

INTRODUCTION

UNESCO is the only UN agency with a global mandate on culture, in all its forms (tangible and intangible); this is the main reason why FIVA has created and consolidated a relationship with it.

The recent milestone of the FIVA-UNESCO relationship is the following:

- In 2013 the first meeting between the FIVA Delegation and UNESCO Assistant Director-General for Culture (Mr. Bandarin) took place: the output was the first signal of interest from UNESCO and an indication of the possible ways of cooperation;
- UNESCO granted its official patronage to FIVA's World Motoring Heritage Year 2016 (FIVA celebrates 50 years) initiative, thereby providing moral endorsement and support to FIVA's exceptional program to promote motoring heritage.
- In 2017 FIVA received consultant status from UNESCO
- In 2022 FIVA signed the MoU with The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage; TICCIH has been ICOMOS's specialist adviser on industrial heritage since 2000 and assesses industrial sites for the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The current guide intends to further support the FIVA members in better approaching UNESCO and its Member States' National Commissions. It doesn't intend to be an all-inclusive guideline (as it refers to all the specific websites for this purpose), but rather a synthetic introductory document to better refer to the various UNESCO international activities that can be related to motor heritage.

It is important to recall that UNESCO operates following the UN system rules and the intergovernmental operational principles (www.unesco.org). It is to be noted that each Member State operates through its National Commission for UNESCO (the full list is available online: <https://pax.unesco.org/countries/ListeMS.html>); they are the only authorities in charge of all the UNESCO matters at the domestic level.

THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN FIVA (AND ITS MEMBERS) AND UNESCO

There are two main ways of cooperation between FIVA (and its members) and UNESCO; namely

- a) Obtaining UNESCO patronage to FIVA events; and
- b) Candidate motor heritage-related issues to the various UNESCO designations



1. UNESCO PATRONAGE

UNESCO's patronage can be granted to an activity -- conference, exhibition, festival, or symposium -- that has **international scope** and **an audience and outreach at the international level**. Activities of **a national level** and scale should best seek the patronage of National Commissions. Activities must have defined start and end dates, with a duration of fewer than 6 months.

UNESCO does not accept requests without a letter of support from the National Commission(s). The only exception is for non-governmental organizations in official relations with UNESCO. A letter of support from a Permanent Delegation to UNESCO is also accepted.

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Any patronage request (the form and letter of support from the National Commission) must reach UNESCO Headquarters in Paris at least three months before the state date of the activity.

Activities under UNESCO's patronage must be aligned with UNESCO's mandate and mission to deepen international cooperation, dialogue, and understanding to build lasting peace. On this basis, activities should contribute to UNESCO's work in **education, culture, natural sciences, social and human sciences, and communication and information**, build inclusive and resilient communities, achieve sustainable development and greener society, and promote freedom of expression and access to digital technologies.

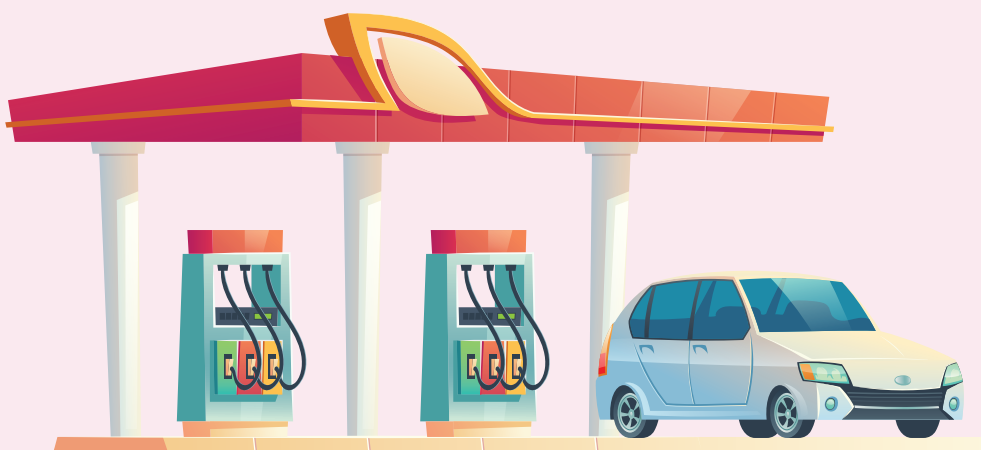
The UNESCO Patronage provides a chance to:

- understand and present an event to the national and international community;
- critically review the known values of an event and assess its relationship to global themes;

- compare the event on an international level with other potentially similar events;
- test, challenge and improve the adequacy of the event's management;
- engage and support communities and stakeholders in the protection, conservation, and management of an event; and
- recognize the range of interests in an event, sometimes including conflicting interests, and seek ways of effectively addressing the various interest

EXAMPLE

An example of UNESCO patronage of a motor heritage event is that held in Belgrade (Serbia) on September 8, 2019, organized by the Serbian Federation of Historical vehicles in cooperation with FIVA Culture Commission, to celebrate the "80th Anniversary of the First Belgrade international automobile and motorcycle races". The event was held at the Automobile museum in Belgrade. Aleksandra Kovač, Secretary-General of the Serbian National Commission for UNESCO, and Nataša G. Jerina, FIVA Vice President and Chairwomen of FIVA Culture Commission, took part in the event, with both giving speeches (for further details see: <https://fiva.org/en/about-fiva/unesco-and-fiva/unesco-patronage-for-the-belgrade-grand-prix/>).





2. CANDIDACIES TO THE VARIOUS UNESCO DESIGNATIONS

Each UNESCO designation and recognition is based on a different set of principles which are usually well explained in the respective key documents (e.g. Conventions, Charters, Operational Guidelines, etc.)

It is of crucial importance that before initiating any process of candidacy the key documents (all of them are available online) are carefully studied.

In light of the outputs of the very first meeting held at the UNESCO HQs in Paris with the FIVA delegation, the most important paths that are available for motor heritage candidacy are the following:

- A) World Heritage
- B) Intangible Cultural Heritage
- C) Creative Cities
- D) Memory of the World

A very short explanation of the possible candidacies is given below each of them. They are all different ways for places, elements, cities, and memories in the respective official UNESCO lists and therefore receive international recognition. There is no ranking among them, as they are equally important at national and international levels.

A) World Heritage

The 1972 World Heritage Convention (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/convention/>) and its prestigious List (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/>) is one of the most known initiatives of UNESCO: at the moment it counts 1157 sites in 167 countries, which are all places of outstanding universal value (OUV).

The WH List contains elements related to modern heritage, such as, for example, the Fourth Bridge, in the UK (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1485/>), the Industrial City of Ivrea, in Italy (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1538/>) and the Zollverein Coal Mine Industrial Complex in Essen, Germany (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/975/>). In the preparation and revision of their candidatures the World Heritage Centre (which is hosted by UNESCO and operates as the Secretariat of the Convention) is benefiting from the external advising expertise of ICOMOS (the International Council for Sites and Monuments: <https://www.icomos.org/en>) and, as far as the industrial heritage is concerned, TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage). It was discussed how FIVA can become a permanent partner of TICCIH, as far as the motor heritage is concerned.

The process of World Heritage candidacy is long and complex, as it is well defined by the Operational Guidelines (<chrome-extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcqlclefindmka-j/https://whc.unesco.org/archive/opguide12-en.pdf>). No mobile items (as vehicles) and museums containing them can be inscribed in the World Heritage List. Locations, sites, factories, and related elements can be potentially considered eligible for the WHL, at the preliminary conditions that they fulfill the Convention's requirements and criteria, starting from their authenticity and originality.



B) Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH)

In 2003 UNESCO adopted the Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention to include the immaterial aspects of the heritage, which were not considered by the 1972 WHC. The term 'cultural heritage' has changed content considerably in recent decades, partially owing to the instruments developed by UNESCO. Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from ancestors and passed on to descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge, and practices concerning nature and the universe, or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.

The recently evolved tools for nominations are available online to support the proponents at the ICH website: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/news/new-forms-for-submitting-nominations-available-13455>.

As far as the motor heritage is concerned, the intangible elements are potentially eligible; namely:

- Social practices, as special events with cultural relevance and historical tradition; and
- knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts

C) The Creative Cities Network

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D) Memories of the World

The world's documentary heritage belongs to all, should be fully preserved and protected for all, and, with due recognition of cultural mores and practicalities, should be permanently accessible to all without hindrance.

The Memory of the World Program (<https://www.unesco.org/en/memory-world>) aims to:

- facilitate the preservation of the world's documentary heritage, particularly in areas affected by conflict and/or natural disaster
- enable universal access to documentary heritage worldwide
- enhance public awareness about the significance of documentary heritage among the wider public

Currently, there are 432 items inscribed by the various UNESCO Member States.

EXAMPLE

In the Memory of the World Register Germany inscribed, in 2011, the "Patent DRP 37435 "Vehicle with gas engine operation" submitted by Carl Benz, 1886 (commonly known as 'Benz Patent') (<https://www.unesco.de/en/culture-and-nature/memory-world>).



A SUCCESSFUL NOMINATION REQUIRES CAREFUL PREPARATION

Before deciding to take the challenging path of a nomination:

- Make sure that you have thoroughly researched the facts and found all relevant documentation (photos, documents, articles, ...). This will be part of the nomination dossier.
- Find answers to what are the social, cultural, economic, and educational values of the project
- Find answers to what are the social, economic, and political realities of the project
- Create a team, including fostering support at local, national, and international levels
- Contact the FIVA Culture Commission from the start, so we can assist the initiative from early start

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Further consolidating the already existing relationship between FIVA and UNESCO is undoubtedly a mutually added value; the two organizations share the same conceptual approach of conserving, preserving, and transmitting to the next generations a valuable cultural heritage.

Modern heritage (which has to be seen as a larger framework including also the motor heritage) is still an underrepresented category in all the UNESCO designation schemes: therefore, there is an interest in the Organisation to further explore this scenario. This is a very important occasion for FIVA to contribute and benefit at the same time. On the condition that in approaching UNESCO the FIVA members will be coherent and consistent with the Organisation's operational schemes.

To better obtain this result, it is recommended to establish a working group where FIVA Culture Commission will support the initiative which is willing to approach UNESCO for patronage and/or for a candidacy project.

Additionally, FIVA can organize meetings with the UNESCO key sector officers to be given the proper support and suggestion on specific proposals.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT FIVA CULTURE COMMISSION



grom.j.natasa@gmail.com

++386 (0) 41 989 191