



United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

International Round Table
“Intangible Cultural Heritage” – Working definitions
(Piedmont, Italy, 14 to 17 March 2001)

DEFINITIONS IN USE BY VARIOUS MEMBER STATES

**Definitions for « intangible cultural heritage »
Member States**

(Replies to questionnaires sent to National Commissions in February and August 2000)

Note : Unofficial translations of original definitions are in bold.

	Definition given by	Definition
Africa		
<i>Benin</i>		- - -
<i>Cameroon</i>	National Commission	Le « patrimoine culturel et immatériel » ou culture traditionnelle et populaire est défini comme « l'ensemble des productions mentales, symboliques, rituelles, orales et sociales non matérielles » propres à une communauté donnée et transmises de génération en génération. Il s'agit : a) du patrimoine symbolique : croyances, cérémonies culturelles et festives, rites, cérémonies funéraires, représentation du monde ; b) des productions littéraires orales ou écrites : contes, légendes, proverbes, épopées, gestes, mythes, devinettes ; c) des langues ; d) des techniques traditionnelles d'éducation et d'apprentissage ; e) de l'organisation sociale : modes de gouvernement, de pouvoir, des institutions ; f) des techniques du corps : civilités, conduites sociales, salutations ; g) des connaissances scientifiques et des productions de la technologie.
<i>Ethiopia</i>	<i>1st reply</i> : Ministry of Information and Culture <i>2nd reply</i> : definition given in the proclamation n° 209/2000	<i>1st reply (5.10.00)</i> : Folklore is expressed as traditional artistic heritage developed and maintained over generations by a community or by individuals reflecting the traditional artistic expression. <i>2nd reply (16.11.00)</i> : « Intangible Cultural Heritage » means any Cultural Heritage that cannot be felt by hands but can be seen or heard and includes different kinds of performances and show, folklore, religious, belief, wedding and mourning ceremonies, music, drama, literature and similar other cultural values, traditions and customs of nations, nationalities and peoples).
<i>Madagascar</i>	National Commission of Madagascar	The entire transcendental values contained in the beliefs, the conception and arrangement of space, the conception of time, rites attached to the major events in life and the production activities, traditional and popular songs and dances, language, traditional oral literature, crafts and handicrafts, traditional games and sports, art. L'ensemble des valeurs transcendantes contenues dans les croyances, conception et aménagement de l'espace, conception du temps, rites rattachés aux grands événements de la vie et aux activités de production, chants et danses traditionnels et populaires, langue, littérature orale traditionnelle, métiers et artisanat, jeux et sports traditionnels, art.
<i>Republic of Guinea</i>	Direction nationale de la culture	Non-physical heritage Patrimoine non physique
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	Ministries of Education, Sport and Culture, Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs and National Archives	The definition for intangible cultural heritage, traditional culture and folklore used in Zimbabwe is « the totality of tradition-based creations of a cultural community, expressed by a group or individuals and recognized as reflecting the expectations of a community in so far as they reflect its cultural and social identity, its standards and values are transmitted orally, by imitation or by other means. Its forms are, among others, language, literature, music, dance, games, mythology, rituals, customs, handicrafts, architecture and other arts. »
Arab States		
<i>Kuwait</i>	National Library of Kuwait	Intangible Cultural Heritage is the nation's oral heritage, folklore and spiritual culture, that consists of proverbs, habits, traditions, actions and individual and communal qualities that distinguish society from others. This cultural heritage also includes family, wedding habits, arts, letters, songs, settlements and travelling, marriage and delivery, death, food, drinks, medicine and curing, typical Kuwaiti story telling, crafts and activities of Kuwaitis in the past.

<i>Palestinian Authority</i>	Palestinian National Commission for Education, Culture and Science (definition used by the official authorities who have declared an Annual Day for this heritage).	Popular heritage.
Asia and Pacific		
<i>Indonesia</i>	Directorate-General for Culture	It is something that is inherited from the ancestor that cannot be touched or grasped especially by the mind (good reputation).
<i>Lao People's Democratic Republic</i>	Ministère de l'Information et de la Culture, Institut de Recherches sur la Culture (IRC), Sous-Commission Scientifique de la Commission Nationale pour l'UNESCO	Intangible cultural heritage is the whole human spiritual values and practices created and adopted during its long stages of historical evolutions such as : wisdom, knowledge, know-how, arts, literature, morals, good use and social practices, etc. whose main function is to humanize and civilize oneself and the others in their life in groups or in society. Le patrimoine de la culture immatérielle est l'ensemble des valeurs spirituelles et pratiques de l'homme, créées et adoptées au cours de ses longues étapes d'évolutions historiques telles que : sagesse, connaissances, savoir-faire, arts, littérature, morales, bons usages et pratiques sociales, etc. dont la fonction principale est d'humaniser et de civiliser soi-même et les siens dans leur vie en groupe ou en société.
<i>Myanmar</i>	Permanent Delegation (received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)	Tangible cultural is the material aspect and intangible culture is the spiritual aspect of life. Visual arts are tangible culture. Performing arts are intangible.
<i>Republic of Korea</i>	Article 2 of Cultural Properties Protection Act, amended on 1 July 1999	Intangible cultural property refers to drama, music, dance, handicrafts and other intangible cultural expressions of outstanding historical, artistic and academic value.
Europe and North America		
<i>Andorra</i>	Ministère du Tourisme et de la Culture	The whole of tangible and intangible goods, objects, constructions, technical methods, ideas, habits and values which are part or have been part of the culture of the Andorran people and define its identity. Ensemble de biens matériels et immatériels, objets, constructions, procédés techniques, idées, habitudes et valeurs qui font ou ont fait partie de la culture du peuple andorran et en définissent l'identité.
<i>Austria</i>	Austrian Commission for UNESCO (definition formulated by the Association <i>Forum Volkskultur</i> , 1990)	Folk culture is the entirety of handed-down cultural expressions of specific regions, developing out of tradition. It is tied to community and tradition and dependent on life sphere and conditions of time »
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Institute of Folklore (Bulgarian Academy of Sciences)	Definition of the Recommendation on the Safeguarding of Traditional Culture and Folklore. Strong accent is put on the interpretation of folklore as a particular type of culture, maintaining the traditional syncretic coexistence of verbal, musical, dance and folk art forms.

Croatia	Agency for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture	<p>Culture is defined, among other things, as a complete way of life and thinking of a human community. [...]</p> <p>The concept of tradition is substituted by the notion of folklore. Sometimes the tradition can also indicate culture as a whole. The notion of tradition, in a sense of folklore as a part of culture or in a sense of the entire culture, is usually related to former forms of culture or to the forms of culture which have been disappearing...</p> <p>The concept of tradition, considered either in a wider sense as culture as a whole or in a narrower sense as a folklore manifestation, according to the nowadays comprehension implies a contemporary construction projected into the past by which the present day is interpreted. [...]¹</p> <p>« Intangible cultural property may cover distinctive forms and phenomena of intellectual creativity being transmitted by tradition or in any other way, and particularly :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - language, dialects, tongues, toponymics, and traditional literature of all kinds - folk creativity in the fields of music, dance, tradition, games, rituals, customs, as well as other traditional folk values, - traditional skills and crafts » (article 9 of the Law on the protection and conservation of cultural heritage (Official Bulletin 69/1999).
Cyprus	Ministry of Education and Culture	Non-material culture.
Czech Republic	Ministry of Culture	<p>The notion of « intangible cultural heritage » is not an established concept. It is not a notion based on a clear juridical definition.</p> <p>The concept of « intangible cultural heritage » is inherent to the concept of « cultural richnesses » as stipulated in the Constitutional Law n° 2/1991 (Act on fundamental rights and liberties) which defines the access right to cultural richnesses as a fundamental civic right. Cultural richnesses consist, on the one hand, of works created in the past, e.g. the cultural heritage, and, on the other hand, of contemporary creation and interpretation. It goes without saying that phenomena pertaining to traditional culture and folklore form an integral part of cultural richnesses, but this part is perceived more as a component of the cultural heritage, because of its link with the past.</p> <p>The same Constitutional Law also stipulates that the protection of intellectual property rights is a fundamental right without making any distinction between property pertaining to the field of high-level professional art and property concerning traditional culture and folklore.</p> <p>La notion de « patrimoine culturel non-matériel » n'est pas un concept établi. Ce n'est pas une notion qui repose sur une définition juridique nette.</p> <p>Le concept de « patrimoine culturel non-matériel » est inhérent à celui de « richesses culturelles » tel que stipulé dans la Loi constitutionnelle n° 2/1991 (Acte sur les droits et libertés fondamentaux) qui définit le droit d'accès aux richesses culturelles comme un droit civique fondamental. L'usage veut que les richesses culturelles renferment d'une part les œuvres créées dans le passé, c'est-à-dire le patrimoine culturel, et, d'autre part, la création et l'interprétation contemporaines. Il va sans dire que les phénomènes appartenant au domaine de la culture traditionnelle et populaire font partie intégrante des richesses culturelles, mais cette dernière est sentie plutôt, étant donné son ancrage dans le passé, comme une composante du patrimoine culturel.</p> <p>La même Loi constitutionnelle stipule également que la protection des droits de propriété intellectuelle est, elle aussi, un droit fondamental, sans qu'on fasse de distinction entre la propriété appartenant au domaine de l'art professionnel de haut niveau et celle de la culture traditionnelle et populaire.</p>

¹ Abstract from the definition given by the Croatian Commission for UNESCO.

<i>Finland</i>	Finnish National Commission for UNESCO	There is no definition of folklore that would cover the whole discipline. Generally the definition of the UNESCO Recommendation (1989) is acceptable. However, the distinction between « folklore in its oral and traditional form » and « applied folklore » should be emphasized : Folklore in its oral and traditional form : folklore is in such form transmitted orally and serve as shared tradition-based creations of a cultural community ; Applied folklore : the manifestations of applied folklore include folk festivals, various folk song and dance ensembles, or folklore festivals held all over the world. The programme consists of performances of applied folklore, working demonstrations and varied performances usually drawing on old traditions. Applied folklore cannot have a status of folklore proper.
<i>Germany</i>	---	---
<i>Iceland</i>	---	---
<i>Israel</i>	Center for Jewish Art (Hebrew University of Jerusalem)	For the purposes of the research and documentation work of the Center for Jewish Art, established in 1979 at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the definition of « intangible cultural heritage » traverses national borders and extends over time from antiquity to the present. The visual culture of the Jewish people consists of religious and secular buildings like synagogues or dwelling houses and their decoration, funerary art, ritual and household objects, illuminated manuscripts, painting and sculpture. It also includes the archival information and any sources of documentation on eradicated Jewish monuments.
<i>Italy</i>	Italian National Commission	Traditional uses and habits as instruments of identity. Not only their history and documentation, but also the attempt to try to comprehend and describe the heritage they can forward.
<i>Macedonia</i>	Macedonian National Commission for UNESCO	In the legislature of the Republic of Macedonia there is no definition of folklore, nor any other specification of folklore. Thus for the needs of this questionnaire there are no obstacles to accept the UNESCO definition of folklore, i.e. the expression of folklore as : « production containing characteristic elements of the traditional art heritage developed and maintained (practised) by the communities in the State or through individuals which reflects the traditional artistic expectations of that community ». According to the stated standards, the division of folklore heritage as material – elaborated within the context of protection and exploitation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage and non-material – traditional literature : folk tales, folk wisdom, folk poetry, etc., folk songs and instruments and folk dances, folk visual art in various traditional media (stone, wood, metal, etc.) and of all genres as well as handcrafting and homemade handmade objects.
<i>Poland</i>	Ministry of Culture and of National Heritage	In Poland there are several definitions of « folk culture », but when we talk of folk culture we generally mean broadly-conceived rural life and work, and when defining this term we can simply say that folk culture is the sum total of the products and concepts established and used in a traditional rural or small-town community. One can also list the components and forms of community life that make up folk culture (ceremonies, family and annual customs) and the folklore associated with them (music, dance, tales and literature), folk art (sculpture, painting, musical instruments, decorative art), and an entire material sphere : work tools, equipment, construction (including church architecture), the layout of villages, etc. Folk culture is closely connected to a local community and is an expression of that community's identity, because each community has specific geographical conditions, special kinds of artifacts, its own history, traditions, etc. Thus, when talking of folk culture, we have in mind regional culture, a « little homeland » of the people living there.
<i>Republic of Lithuania</i>	Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO (reply of 18 April 2000) Law on the Principles of State Protection of Ethnic Culture (Article 2, item 4) –reply of 5 October 2000-	Intangible heritage represents unique traditional cultural phenomena, transmitted orally, through the imitation or other means within family, group, community and dissemination in traditional forms : language (dialects), vocal, instrumental, choreographic folklore, oral folk creativity, beliefs, myths, customs, rituals, skills of folk art, handicrafts and rural activities, medical, pedagogical, astronomical and other systems of folk wisdom, through information and communication. (<i>information taken from the letter of 18 April 2000</i>) The term « ethnic culture » is more widely used in this country. Its definition is given in the Law on the Principles of State Protection of Ethnic Culture (Article 2, item 4) : « Ethnic culture includes the sum total of cultural properties, created by the entire nation (ethnos), passed from generation to generation and constantly renewed, which makes it possible to preserve the national identity and consciousness and uniqueness of ethnographic regions ».

Romania	National Commission of Romania	The intangible cultural patrimony is represented by folklore. Folklore is component of culture which manifests orality, variation, collective character, syncretism ; it is a continuous process within tradition and innovation interact ; it works in rural and urban contexts ; it is actualized syncretically by literary, musical and choreic texts, within a certain context and with a defined/precise function.
Spain	Established on the basis of Title VI of the Law 16/1985 of 25 June concerning the Spanish historical heritage dedicated to the Ethnographic Heritage (see articles 46 and 47 in annex).	<p>The definition of « intangible cultural heritage » (traditional culture and folklore) does not exist in the legislation of Spain except for the aspects referred to in Title VI of the Law 16/1985 of 25 June, concerning the Spanish historical heritage dedicated to the Ethnographic Heritage (see articles 46 and 47 in annex).</p> <p>« Intangible cultural heritage » (traditional culture and folklore) is included in the « knowledge and activities which are or have been expressions of traditional culture », and in their rooting and customary transmission, as established in Title VI of the Law on the Spanish historical heritage. This norm considers the cultural heritage from a perspective focussed on material expressions, without special emphasis on traditional culture and folklore (oral or intangible) which would permit referring to its identification or protection through concrete legal norms. However, traditional culture is taken into consideration in its festive and popular aspects, which do not correspond to the concept of material expression, as is the case for the feasts of touristic interest. These very diverse celebrations, which, culturally speaking, are rich in the whole country, are mentioned in the Declaration of feasts of turistic interest, depending on the General Directorate of Tourism, Ministry of Economy and Finance. This Declaration concerns feasts which contain a touristic interest at the national or international level (Orden Ministerial of 29 September 1987 -B.O.E. of 27 October 1987-). This Declaration competes with the corresponding organs in the Autonomous Communities.</p> <p>La definición de « patrimonio cultural inmaterial » (cultura tradicional y popular) no existe recogida en la legislación del Estado español salvo en los aspectos a los que se refiere el Título VI de la Ley 16/1985, de 25 de junio, del Patrimonio Histórico Español, dedicado al Patrimonio Etnográfico (ver artículos 46 y 47 en anexo).</p> <p>De modo que el « patrimonio cultural inmaterial » (cultura tradicional y popular) se entiende incluido entre los « conocimientos y actividades que son o han sido expresión relevante de la cultura tradicional », así como en el arraigo y trasmisión consuetudinaria de los mismos, tal como establece el citado Título VI de la Ley del Patrimonio Histórico Español. Esta norma, sin embargo, contempla el patrimonio cultural desde una óptica primordialmente enfocada hacia los objetos materiales, sin que exista un tratamiento específico de la cultura tradicional y popular en su vertiente oral o inmaterial que permita hablar de su identificación o de su protección a través de normas jurídicas concretas.</p> <p>No obstante, a pesar de este enfoque material del patrimonio cultural, sí existe una toma en consideración de la cultura tradicional en sus aspectos festivos y populares, que no se corresponde tanto con el concepto de objeto material, como es la signficada por las Fiestas de Interés Turístico. Dichas celebraciones, muy variadas y culturalmente muy ricas a lo ancho de todo el territorio nacional, son objeto de la Declaración de Fiesta de Interés Turístico, competencia de la Dirección General de Turismo, del Ministerio de Economía y Hacienda. Esta Declaración afecta a las fiestas cuyo interés turístico alcanza carácter nacional o internacional, y está regulada por la Orden Ministerial de 29 de septiembre de 1987 (B.O.E. de 27 de octubre de 1987). Con carácter regional o autonómico, la Declaración de Interés Turístico compete a los órganos correspondientes de las Comunidades Autónomas.</p>
Latin America and the Caribbean		
Argentina	Comisión Nacional Argentina	<p>Although there is no unified definition, it could be considered as « the vast kindgom of traditional and popular beliefs, the heterogenous of oral traditional and domestic rites » (García – Rolandi) or « cultural expressions whose antecedents can be found in past generations and comprise habits, customs, traditions, handicraft technologies, beliefs, popular religiosity, alternative medicines, music and dances, rites and ceremonies existing in various natural societies (folkloric, indigenous, urban) ».</p> <p>Si bien no existe una definición unificada se puede considerar como « el vasto reino de las creencias tradicionales y populares, la heterogénea masa de las tradiciones orales y los ritos domésticos (García – Rolandi) o « toda manifestación cultural cuyos antecedentes se encuentren en las generaciones pasadas y abarcan los usos, costumbres, tradiciones, tecnologías artesanales, creencias, religiosidad popular, medicinas alternativas, música y danzas, ritos y ceremonias vigentes en distintas sociedades naturales (folkloricas, aborígenes, urbanas).</p>

<i>Brazil</i>	Article 216 of the Federal Constitution of 1988	<p>Definition of cultural heritage (article 216 of the Federal Constitution of 1988) : « goods of a material or non-material nature, taken individually or as a whole, bearing reference of identity, action and memory of different founding groups of the Brazilian identity ».</p> <p>Définition du patrimoine culturel (article 216 de la Constitution fédérale de 1988) : « biens de nature matérielle et immatérielle, pris individuellement ou ensemble, porteurs de référence sur l'identité, l'action, la mémoire des différents groupes formateurs de l'identité brésilienne ».</p>
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	<p>Centro de Inventario de Bienes Culturales, Oficina de Patrimonio Cultural, Presidencia de la República :</p> <p>Law n° 318 of June 1968 (article 5) and Law n° 41-00 of June 2000 (Title I, definitions and fundamental principles, Chapter I, Definitions, Art. 1, paragraph 2).</p>	<p>Article 5 of the Law n° 318 of June 1968 on the Cultural Heritage of the Nation : « The typical material expressions of the Dominican tradition and particularly the most representative plastic expressions of popular art and handicrafts ».</p> <p>Law n° 41-00 creating the State Secretary for Culture (Title I, definitions and fundamental principles, Chapter I, Definitions, Art. 1, paragraph 2, June 2000) : The cultural heritage of the Nation comprises all cultural tangible and intangible goods, values and symbols which express the Dominican nation, such as traditions, customs and habits, as well as all goods, including those submerged under water, material and non-material, movable and immovable, which have a special interest : historical, artistic, aesthetic, plastic, architectonic, urban, archeological, environmental, ecological, linguistic, sonorous, musical, audio-visual, filmic, scientific, technological, testimonial, documental, literary, bibliographic, museographic, anthropological ; and events, products and representations of popular culture.</p> <p>Art. 5 de la Ley n° 318 del 14 de junio de 1968 sobre el Patrimonio cultural de la Nación : « Forman el patrimonio folclórico, a los efectos de esta Ley, la pluralidad de manifestaciones materiales típicas de la tradición dominicana y, en especial, las expresiones plásticas más representativas del arte popular y las artesanías ».</p> <p>Ley n° 41-00 que crea la Secretaría de Estado de Cultura (Título I, Definiciones y principios fundamentales, Capítulo I, Definiciones, Art. 1. Acápites 2, junio 2000) : « El patrimonio cultural de la Nación comprende todos los bienes, valores y símbolos culturales tangibles e intangibles que son expresión de la nación dominicana, tales como las tradiciones, las costumbres y los hábitos, así como el conjunto de bienes, incluidos aquellos sumergidos en el agua, materiales e inmateriales, muebles e inmuebles, que poseen un especial interés histórico, artístico, estético, plástico, arquitectónico, urbano, arqueológico, ambiental, ecológico, lingüístico, sonoro, musical, audiovisual, filmico, científico, tecnológico, testimonial, documental, literario, bibliográfico, museográfico, antropológico y las manifestaciones, los productos y las representaciones de la cultura popular ».</p>
<i>Mexico</i>	Dirección General de Culturas Populares del Consejo Nacional para la Cultura y las Artes	<p>Cultural heritage does not only consist of the sum of artistic works, historical objects and monuments, neither does it only have a material, tangible nature, but it gives equal importance to the creativity of collectivities, values, knowledge, instruments and creations emerging from traditions, festivities, language, housing, social and daily life.</p> <p>There is no national culture without taking into account the real cultural heritage from a nation, e.g. the sum of heritages of all its communities, people and social groups, heritage of which emerges the popular culture.</p> <p>The concept of popular culture obeys a reality present in people's life in which exist not only oral tradition, handicrafts, music, dance and traditions, but also communitarian practices in fields such as social organization, traditional medicine, historical memory, ecology, alternative communication means and spaces.</p> <p>It also consists of different social areas in which popular culture is created and recreated : indigenous communities, rural people and urban groups, e.g. the areas in which popular culture is expressed (ethnic, rural, regional and urban-popular cultures) and is renewed as a result of an intense dialectic between tradition and renovation which creates new and vital forms of cultural, artistic creation and of lifestyles.</p> <p>El patrimonio cultural no consiste tan sólo en la suma de obras artísticas, objetos históricos y monumentos, ni tiene exclusivamente un carácter material, tangible, sino que en él tiene un lugar igualmente importante la creatividad de las colectividades, los valores, los conocimientos, los instrumentos y las creaciones que toman cuerpo en las tradiciones, las festividades, el habla, la habitación, la vida social y la cotidiana.</p> <p>No puede haber, tampoco, una cultura nacional sin tomar en cuenta el patrimonio cultural real de una nación, es decir la suma de los patrimonios de todas y cada una de sus comunidades, poblaciones y grupos sociales, patrimonio en donde sobresale la cultura popular.</p> <p>El concepto de cultura popular obedece a una realidad presente en la vida de los</p>

		<p>pueblos, en donde se da cabida no sólo a la tradición oral, las artesanías, la música, la danza y las tradiciones, sino también a las prácticas comunitarias en campos como la organización social, la medicina tradicional, la memoria histórica, la ecología y los medios y espacios de comunicación alternativa, entre otros.</p> <p>Comprende también las distintas esferas sociales en las que la cultura popular se crea y se recrea : las comunidades indígenas, las poblaciones rurales y los núcleos urbanos. Es decir, los ámbitos en los que la cultura popular se expresa en forma de culturas étnicas, campesinas, regionales y urbano populares, y se genera como resultado de una intensa dialéctica entre tradición y renovación que da lugar a formas inéditas y de vitalidad sorprendente de creación cultural, artística y de diferentes estilos de vida.</p>
Paraguay	- - -	<p>Law 946 on the protection of cultural goods (Project of amendment), Chapter II on Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Article 3 : « in the framework of this law, the Paraguayan cultural heritage consists of the following goods :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. movable and immovable goods which have been declared or are declared national monument, historical entity, historical site or archaeological zone ; 2. monuments : sculptural, pictorial and architectonic works, whatever the era, including caverns and inscriptions which have a value for culture from the historical, scientific, artistic and traditional point of view 3. entities : groups of constructions, isolated and joined which have an historical, artistic or scientific value because of their architecture, unity or integration in the landscape. » <p>Proyecto de Modificación de la Ley 946 de Protección a los Bienes Culturales, Capítulo II « del Patrimonio Cultural » :</p> <p>Art. 3º: « A los efectos de esta Ley, el Patrimonio Cultural paraguayo está constituido por los bienes señalados seguidamente :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Los bienes muebles e inmuebles que hayan sido declarados o se declaren Monumento Nacional, Conjunto Histórico, Sitio Histórico o Zona Arqueológica ; 2. Los monumentos : obras escultóricas, pictóricas o arquitectónicas colosales o modestas de cualquier época, inclusive las cavernas y las inscripciones que tengan valor para la cultura desde el punto de vista de la historia, la ciencia, el arte y la tradición ; 3. Los conjuntos : grupos de construcciones, aisladas o reunidas que por su arquitectura, unidad o integración en el paisaje tengan un valor histórico, artístico o científico.
Peru	Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Dirección Ejecutiva, Oficina de Promoción Cultural del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores	<p>Cultural heritage comprises : music, song, dance, rites, customs, traditions and other related activities, constituted of real artistic expressions and artistic creations of people in the purpose of transmitting, promoting, conserving and preserving them.</p> <p>Es el patrimonio cultural vivo comprendido por la música, canto, danza, ritos, costumbres, tradiciones y otras actividades afines, constituido por la genuinas expresiones artísticas y creaciones artísticas de un pueblo con el fin de difundirlas, promoverlas, conservarlas y preservarlas.</p>
Venezuela	Dirección de Conservación de Testimonios y Procesos Culturales, Instituto del Patrimonio Cultural, Ministerio de educación, cultura y deportes	<p>Instead of non-material or intangible heritage the term « living heritage » or « cultural living heritage » is used, referring to all expressions which comprise the systems of non-articulated language : languages, dialects and idiodialects ; mythological representations ; oral forms of verbal creation ; magical-religious beliefs and practices ; technical, erotic, ludic, artistic, architectonic, literary, war, economic, political, scientific, technological, religious and philosophical aptitudes and expressions, whose expression can be perceived in the past and in the present, and which cannot, in both cases, be separated from the contexts, acts, behaviours and personal or group activities in which they are expressed.</p> <p>En Venezuela en lugar de patrimonio inmaterial o intangible utilizamos el término patrimonio vivo o patrimonio cultural viviente, refiriéndonos al conjunto de manifestaciones que abarca los sistemas de lenguaje no articulado : los idiomas, dialectos e idiolectos ; las representaciones mitológicas ; las formas orales de creación verbal ; las creencias y prácticas mágico religiosas ; las aptitudes y expresiones técnicas, eróticas, lúdicas, artísticas, arquitectónicas, literarias, bélicas, económicas, políticas, científicas, tecnológicas, religiosas y filosóficas cuya expresión se puede captar desde el pasado o en el presente, siendo en ambos casos inseparable de los contextos, actos, comportamientos y actividades personales o grupales en las cuales se efectúan.</p>