1. **Orientation session for new members of the IAC**

An orientation meeting was held on the morning of 18 June. Ms Joie Springer welcomed the first time attendees to the International Advisory Committee (IAC) meeting and provided them with an overview of the Memory of the World Programme (MoW). She explained the structure of the Programme, the expectations for IAC members and the purpose and operation of the Bureau and Sub-Committees and their role in achieving the Programme’s objectives. She noted that the General Guidelines to the Programme are updated periodically and that a Register Companion to provide guidance on completing the form to nominate documentary heritage for inscription on the register was made available in 2011.

2. **Welcoming remarks**

Ms Springer welcomed participants on behalf of Ms Irina Bokova, the Director-General of UNESCO. She thanked the attendees for coming to Gwangju, the representatives of the Korean National Commission for UNESCO and the Cultural Heritage Administration, mentioning the continual strong support provided by the Republic of Korea to the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme. She briefly recapped some activities supported by Korea and spoke about the Memory of the World Action Plan that had been developed based on recommendations of a group of experts in Poland in 2012.

Ms Springer announced that the UNESCO/ Jikji Memory of the World Prize, funded by the Republic of Korea, would be awarded to ADABI (Apoyo al Desarrollo de Archivos y Bibliotecas), a Mexican non-profit association, in recognition of its innovative approach to conservation, digitization and accessibility of archives, as well as its education and training programmes.

Mr Dong-soek Min, the Secretary General for the Korean National Commission for UNESCO, welcomed participants to Gwangju. He said that MoW raised global awareness of the importance of documentary heritage and that the 20th anniversary of the Programme had been an important event in this regard. He thanked his staff and the City of Gwangju for organizing the conference. This was
followed by a much appreciated special performance from the Korean Classical Opera Company of the Gwangju Metropolitan Opera Company.

The Mayor of Gwangju City, Mr Un-tae Kang welcomed the distinguished guests to Gwangju noting that Gwangju City had hosted human rights forums since 2011 and that human rights archives can help to promote MoW.

Ms Young-sup Byun, the Culture Heritage Administrator spoke of importance of the register for the development of MoW. She noted that the 21st century is the era of culture and that the Korean government, public and academics have made strenuous efforts to preserve culture and that Korea has nine documents on the international register. She highlighted that the Korean government has worked to preserve documentary heritage in developing countries and will actively continue its cooperation with UNESCO. She thanked everyone involved in organizing the meeting.

Ms Alissandra Cummins, President of the UNESCO Executive Board thanked the Republic of Korea and City of Gwangju for hosting the IAC. She noted that the Executive Board had approved the proposal to strengthen MoW and explore synergies between documentary, world and intangible heritage. She concluded by wishing the Programme success for the next 20 years.

3. **Election**

The following members were unanimously elected to form the Bureau of the IAC for 2013-2015:

Chairperson: Ms Helena Asamoah-Hassan, Ghana  
Rapporteur: Ms Dianne Macaskill, New Zealand  
Vice Chairpersons: Ms Nada Moutassem Itani, Lebanon; Mr Lothar Jordan, Germany; Mr Vitor Manoel Marques da Fonseca, Brazil.

4. **Assessment of nominations for the register**

The assessment of nominations for the register was brought forward on the agenda to allow time for the Director-General of UNESCO to consider the recommendations before the start of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee meeting that she was attending in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. The discussion was held *in camera*. Discussions also covered the importance of adequate dialogue between the nominator and the referee to ensure that referees were aware they would be contacted. Ms Springer confirmed that she was always willing to give nominators technical advice on their submissions as long as they were received well in advance of the closing date.

The IAC recommendations were then sent to the Director-General for her comment and approval. The full list is provided in Appendix 3.

5. **Reports of Outgoing Chair, Chairpersons of Sub-Committees, Regional Committees and Working Group**

5.1 **Report of the Outgoing Chair of the IAC**

Ms Roslyn Russell thanked everyone involved in the MoW Programme during her time as Chair. In particular she thanked Ms Springer and Ms Maria Liouliou for their support. She felt that the IAC was in good hands with the election of Ms Asamoah-Hassan as her replacement.

Ms Russell covered the activities she had been involved in during the last 2 years. These included attending the experts meeting hosted by Poland in 2012, and several training workshops. She noted
the increasing diversity of activities under the Programme and the extension into new areas of activity such as Memory of the World Studies. She felt that activities such as the workshop on MoW Studies held in Macau were useful opportunities to engage with young people on the importance of documentary heritage and memory.

She thanked the secretariat and Bureau, Sub-Committee and regional and national committee colleagues for their support during her tenure. The IAC then thanked the Chair for her expert chairmanship and leadership over the past four years.

5.2 Sub-Committee on Technology

Mr Jonas Palm, Chair of SCoT, sent apologies for his absence and Ms Springer read his report which covered the difficulty of meeting in person. The last face to face meeting had been in 2009 although a meeting of the Europe-based members had been held in 2011 and a Skype meeting in March 2012. SCoT had also been involved in the Memory of the World in the Digital Age conference and several members had taken part in the experts meeting held in Poland.

There was some discussion on the changing role of the Sub-Committee. It was agreed that it was timely for the Sub-Committee to review its mandate and report back to the IAC.

5.3 Register Sub-Committee

The report from Mr Jan Bos, RSC Chair, was also read by Ms Springer. The RSC had considered 84 submissions for nominations to the register. Of these, 3 were not assessed because they were incomplete or off-topic, and 56 were recommended for inscription. The RSC had met in December 2012 to assess the submissions and had followed this up with a 3 hour meeting in March 2013 to finalize its recommendations.

At the December meeting the Sub-Committee discussed the need to increase membership to 9 and in particular for representation from Africa and Central Asia as well as with digital expertise. Over the last two years, RSC members had also contributed to the MoW Register Companion.

The current lack of nominations for digital material was noted with an observation that MoW may need to pay more attention to copyright issues when digital material is nominated.

The discussion also covered the different elements which should be visible on UNESCO’s website.

5.4 Marketing Sub-committee

Ms Belina Capul, Chair of the MSC, reported on its work since 2011 and on an activity that was being done in the Philippines on the development of a companion website to complement the official UNESCO MoW website. She explained that members would be able to upload to the website which would contain MoW documents, links to the UNESCO website, and links to documents from national and regional committees.

Research had shown that less than 10 countries had national MoW websites. Ms Capul demonstrated the website later in the meeting and distributed a paper that gave an overview of the companion website.

5.5 Report of MOWCAP

Mr Ray Edmondson, MOWCAP Chair, focused on some of the activities that had taken place since 2011 including good regional participation in the Warsaw 2012 experts meeting.
MOWCAP supports a Convention for MoW. The position paper comparing the value of the range of UNESCO legal instruments did not recommend a particular legal instrument. He also expressed concern that the UNESCO website does not recognize the different kinds of registers and referred to the register for international inscriptions as the Memory of the World register. He also noted that countries may nominate to the international register as a default.

Mr Edmondson informed the Committee about the outcomes of the 5th General Meeting of MOWCAP in Bangkok in May 2012 and also recognized the invaluable contribution that had been made to MOWCAP by Ms Susanne Ornager who recently retired from the position of UNESCO Adviser for Communication and Information in Asia.

The Committee noted the successful MOWCAP regional model and the fact that getting a regional committee operating effectively takes time and commitment. The discussion also covered the need to establish a European Memory of the World Committee and register.

5.6 Report of MOWLAC

Mr Vitor Manoel Marques da Fonseca, the Chairperson MOWLAC, reported on a number of successful activities, including 2 meetings held since 2011, inscriptions on the regional register and the development of a website. He also stated that workshops and conferences about the Programme had been held in Bolivia, Brazil, Chile and Peru, and another one was planned for Colombia in July.

He noted that although there was strong membership in the region not all countries were represented in MOWLAC, but there is a huge effort to have all the sub-regions represented and also a rotation between the countries. He also noted that some National Committees were not active. He thanked Ms Springer for her support.

5.7 Report of ARCMOW

Mr Gerrit Wagener from the National Archives of South Africa said that ARCMOW had been set up after the IAC met in South Africa. He noted that the Committee was not yet at the stage where it was fully functioning. Discussion covered the need for committee members to be representative of documentary heritage institutions and the value of being connected to and supported by a regional UNESCO office.

5.8 Report of Education and Research Working Group

Mr Lothar Jordan provided participants with a document he had prepared called "A First Sketch of the History of the UNESCO Memory of the World Programme: Its Beginnings in 1992". Participants thanked Mr Jordan for preparing such a valuable and informative tool. He summarized the paper that had been prepared by the IAC Working Group on Education and Research. He explained that he had identified a support network of academics and that he wanted MoW to be visible in many disciplines as well as through MoW Studies. It was agreed that the recommendations would be discussed later in the conference under the section "Promotion and Development of the Programme". Participants thanked Mr Jordan for his leadership on this important topic.

During the discussion it was noted that internationally there are ten chairs on World Heritage. It was also noted that the Education and Research goals needed to be clear and achievable.

Ms Helen Ieong from the Macau Foundation then gave a presentation on the MoW Studies workshop held in Macau. Its aim was to stimulate thinking about the importance of preserving knowledge. A survey among participants had obtained very positive feedback.
6. **2013 Inscriptions on the Memory of the World register**

Ms Springer announced that the Director-General of UNESCO had endorsed the IAC recommendations for inscription on the Memory of the World international register. She said that a press release was being issued and it would be provided to the participants as soon as it was available.

Congratulations were extended to all the countries that had new inscriptions on the MoW international register.

7. **UNESCO**

Ms Springer gave the UNESCO report. She listed the many achievements as well as a few things she would have liked to accomplish. The achievements included the organization of the expert meeting in Warsaw, the production and publication of the book “Memory of the World: the Treasures That Record Our History From 1700 BC to the Present”, an exhibition on the UNESCO fences in Paris and the “Memory of the World in the Digital Age: Digitization and Preservation” conference held in Vancouver in September 2012.

It was noted that the feats had been made with limited resources and there was no current capacity to increase the amount of work undertaken by the secretariat. The last two years had been difficult because budgets had suffered severe cuts despite the voluntary contributions by a number of countries.

Ms Springer noted that the MoW book had been well received and had often been offered by the UNESCO Director-General during her official visits. A second edition was planned for 2014 and would include the inscriptions from 2013. A Chinese edition is underway and HarperCollins are looking for publishers for other languages.

She thanked Ms Luciana Duranti and Mr Jonas Palm as well as the University of British Columbia for a very successful and well organized “Memory of the World in the Digital Age: Digitization and Preservation” conference in September 2012. Ms Springer noted that UNESCO had initiated follow-up on the recommendations from the conference.

Ms Springer again expressed appreciation for the support from the Polish and Korean National Commissions for UNESCO throughout the past two years.

8. **Promotion and development of the Programme**

8.1 **Future of MoW**

The IAC considered the Action Plan for Strengthening the Memory of the World Programme (191 EX/11 Part 1). Ms Springer explained that the plan had been approved by the UNESCO Executive Board and requested the IAC to recommend priority actions in view of the current limited financial resources.

The discussion noted that some of the expected results were not consistent and there was no documentation on how success would be measured. Ms Springer advised that indicators had not been included because there had been a word limit on the length of the paper.

There was a discussion on the minimum budget that was needed to undertake the activities. The IAC was told that the additional budget would need to come from funds outside of UNESCO.
Supplementary work was being undertaken to seek external funding for MoW activities. Such funds should go into a dedicated MoW fund and not into a general UNESCO fund. The discussion also covered the need to use and leverage existing networks.

A working group led by Mr Michael Heaney agreed to develop a framework overnight for setting priorities. Mr Heaney reported back the following morning and each Objective was thoroughly discussed. The IAC agreed that all the proposed activities were important but that it would indicate the top priorities under each Objective.

Objective 1: Raise Awareness of the importance of preserving the world’s documentary heritage, including national documentary heritage, and contribute to its preservation.

Mr Heaney went through each of the activities under Objective 1 and noted that each of the items needed a specific measure of success and a clear reporting process. He also noted that additional resources could be needed for running workshops and other activities.

There was some discussion on the importance of UNESCO statistics for showing the international state of documentary heritage. It was agreed that it was important to provide some assistance to countries for the preparation of nominations and to provide easy to follow guidelines for the task.

The priorities were identified as:

b) develop and produce an operational manual containing practical guidelines and models on setting up National/Regional Committees and registers, the use of logo, promotional strategies for fundraising and organizing media events;

e) actively encourage and assist non- or under-represented areas/countries to prepare and propose nominations for inscription on the international register as means of increasing its geographic and cultural scope;

g) subject to the decision concerning document 191/EX11 Part 2, develop a draft normative instrument for presentation to the General Conference for adoption.

The IAC noted that if the General Conference agreed to a normative instrument most resources would go into preparing the instrument and it might not be possible to work on other priorities.
Objective 2: Develop education and training programmes for digitization and preservation practices

The discussion focused on the need to set clear objectives for the Sub-Committee on Education and Research (SCEaR) and for it to report back by 2017. There was agreement that SCEaR needed to do an environment scan first as there was much relevant material available internationally. Ms Duranti advised that a database exists but as yet has not been put on the UNESCO website.

Ms Springer advised that MoW was already working with the International Council of Archives and the International Records Management Trust on modules for the preservation of digital records. The number of modules that can be developed depends on the amount of funding that becomes available. The IAC noted that it was important to focus on the needs of the developing world as well as the developed world.

The IAC agreed that the priorities were:

b) collaborate with international professional associations and other bodies to develop academic curricula for digital preservation as well as appropriate level modules for incorporation into history or humanities curricula for institutions of higher learning and secondary schools;

c) organize regional and national hands-on training workshops on the preparation of nominations, and on technical aspects of preservation;

Objective 3: Promote networking for more effective implementation of MoW Programme

Ms Russell noted that Ms Cummins had presented a paper on the synergies between world heritage and intangible heritage during the experts meeting, and that the paper would be a good start for building a framework for Objective 3.

There was a discussion about the importance of focusing on the objectives of expanding cooperation with other digital libraries and pursuing synergies with the other UNESCO programmes as these were the activities where there were some things specific to do. The other activities are ongoing.

The IAC concluded that the priorities should be:

b) expand existing cooperation between MoW and the WDL and explore extending cooperation to other digital resources such as Europeana and Réseau Francophone Numérique;

d) pursue synergies with UNESCO World Heritage and Intangible Heritage programmes focusing on the value and authentication provided by documentary heritage as well as on the commonalities among the three programmes;

Objective 4: Develop a cohesive, conceptual and practical digital strategy for the management and preservation of recorded information

It was noted that all the activities in Objective 4 are part of the Vancouver Declaration.

There was a lot of discussion on Priority f (establish an emergency digitization programme). It was agreed that the activity needed more thought on the methods needed for areas of conflict and that there should be a report at the next IAC meeting.

The IAC considered the priority to be activity b) which is:
b) update the implementation guidelines of the 2003 UNESCO Charter on preservation of digital heritage (2013-2014);

The Chair thanked the group that had worked on prioritizing the activities within the four objectives. The work had been very valuable for facilitating a useful discussion focused on making decisions about the priorities.

**Strengthened Secretariat of the Programme**

The IAC unanimously agreed that it was very important to strengthen the Secretariat.

**8.2 Creation of a Sub-Committee on Education and Research**

The mission of the Sub-Committee was discussed and it was agreed to change the wording to ensure that it was clear that all kinds of institutions were included but that the aim was not to cover the totality of institutions.

The report of the Working Group had 11 recommendations for consideration and the IAC agreed to recommendations 1-4 and 6-11. Recommendation 5 was not agreed as it was considered to be included in recommendation 4.

Partners would be needed to implement the strategy and the network of experts should be expanded.

During the discussion of the Rules of Procedure it was noted that it was ideal to have a representative from each region, but not always possible, particularly when a new Sub-Committee was being set up. The Draft Rules of Procedure were agreed and the following noted:

- The Education and Research Sub-Committee should be known as SCEaR
- It should be composed of a minimum of 5 members
- There should be a biennial report so that the IAC could confirm that membership turnover is working effectively.

Mr Lothar Jordan and the Working Group were thanked for their work to enable the establishment of the Sub-Committee.

**9. Procedures for adding documents to an existing inscription**

Mr Edmondson provided a summary of his paper and gave an example of why it was important to consider such procedures. The film METROPOLIS had been inscribed in 2001. Since then quality copies have been discovered and a question has been raised as to whether these copies should be added to the existing inscription. Mr Edmondson considered that it would be very bureaucratic and confusing to expect assessment of these copies to be treated as a new inscription.

The proposal was for a new path to be developed for adding to an inscription. After some discussion the IAC agreed that an example should be selected and taken through a new process and the case presented to the next IAC meeting. It was to proceed as a case study and no expectations were to be set. The RSC would make the decision on the case study process and whether as a result of the trial the new process would be recommended to the IAC.
10. Periodic reporting and monitoring mechanism for register inscriptions

Ms Springer spoke to the paper and said that the MoW international register would have some 300 items on it. The conditions of the items already on the register are unknown. Ms Springer explained that a survey had been conducted a few years ago but that the response had been poor.

A new draft questionnaire was discussed and suggestions were made for additional questions such as asking for the number of times an item had been accessed and for information on access restrictions. It was also suggested that the holder could be asked for the number of publications that had emanated from the documentary heritage. The IAC agreed that there should be further discussion on the questionnaire within the secretariat.

11. Other business

11.1 Revision of RSC and SCoT composition

The IAC agreed to the draft rules of procedure for SCEaR. Mr Lothar Jordan was nominated and appointed as the Chair of SCEaR.

The IAC agreed to the proposed amendments to the draft rules of procedure for the Register Sub-Committee and Mr Jan Bos was nominated and re-elected as chair of the RSC, supported by IFLA.

The IAC requested a proposal for the 2015 meeting on the time that members can serve on Sub-Committees. There was a lot of discussion on whether Sub-Committee members could serve a third consecutive term. Members were in general agreement with allowing a third term but asked for a paper to be prepared for the next meeting to ensure all aspects were considered.

It was agreed that each Sub-Committee should have a mission statement and functions agreed by IAC.

11.2 Initiative on Cultural Heritage Disaster Prevention

Ms Ellen Tise spoke about an IFLA initiative to obtain information on archives at risk. Obtaining the relevant information is one of IFLA’s key objectives. The proposal is to work closely with UNESCO and other organizations to develop a register of archives at risk which will be made public. IFLA is working towards developing a methodology and standards for setting up and monitoring items on the register.

11.3 Response to destruction of documentary heritage in Mali

Ms Tise spoke about the response to the destruction of documentary heritage in Mali. She noted that not all the destruction was due to the conflict but that some was due to vandalism and the willingness of foreign buyers to purchase heritage items on the black market. The Director-General of UNESCO had asked many NGOs, including IFLA and ICA, to assist with assessing the damage. An expert group had met in Paris in February 2013 and had adopted an action plan for safeguarding ancient documents. Work on the issue was ongoing.

12. Date of the next meeting

The IAC will next meet in 2015 at a location and dates to be announced.

Ms Springer then announced that as she would be retiring before the next meeting, she would not be attending the next IAC session. IAC members spoke of their appreciation for the contribution that Ms
Springer had made to the Programme and noted their concern about the loss of her expertise to the Programme.

13. Adoption of the Report

The Rapporteur gave an oral summary of the discussions and the deliberations of the IAC Meeting and the IAC members endorsed the report. The Chair then thanked everyone for their participation, gave a special thanks to the secretariat and declared the meeting closed.
APPENDIX 1 - List of Participants

IAC MEMBERS

Ms Helena Asamoah-Hassan
Ghana

Ms Alla Aslitdinova
Tajikistan

Ms Luciana Duranti
Italy

Mr Michael Heaney
United Kingdom

Mr Hedi Jallab
Tunisia

Ms Helen Jarvis
Cambodia

Mr Lothar Jordan
Germany

Mr Adolf Knoll
Czech Republic

Ms Dianne Macaskill
New Zealand

Mr Vitor Manoel Marques da Fonseca
Brazil

Ms Nada Moutassem Itani
Lebanon

Ms Victoria O’Flaherty
St. Kitts

Mr Władysław Stępniak
Poland

Ms Ellen Tise
South Africa
UNESCO STAFF
Ms Joie Springer
Ms Maria Liouliou

OBSERVERS

Mr Rujaya Abhakorn
RSC Member
Thailand

Ms Belina SB Capul
Chair, Marketing Subcommittee
Philippines

Mr Ray Edmondson
Chair, Regional Committee for Asia and the Pacific
Australia

Mr Roni Manor
Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design
Israel

Mr Gerrit Wagener
National Archives and Records Service
South Africa

Mr Joachim-Felix Leonhard
Chair
German National Memory of the World Committee
Germany

Ms Alissandra Cummins
President UNESCO Executive Board
Barbados

Ms Roslyn Russell
Outgoing IAC Chair
Australia

Mr Kyung-ho Suh
Seoul National University
Republic of Korea

Ms Helen Ieong Hoi Keng
Director, Macau Documentation and Information Society
Macau
China

Ms Chan Si Ian (Cherry)
Research Institute of Macao Foundation
Macau
China
Mr Gérald Grunberg
French National Memory of the World Committee
France

Ms Ai Chuman
Japanese National Commission for UNESCO
Japan

Mr Tomohiko Jinushi
Agency for Cultural Affairs
Japan

ORGANISING TEAM (Korean National Commission for UNESCO)
Mr KwiBae Kim
Ms Hayoung Park
Ms Minhee Jee
AGENDA

1. Orientation session for new members of the IAC
2. Welcoming remarks
3. Opening of the session by the representative of the Director-General of UNESCO
4. Election of the Bureau of the Committee, composed of a Chairperson, three vice-presidents and a Rapporteur
5. Reports of Outgoing Chair, Chairpersons of Sub-Committees, Regional Committees and Working Group (5 minutes each)
6. UNESCO report
7. Assessment of nominations for the Register (Closed session)
8. Promotion and development of the Programme
   8.1 Future of MoW
   8.2 Creation of SCoE Education and Research
9. Procedures for adding documents to an existing inscription
10. Periodic reporting and monitoring mechanism for register inscriptions
11. Other business:
   11.1 Revision of RSC and SCoT composition
   11.2 Initiative on Cultural Heritage Disaster Prevention
   11.3 Response to Destruction of Documentary Heritage in Mali
12. Adoption of the report
13. Closure of the meeting
APPENDIX 3

1. Recommended for inscription

ARMENIA  
*Collection of note manuscripts and film music of Aram Khachaturian*

Aram Khachaturian was the first composer to combine symphony music with the musical tradition of the East. He left a comprehensive musical legacy embracing almost all genres and forms; extending across folk, classical, film and popular music and influencing younger composers. He was widely awarded in his lifetime and some of his music has passed into popular culture.

AUSTRIA / GERMANY  
*The Golden Bull: All seven originals and the King Wenceslaus’ luxury manuscript copy*

The “Golden Bull” of 1356 is the most important constitutional document of the Holy Roman Empire which included territories of modern-day Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Switzerland, and parts of France, Italy and Poland. It provided the constitutional framework for the election of a new king whose succession had often been a source of dispute or war. The Golden Bull is similar to the Magna Carta (1215) given its importance for the political development of Germany, Austria and Bohemia, and for the stability of the Holy Roman Empire.

BELGIUM  
*Universal Bibliographic Repertory*

The earliest example of dematerialization of knowledge, the Universal Bibliographical Index is now considered the first model of a search engine. It was the first serious attempt at standardization and control of bibliographic data in the world in order to enhance access to knowledge.

BELGIUM  
*The Archives of the University of Leuven (1425-1797)*

The almost 200 linear metres of university records provide an insight into the reality of an early modern university, its functioning and the interactions between students, professors and the broader society. Leuven played a major international role in the earliest developments of typography and cartography, and in the introduction of Catholic reformation.

BRAZIL  
*Architectural Archive of Oscar Niemeyer*

This comprehensive collection of documentary heritage comprising 8927 documents associated with nearly 70 years of his design output is the most complete existing collection of Oscar Niemeyer’s work. He designed many architectural works that have achieved iconic status, including the United Nations building in New York, on which he collaborated with Le Corbusier. Niemeyer designed all the main public buildings in Brasilia and his plans contributed greatly to the city’s World Heritage status.

BRAZIL  
*Documents regarding the Emperor D. Pedro II’s journeys in Brazil and abroad*

Documents compiled by D. Pedro II during his travels through Brazil and four other continents, during his 49 years as ruler of an Empire on the verge of disintegration, transformed into an emerging power in the international arena. They reveal aspects of the thinking, the scientific discoveries, the cultural diversity and the political passions, as well as analyzing diplomatic relations between Brazil and countries from different continents.

CANADA  
*Discovery of Insulin collections at the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library*

The collection contains the total archive pertaining to the discovery of insulin at the University of Toronto. This event was one of the most significant medical discoveries of the twentieth century and was of
incalculable value in saving the lives of millions of diabetics, and of research potential for further investigation into this field of medicine. The original, archival documents included in these collections contain the research which won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1923.

CHILE  Collections of printed Chilean popular poetry: Lira popular

Edited between 1880 and 1920, mostly by folk poets using alliteration and including woodcuts and engraving, this collection of 1569 unique sheets represents the surviving part of a mass communication endeavour characterized by a very peculiar form of expression. They are ‘the voice of the street’ in a poetic, printed form: the comments on events and changes in society by poets and for readers from the lower strata. Without these documents that voice would no longer sound.

CHINA  Qiaopi and Yinxin: Correspondence and Remittance Documents from Overseas Chinese

Letters, reports, account books and remittance receipts resulting from correspondence between Chinese emigrants overseas and their families in China. They record first-hand the contemporary livelihood and activities of Chinese in Asia, North America and Oceania, as well as the historical and cultural development of their new countries of residence in the 19th and 20th centuries reflecting as cross-cultural contact and interaction between East and West.

CHINA  Official Records of Tibet from the Yuan Dynasty China, 1304-1367

A collection of 22 invaluable original documents including imperial and religious edicts as well as orders written in Tibetan language and the rare Phags-pa script. It provides authentic evidence in understanding the political, religious, economic and cultural aspects of the Mongolian Empire and its dominance of the civilized world. The records reveal the multi-cultural orientation of the Mongolian regime and its influence.

CUBA /BOLIVIA  Life and Works of Ernesto Che Guevara: from the originals manuscripts of his adolescence and youth to the campaign Diary in Bolivia

The personal collection and papers of an international figure, the revolutionary Ernesto Che Guevara, who embraced guerrilla warfare as political action, rapidly becoming an icon of the radical movements of the 1960s and 1970s, and influencing Latin America, Africa and the rest of the world. He is the symbol of a revolutionary without borders and his image has become a ubiquitous feature of radical counterculture.

CZECH REPUBLIC  Libri Prohibiti: Collection of Czech and Slovak Samizdat periodicals from 1948 to 1989

The largest collection of Czech and Slovak samizdat periodicals relating to the Communist era in the former Czechoslovakia and the development of alternative political thought. The completeness and uniqueness of a large number of documents attest to the fight against the communist totalitarian regime, the achievement of democracy and contributes to the study of the history of the twentieth century.

EGYPT  National Library of Egypt’s Collection of Mamluk Qur’an Manuscripts

During the Mamluk period (1250-1517 CE), Cairo became the cultural, religious, and intellectual centre of the Islamic world. The manuscripts are almost unmatched in their splendour, opulence, and size in the history of Islamic book arts and they are key to an understanding of developments in Islamic calligraphy, illumination and bookbinding throughout the Islamic world.

GEORGIA  Description of Georgian Kingdom and the Geographical Atlas of Vakhushti Bagrationi

An 18th century manuscript Atlas that represents both a pioneering endeavour of ethnic mapping as well as a cartographic exercise for a complex region. It presents the history of Georgia from the ancient period up
to the 1740s and contains the history of the separate kingdoms and principalities of Georgia, their geographical descriptions and maps.

**GEORGIA / UK**  
*Manuscript Collection of Shota Rustaveli's Poem 'Knight on the Panther's Skin'*

A 12th century epic poem written during Georgia's Golden Era that crystalizes how Georgian, Oriental (China, India, Persia) and European cultural mores came together. It describes the traditions of different social groups, from royalty to peasantry, during the Caucasian Middle Ages. Translated into 50 languages, the poem has survived through 94 manuscript copies, in the modern Georgian alphabet, that are remarkable for their calligraphy, miniatures and decorations.

**GERMANY**  
*Nebra Sky Disc*

Created around 3600 years ago, the Nebra Sky Disc is the oldest figurative depiction of cosmic phenomenon indicating a knowledge of astronomy among European Bronze age peoples previously assumed to have risen several hundred years later. Ritually buried with two precious swords, two axes, two spiral arm-rings and one bronze chisel, in Mittelberg near Nebra, the Sky Disc is a unique and irreplaceable object, that allows unique glimpses into the early knowledge of the heavens and is therefore of immense cultural historical value for humanity.

**GERMANY**  
*Lorsch Pharmacopoeia (The Bamberg State Library, Msc.Med.1)*

The earliest dated compendium of medical-pharmaceutical remedies in the Greco-Roman tradition, the Lorsch Pharmacopoeia documents the first process that in the Carolingian Age resulted in the acceptance of classical inheritance under Christian auspices.

**HUNGARY**  
*Semmelweis' Theory*

The most complete collection of documents relating to the discovery by Ignaz Semmelweis of the aetiology of the fatal obstetric condition of puerperal fever and his development of a prophylactic regimen for clinical personnel when delivering babies. It includes the only known surviving copy of the Instructions he had printed for display in hospital wards outlining the hand-washing regimen he advocated which was a major breakthrough in maternal health and an event of world significance.

**ICELAND**  
*1703 Census of Iceland*

Preserved in its entirety in the National Archives of Iceland, the 1703 census is considered the oldest in the world to record every inhabitant in the country, with name, age and social status. As such, it occupies a special place in the history of population studies.

**INDIA**  
*Shāntinātha Charitra*

Revered Jain canon manuscript containing one of the oldest example of Jain illumination, composed in the late 14th century and written in Sanskrit with Devanagari script on handmade paper, describing the life and times of Shantinatha, the 16th Jain Tirthankara, a revered holy figure, who in addition to achieving liberation and enlightenment through penance, became a role-model and leader for those seeking spiritual guidance.

**INDONESIA / THE NETHERLANDS**  
*Babad Diponegoro or Autobiographical Chronicle of Prince Diponegoro (1785-1855)*

Written in Javanese macapat metre and pegon script, this is the surviving manuscript of an autobiographical chronicle by a 19th century Indonesian national hero and Pan-Islamist. It is the personal record of a key
figure in modern Indonesian history and records the transition from Javanese rule to Dutch/British colonisation, and the influence of the Ottoman Empire in shaping what is now the world’s largest Islamic country.

**INDONESIA**  
**Nāgarakrĕtāgama or Desyawanana (1365)**

This unique panegyrical poem, written in Old Javanese language and Bali character on a set of 45 palm leaves, showing the style of literary writing in 14th century Indonesia, is quite probably the oldest historical narrative written on a fragile support to have survived in Southeast Asia. It testifies to the reign of a king in which modern ideas of social justice, freedom of religion, personal safety and welfare of the people were held in high regard. It also testifies to the democratic attitude and openness of authority before the people in an era that still adhered to the absolute rights of kings.

**IRAN**  
**Collection of selected maps of Iran in the Qajar Era**

This research map collection provides an authentic source for studying the demographic, natural, historical and cultural geography of a region of political significance. Scientific mapping methods of areas that were part of the silk route are also significant, not to mention that it is rich in oil, a commodity that has influenced global reality as well as contributing to the study of environmental changes.

**IRAN**  
**Dhakhīra-yi Khārazmshāhī**

The Dhakhira is recognized as a primary work of reference in medicine and medical science, and is noteworthy because of its completeness, literary style, lively clinical notes and comprehensiveness. It has been used as an authentic source in medical education. It has served as the basis of many books on medicine especially in Iran, Central Asia, India and the Ottoman Empire. The treatise was translated into Arabic by its author, as well as into Urdu, Turkish and Hebrew, an indication of its significance for other nations.

**ISRAEL**  
**Rothschild Miscellany**

A compendium of 37 texts in Hebrew of religious, philosophical, exegetic and literary value enhanced with illustrations for almost each of the 946 pages created by Venetian illuminators during the Renaissance. The illustrations offer a rare window into the religious customs, daily lives and fashion of Italian Renaissance Jewry.

**ISRAEL**  
**Pages of Testimony Collection, Yad Vashem Jerusalem, 1954-2004**

The Collection represents a large-scale memorial to Holocaust victims, which endeavours to give them back their identity. It is unprecedented in human history in both its dimensions and its intent to preserve victims from oblivion. Comprised of invaluable personal hand-signed testimonies, it is unique in the world, distinctive in comparison with later attempts that tried to emulate the model in order to commemorate victims of other genocides.

**ITALY**  
**Newsreels and photographs of Istituto Nazionale L.U.C.E.**

The Collection constitutes an inimitable documentary corpus for understanding the formation process of totalitarian regimes, the mechanisms of creation and development of visual material and the life conditions in Italian society. It is a unique source for information about Italy in the years of the fascist regime, about the international context of fascism (including East Africa and Albania, but also well beyond the areas occupied by Italy during fascism, especially as regards the period of the Second World War) and about mass society in the 1920s and 1930s.
INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TRACING SERVICE

International Tracing Service Archives

The Second World War represents the widest conflict humanity has ever experienced and resulted in internments, displacements and deaths. The collection contains material from concentration and extermination camps, ghettos and Gestapo prisons, as well as documentation on the displacement and exploitation of forced labour and the fates of displaced people including survivors searching to emigrate out of a destroyed Europe.

JAPAN

Midokanpakuki: the original handwritten diary of Fujiwara no Michinaga

Michinaga was the most influential person in the Japanese imperial court from the late 10th to the early 11th century. He achieved great wealth and prosperity with his political and economic power. His is the world's oldest autographic diary and a personal record of a historically important person. A source of immeasurable information, the diary documents Japanese court life when the imperial capital of Kyoto was at its most splendid.

JAPAN / SPAIN

Materials Related to the Keicho-era Mission to Europe Japan and Spain

The records of the Keicho-era mission show in detail the East-West trade and diplomatic route of the 17th century. This cultural heritage reflects the great impact the Keicho-era mission had on European people and indicates the significance of the role the mission played to enhance understanding of the existence of a different cultural sphere.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Nanjung Ilgi: War Diary of Admiral Yi Sun-sin

The Journal consists of seven volumes of notes written almost daily, during the Japanese invasions, from January 1592 through November 1598, up to the days before Yi Sun-si was killed on the cusp of a decisive victory, in the last sea battle of the war. The diary is without equal in world history as a commander’s battlefield accounts. Written as a personal journal, it describes in detail the daily combat situations, the admiral’s personal views and feelings, observations on the weather, topographical features of battlefields and the lives of common people.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

Archives of Saemaul Undong (New Community Movement)

The Korean model for the successful collaborative transformation of rural communities, under the banner "Diligence, Self-help, Cooperation", that was conducted from 1970 to 1979, set a milestone in poverty reduction. The movement laid the foundation for Korea to grow into a major economy from one of the world’s poorest countries. Saemaul Undong marked the first step in this remarkable journey.

MONGOLIA

Kanjur written with 9 precious stones

A collective great sutra comprised of 111 volumes, written on processed black paper of 16.5 x 70.5 cm with 9 precious stones: namely gold, silver, coral, pearl, turquoise, lapis lazuli, steel, and mother of pearl. It contains 1600 works of traditional Buddhism and is considered a model combining religious and traditional folk arts enriched by the Mongolian concept of beauty and mercy. It is the world’s only copy and an important part of intellectual heritage of humanity, which demonstrates remarkable traditional methods of Mongolians in creating books using precious stones.

MEXICO

Old fonds of the historical archive at Colegio de Vizcaínas: women’s education and support in the history of the world

Historical fonds from seven educational institutions, from the Viceroyalty period of New Spain, spanning
the sixteenth to the nineteenth century, that was unique in its recognition of vulnerable female persons especially orphans and mestizo girls. It is an example of an early and continuous collection focusing on a key issue with social impact and significance.

**MYANMAR**  
*Maha Lawkamarazein or Kuthodaw Inscription Shrines*

Considered the world's largest book, the Kuthodaw Inscriptions are composed of 729 stone slabs, housed in individual roofed shrines, within the precincts of the Kuthodaw Pagoda, that were engraved in 1868 with the entire Tripitaka, the earliest form of Theravada Buddhist scriptures. It is prized by oriental scholars, as it documents the social, political and religious morality of Buddhism and its community.

**NEPAL**  
*Nisvasattatvasamhitā*

The earliest surviving tantric manuscript and oldest Saiva tantra (tantric scripture), written on 114 palm leaves in the Licchavi (Kutila) script. It has survived for more than 1100 years, while similar texts elsewhere have been lost. The language is a form of Sanskrit, but differs from standard Sankrit in grammar and style. Due to the rarity of items from this early period, the manuscript is linguistically and stylistically important in the history of Tantra and its influence on several world religions (Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam).

**NEPAL**  
*Susrutamhita*

A palm leaf manuscript that is 1,134 years old and considered as the oldest document in the field of Ayurveda medicine, a systematic and formal tradition of healing that became South Asia's principal medical system and has profoundly influenced all cultures surrounding South Asia and the Middle East. The manuscript focuses especially on surgery and discusses various kinds of diseases and their cures.

**NETHERLANDS/ GERMANY**  
*Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei, draft manuscript page and Das Kapital. Erster Band, Karl Marx's personal annotated copy*

The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital are two of the most important and hugely influential publications of the 19th century, and the present. Both were written by Karl Marx, in cooperation with Friedrich Engels and were translated in practically every language and published world-wide. These writings had a tremendous impact on the development of socialist, communist and other revolutionary movements throughout the 19th and 20th century.

**NORWAY**  
*Sophus Tromholt Collection*

A collection of photographic prints and glass negatives of the Kautokeino community of Sami people. The images provide insights into the lives of people, their identity, traditions and rights, the surrounding landscapes, constructions and fully identified personal portraits used in genealogical research. These portraits are unique in their individualistic and humanistic approach, a first picturing the Sami as being something more than racial stereotypes and exotic objects for tourists.

**PERU**  
*Travelling Registry of the Conquistadors*

The *Becerro Book* (1533-1538) is the first written testimony of the process of "westernization" of Latin America through the spread of European socio-economic, political and cultural institutions. It offers a valuable insight into the actions carried out by individual characters and complements the early chronicles in which anonymous characters predominate. It is a unique source for the study of the early years of the encounter between two cultures.

**PERU**  
*Peruvian and South American First Editions (1584-1619)*
A collection of thirty-nine books printed in Peru that are a testimony of the introduction of printing in South America, the earliest recording of Aymara and Quichua—the two languages spoken by the Incas—and significant evidence of the contact between Christian colonizers and missionaries with the Inca peoples, their traditions, history and rights.

POLAND     Peace treaties (ahdnames) concluded from the mid-15th century to late-18th century between the Kingdom (or Republic) of Poland and the Ottoman Empire

A collection of fifteen hundred documents from the Turkish section of the Royal Archives in Warsaw that testify to the largely harmonious relationship maintained between powerful Christian and Islamic leaders such as Suleiman the Magnificent and two Polish rulers of the Jagiellon dynasty. It characterizes the period of "eternal peace" that was a defining moment of modern foreign policy and a documented lesson in coexistence.

POLAND     Collections of the 19th century of the Polish Historical and Literary Society / Polish Library in Paris / Adam Mickiewicz Museum

The collections reflect the role of Poland and the unique cultural contributions of its emigrants in the 19th century. In particular, the Historical and Literary Society was a centre for intellectual exchanges which played an essential role in the creation of the liberation movements of the 19th century and the intellectual life of Paris.

PORTUGAL     Journal of the first voyage of Vasco da Gama to India, 1497-1499

Although the Journal is an anonymous work, it provides testimony of the pioneer sea voyage to India, one of the defining moments that changed the course of history by globalizing trade. This manuscript is the only known contemporary copy of the report of the first voyage of Vasco da Gama to India, whose journey was a catalyst for a series of events that would change the world.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION     Laurentian Chronicle 1377

The Chronicle is a manuscript book treasure, written on parchment and enhanced by a sustained ornamental style, that is the earliest copy of annals of the Rus and Eastern Slavs, containing a copy of the Tale of Bygone Years, and provides the most authoritative source for the primary history of Eastern Slavs in the context of worldwide processes in medieval history.

SOUTH AFRICA     Archives of the CODESA (Convention For A Democratic South Africa) 1991 - 1992 and Archives of the Multi-Party Negotiating Process 1993

The Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA) involved 19 South African political parties and the Declaration of Intent, signed during CODESA, is one of the most important documents in the South African history as almost all the parties involved in the struggle agreed to put negotiation before an armed conflict. The Declaration led to a Peace Accord which opened the way for successful talks with the 1994 democratic elections as a result.

SPAIN     Decreta of León of 1188

The Decreta consist of a group of documents containing the oldest known written information considered as testimony of the birth of the European parliamentary system. Originating in mediaeval Spain, it was based on the celebration of a Curia Regia (Royal council) during the reign of Alfonso IX of León (1188-1230).
SPAIN  
Llibre del Sindicat Remença de 1448

The Llibre del Sindicat Remença (Peasant Syndicate Book) is a handwritten record containing the proceedings of meetings between serfs (remences) in various Catalan dioceses to select those to be entrusted with negotiating the abolition of serfdom with the monarchy. Their discussions led to the first emancipation of serfs in Europe.

SWITZERLAND  
Montreux Jazz Festival, Claude Nobs’ Legacy

More than five thousand hours of live music recordings by the greatest names in middle and mainstream Jazz, including improvised jam sessions and a host of first, last or only performances for television, captured between 1967 and 2011, and comprising a musical audiovisual library tracing a timeline of stylistic influences in a musical art form that has true world significance.

THAILAND  
Minute Books of the Council of the Siam Society

One hundred years of Minute Books of the Siam Society, formed by members of the international and local scholarly community in order to contribute to Siam’s transition to modernity under the patronage of the Thai royal family. Formed at a time when people from around the world came to live and work in Thailand, the Society was instrumental in sponsoring and publishing research on subjects of local, regional and international importance.

TIMOR-LESTE  
On the Birth of a Nation: Turning points

Audiovisual records of Timor-Leste’s struggle to overcome Indonesian dominion and recuperate its nationhood, a landmark in grass-roots citizens’ movement influencing international decision-making through audiovisual media. Timor Leste is the first nation to liberate itself through the power of audiovisual images, contributing to radical changes by enabling people to speak directly to each other and to the world.

TURKEY  
Evliya Çelebi’s Seyahatname “Book of Travels”

The Seyahatname is an original manuscript comprising ten books devoted to the Ottoman Empire and neighbouring regions in the 17th century. It describes, much in the fashion of a tourist book, Evliya Çelebi’s 40-year travels through an extensive region of 45 countries and 257 cities, with accounts of customs, dialects and languages that are in danger of disappearing.

UNITED KINGDOM  
Membership Application Certificates (Candidates Circulars)

The membership certificates provide the only body of documentation of the professional status of British civil engineers and others from around the world, from 1818 to 1930, the era of the industrial revolution and its immediate aftermath. ICE records feed into the history of engineering as both practical knowledge and contributions to scientific understanding of technology.

USA  
Permanent Collection of the Eleanor Roosevelt Papers Project

A collection of written, spoken and audiovisual resources constituting an unparalleled body of references of Eleanor Roosevelt’s public life, career and human rights work, with particular attention to her role as delegate to the UN General Assembly in the postwar period, chair of the Human Rights Commission and central architect of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

VANUATU / THE UNITED KINGDOM  
Arthur Bernard Deacon (1903-27) collection MS 90-98

Deacon’s notes and drawings record the language, customs and traditional tales of the people he studied,
and above all, illustrate the famous sand drawing tradition for which the islands are still renowned. This vivid portrayal of a culture without an extensive written history is of global importance and brings to light the work of one of the most promising anthropologists of the last century. The Deacon collection records in detail a way of life that has changed irrecoverably since he recorded it in 1926.

2. Provisional inscription

**BOLIVIA**  
*Cathedral of La Plata Music Manuscript Collection*

Fifteen hundred church music manuscripts from the Cathedral of La Plata in all genres composed and copied by musicians working in the Baroque style of Latin America that combines African, European and Indigenous characteristics. Their historical, cultural, anthropological and aesthetic contribution to the world in the area of music was recognized. However, the IAC asked that nomination be revised to exclude certain pages whose provenance is different from the others.

3. Inscription not recommended

**BHUTAN**  
*Bumthang Terton Pema Lingpai Namthar Yodser Kuen dozed Nyergui Phrengwang (15th century woodblocks by Pema Lingpa)*

The nomination did not include enough information to enable a full assessment of the impact of the woodblocks. Clarification was required concerning their provenance and whether the woodblocks concerned original works.

**CAMBODIA**  
*Takrut Reamker, An Epic of the World*

While there was little doubt that the Ramayana had been integrated into Cambodian culture and possibly had great influence on neighbouring territories, this was not documented in the nomination. A revised nomination should be prepared reflecting influence beyond Cambodia.

**CANADA**  
*Hamilton Family fonds*

The nomination did not provide convincing evidence of the global impact of the fonds, and in its current form was seen to limited in comparison with others on the same subject.

**DENMARK**  
*Karen Brahes Bibliotek*

The international character and dimension of the collection had not been made adequately shown and as a result, the nomination seemed to be national in scope only. More evidence was needed to show any impact the Library may have had on the struggle for the education of women.

**ECUADOR**  
*Social Memories of the Guayaquil-Quito Railway 1897-1960*

Although considered a beautiful example of national development that typified how protected cultural heritage can contribute to promoting national socio-economic and political value, it was felt that the international significance had not been adequately described.

**EGYPT**  
*Census of Persons; Egyptian Nineteenth Century Individual – Level Census Records*

Despite their importance to Egypt and that they represented the first comprehensive census held in a developing country, as this was not the first census of individuals or families in the world, further arguments in support of world significance were necessary.
GEORGIA Ancha Gospel

The current nomination was not sufficiently detailed concerning the religious influence of the Gospel or illustrated to permit a full assessment of its impact.

GREECE Music by Spyros Samaras Poem by K. Palamas; Manuscript score by the composer, also containing the text of the poem

While the uniqueness and authenticity of the Anthem was obvious, arguments that the Anthem, as an individual item, had had great significance or influence on the course of history or on the Olympic Games were not convincing enough.

INDIA Sirat-e Firoz Shahi

The nomination was not convincing in its arguments about the international significance of the item. A revised nomination could be re-submitted for examination.

INDONESIA Mak Yong Documentation

Linkages between the listing of Mak Yong as intangible heritage and its documentation were necessary to demonstrate the international impact of this item.

ITALY Collection of Barbanera Almanacs

Final recommendation deferred to the 2014/2015 session to enable a more in-depth assessment.

JORDAN Sharia court records and records of Awqaf and municipalities in the cities of Greater Syria (Bilad Al Sham)

Although this was quite a substantial nomination, the lack of certain details prevented a full assessment of the impact and the international significance of the collection.

KAZAKHSTAN Manuscript "Shah-name" of Firdousi in the Eastern-Turkic dialect (Chagatai)

Final recommendation deferred to the 2014/2015 session to enable a more in-depth assessment.

KAZAKHSTAN Documents on Closure of Semipalatinsk Test Site

As these documents relate to the Audiovisual documents of the International Anti-Nuclear Movement "Nevada-Semipalatinsk" which was inscribed in 2005, a revised nomination incorporating both proposals in one form should be resubmitted.

MALAYSIA Syair Almarhum Baginda Sultan Abu Bakar Di Negeri Johor – Na Tian Piet

Since there are three extant copies of this work, the original handwritten manuscript should be nominated, or at best, the next oldest version along with all known extant copies.

MALAYSIA Lord Minto Scroll

This beautiful parchment was related to the British invasion of Java in 1811, but the issues covered national or regional in scope.
MAURITIUS  Indentured Immigration Records

A revised nomination should be submitted to enable an assessment of the full impact of the records as either unique in their own right, or as part of the existing inscription on indentured labourers.

MEXICO  Manuscritos novohispanos en lenguas indígenas, 1535-1821

Clarifications were sought concerning the uniqueness and coherency of the nomination.

NORWAY  Private archive no. 211 Røros Kobberverk, Statsarkivet i Trondheim

The limited circle of operation suggested that this nomination was of national and/or regional significance.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION  State Archives of the Charters and Manuscripts

A detailed inventory of the fonds 135, the State Archives of the charters and manuscripts was essential for a full assessment of the extent and impact of the item.

SERBIA  Karadjordje (Zivot I Dela Besmrtog Vozda Karadjordja)

The nomination did not provide adequate details about the international influence of the film. As a result, the film could be a candidate for a national and possibly European register.

SERBIA  Documentary film on Correspondence Theatre

The film was considered neither unique nor the first in this arena. It did not appear to have had any lasting influence beyond the borders of the former Yugoslavia nor did it introduce any new techniques or other innovative elements.

SINGAPORE  Japanese Occupation of Singapore Oral History Collection

While noting that these recordings and the use of vernacular languages of those interviewed differentiated them from the many other written sources on the topic, it was nevertheless unclear which historical gaps these documents were intended to complete.

SOUTH AFRICA  Medu Art Ensemble

The nomination had potential, but it was not well defined and did not clearly show exactly what items were being nominated.