

# Response to DCMS Consultation on the 2003 UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage

## The Welsh Government

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### General

1. The Welsh Government welcomes the UK Government's proposal to ratify the UNESCO 2003 Convention for Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage and the launch of a public consultation on the initial stages of implementation.
2. Culture is a devolved matter. The Welsh Government values the commitment made by the UK Government to an inclusive, respectful and collaborative intercultural dialogue, and the recognition that there is no single government or organisation which can be responsible for the implementation of the Convention across the UK.
3. The UK Government should take an approach of equal partnership in relation to all decision-making pertaining to the signing of, and the implementation of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in the UK.
4. The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act includes a goal of '*A Wales of vibrant culture and thriving Welsh Language*'. The links between cultural participation and individual and community well-being, how culture supports community cohesion, and the need for sustainable approaches to supporting culture are key considerations in Wales, and this is true of intangible cultural heritage.
5. The articles of the UNESCO Convention emphasise the importance of formal and informal education and research, of building greater awareness, especially amongst young people, and of ensuring the widest possible participation as part of safeguarding activity. At present, the means by which this would be achieved are unclear within the information released for the UK consultation process.
6. The Welsh Government would welcome being sighted on the consultation responses received from Wales and being consulted further on drafts of the policy paper which will outline how the UK plans to implement the Convention in due course.
7. In ratifying the Convention, a commitment to long-term funding and other resources required to support safeguarding must be apparent. An early discussion is required to understand what level of resource can be made

available from the UK Government to support all aspects of ratifying the Convention.

### The Inventory

8. The Welsh Government welcomes the proposal to create compatible inventories for each of the four nations of the UK, and that each inventory will then be collated into a national Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the UK.
9. The commitment to ensuring each nation is well represented on a UK inventory is noted, however, no specific detail has been shared about the process for reflecting the four nation inventories within the UK level inventory. Further discussion is required to understand how decisions will be made around the inclusion of Wales-based Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) in the UK inventory. The Welsh Government is eager to understand how a Wales inventory would be lifted and included in a UK level inventory, and where would the decision-making powers lie for this process. At this early stage, committing to ensuring a balanced approach, with full consultation and empowerment of each nation on the process of managing the UK level inventory content would offer reassurances.
10. The process for adding items to the inventory is described as a 'call for items' with submissions led by communities, groups or individuals followed by a 'light-touch' approvals process, with new entries announced on a regular basis – probably quarterly. The Welsh Government would welcome early discussions to clarify whether and how the process described relates to the UK inventory and the four nations' inventories.
11. The introduction to the consultation states that 'we will look to engage and provide support for those who wish to submit items.' As the Welsh language is afforded legal status in Wales, all support, processes and communications relating to the safeguarding of ICH must be provided in both English and Welsh.

### Safeguarding

12. Safeguarding is being proposed as the second stage of implementation, to follow an initial stage of creating an inventory of ICH in the UK.
13. The implementation outline explains that '*safeguarding*' is generally understood to include raising awareness, building participation, ensuring sustainability, and supporting the passing on of skills and knowledge,' and that '*the question of what, where, and how ongoing safeguarding looks like does not ... have a straightforward answer.*'

14. The Welsh Government acknowledges that safeguarding is not straightforward and that approaches to safeguarding need to be flexible and responsive to the granular areas of ICH activity. However, Article 13 and 14 of the UNESCO Convention outline measures for safeguarding and education, awareness-raising and capacity building in far more detail than the UK's consultation document. The UK should reflect Articles 13 and 14 in how it defines approaches to safeguarding.
15. We note the Consultation explanatory document expresses that *'ratifying the Convention does not signal a commitment for any immediate action from the UK government, the devolved administrations, local government or associated public bodies ... we are starting with no assumptions as to what actions to increase and improve safeguarding should look like of focus on.'* We believe this statement risks undermining the commitment to ratify the Convention and suggests that in fact there is potential to do nothing. We would urge the UK Government to commit to immediate engagement with the devolved governments and key cultural stakeholders to agree next steps.

#### Not listing items at UNESCO's global list

16. The Welsh Government notes the UK Government's intention not to focus on nominating items of ICH from the UK for the first few years following ratification; that there is currently no commonly agreed way of assessing which ICH elements are more valuable and important in the UK, and that a small number of items selected for the UNESCO list may be inherently unrepresentative of the wider ICH across the UK.
17. We believe that ratifying and implementing the UNESCO Convention in the UK should include the objective to list items of ICH at UNESCO and that there is a need to start considering a UK framework for assessing ICH for listing at UNESCO. Waiting to address this issue for the first few years risks placing the UK at a disadvantage globally, undermines the importance of UK based ICH, excludes the UK from accessing international expertise and support via UNESCO, and is detrimental to the profile of UK based ICH.
18. Agreeing an approach to listing at UNESCO will require collaboration and joint decision-making across the four nations of the UK.
19. The Consultation explanatory document expresses that the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding (Article 17) and the Register of Best Safeguarding Practices are smaller and have more specific criteria for inclusion, and that the UK proposes to *'consider engaging with these once the Inventory of Intangible Cultural Heritage in the UK is up and running.'* The Welsh Government believes that these are important components of safeguarding ICH and that the UK should commit to engaging with the List and Register and should implement these in the UK as soon as possible.

Alongside the four nations' inventories, a four nation approach should be adopted for the List and Register.

## **Annex A - Responses to Survey Questions**

### **1. Inventory Criteria**

#### **Criteria 1 – The Intangible Cultural Heritage must be currently practised.**

The Welsh Government believes that there is a tension between the wording of criteria 1 and criteria 2 as currently expressed which could be addressed by merging them to read:

- The Intangible Cultural Heritage can be from any time, but must be currently practised.

#### **AGREE**

#### **Criteria 2 – The Intangible Cultural Heritage can be from any time**

Criteria 2 currently states that the UK Government does not wish to place a historical start date or ‘minimum age’ for any item to be included in the inventory. The Welsh Government believes that ICH activity can only become recognised, embedded and transmitted after a certain period of time. Not applying a ‘minimum age’ or a criteria for proving that a practice is established risks placing an unnecessary pressure on the maintenance of inventories and the work of approval panels. A ‘minimum age’ would be appropriate – this could be a decision for each approval panel, to enable them to be responsive to cultural and societal changes.

#### **DISAGREE**

#### **Criteria 3 – The Intangible Cultural Heritage can originate from anywhere**

The UNESCO Convention states that some practices are common to more than one country, enabling a practice to be inscribed by a number of different countries, for example, [falconry](#).

The Welsh Government agrees with the criteria, but the first explanatory bullet could be amended as the singular use of ‘culture’ may be perceived as exclusionary. We believe that this would be more inclusive if re-worded to say ‘... *specific to a culture, cultures or communities*’.

#### **AGREE**

#### **Criteria 4 – The Intangible Cultural Heritage must be a living practice and can not be a material product or object**

The explanatory bullets indicate that DCMS does not have responsibility for food and language. The Welsh Government notes the importance of working across government department boundaries in relation to safeguarding ICH.

## **STRONGLY AGREE**

### **2. Are there any criteria in addition to the above that should be added in your view?**

No. The Welsh Government believes that the UK should adopt the criteria of the Convention as expressed by UNESCO.

#### Communities

### **3. Are you supportive of the concept of community representation? If not, why not? What suggestions do you have for obtaining support for a community for a submission to the Inventory?**

The Welsh Government is supportive of community representation and is committed to the concept of cultural rights and cultural democracy, where communities lead on identifying what is culturally important. We agree that items submitted for inclusion on the UK and four nations' inventories should be community led.

The Welsh Government strongly believes that any UK process should be actively aware of the unconscious biases that could arise during decision making processes where certain ICH items are intrinsically linked to a minority language, culture or community.

Ensuring the full breadth of community representation on an approvals panel is more difficult. An approvals panel should have a focus on ensuring it includes diverse voices, and whilst it is unlikely that a panel can be representative of all communities across the UK or within any of the four nations, panel membership should be ethnically/racially diverse.

The process for submitting items for inclusion on an inventory must therefore have two distinct areas of consideration:

1. whether the item has the support of, and is representative of a community of practice, and
2. whether the right lived experience and expertise exists on the approvals panel to enable a thorough and fair consideration of the item submitted for listing.

Enabling flexible approaches, for example, ensuring panels can commission expertise or temporarily co-opt members with the right lived experience to help with considering a specific inventory application will be important. Ensuring a regular review of approval panels' skillsets, supporting regular turnover of panel membership, and developing frameworks for shared learning across the UK will help enable approval panels to resolve problems and be responsive to emerging challenges.

There is a need to understand the role of the Welsh Government in providing support to communities who wish to submit items for inclusion on the Wales inventory.

## Categories

### **4. What are your views on the 5 categories?**

#### **STRONGLY AGREE.**

The Welsh Government believes that the UK inventory categories should align with the UNESCO categories.

### **5. What are your views on the additional category of Traditional games and sports?**

#### **NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE.**

Adding categories to the UK and four nation inventories may be helpful in safeguarding at UK level, but will not lead to these activities being recognised by UNESCO unless items listed in the UK inventory could be included within one of the five existing UNESCO categories. In this instance, traditional games and sports could be included under UNESCO's social practices, rituals and festive events category.

### **6. What are your views on the additional category of Culinary traditions / knowledge?**

#### **NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE.**

Adding categories to the UK and four nation inventories may be helpful in safeguarding at UK level, but will not lead to these activities being recognised by UNESCO unless items listed in the UK inventory could be included within one of the five existing UNESCO categories. In this instance, culinary traditions could be included under UNESCO's knowledge and practices or traditional craftsmanship categories.

### **7. In your view, should there be any additional categories? If so, what categories would you want included?**

A brief review of other countries' approaches to inventory categories suggests that there may be some benefit in adding a 'skills' element to the traditional craftsmanship category, to read 'traditional skills and craftsmanship'. Folklore is also a popular inventory category addition and would work well for Wales.

## Approvals process

### **8. Are you supportive of our intended approach to the approvals process?**

#### **NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE.**

The role of the Welsh Government in establishing an approvals panel for Wales is not clear in the explanation of the approvals process. We believe that the Welsh Government should play a lead role in considering and establishing an approvals panel for Wales, even if the intention is for the panel to be independent of Government.

Questions that will need to be addressed include the means by which appropriate members will be recruited to the panels. It is not clear whether the panel membership will be set up using a competitive, open and transparent process, similar to public appointments, how often the panel will meet, who will provide secretariat support, or whether these will be paid roles.

In addition to members with knowledge and experience of each of the category areas, and members from public bodies with responsibility and interest in those areas, it is important that the panels have a focus on diversity. In Wales, ensuring the panel provides appropriate regional representation and Welsh language skills will also be a consideration. In line with the legal status of the Welsh language in Wales, a Wales panel should be able to operate bilingually.

The proposed approach indicates no restrictions on re-applying for inclusion. If adopted, this should be supplemented by a common approach across the four nations and UK approval panels for dealing with vexatious applications.

Common terms of reference should be developed for all panels, with appropriate flexibility in place for four nation differences.

Article 8 of the Convention outlines the working methods of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee, and states that (3) The Committee may establish, on a temporary basis, whatever ad hoc consultative bodies it deems necessary to carry out its task; and (4) The Committee may invite to its meetings any public or private bodies, as well as private persons, with recognised competence in the various fields of the intangible cultural heritage, in order to consult them on specific matters. The Welsh Government believe that reflecting these approaches across the four nations' approval panels would be appropriate.

A UK approvals panel should include equal representation of each of the four nations.

Appeals from the four nations could be channelled upwards to the UK panel if the nation panel deems it appropriate.

Further information is required before the Welsh Government can support the proposed approvals process.



## Review of the Inventory

### **9. Are you supportive of our intended approach to reviewing the inventory? Should the period of review be:**

#### **MORE OFTEN**

Consideration should be given to an annual requirement for items to be reconfirmed by those responsible for submission so that items and contact details remain up to date. The proposal to move items to an inactive list if renewal does not take place is supported. The risk of longer periods between confirmation is for contacts to be lost and information held on the inventory to become increasingly out of date.

No details have been provided in the consultation regarding the membership, remit and responsibilities of the Safeguarding Committees and their relationship with the management of the Inventory. Welsh Government would welcome contributing to UK-wide discussions to agree appropriate approaches to this important element of the Convention in due course.