

International Council for Traditional Music National Committee for Macedonia - Skopje



Līdzfinansē Eiropas Savienības Erasmus+ programma As part of the main world organization, the International Council for Traditional Music (ICTM), the ICTM National Committee of Macedonia is a Non-governmental, scholarly organization which aims to further the study, practice, documentation, preservation, and dissemination of traditional music and dance of Republic of Macedonia. Since its constitution in 2012, the organization main scope of work is dedicated to promotion, affirmation, safeguarding and dissemination of the knowledge, skills and scholarly work related to the traditional music and dance expressions of the Republic of Macedonia in the country and abroad.

The main activities of the organization and its members are: organizing scholarly meetings (symposiums, conferences, seminars and round tables) dedicated to study and promotion of the traditional music and dance, as well as the Intangible cultural heritage of the country and the region; supporting its members in representing and promoting their work on scientific meetings abroad; participating in public debates regarding safeguarding the ICH of the Republic of Macedonia; participating in Governmental bodies responsible for safeguarding traditional music and dance and ICH in the country; organizing events for promotion of the traditional music and dance forms on concerts, exhibitions, seminars and public debates; publishing scholarly works and promotion materials of traditional music and dance ICH elements; participating as a consultative body in preparing legal measures in safeguarding and promoting of ICH music and dance elements; preparing good platform form further non-formal education of its members in the field of ethnomusicology and ethnochoreology, as well as in the field of ICH; fieldwork researching and capacity building activities related to non-formal education of bearers of ICH in the country.

Members of the organization are scholars and researchers of traditional music, musical instruments and dance that work in educational, scientific and governmental institutions. The members of the organization have elected Chair and Secretary general which serve on a voluntary base as main organizers of the projects and events.

All members of the organization are eligible for participation in all projects on voluntary base. Depending on the project and their role in the project, members of the organization can be paid upon an official contract. Selected projects organized by the ICTM NC Macedonia since its establishment in 2012:

- Concert marking the 10th Anniversary of the UNECO ICH Convention "In the Rhythm of the Living Heritage" – participants on the concert were bearers of ICH Performing art forms from South-eastern Europe inscribed on the UNESCO ICH Lists (Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, April 2013)
- Mapping ICH bearers on national level (2014)
- Implementation of the UNESCO ICH Convention on national level mapping and capacity building (2014 2017)
- Identification of materials of traditional music and dance from Republic of Macedonia in the archives of Bulgaria, Serbia and Croatia (2015)
- Seminar on key concepts and implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage at the national level" supported by the Ministry of culture of Republic of Macedonia and Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage in South-Eastern Europe in Sofia, Bulgaria (April, 2016)
- Training seminars for Implementation of the UNESCO ICH Convention for the bearers of ICH on local level (2017)
- Partner in ERASMUS+ Project "Network of UNESCO Recognized Values" (Latvia, Estonia, N. Macedonia, Georgia) (2018 2020)
- Members of organization have participate in the preparation of the Nomination files of all 5 ICH elements from Republic of Macedonia inscribed on the UNESCO ICH Representative list and list of need of Urgent safeguarding (2012 2017)
- Members of the organization have participated in state policy making groups regarding safeguarding traditional music and dance ICH elements.

The implementation of the UNESCO ICH Convention (Paris, 2003) on national level. Mechanisms and safeguarding legislation. UNESCO inscribed ICH elements.

> Velika Stojkova Serafimovska, PhD Chair of the ICTM NC Macedonia UNESCO ICH Facilitator





Republic of Macedonia legally ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage on the 28th April, 2006.*

□ The instrument of ratification was registered within UNESCO on the 13th June 2006.

* Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia – International Agreements, No. 59/06.



Legal instruments on national level for Safeguarding of Intangible cultural heritage

- 1. Law on Copyright and other Related Rights (1996);
- 2. Law of culture (1998) and Law on the Macedonian Language Use (1998);
- 3. Law on libraries September 2004
- 4. National Program for Culture for the period 2004-2008 and 2008 2012;
- 5. Law for archival materials and documents 36/90 and 36/95
- Law on Cultural Heritage Protection enacted March 19th 2004, entering into force on 1st of January 2005;



1. Local legislature has implemented



- Articles 11 and 13 of the Convention, as well as Sections a, c, and partially d-i and d-iii from Article 13.
- Regarding article 12 of the Convention an inventory was prepared known in Macedonian legislature as the *National Classification of Macedonian Cultural Heritage.*[1]

[1] Official Gazette No. 37/06.



The Macedonian law for protection of Cultural heritage, provides two main categories of values of cultural heritage

- Cultural heritage of exceptional value, divide into two subcategories:
 - cultural heritage of extraordinary value;
 - cultural heritage of great value;

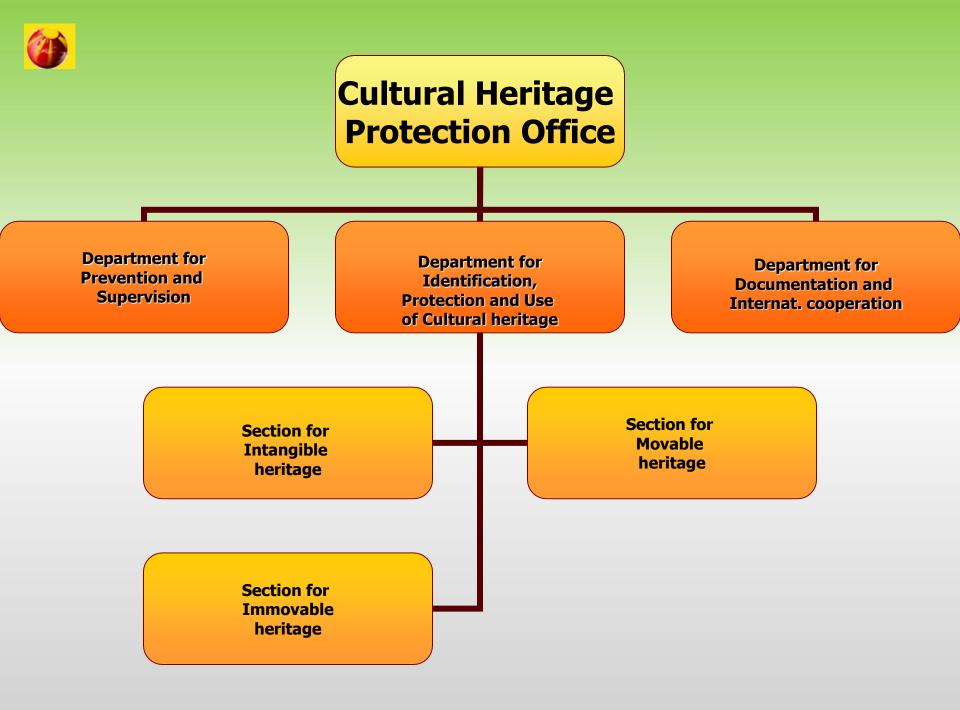
• Important Cultural heritage



2. *National classification* (March, 2006) as National inventory of cultural heritage

Three categories of spiritual/intangible heritage:

- Macedonian Language with its alphabet and dialects;
- Toponymastic system in Republic of Macedonia
- Folklore goods which accumulate all five categories from the Convention (Paris, 2003)
- 3. In the second half of 2006 the Government of the Republic of Macedonia approved the foundation of the special *Intangible Cultural Heritage Department* as part of the *Cultural Heritage Protection Office* in the *Ministry of Culture of Republic of Macedonia*.





Authorized institutions/protectors for Intangible heritage:

- 1. The "Marko Cepenkov" Institute of Folklore in Skopje, a legal entity for safeguarding folk goods <u>http://ifmc.ukim.mk/</u>
- 2. The "Krste Misirkov" Macedonian Language Institute in Skopje, a legal entity for safeguarding the Macedonian language, its dialects and the ethnic minority dialects spoken in the Republic of Macedonia <u>http://imj.ukim.edu.mk/</u>
- 3. The *Museum of Macedonia* made a quiet entrance in the system of safeguarding intangible goods <u>http://www.musmk.org.mk/</u>
- 4. Institute for Old Slavic Culture in Prilep, which gave great contribution in researching, documenting and elaborating the ICH from the region of the western part of the Republic of Macedonia <u>http://www.isk.edu.mk</u>
- 5. Institute for spiritual culture heritage of the Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia
- 6. Institute for Ethnology and Anthropology Skopje

Collaboration with other government agencies

- 1. Joint project of Ministry of Local Self-Government and Ministry of Culture for mapping 170 barriers of spiritual and cultural heritage at national level;
- 2. The *State Survey Office reviewed* 30 toponyms on the topographical maps;
- 3. Adaptation of the *Cultural Heritage Protection Law*[1] to the *Local Self-Government Territorial Organization Law*;
- 4. The toponyms were registered in the *Global Mapping database* 613 toponyms were transcribed: 291 localities, 84 municipalities, 19 lakes, 219 rivers.
- 5. The Cinematheque of Macedonia and the Museum of Macedonia has been working on mutual project for digitalisation of the film archive and organizing joint school projections of the movies.



• During the last 12 years, the Culture Heritage Protection Office has identify and validate Cultural Heritage Protection Law and has identified and validated 110 intangible goods which are in different phase of inscribing on the National Registry.



Ministry of Culture has been preparing special applications

Local cultural operators receive funds for safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage.

Among the state projects involving the intangible cultural heritage, we would like to single out the following strategies of the Ministry of Culture:

The Strategy for Digitalizing the Cultural Heritage, promoted on 25th January 2010, and

The Strategy for Reviving the Old Bazaar in Skopje, promoted on 17th February 2010.

Cultural strategy for safeguarding and protecting the Intangible Cultural Heritage 2013 – 2017

National strategy for culture 2017 – 2022, proposed by the Ministry of Culture of Republic of Macedonia



Media actions to raise the awareness for safeguarding the intangible culture resulting

- The Cyrillic Alphabet Song: <u>www.mojatakirilica.com.mk</u>;
- Digital archives of the Macedonian language,

http://damj.manu.edu.mk/materijali_en.html, as well as the recently promoted first Macedonian dialectal atlas at the Macedonian Academy of Arts and Sciences;

 Macedonia Timeless: <u>http://www.macedonia-timeless.com/;</u> Macedonian Cultural Heritage:

http://soros.org.mk/konkurs/038/Kultura.htm;

- Macedonian folk songs: <u>http://pesna.org/</u>;
- The Living Heritage Network: <u>http://www.zivonasledstvo.org.mk/default_en.asp</u>;
- Exploring Macedonia Short documentary movies about the archaeological sites, art crafts, monuments, myths and legends. The Movies are mostly aimed to promote education, culture and tourism among the youth in Republic of Macedonia which increases the visibility of the Cultural Heritage in general;

http://www.exploringmacedonia.com/

 "Талкачи" – Wanderers, a serial of short documentary movies broadcasted on the Macedonian National television, financed by the Government. The movies are very popular among the young population. They represent the Culture and ICH elements from all regions of the Republic of Macedonia.



Inscribing ICH element on National register and/or UNESCO ICH Lists

Down to Top

Bearers of ICH

Community concerned

NGO/Individual experts

Authorized institution

Governmental institution

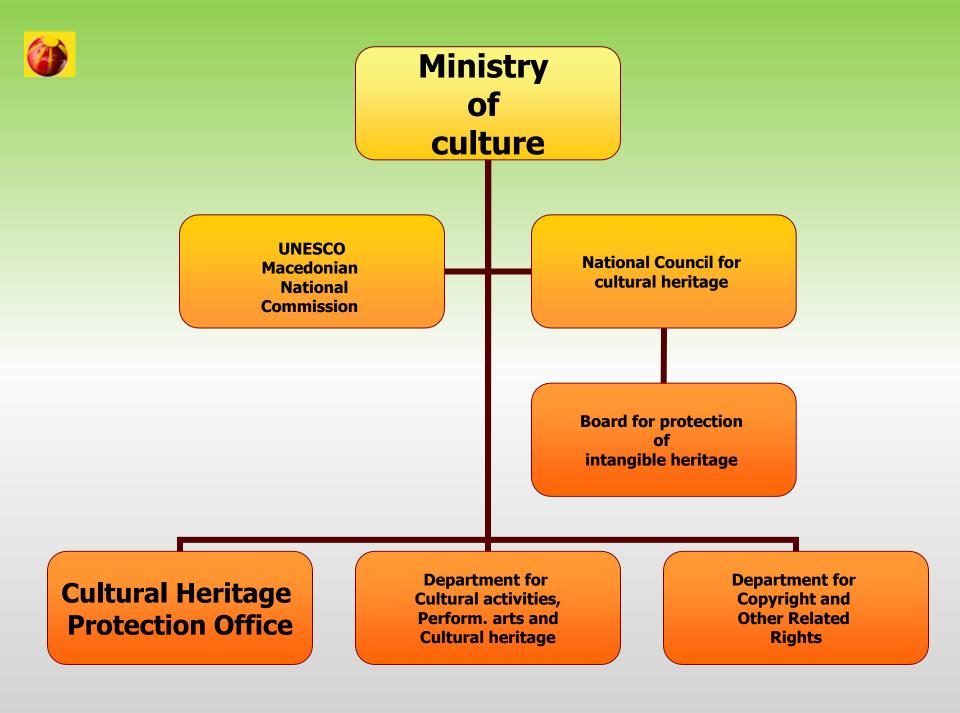
Top do Down

- Ministry of culture
- Authorized institution
- NGO/Individual experts





Bearers of ICH, Community concerned





The Cultural Heritage Protection Office has also carried out activities for implanting Article 9 and 13 section b from the Convention

- In November of 2008, 8 nongovernmental and non-profit organizations from Macedonia were nominated for the UNESCO List, 6 of which sent in written corroboration for their participation in the list.
- Establishing the *Coordinating Agency/Body for Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection* within the *National Cultural Heritage Council* of the Ministry of Culture.



Since 2013 Republic of Macedonia inscribed five elements for UNESCO Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage:

- 1. Feast of the Holy Forty Martyrs in Štip (2013) Representative list
- 2. The male social dance "Kopachkata" from Dramche (2014) Representative list
- 3. Glasoechko, male two-part singing in Dolni Polog (2015) List of need for Urgent safeguarding
- 4. "Spring Celebrations: Hıdrellez" (2017) Representative list. Multinational inscription of Macedonia and Turkey
- "Celebrations connected with 1st of March" (2017) Representative list. Multinational inscription of Macedonia, Romania, Republic of Moldova and Bulgaria



Challenges

- How specific institutions can support ICH safeguarding, and if so how their amended mandates should be incorporated into policies, laws or regulations;
- How ICH-related provisions could be incorporated into other policies and laws within and beyond the culture sector, promoting synergies between ICH safeguarding and other policy aims;
- How existing policy that impedes the practice and safeguarding of ICH can be amended, and/or tensions between different policy aims can be mitigated;
- Very low political priority given to culture (and correspondingly low budgets);
- Poor or no communication between ministries and/or other agencies;
- Weak communication and collaboration between central government and decentralized administrative levels (if such exist), and between these decentralized administrative levels on cultural matters;
- Insufficient consultation of communities and their representatives, and more generally, poor communication between institutions, communities and other stakeholders;
- Weak institutional and human resource capacities.
- Political changes



Thank you