconry organisation
- b. Željko Dragičević, President
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- d. +385915320477
- a. "Falconry Centre" organisation of Šibenik
- b. Almeka Škugor, President
- c. Škugori 47A, 22000 Dubrava near Šibenik, Croatia
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- a. Moslavina Falconry, Association for the protection of birds of prey
- b. Robert Štibrić, President
- c. Moslavačka 26, 44318 Voloder, Croatia
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- a. Falconry Club of Czech-Moravian Hunting Union.
- b. Ing. Tomáš Kunca, Ph.D., Board Member for Foreign Affairs
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- b. Mgr. Jan Blažek
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- d. +420 518 306 636
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- e. biloufou@aol.com
- f. <http://www.anfa.net/fr/tunnel.html>

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a. FACE - European Federation for Hunting and Conservation
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- f. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/668918583164328/?fref=ts>
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- b. Presidente Maurizio Cacano; Vice Presidente Mauro Baletti
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- a. Kyran Federation
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- a. The Korean Falconer's Association
- b. 148-1, Isa-dong, Dong-gu, Daejeon-si, Republic of Korea
- d. www.kfa.ne.kr:44302

Kyrgyz Republic:

- a. Federation "Salbuurun"
- b. Mr. Almaz Akunov
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f. The members of the SFC at SHC operate on regional level in 24 falconry centres.

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- a. Syrian Society for the Conservation of Wildlife
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- e. Info@efcad.ae
- f. www.efcad.ae

- a. Emirates Falconers' Club
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- a. Environment Agency Abu Dhabi
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- a. Abu Dhabi Falcon Hospital
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- e. Filippo.segato@face.eu
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- a. International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC)
- b. George Aman, CIC President

c. CIC Administrative Office, P O Box 82, H-2092, Budakeszi, Hungary
e. +36 23 453 830; Fax +36 23 453 832
f. info@cic-wildlife.org

a. Falconry Heritage Trust
b. Dr. Nick Fox, Director
c. P.O. Box 19, Camarthan, SA33 5YL, Wales, United Kingdom
d. +44 1267 233864, +44 1267 222726
e. office@falcons.co.uk
f. www.falconryheritage.org

a. The Archives of Falconry, The Peregrine Fund
b. Bob Collins, Archivist
c. 5668 West Flying Hawk Lane, Boise, ID 83709, USA
d. +208 362 3716; +208 362 2376
e. tpf@peregrinefund.org
f. www.peregrinefund.org

5. Inclusion of the element in an inventory

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

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

Provide the following information:

(i) Name of the inventory(ies) in which the element is included:

Austria:

Verzeichnis des immateriellen Kulturerbes in Österreich (Intangible Cultural Heritage in Austria)

Belgium:

For Flanders: Falconry is included in the Flemish inventory of intangible cultural heritage.

For French Community: Falconry is included in the inventory of cultural and intangible heritage of the French Community.

Croatia:

Registar Kulturnih Dobra Republike Hrvatske/ Register of Cultural Goods of the Republic of Croatia

Czech Republic:

Seznam nemateriálních statků tradiční lidové kultury České republiky/The List of Intangible Elements of Traditional Folk Culture of the Czech Republic

France:

Inventaire national du Patrimoine culturel immatériel (Inventory of France's intangible cultural heritage)

Germany:

Bundesweites Verzeichnis des Immateriellen Kulturerbes (Nationwide Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage)

Hungary:

Szellemi Kulturális Örökség Nemzeti Jegyzéke / National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Ireland:

The National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Ireland

Italy:

MEPI 4.00-(Form of the inventory of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Elements - 2003 UNESCO Convention) adopted since 2019.

Kazakhstan:

National Register of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Republic of Korea:

Falconry is included in two inventories; One is the Daejeon Metropolitan City ICH inventory included in 2000, and the other one is the Jeollabuk-do Provincial ICH inventory added in 1998

Kyrgyz Republic:

National Inventory of the ICH Elements of the Kyrgyz Republic

Mongolia:

Shuvuulakhui (Burgedchidiin bayar) - The National Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Morocco:

The National ICH Inventory

The Netherlands:

National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Pakistan:

ICH Inventory / National Inventory

Poland:

The National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

Portugal:

MemoriaMedia Inventory

Following the new 2015 Portuguese rules, since September 2015 has begun the process to inscribe the Falconry in the national inventory; till then, it was possible to inscribe these practices in MemoriaMedia website.

State of Qatar:

Qatar's National Inventory List Intangible Cultural Heritage

Saudi Arabia:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Intangible Cultural Heritage

Slovak Republic:

Reprezentatívny zoznam nehmotného kultúrneho dedičstva Slovenska
Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovakia

Spain:

General Registry of Assets of Cultural Interest of the Ministry of Culture and Sports. *Catalogue of Cultural Heritage of Castilla y Leon.

Syrian Arab Republic:

The National List of Elements of Syrian Intangible Cultural Heritage

United Arab Emirates:

The Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory of Abu Dhabi Emirate
Inventory Lists (The Comprehensive Field Survey Project of Intangible Cultural Heritage) - The Register of Intangible Heritage

(ii) Name of the office(s), agency(ies), organization(s) or body(ies) responsible for maintaining and updating that (those) inventory(ies), both in the original language and in translation when the original language is not English or French:

Austria:

Österreichische UNESCO-Kommission (Austrian Commission for UNESCO)

Belgium:

For Flanders: The Department of Culture, Youth and Media (Flemish Community)

For French Community: Direction du Patrimoine Culturel, Administration générale de la Culture, Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles.

Republic of Croatia:

Ministarstvo Culture / Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia

Czech Republic:

The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic

France:

Ministère de la Culture (Ministry of Culture), Direction générale des Patrimoines, Département du Pilotage de la recherche et de la Politique scientifique

Germany:

The Deutsche UNESCO-Kommission (German Commission for UNESCO) is responsible for the coordination of the multi-level process that involves the German States (Länder), a specialist committee appointed by the Executive Board of the German Commission for UNESCO, the Standing Conference of the Ministers of Education and Cultural Affairs of the Länder in the Federal Republic, and the Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media.

Hungary:

Emberi Erőforrások Minisztériuma / Ministry of Human Capacities

UNESCO Magyar Nemzeti Bizottság Szellemi Kulturális Örökség Szakbizottsága / Expert Committee of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO
Szabadtéri Néprajzi Múzeum Szellemi Kulturális Örökség Igazgatósága / Directorate of Intangible Cultural Heritage of the Hungarian Open Air Museum

Ireland:

Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland

Italy:

Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities and for Tourism (MIBACT) – UNESCO Office – General Secretariat. The drawing up of the inventory in Italian and its English translation is carried out along with the community involved.

Kazakhstan:

The Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

The National Committee for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Kazakhstan.

Republic of Korea:

The inventories are managed and updated by the Daejeon Metropolitan City and Jeollabuk-do Provincial government in accordance with the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Kyrgyz Republic:

Маданият, Маалымат жана Туризм Министрлиги - The Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism of the Kyrgyz Republic,

Кыргыз Улуттук Илимдер Академиясы- The National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic,

Маданий Мурас сактоо боюнча Улуттук Комитет Маданият, Маалымат жана Туризм Министрлигине караштуу - The National Committee for Intangible Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture, Information and Tourism

Mongolia:

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Sports, National Center for Cultural Heritage

Morocco:

وزارة الثقافة - مديرية التراث الثقافي

Ministère de la Culture, Direction du Patrimoine Culturel (Ministry of Culture, Department of Cultural Heritage)

Netherlands :

Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage

Pakistan:

National History & Literary Heritage Division

Poland:

Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa / The National Heritage Board of Poland

Portugal:

Portuguese Secretary of State of Culture

Qatar:

اللجنة الوطنية القطرية للتربية والثقافة والعلوم

Qatar National Committee for Education, Culture and Science

Saudi Arabia:

وزارة الثقافة والإعلام

The Ministry of Culture and Information

Slovak Republic:

Centrum pre tradičnú ľudovú kultúru pri SLUK-u - Intangible Cultural Heritage Centre at SLUK

Spain:

Ministry of Culture and Sports. Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Board of Communities of Castilla y Leon.

Syrian Arab Republic:

وزارة الثقافة

Ministry of Culture

United Arab Emirates:

دائرة الثقافة والسياحة - أبوظبي

The Department of Culture & Tourism – Abu Dhabi

وزارة الثقافة والشباب

Ministry of Culture and Youth

(iii) Reference number(s) and name(s) of the element in the relevant inventory(ies):

Austria:

Falkneri (Falconry) - no reference number exists

Belgium:

For Flanders: De Kunst van de Valkerij

For French Community: L'art de la Fauconnerie

Republic of Croatia:

The Artistry of Falconry (Umijeće Sokolarenja) in Croatia is listed as intangible cultural heritage by an Act of the Ministry of Culture of 2nd August 2010 under reference number Z-4843, class no. UP/I-612-08/10-06/0191, 532-04-07/2-10-1

Czech Republic:

4/2009

France:

2009_67717_INV_PCI_FRANCE_0069 - Name of the element: La fauconnerie française

Germany:

Falkneri / Falconry (no reference number exists)

Hungary:

SZKÖ/2-2009 - A magyar solymászat / Falconry in Hungary

Ireland:

EOI-1718-016 Art and Practice of Falconry

Italy

ICCD_MEPI_6243848204851

Kazakhstan:

No.2 "Hunting with Birds of Prey (Burkyts, Eagles, Hawks and etc.)

Republic of Korea:

Daejeon Metropolitan City Intangible Cultural Heritage No.8. and Jeollabuk-do Province Intangible Cultural Heritage No.20.

Kyrgyz Republic:

17A, Falconry, domain national games

Mongolia:

3.18

Morocco:

IGPCM: 41175.

Netherlands:

16. Falconry (16 is the internal reference number designated by the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage to the element of Falconry)

Pakistan:

Name: Falconry No.46 reference No. 2 (1) 2011-D (M)

Poland:

2015/2 Sokolnictwo - zywa tradycja (Falconry- a living tradition)

Portugal:

Accreditation request No. 90307, Resolution 5.GA 6.
Process N° 35

State of Qatar:

3.8

Saudi Arabia:

NU/ 4001

Slovak Republic:

CTLK-RZNKD-2018/003

Spain:

“The Falconry”. Code. No.17668

Syrian Arab Republic:

4.3

United Arab Emirates:

Register of Intangible Heritage – Social Practices – Falconry Element (32)

(iv) Date of inclusion of the element in the inventory(ies) (this date should precede the submission of this nomination):

Austria: March 10, 2010

Belgium:

In Flanders the element was included in the inventory in 2009.
In the French Community the element was included on April 30 2009.

Croatia: 2nd August 2010

Czech Republic: 16th June 2009

France: June 2009

Germany: 11th December 2014

Hungary: 17th September 2010

Ireland: 18 July 2019

Italy: The inventory process started in 2014 and ended in March 2015.

Kazakhstan: 1st March 2013

Republic of Korea:

Falconry is included in the two inventories with one as from the 18th FEB 2000(Daejeon Metropolitan City) and the other from the 9th JAN 1998(Jeollabuk-do Province).

Kyrgyz Republic: September 22, 2008

Mongolia: 5th July 2009

Morocco: 2008

Netherlands:

23 June 2013 (see the letter of confirmation of 4 June 2013 from the then Dutch Centre for Folk Culture and Intangible Cultural Heritage (now the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage) to the National Falconry Association, enclosed as an annex).

Pakistan: June 2011

Poland: 12 October 2015

Portugal: March 2015 Memoria Media Inventory - September 2016 Matriz PCI National Inventory

State of Qatar: 18th August 2009

Saudi Arabia: 2008

Slovakia: 24 January 2019

Spain: 22/12/2011

Syrian Arab Republic: Date of inscription of the element: March, 2017, updated: March, 2019

United Arab Emirates: 1st July 2009

(v) Explain how the element was identified and defined, including how information was collected and processed 'with the participation of communities, groups and relevant non-governmental organizations' (Article 11.b) for the purpose of inventorying, including reference to the role of the gender of the participants. Additional information may be provided to demonstrate the participation of research institutes and centres of expertise (max. 200 words).

Austria:

In order to ensure the widest possible participation of communities and/or individuals in the implementation process at the national level, practitioners and bearers themselves are invited to submit elements they regard as part of their ICH for inclusion in the National Inventory. The nomination form, which basically follows form ICH-02, asks for a description of the community, group or individuals concerned, a description of the element, its current practice, transmission, cultural and social functions, its impact (e.g. with regard to sustainable development, arts, animal welfare, etc.), documentation as well as possible risk factors for the viability of the element (including sustainable development and results of inscription). The submitting community or individual is also expected to propose a number of safeguarding measures. Apart from the nomination form, the bearers have to submit evidence of prior and informed consent, five photographs as well as two (scholarly) letters of recommendation, either by an expert from the relevant field or an expert for ICH. Falconry, submitted by the Austrian Falconry Association, was among the first 18 elements that have been inscribed on this list.

Belgium:

For Flanders:

In conformity with articles 11 and 12 of the Convention, the following procedures have been developed: Communities can submit proposals regarding the item of intangible cultural heritage they want included in the inventory. There is an official announcement via the media and several websites. These submissions (in Dutch) have to outline the extent of the community and safeguarding actions for which the requesting community are advised to co-operate with a competent body for the safeguarding of ICH. The applications are reviewed by an official commission of experts who examine the applications and give advice to the Flemish minister responsible for culture. After the ministerial decision the (new) elements included in the inventory are communicated by official press communication and websites.

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

For French Community: The inventory of la Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles included 43 items in January 2020.

It is regularly supplemented on the basis of applications submitted by holders of assets. Requests are made by the introduction of a written application file. This dossier is analyzed by the administration and by the Oral and Intangible Heritage Commission, which deliver their opinion to the Minister of Culture, who decides whether the element can be recognized as a "Masterpiece of oral and intangible heritage".

These submissions (in French) present the main lines of the actions carried out by the community as well as the safeguarding and transmission measures implemented. After the ministerial decision, the (new) articles included in the inventory are communicated by the official press and websites.

Communities which submitted elements included in the inventory must report every two years on safeguarding activities undertaken. Information relating to elements already inscribed must be regularly updated, in order to correspond to the characteristic developments of living heritage and to the operational directives of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Addition of new elements to the inventory in the Fédération Wallonie-Bruxelles: permanently possible, following the introduction of the application files.

Republic of Croatia:

The proposal for the inscription of Falconry in Croatia was proposed by the Croatian falconers and they explained the historical and social role of falconry in various geographical places in Croatia. On the basis of their proposal, the Falconry was inscribed in the national Register of Cultural Goods of Croatia in 2010. The bearers also sent additional documentation and elaborated the planned safeguarding measures. The experts who are also falconers have aided in fulfilling the

nomination form for the multinational nomination of Falconry for the inscription on UNESCO Representative list of ICH.

Czech Republic:

The Falconry Club of the Czech-Moravian Hunting Union, as civil society and one of two representatives of the community practising falconry in the Czech Republic, created the detailed nomination documentation for inclusion in the national inventory "List of Intangible Elements of Traditional Folk Culture of the Czech Republic" (Seznam nemateriálních Statků Tradiční Lidové Kultury České Republiky) pursuant to Article 12 of the Convention.

The nomination documentation was also authorised by Ministry of Agriculture, which takes responsibility for safeguarding of this element.

France:

The French Ministry of Culture is responsible for the Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventory. Initiated in 2008, the Inventory of ICH in France has been designed from the outset as an open and evolving process without a time limitation, whose methods and principles should be refined over time, based on other developments in national policy in the area of ICH and on the changes of international practice in this area (453 elements inscribed on 1st February 2020). The Inventory of ICH in France specifically requires the participation of bearers of ICH elements, whether they be backed or not by the competence of people qualified in ethnological expertise. At any rate, the consent of the communities encountered in the inventory operations is expressly required to be entered in this inventory and they are constantly encouraged to write the file by themselves. This was the case with the file on falconry, included in the French Inventory in June 2009. It was written by and at the request of the members of Association Nationale des Fauconniers et Autoursiers de France (ANFA).

Germany:

In 2013, tradition bearers, communities and NGOs were invited for the first time since Germany's accession to the 2003 Convention to submit proposals for the nationwide inventory. The proposals for the inventory were made directly by the communities, groups and individuals concerned, in response to a coordinated call by the Länder and the German Commission for UNESCO. Obligatory parts of the nomination file are 1.) a form completed by the traditional practitioners themselves, including information on current practice, transmission and the history of the element, its viability and proposed safeguarding measures 2.) documenting material (images etc.) and 3.) two letters of recommendation, either from a scholar from the relevant field or a qualified specialist. In the nomination of falconry, men and women participated on an equal footing.

Hungary:

The falconry expert, Gábor Duhay has been researching the tradition of falconry culture in Hungary, and created an active relationship with the practitioners. He and several experts worked actively in the preparation of the nomination process. Information was received from breeders, leaders of the various NGOs as well.

Ireland:

In 2017, the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht issued an open call to communities of practitioners to express an interest to join the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage. Communities were required to complete an EOI form, providing general information on the practice, its geographic location and how it met the three criteria for inscription, namely, that the practice is intangible cultural heritage, that it is had been transmitted from generation to generation and that application to join the inventory has the support of the community concerned. All applications, including that for falconry, were then reviewed by an independent expert advisory committee to the Ministry, who made recommendations to the Minister regarding inscription or not. Based on the application from the Irish Hawking Club, falconry in Ireland was recommended by the committee and approved by the Minister.

Italy:

The element was identified by the community progressively since 2015, through a first inventorying of the element that identified peculiar aspects of the practice connected to single regional territories (Lombardy, Tuscany, Veneto) and groups of falconers. After the inscription (2017-2020) the community has become increasingly aware of the importance of the values that bind the various groups of falconers at national level and they set up a community coordination-group that involves falconry associations, individual falconers, stakeholders, Universities, NGOs

(IAF) and experts from the many disciplines involved by falconry (biologists, veterinarians, breeders, environmental experts, art-historians).

Capacity-building activities and periodic meetings between stakeholders contributed in identifying the element also for the aspects concerning experiences sharing, knowledge related to the different species of birds of prey and their management needs.

Confirming the definition of the element as traditional practice (including techniques, knowledge of nature, know-how related to the production of artisan equipment, ...), the MEPI inventory includes contents and information related to the community, safeguarding measures and transmission to the new generations as a resource for future vitality and sustainability.

Experts anthropologists of the MiBACT have had an active role in the final consultation with Community and formally registered the inventory.

Kazakhstan:

Inventory-making of the element have been carried out by research institutes, local cultural centres and initiative groups: a) in 1960's-1980's during Soviet period; b) in 2004-2011 in the framework of «Madeni Mura/ Cultural Heritage» state program on nationwide inventorying of cultural, intangible cultural, documental and natural heritage; c) during 2012-2015 expeditions of Folk Laboratory named after Korkyt Ata, Kazakh National University of Arts to Turkistan, Oskemen, Qaragandy, Pavlodar regions of Kazakhstan and Bayan Olgyi region of Mongolia in the framework of joint ICH inventory projects with ICHCAP and Central Asian NatComs.

Following ratification of 2003 Convention and establishment of the National ICH Committee in December 2011, Falconry/ Hunting with birds of prey was proposed for inscription by the affiliated NGO's, individual falconers, scientists and experts. Based on materials provided by the working group headed by S.Kulsariyeva (publications, questionnaires, Soviet archives, digital materials), the element's inventory profile was evaluated by the National ICH Committee in accordance with main principles of 2003 Convention. Based on Committee's approval the Ministry of Culture and Sports inscribed the element in the National ICH Register in March 2013.

Republic of Korea:

To designate an intangible cultural heritage element as a national or local one, the administrator of the Cultural Heritage Administration or the governor of a local government should consult with either the national or its local ICH committee. In the Republic of Korea, an ICH Committee is established in every major local government (metropolitan cities and provinces) based on the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of ICH. The Committee consists of ICH experts from various fields, such as traditional crafts, performing arts, social practices. Elements are identified through general field surveys executed by local governments or the Cultural Heritage Administration, or identified in the designation process. The designation process includes expert-led field researches, in-depth interviews with the communities, observation of the practices. Based on the research findings, Falconry in the Daejeon metropolitan city was examined and designated in 2000, and Falconry in the Jeollabuk-do province was examined and designated in 2007.

Kyrgyz Republic:

The process of identifying and inventorying the elements of the intangible cultural heritage began in 2007. Falconry community have also taken part in this process. They filled out the corresponding inventorying application and submitted it to the Ministry of Culture. In 2008, the element was inscribed on the National List of ICH Elements.

Falconry community implements and takes part in various activities on the traditional knowledge and skills in all regions of the country. During the inventorying of the element, bearers shared information about their knowledge and skills in Falconry, while the practitioners shared information about the rules and their experiences. They filed an application to supplement the element on the National List and in 2018 the ICH National Committee reviewed and approved this application.

Mongolia:

“A procedure for the identification and research of intangible cultural heritage” was adopted by the Decree No. A/151 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Science and Sports of Mongolia in 2015 with the aim of regulating activities of registering, documenting, safeguarding and developing ICH, supporting and encouraging the bearers of ICH in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage.

According to the above-mentioned procedure, any individual, community or groups who want to register ICH bearer to the national list shall complete an application and submit it to the local

administrative authority in charge of cultural issues. In this endeavour, the Mongolian Falconry Association has the main role for identifying practitioners of this element besides the public cultural organizations.

Morocco:

The field studies focused on the Doukkala Abda region where the groups and communities concerned live. For them, falconry is a well-established cultural heritage which they strive to maintain. They are grouped into two main associations, which have participated in all stages of inventory and documentation, particularly in terms of the identification and description of all the components of the element: falconry practices and tools, transmission of practices for future generations, threats to the survival of the element and measures necessary to safeguard and protect the element.

Netherlands:

The Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage is responsible, on behalf of the Ministry of Culture, for implementing the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Netherlands. There are three means by which visibility is given to intangible cultural heritage in the Netherlands. These are the Intangible Cultural Heritage Network, the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the register of good practice in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage. They are coordinated by the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage. The inventory provides an overview of actively committed practitioners who have produced a plan to safeguard their ICH. The Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage provides support in drafting heritage safeguarding plans. An independent committee (comprising both women and men), which examines whether the nomination meets the required criteria, advises the Centre on inscription of intangible cultural heritage on the list.

The communities, groups and individuals themselves nominate intangible cultural heritage for inscription through an active bottom-up approach, also giving a precise description.

The inventory is thus open, compiled in cooperation with intangible cultural heritage communities. The aim is to identify intangible cultural heritage elements and also to support communities in safeguarding it.

Pakistan:

Identification through community involvement, through collaboration of implementing partners and donors, Element was identified on close collaboration with the concerned communities. It was the concerned community who themselves contacted the government and extended all possible support for the documentation of the same. National safeguarding plans of falconry have also been made and being executed through direct participation of concerned community.

Poland:

The application is submitted on behalf of two organizations gathering Polish falconers.

Inscription of falconry on the Polish National List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, is supported by all Polish falconers. At 41st Field Meeting, an annual meeting of falconers on November 11-15, 2014, the idea of submitting falconry to the National and further UNESCO list, as well as proposed protective measures, were widely discussed. At this meeting most of Polish falconers are represented, both members of the Falconer's Nest, the "Sokół" Association as well as non-associated members.

This topic was also discussed on the online forum and Facebook profile of Polish falconers, where it was met with total support of all those who spoke. The General Assembly of Members of the Association for Wild Animals "Sokół" on 22 March 2015 in Włocławek adopted a resolution to support the application and elected an authorized representative. The General Meeting of Members of the Falconer's Nest on June 28, 2015 in Czempień adopted a resolution to support the application and elected an authorized representative.

The decision to support the application was also made by the PZŁ Executive Board, an organization under which the Falconer's Nest operates.

Portugal:

The inventorying of Falconry was accomplished mainly with the participation of three institutions: the Portuguese Association of Falconry (the largest group of falconers), the Municipality of Salvaterra de Magos (which has the XVIII century Portuguese Royal Falconry with a restored building and now presents and trains falcons) and the University of Évora, as well as the ICH UNESCO Chair. During the process, local, regional and national stakeholders, including

authorities, have been contacted as well as many falconers to join the Association. It became clear, after the proposal was drawn up, that there was a need to organize training courses because falconry is a regulated activity and also because the number of people interested in falconry was increasing. Nowadays falconry has become a well-known and popular activity. The Salvaterra de Magos Royal Falconry in 2013 had around 3000 visitors and in 2017 after joining the UNESCO group had reached around 15000 visitors.

State of Qatar:

Falconry has been included in this inventory with the active participation of communities and individuals. Civil societies and organizations, mainly Al Qanas (Falconer) Society (established in 2008) , 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 in the inventory list which is currently in progress.

Saudi Arabia:

In the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, researchers and the Saudi Heritage Preservation Society experts have formed teams to identify the local changes, efforts and updates on the element throughout the time period after the inscription of falconry through visiting the Saudi falcons club, the falconry festivals and exhibitions.

Slovak Republic:

The RL of ICH of Slovakia is part of the Programme of Care for Traditional Folk Culture, issued by the Ministry of Culture in 2007 and updated for the period till 2020 on 7th January 2015.

The proposal to inscribe the element was submitted by SHC organisation representing communities concerned and providing documentation and knowledge concerning ICH safeguarding and promoting the element. The bearers (male and female falconers on an equal basis) participated actively in the preparation. The entire procedure was a bottom-up process, beginning with the idea of inscription coming from the communities themselves. The identification and description were the result of cooperation between the bearers (falconers), because some are ethnologists conducting research within the community.

During the identification of the element, cooperation was established with falconers' clubs in the neighbouring countries, mainly in Czech Republic, Austria, Hungary and Poland. Working group meetings on the preparation of materials were held during regular gatherings of the entire community (annual meetings, falconers' meetings 2010-2017). The materials were collected and prepared in cooperation with the representatives of public institutions in the fields of culture and history and with representatives of regional self-governments as well as active individuals and SFC members.

Spain:

Falconry is a traditional activity consisting of raising and training hawks or other birds of prey to hunt prey in their natural environment. With more than four thousand years of history, this activity is transmitted from generation to generation, and continues to be recognized and practised throughout the Community of Castilla y León. It has left a significant influence in all areas of life and culture of our society. At present, falconry is practiced in all the Autonomous Communities of the Spanish State and in about seventy countries of the most varied cultures. The art of falconry has a great importance in the life and culture of our society. Hand caring for birds and their ailments has developed a knowledge in falconers, which has been the forerunner of veterinary science. Also other academic disciplines, such as learning psychology or ethology, have their foundations in falconry. Currently, falcons continue to be a part of diplomatic relations constituting gifts of state between different nations, or even save human lives daily as part of the falconry team that scare away birds at the airport's take-off and landing strips.

Syrian Arab Republic:

In 2011, local communities, practitioners of tradition, and NGOs were invited to submit proposals for the inventory. A committee of representatives from the aforementioned bodies compiled 100 components that were identified and selected as the core of the national inventory.

Based on the inventory compiled in 2013 by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the Syrian Society for Culture and Knowledge, the falconry and hunting element was inscribed on the list of knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe that was issued on 06/03/ 2017.

In implementation of Articles (11.b) and 12 of the Agreement, the list was updated with the participation and approval of the groups and individuals practising the element. The first inventory was then updated based on information provided about the element and its characteristics and associated material resources.

United Arab Emirates:

In 2006 the Abu Dhabi Tourism and Culture Authority (now Department of Culture and Tourism) established a committee of 30 members to work as a source group to identify the UAE intangible cultural elements according to the UNESCO definition. The Ministry of Culture and Knowledge Development also formed a committee of 24 members for the same purpose. The Emirates Falconers' Club, Emirates Heritage Club, Arabian Saluki Centre, falconers, and other relevant falcon research centres participated in the project.

Field research teams collected and documented the information in the inventory lists with the participation of communities, groups and individuals. Several workshops attended by male and female falconers of all ages were organized to study, analyse and approve the findings.

(vi) Indicate how often the inventory(ies) is(are) updated (periodicity) (max. 100 words).

Austria:

The national inventory is updated once or twice a year (depending on the number of submitted files) by an expert panel who evaluates the nomination files for inscription of new elements (submitted by practitioners/bearers of ICH). Newly-inscribed elements are included in the online database and are published on a biennial basis.

Belgium:

In Flanders the inventory is updated with new elements every six months. As for the revision of existing information, the database and website immaterieelerfgoed.be can continuously be updated.

In the French community, the review of existing information is done as soon as a change occurs, just in time. Holders of assets must inform the administration. The update of all the elements present in the inventory is systematically planned every 5 years.

Republic of Croatia:

In accordance with Article 9 of the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods, which also governs the intangible heritage category, the list is continually supplemented by new intangible cultural elements. A Committee, appointed by decree of the Ministry of Culture, meets periodically to evaluate the requests of inscription. The Register is regularly updated.

Czech Republic:

The National List is updated annually (most recently in December 2019). As part of the inscription process the safeguarding measures are specified and their implementation is regularly monitored. Every element is reviewed regularly, usually in the interval of seven years from the inscription, to verify its actual status and to present it to relevant bodies. All findings are recorded in the Element Nomination and Registration Sheet and, if necessary, followed by remedial measures.

France:

The files of the ICH French Inventory are updated at the request of the communities, as soon as they express the request to the Directorate General of Heritage. ANFA officials are involved (early 2020) in the process of updating the 2009 French ICH-Inventory file.

Germany:

The inventory is updated every year.

Hungary:

The Inventory is regularly updated with help from all participants involved in the process (specialists, NGOs, communities) usually once a year by the Expert Commission of ICH of the Hungarian National Committee for UNESCO.

Ireland:

Applications to the National Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage are accepted on a rolling basis by the Ministry. They are then reviewed by the expert advisory committee, which meets two to three times each year. Recommended applications are submitted to the Minister once per year for decision. The next submission to the Minister will be in the summer 2020.

Italy:

In the MEPI-form a specific field is provided to detect the community's participation process in identifying the element, their consent to contents and their updating. The updating of the MEPI-inventory shall be carried out according to times and modes of the Periodical National Report drawing up, in cases of nomination extensions at national as well as international level (on an

extended or reduced basis), or should the involved communities apply for supplementing new aspects and components of the element or for revising information already included in the previous inventory-form. In fact, the current inventory is updated from the previous one (2015).

Kazakhstan:

Regulation issued by the Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan on 30 November 2015 by the order No.368 reads that the National Register of Intangible Cultural Heritage is to be considered for update upon the receipt of official proposal submitted by individual/ entity interested, i.e. responsible for scientific research in the field of cultural heritage. According to the Regulation, all proposals for new inscriptions of ICH elements shall be submitted to the Ministry, evaluated and processed by the Expert Commission established by the Ministry of Culture and Sports within 30 calendar days.

Republic of Korea:

For national intangible cultural heritage, a periodic investigation is mandated every 5 years, based on the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The inventory of designated intangible cultural heritage is updated frequently, as new ICH is designated every year. The inventories including Falconry are managed and updated by the Daejeon Metropolitan City and Jeollabuk-do Province. The local governments have their own ordinances regarding the safeguarding of the ICH in accordance with the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of ICH, and have a periodic reporting system of their own.

Kyrgyz Republic:

Under the Charter of the Inventory, it is renewed every three years.

Mongolia:

As stated in Article 26.1 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, state administrative central authority in charge of cultural issues jointly organizes the inspection and inventory of ICH with the governors of the provinces and the capital city every 3 years for more affirmation, enrichment and evaluation of the inventory of ICH.

Morocco:

The periodicity of the inventory is annual at the regional level (regional direction of culture which closely follows any change relating to the element).

Netherlands:

The inventory is generally updated twice a year, as a result of nominations submitted. The safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage inscribed in the inventory is assessed every three years.

Pakistan:

We are in the process of completion of national inventory as provinces are also in the process of completing regional inventory. The national inventory shall be periodically updated every four years.

Poland:

Applications to the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage are submitted to the National Heritage Board on a rolling basis and reviewed by the ICH Council, which meets 3-4 times a year. Recommended applications are submitted to the Minister of Culture and National Heritage for the final approval. The National List is updated 3-4 times a year according to the decisions of the Minister for inscription of the new elements.

Portugal:

Due to information support issues, it has not been possible to update falconry on the National Inventory. However, during a recent meeting with authorities it was agreed that there were many activities that need to be updated, such as safeguarding measures, dissemination actions including public events and meetings with schools, increasing the falconer's numbers, publications, training to deliver falconry diplomas, and research. The Portuguese Falconry Association, Salvaterra de Magos Municipality and University of Évora websites can provide all kind of information about these activities.

State of Qatar:

The inventory will be monitored and updated every four years.

Saudi Arabia:

The inventory update cycle is 3-5 years depending on the necessity of cultural and social conditions reported by the representative in various provinces.

Slovakia:

The Inventory of ICH of Slovakia is updated annually. The call for submission of proposals is announced by the Ministry of Culture SR. Periodic reporting of elements already included in the inventory is updated every six years.

Spain:

The Cultural Heritage Catalogue is under continuous updating. On the one hand, when a new declaration takes place, it is inscribed in the Catalogue at once. On the other hand, modifications and extensions on the Assets documents are incorporated. This work takes place ex officio by the Ministry of Education Culture and Sports technical experts. The incorporation procedure is performed on the Inventory of Assets of Cultural Interest of the Ministry of Culture and Sports.

Syrian Arab Republic:

The national inventory list is renewed every two years by updating the elements' information through the campaign and practitioners, or by adding new elements that have been identified and developing conservation plans for them.

United Arab Emirates:

The inventory lists are updated every five years.

(vii) Explain how the inventory(ies) is(are) regularly updated. The updating process is understood not only as adding new elements but also as revising existing information on the evolving nature of the elements already included therein (Article 12.1 of the Convention) (max. 200 words).

Austria:

A written evaluation in 2015 (in terms of a questionnaire) was distributed and conducted amongst the communities concerned (of elements inscribed on the national inventory), concerning the viability of the element, the effects of inscription, (the status quo concerning) the implementation of the proposed safeguarding measures. The results were analysed and evaluated by the Austrian Commission for UNESCO and presented to the expert panel. The implementation of a regular evaluation mechanism is being prepared. The next evaluation will probably be undertaken in 2020.

Belgium:

In Flanders the department of Culture, Youth and Media, works together with the UNESCO-accredited NGO 'Workshop Intangible Heritage' to maintain and run the platform for ICH 'immaterieelerfgoed.be', which also contains the inventory.

In the French community, the Ministry of Culture maintains and manages the "Culture.be" and "patrimoineculturel.cfwb.be" websites, which also contain the inventory.

Republic of Croatia:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 53 of the Croatian Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods, the Conservation Department, as a branch of the Ministry of Culture, continuously monitors the state of cultural elements, providing an assessment and potential recommendation on the potential revision of existing information. In case an amendment is needed or because of some circumstances (scientific discoveries, insertion of new bearers on the list and the like), the existing official file is reviewed by the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the bearers and experts; In particular, at the request of bearers and/or following an assessment of the department. The list of bearers may be amended in case the ones identified at the time of inscription have passed away or new bearers have appeared.

Czech Republic:

The nominating body (Falconry club in cooperation with Ministry of Agriculture) performs regular documentation of the inscribed element and, upon request – however, once every three years at the latest – sends an updated report about the element to the National Institute of Folk Culture (NIFC) via Ministry of Culture. The Ministry determines the form of this report. The NIFC review and re-documents every element inscribed on the National List every 7 years from inscription in order to gather reliable information about its current condition and safeguarding, and informs the Ministry and the National Council about its findings.

France:

The National ICH Inventory grows by approximately 40 new elements each year. They result from two approaches: either the spontaneous initiative of the communities, which the General Directorate of Heritage accompanies in their approach; or in response to the Call for Projects launched each year since 2012 to enrich the National Inventory: the communities, associations or local authorities selected are then associated with ICH experts (research centres, universities...). The National Inventory is also renewed when the communities wish to modify existing records: updating the data of an already inscribed file, adding files for other territories not covered, extending existing territorial files to the national area. The work is carried out by the communities, with the support of the General Directorate of Heritage.

Germany:

The inventory is updated by a specialist committee. NGOs are also actively involved, for example, the Bund Heimat und Umwelt and the Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (The German Confederation of Skilled Crafts) are represented in the committee. It meets twice a year and regularly evaluates and updates the inventory by proposing new elements for inscription on the basis of files proposed by the bearer communities, as well as by reviewing the viability of the elements already inscribed in a participatory process with the respective communities.

Hungary:

There are two ways to update the elements of the national inventory. First, at the request of the community, with close cooperation with them. Second, on the basis of the new approval system, from 2020 the communities shall prepare reports every 5 years about the changes of the heritage element, the implementation of planned safeguarding measures, and the possible changes of administrative data. We have prepared an updating form, which must be completed with proof of the community involvement, and submitted to the Directorate of Intangible Cultural Heritage at the Hungarian Open Air Museum. The submitted documents will be reviewed at a following meeting of the ICH Committee of the Hungarian National Commission for UNESCO and the modified and approved documentation will be published on the website of the Directorate among the elements of the national inventory.

Ireland:

In addition to the process set out in 5(vi) above, the Ministry of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht has worked with communities on the National Inventory to showcase and raise awareness of their practice, including for example, at Ireland's annual National Ploughing Championships, the biggest outdoor event in Europe, attracting over 300,000 visitors over 3 days. The exhibition work here is then posted on our website and the Ministry's Twitter feed to raise awareness of the practice.

In 2020, the Ministry will engage with the communities to examine options for enhancing the communication of their work via the National Inventory and Ministry's websites and social media.

Italy:

MEPI Inventory is periodically updated according to a bottom up process managed by the community involved, who is responsible of the free processing of the inventory itself. The latter, in fact, specifically implies both the community's participation process (included the participation of academies, research centres, NGO) and the element description updating, also with respect to material aspects related and possible cultural and/or natural areas. The inventory includes also specific sections dedicated to the detection of the element vitality status, the transmission modes and possible impacts on the new generations, the current state of its safeguarding with a specific field for possible risk factors. The updating process, moreover, always takes into consideration the community's inclusiveness dynamics and makes reference to other inventories or catalogues at local, regional or community level or other specific aspects connected to the element itself. The inventory updating process allows at the same time to become aware of variables which contribute to the element identification and definition and of the impacts of its safeguarding, to monitor possible critical issues and to make available and accessible, upon request to the involved community, a quick reference tool where to revise information and contents on the nature of the element.

Kazakhstan:

Since the adoption of the National ICH Register of Kazakhstan in March 2013, the list has been twice updated and revised in 2016 and 2018. Inscription of new elements, modification of present list is carried out by the Ministry of Culture and Sports upon the proposals of initiative groups/interested individuals, NGO's and cultural institutions. The National Committee on Safeguarding

Intangible Cultural heritage, whose members represent ICH bearers and practitioners, representatives of affiliated institutes, NGO's & state agencies, serve as an Evaluation Body revising incoming proposals on new elements, their inventory portfolios, thus assisting the Ministry of Culture and Sports. In regards to present element and its inclusion in the state registry in 2013, no additional proposals were submitted in 2013-2020 regarding its update or exclusion. The regular maintenance of the national ICH elements and update of their digital portfolios is conducted by the Secretariat of the National ICH Committee as well as the Ministry of Culture and Sports.

Republic of Korea:

National Intangible Cultural Heritage Inventories are updated in two ways: periodic reporting and adding a new element to the inventory. Periodic reporting is mandated by the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of ICH. Periodic reports on an element in the inventory include field research, observation of practices, and interviews and are prepared by experts in relevant fields. Periodic reports also include current status of transmission, information about concerned individuals, groups, communities, awareness of the element by general public, status of education regarding transmission, lists of activities, executions of subsidiaries provided by the government, observations and suggestions by the experts. Once submitted, the reports are examined by responsible departments of the government and reflected in the inventories. City and provincial inventories are managed by similar methods. Each metropolitan city and province has their own ordinance regarding the safeguarding and promotion of ICH, based on the Act on the Safeguarding and Promotion of ICH. Adding a new element to the inventory requires field research, in-depth interview, observation, and consultation with the Intangible Cultural Heritage Committee. New elements are added to the inventories whenever these procedures finalize, thus the inventories are frequently updated throughout the year.

Kyrgyz Republic:

The List was updated in 2011, 2015 and 2018 – on average, once in three years.

The elements on the List are determined and updated based on proposals coming from relevant communities, NGOs and practitioners. The ICH National Committee under the Ministry of Culture, which is comprised of representatives from the Ministry, Academy of Sciences, ICH bearers and practitioners, NGOs and various experts, performs regular monitoring on sites, reviews requests for the inscription of new elements on the List, updates and revises the existing documentation in support of each element on the List: information about possible changing characteristics of the elements, communities of practitioners, geography of the communities, methods, corresponding bodies of knowledge and skills, and transmission process.

Mongolia:

According to the paragraph 20.1, 20.2, 20.3, 20.4, and 20.5 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Heritage, registration and information data of soums and districts at the cultural centre, registration and information data of provinces at the local museum, registration and information data of the capital city at the city administrative unit in charge of cultural issues, the state integrated registration and information database at the National Centre of Cultural heritage shall be created and maintained, respectively.

The Mongolian Falconry Association has been actively involved in the identification and inventorying of this element's practitioners. The state administrative central authority in charge of cultural issues organizes the inspection and inventory of the ICH every 3 years and the registration at each administrative unit shall send their updated inventory files to the Registration and Information State Database of Cultural Heritage on an annual basis according to the specific form. The collected data from primary units shall be processed by the National Centre for Cultural Heritage and the outcome is being reflected and used in further safeguarding policies and measures.

Morocco:

Any amendment is reported by the regional heritage curator either during ad hoc missions that are carried out or during festivals and regional cultural activities. The information is sent to the inventory and documentation division, which updates the inventory.

Netherlands:

Communities can add their intangible cultural heritage to the Network all year round. They can then indicate that they seek inscription in the inventory, giving reasons. Twice a year, the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage organises a three-part course to assist communities

wishing to inscribe their cultural heritage in the inventory in drafting a safeguarding plan. The nominations are assessed by an independent committee that meets twice a year to examine whether they meet the criteria. An average of 15 new elements are added each year.

In 2016, the elements added between 2012 and 2015 were assessed. These included falconry. On 8 November 2016, the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage informed the falconry organisations that, based on the evaluation forms filled in by the organisations, their efforts to safeguard the element were considered satisfactory: 'These activities genuinely aim to pass on intangible cultural heritage to future generations'. (See the letter of 8 November from the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage which is enclosed as an annex).

Pakistan:

We are in the completion process of national inventory which shall be periodically updated every four years. We also have a national steering committee comprising of cultural experts and professionals from all across the country both for completion and updating of the national and provincial ICH inventories.

Poland:

The "Falconry – a living tradition" application for the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage was submitted in accordance with the application template form available on the webpage <http://niematerialne.nid.pl>.

The viability of elements inscribed on the National ICH List is monitored by the National Heritage Board. Experts perform monitoring through on site meetings and discussion with the local communities. The bearers and representatives of communities, groups, and organizations that safeguard the ICH element are required to submit periodic reports on the implementation of the safeguarding measures concerning viability and intergenerational transmission of the element every 5 years.

Portugal:

The Portuguese element Falcoaria is currently registered in the data base Memoriamedia in <http://www.memoriamedia.net/index.php/falcoaria>. However, the main objective is to keep the inscription in the National Inventory. In fact, Portuguese Falconry has already an inventory number (Process number 35) but the process is quite long but very sustainable; as it was clear in the national inventory website the inscription usually takes some years to be settled. As was stated in the previous point the partner's websites provide updated information for their activities.

State of Qatar:

The National Inventory's amendment process is undertaken on a regular basis with the active participation and supervision of all the concerned communities including: civil societies and Performing Arts organizations, researchers, heritage bearers, experts in heritage as well as the related heritage entities and associations such as Arts and Heritage, Qatar Foundation, Qatar National Museum...etc. The update procedure is conducted through local and national surveys as well as workshops and meetings with all the stakeholders. This operation targets the ICH elements already listed in the inventory as well as the newly added ones.

Saudi Arabia:

The regular updating procedure is completed once the researchers, scholars and interested practitioners provide additional field data, revise the current data, and add new photos and videos. This is aside from an existing platform for researchers and practitioners to provide updates and suggestions concerning the falconry element.

Slovak Republic:

For each submitted nomination, at least two specialists contribute with expertise in their relevant field. Subsequently, the Board of Experts examines the nomination and makes decisions. The decisions are confirmed by the Minister of Culture. The implementation of safeguarding measures of all listed elements is evaluated regularly (every six years depending on the inscription date of the element). The evaluation is based on written reports made by the communities concerned and assessed by a Board of Experts.

Spain:

Territorial studies are conducted and at the request of the communities bearing intangible heritage, which is included in the data sheets. The territorial features of Spain (Autonomous Communities / local government) enable proximity between Cultural Services and element bearers. The nature of this event involves significant participation of local institutions. The

Associations have long worked on identifying this element. The inventory was drawn up with collaboration between institutions, associations and communities, groups and individuals.

Syrian Arab Republic:

The National Inventory of Syrian Intangible Heritage was released in March 2017. The list includes a hundred items that were identified in 2011-2013. This list will be updated every two years by registering new items and updating information on items already registered.

Updating the national list was completed in 2019 in cooperation between the Unit for the Support and Development of Cultural Heritage in the Ministry of Culture and the Living Heritage Project in the Syria Trust for Development and local communities.

This was done through coordinated field work, where 19 working groups were formed and trained in the UNESCO Convention of 2003 and the inventory and registration mechanism and distributed across all Syrian governorates.

The update was conducted with the participation of concerned groups, practising individuals, academic researchers and non-governmental agencies in accordance with Article 11 and 12 of the Text of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage.

United Arab Emirates:

The review process is done through the assignment of community and government organizations to provide the Department of Culture and Tourism Abu Dhabi with the latest developments related to the National Inventory. Workshops are held with the participation of communities, groups and individuals to update the information in the inventory and review and follow up on activities and safeguarding measures.

(viii) Documentary evidence shall be provided in an annex demonstrating that the nominated element is included in one or more inventories of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies), as defined in Articles 11.b and 12 of the Convention. Such evidence shall at least include the name of the element, its description, the name(s) of the communities, groups or, if applicable, individuals concerned, their geographic location and the range of the element.

- a. *If the inventory is available online, provide hyperlinks (URLs) to pages dedicated to the nominated element (max. four hyperlinks in total, to be indicated in the box below). Attach to the nomination print-outs (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) of relevant sections of the content of these links. **The information should be provided in English or French, as well as in the original language if different.***
- b. *If the inventory is not available online, attach exact copies of texts (no more than ten standard A4 sheets) concerning the element included in the inventory. **These texts should be provided in English or French as well as in the original language if different.***

Indicate the materials provided and – if applicable – the relevant hyperlinks:

Austria:

in German: <https://www.unesco.at/kultur/immaterielles-kulturerbe/oesterreichisches-verzeichnis/detail/article/falknerei/>

in English: <https://www.unesco.at/en/culture/intangible-cultural-heritage/austrian-inventory/detail/article/falconry/>

Intangible Cultural Heritage in Austria: Elements inscribed in 2018-2019, Vienna 2019.

https://www.unesco.at/fileadmin/Redaktion/Kultur/IKE/Publikationen/IKE_2019_Einzelseiten_.pdf (for "Falconry" please go to page 99)

Belgium:

For Flanders: <https://immaterieelerfgoed.be/nl/erfgoederen/de-kunst-van-de-valkerij>

For French community: <http://www.patrimoineculturel.cfwb.be/index.php?id=14514>

Republic of Croatia:

Extract of inventory-Element inscription- Decision to include element in Inventory,
Go to <https://registar.kulturnadobra.hr/> search in croatian version for "sokolarenja"

Czech Republic:

Ministry of Culture webpage

<https://www.mkcr.cz/seznam-nematerialnich-statku-tradicni-lidove-kultury-ceske-republiky-299.html>

NULK webpage

<http://www.nulk.cz/2017/01/30/sokolnictvi-umeni-chovu-dravcu-jejich-ochrany-vycviku-a-lovu-s-nimi/>

France:

- The French ICH Inventory, online on the ministerial website for ICH:
<https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Sites-thematiques/Patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/L-inventaire-national-du-PCI/Inventaire-national>
- The inventory file "La fauconnerie française", online:
<https://www.culture.gouv.fr/Sites-thematiques/Patrimoine-culturel-immateriel/L-inventaire-national-du-PCI/Inventaire-national/Pratiques-physiques>
- The inventory file can also be found online on the ANFA website:
<http://www.anfa.net/fr/tunnel.html>

Germany:

The inventory is freely accessible to the public in German and English on the website of the German Commission for UNESCO: <http://www.unesco.de/en/kultur/immaterielles-kulturerbe/german-inventory.html>

Link to the nominated element: <https://www.unesco.de/en/falconry>

Hungary:

https://szellemikulturalisorokseg.hu/index0.php?name=0_solymaszat
https://szellemikulturalisorokseg.hu/index0_en.php?name=en_0_solymaszat

Ireland:

<https://nationalinventoryich.chg.gov.ie/art-and-practice-of-falconry/>

Italy:

The complete form of the inventory is available online at:

<https://www.iccd.beniculturali.it/it/780/inventari-convenzione-unesco-2003-dal-2019>

The abstract of the inventory in Italian and in English is available online at:

<https://www.federazioneitalianafalconieri.it>

<https://fondazioneIlanario.wixsite.com/fondazioneIlanario>

<https://www.falconeria.org>

Kazakhstan:

Hard copy of the National ICH List in Kazakh, Russian and English is annexed to the nomination file.

Republic of Korea:

The inventory can be found on the Heritage portal web page operated by Cultural Heritage Administration:

For Falconry(Daejeon Metropolitan City Intangible Cultural Heritage No.8.)

https://www.heritage.go.kr/heri/cul/culSelectDetail.do?pageNo=5_1_1_0&ccbaCpno=2222500080000

For Falconry (Jeollabuk-do Province Intangible Cultural Heritage No.20.)

http://www.heritage.go.kr/heri/cul/culSelectDetail.do?pageNo=5_1_1_0&ccbaCpno=2223500200000

Kyrgyz Republic:

1. The extract from the National List of the ICH of the Kyrgyz Republic, signed by Deputy Minister of Culture.

2. National form for identifying ICH element

Mongolia:

The website of the list can be found at <https://ncch.gov.mn/ich?ItemID=2> (updated website, only in Mongolian)

Morocco:

A copy of the inventory has been attached to the nomination file.

The element was included in the database IGPCM: 41175. The full information can be accessed through the following link:

http://www.idpc.ma/view/pc_immateriel/igpcm:41175?titleinitial=f&page=1&num=2

Netherlands:

The inscription can be viewed online in Dutch (<https://www.immaterieelerfgoed.nl/nl/valkerij>) and in English (<https://www.immaterieelerfgoed.nl/en/valkerij>)

Also included with this application:

1. The letter of confirmation of 4 June 2013 from the then Dutch Centre for Folk Culture and

Intangible Cultural Heritage (now the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage) to the National Falconry Association;
2. The letter of 8 November 2016 from the Dutch Centre for Intangible Cultural Heritage to the falconry organisations on the evaluation of the 2012-2015 heritage safeguarding plan.

Pakistan:

<https://ichinventory.pk/ich-inventory/>

Poland:

1. Document confirming that the nominated element is included in the records of intangible cultural heritage kept on the territory of the notifying State Party
2. Decision of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage of Poland on the inscription of "Falconry, living heritage" on the National list of intangible cultural heritage
3. Link to the website:
[KRAJOWA LISTA NIEMATERIALNEGO DZIEDZICTWA KULTUROWEGO \(nid.pl\)](http://KRAJOWA_LISTA_NIEMATERIALNEGO_DZIEDZICTWA_KULTUROWEGO_(nid.pl))
4. Print screen on which the description of the phenomenon is posted

Portugal:

Attached an extract of the inventory form. Further information on the national list is available in the link below:

<https://www.memoriamedia.net/index.php/colecta-e-caca>

State of Qatar:

Falconry is included in Qatar's national ICH inventory. A copy of the inventory has been attached to the nomination file.

Saudi Arabia:

Falconry is included in the Inventory of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia Intangible Cultural Heritage. The inventory on Falconry is attached to the nomination file.

Slovakia:

There is a printed version of the information concerning the elements inscribed in the inventory, updated each year. The inventory can also be accessed at:

<https://www.ludovakultura.sk/>

<https://www.ludovakultura.sk/zoznamy-nkd-slovenska/reprezentativny-zoznam-nehmotneho-kulturneho-dedicstva-slovenska/prvky-zapisane-v-reprezentativnom-zozname-nkd-slovenska/>

<https://www.ludovakultura.sk/en/ich-lists-slovakia/>

Link to the nominated element: <https://www.ludovakultura.sk/en/list-ich/falconry/>

Further materials provided:

Extract from the inventory entry in Slovak and English

Spain:

<https://servicios.jcyl.es/pweb/datos.do?numero=706442&tipo=Inmaterial&ruta=>

<https://servicios.jcyl.es/pweb/downloadDocumento.do?numbien=706442&numdoc=89094>

Syrian Arab Republic:

Attached is a print out of the relevant section of the element in the inventory, in original Arabic and an English translation.

United Arab Emirates:

Attached, inventory list (9) pages

6. Documentation

6.a. Appended documentation (mandatory)

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

- documentary evidence of the consent of communities, along with a translation into English or French if the language of the community concerned is other than English or French;
- documentary evidence demonstrating that the nominated element is included in an inventory of the intangible cultural heritage present in the territory(ies) of the submitting State(s) Party(ies),

as defined in Articles 11 and 12 of the Convention; such evidence shall include a relevant extract of the inventory(ies) in English or in French, as well as in the original language, if different;

- ten recent photographs in high definition;
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the photos (Form ICH-07-photo);
- edited video (from five to ten minutes), subtitled in one of the languages of the Committee (English or French) if the language utilized is other than English or French;
- grant(s) of rights corresponding to the video recording (Form ICH-07-video).

6.b. Principal published references (optional)

Submitting States may wish to list, using a standard bibliographic format, the 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. Falconry Through the Ages (in Arabic). Qatar, 1996.
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CIC - The International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation: www.cic-wildlife.org

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

Czech Falconry Club of CMHU: www.sokolnictvi.net

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

Falconry Forum www.falconryforum.co.uk

Falconry Heritage Trust: www.falconryheritage.org

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

Irish Hawking Club www.irishhawkingclub.ie

NOVO (National Falconry Association, Netherlands): www.valkeniers.org.

ÖFB - Österreichischer Falknerbund: www.falknerbund.com

Polish Falconers Club of Polish Hunting Association Gniazdo Sokolników www.gniazdosokolnikow.pl

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eBulletin of the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey (IAF)
The International Falconer
The International Journal of Falconry (published by IAF)
Top Cetreria (Spain)
SkyTrial. Revista de la RFEC, Spain

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

The nomination should be signed by the official empowered to do so on behalf of the State Party, together with his or her name, title and the date of submission.

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

Name: Her Excellency Ms. Salma Al Darmaki

Title: Assistant Undersecretary for Knowledge and Cultural Policies, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Ministry of Culture and Knowledge Development, Secretary General, UAE National Commission for Education, Culture, and Science

Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)

Signature: <signed>

Name(s), title(s) and signature(s) of other official(s) (For multinational nominations only)

Name: Mr Jürgen Meindl

Title: Director General for Arts and Culture, Federal Ministry for Arts, Culture, the Civil Service and Sport, Republic of Austria

Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)

Signature: <signed>

Name: Andy Van Pachtenbeke

Title: Counsellor of the Permanent Delegation of Belgium to UNESCO

Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)

Signature: <signed>

<p>Name: H.E. Filip Vučak</p> <p>Title: Ambassador Extraordinary et Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Croatia to France, Permanent Delegate of Croatia to UNESCO</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>
<p>Name: H.E. Mr Michal Fleischmann</p> <p>Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Czech Republic to UNESCO</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>
<p>Name: S. Exc. Ms Véronique Roger-Lacan</p> <p>Title: Ambassadrice, Déléguée permanente de la France auprès de l'UNESCO</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>
<p>Name: H.E. Dr Peter Reuss</p> <p>Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Germany to UNESCO</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>
<p>Name: H.E. Mr László Turóczy</p> <p>Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Hungary to UNESCO</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>
<p>Name: Ms Sinéad O'Hara</p> <p>Title: Assistant Principal, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Ireland</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>
<p>Name: H.E. Mr Massimo Riccardo</p> <p>Title: Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Italy to UNESCO</p> <p>Date: 9 March 2021 (revised version)</p> <p>Signature: <signed></p>

Name:	Mr Azkar Abdrakhmanov
Title:	Deputy Permanent Delegate of Kazakhstan to UNESCO
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Dr Dong Gi Kim
Title:	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Republic of Korea to UNESCO
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	Ms Sabira Soltongeldieva
Title:	Secretary-General, National Commission of the Kyrgyz National Commission for UNESCO
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Mr Sampildondov Chuluun
Title:	Minister of Culture, Mongolia
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Mr Samir Addahre
Title:	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Kingdom of Morocco to UNESCO
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	Her Excellency Ms Ingrid van Engelshoven
Title:	Minister of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	Mr Inamullah Khan
Title:	Secretary, National History & Literary Heritage Division, Government of Pakistan
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>

Name:	Prof. Dr. hab. Piotr Gliński
Title:	Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Culture and National Heritage of the Republic of Poland
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Mr António Nóvoa Hélder Manuel Ramalho Esménio
Title:	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of Portugal to UNESCO Mayor of Salvaterra de Magos
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Mr Ali Zainal
Title:	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the State of Qatar to UNESCO
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	Mr Hattan Muneer Bin Samman
Title:	Secretary-General of the Saudi National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Mr Igor Grexa
Title:	Ambassador, Permanent Delegate of the Slovak Republic to UNESCO
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	Mr Román Fernández-Baca Casares
Title:	Director General of Fine Arts, Kingdom of Spain
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>
Name:	H.E. Mr Mohamad Al-Ahmad
Title:	Minister of Culture, Syrian Arab Republic
Date:	9 March 2021 (revised version)
Signature:	<signed>