

Bulgarian Tangible Cultural Heritage
Treasure from Lukovit City



MANAGING AND MAINTAINING THE CULTURAL HERITAGE DATABASES

BULGARIAN EXPERIENCE

1. BULGARIAN CREATIVE ECONOMY
2. BULGARIAN IP PROTECTION OF SOFTWARE AND DATABASES
 - IP PROTECTION OF SOFTWARE
 - IP PROTECTION OF DATABASES
4. CULTURAL HERITAGE DATABASES
 - “ALIVE HUMAN TREASURES”
 - “BULGARIAN ETHNOGRAPHIC TREASURES”

Bulgarian Tangible
Cultural Heritage
Treasure from
Panagurishte City



BULGARIAN SOFTWARE AND DATABASES INDUSTRY

“The Economic Contribution of Copyright-Based Industries in Bulgaria”, 2007

Identified nine core copyright-based industries in Bulgaria according to WIPO methodology and classification approach :

- Publishing industry
- **Software and Databases industry**
- Music industry
- Broadcasting media industry
- Film industry
- Advertising industry
- Photography industry
- Visual and graphic arts industry
- Collective rights management organizations

The economic contribution of each copyright-based industry was measured by the economic indexes as GDP, AV, Emp., Imp.-Exp., 2003-2005

The economic trends of Software and Databases industry development is 93%, the creation of new software and databases as well as web designs growths up to 108%, 0.511% from GDP, 0.621% from AV, 0.485% from Emp.-, Imp.-Exp.-no data.

Bulgarian Cultural Heritage Traditional Ritual Dance



COPYRIGHT PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

- Original works-handicrafts;

Artistic leather working;	Making jewelry;
Making wrought-iron items;	Copper-working;
Artistic casting;	Making bells;
Making knives; weapons	Making antique Making embroidery;
Artistic knitting and crochet; national dolls;	Making
Making folk musical instruments; painting;	Mural and icon
Making of artistic ceramics; woodworking;	Artistic
Making of artistic fabric;	Woolen braiding;
Making of national costumes and masks Whittling.	

- Derivative works- folklore;

- Sui generis protection of software and databases.

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**NATIONAL IP PROTECTION OF
SOFTWARE**

**Copyright and Related Rights Law,
1993**

- Software is protected as literary work
- The IP protection is given for the software itself
- The ideas and principles integrated into the interface of the program are excluded from IP protection

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NATIONAL IP PROTECTION OF DATABASES

Copyright and Related Rights Law, 1993

Databases are IP protected in two manners:
by copyright and by sui generis right

Databases Copyright Protection

- Databases are protected as collective works
- The IP database protection is given for the manner of their compilation
- The holder of the copyright over the databases is their author

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NATIONAL IP PROTECTION OF DATABASES

Databases Sui generis Protection

- Under sui generis protection are databases which are substantive investment
- Sui generis right is separately applicable, but in a manner which do not contradict to this copyright protection
- The sui generis protected databases may secondary be used by their legal user
- The holder of sui generis right is the investor

Intangible Bulgarian Cultural Heritage,
Traditional Ritual Fire Dance-NESTINARI
UNESCO Masterpiece



IP ASPECTS OF CH DATABASES PROTECTION

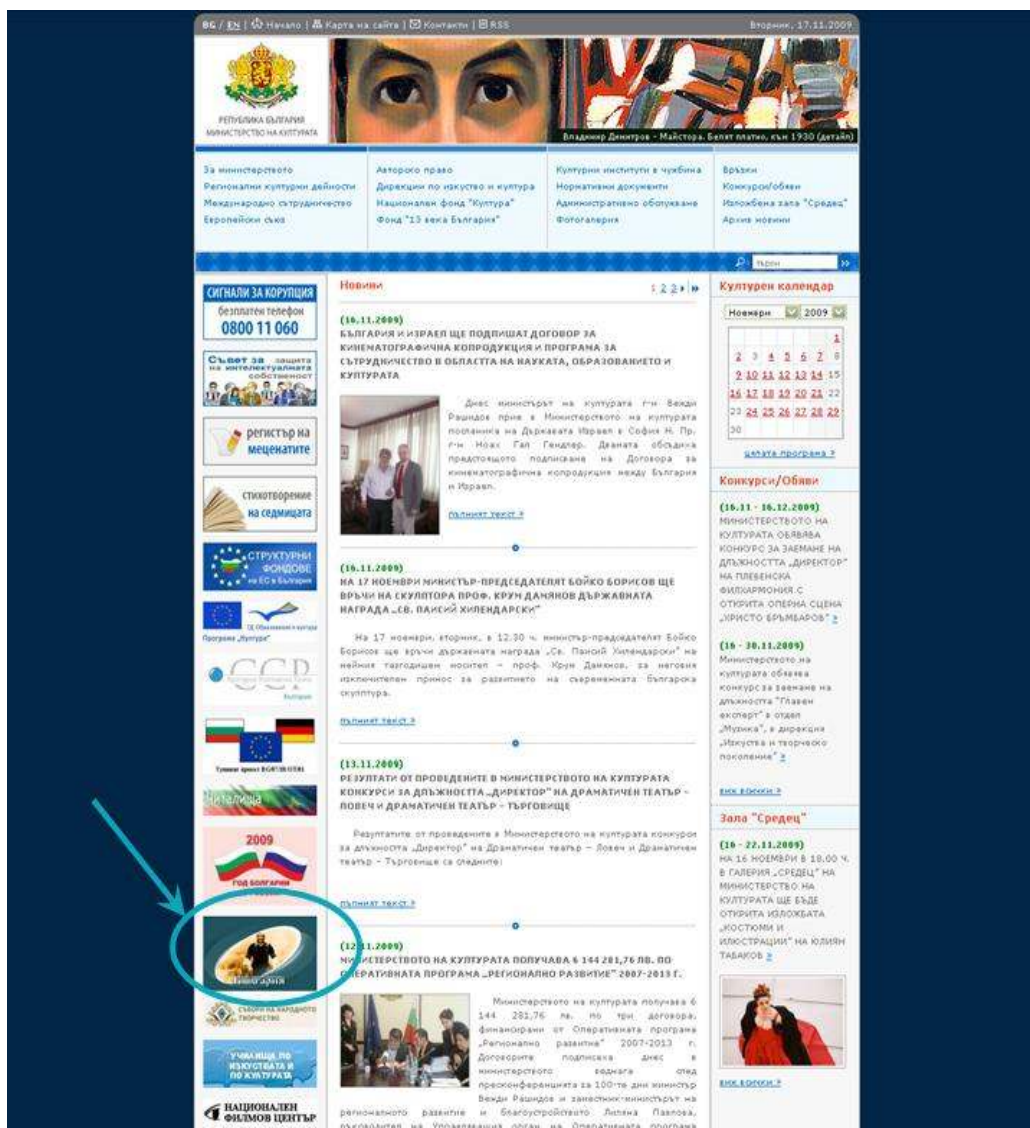
Regarding the IP issues of CH digitization applicable is the copyright protection of the created software and sui generis protection of the created databases, thus the authorities which order and maintain them are state budgeted i.e. the “state” is the “investor”-the right holder.

Usually the creator of software and databases is an employee , i.e. the “state” is the copyright holder, if there isn't a prior agreement on this issue.

Regarding the CHL the national cultural heritage is in the public domain, i.e. there isn't any IP protection over the traditional elements implemented in the objects, thus under IPR are only the handicrafts and folklore performances if the author or the artist could be defined.

Ministry of culture

<http://mc.government.bg/>



“Alive Human Treasures” – Digital Register of Bulgarian Intangible Cultural Heritage/IF

<http://www.treasures-bulgaria.com>

- Establishment in 2000-2001, by the Institute of Folklore-BAS, Ministry of culture and Community centers.
- The Digital Register of Bulgarian ICH is a state means for recognition of the elements of national ICH and support their preservation and transmission as well respect the collective IP of its generations.

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Intangible Cultural Heritage - Inventorying Intangible Heritage

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Inventorying Intangible Cultural Heritage

Inventorying to ensure identification for safeguarding

The Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage defines Intangible cultural heritage as the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge and skills - including the instruments, objects artefacts and cultural spaces associated with them - that communities, groups and individuals recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage is transmitted from generation to generation and is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment, their interaction with nature and their history, and provides them with a sense of identity and continuity, thus promoting respect for cultural diversity and human creativity.

Intangible cultural heritage takes many forms. The Convention explains that it may be expressed in a number of domains, including but not limited to:

- Oral traditions and expressions including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- Performing arts;
- Social practices, rituals and festive events;
- Knowledge and practice about nature and the universe;
- Traditional craftsmanship.

It goes without saying that many elements of Intangible cultural heritage might belong to one or more of these domains.

The main purposes of the Convention are to safeguard such heritage, to ensure respect for it, to raise awareness about its importance and to provide for international cooperation and assistance in these fields. Countries that ratify the Convention (known as States Parties) take on the obligation to safeguard the Intangible cultural heritage present on their territories. At an international level, the Convention establishes two Lists, the List of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Need of Urgent Safeguarding and the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. The goal of these Lists is to call attention to those elements of Intangible cultural heritage that are representative of human creativity and cultural diversity and especially those in need of urgent safeguarding.

The Convention focuses on the role of communities and groups in safeguarding Intangible cultural heritage. It is concerned with processes and conditions rather than products, placing emphasis on living heritage that is performed by people, often collectively, and communicated through living experience. It deals with heritage that communities themselves deem important, and strives to contribute to the promotion of creativity and diversity, and to the well-being of communities, groups, and society at large.

- [Safeguarding without freezing](#)
- [Inventories: Identifying for safeguarding](#)
- [Involvement of tradition bearers and practitioners](#)
- [Possible outline for inventorying elements of the intangible cultural heritage](#)

Some examples of ICH Inventorying:

- [Community-based documentation contributes to the viability of Intangible cultural heritage in the Philippines](#)
- [A four-year project to record living music and dance traditions in Ethiopia: towards a comprehensive national intangible cultural heritage inventory](#)
- [The Bulgarian experience in inventorymaking](#)
- [The Venezuelan experience in inventorymaking](#)
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Inventorying Intangible Heritage

The Bulgarian experience in inventorymaking

The main objective for inventorying an element of the inventory were authenticity, representativeness, visibility, vitality, sustainability in practice. The selected domains for inventorying intangible cultural heritage were traditional oral arts and crafts, traditional singing and music playing, traditional cooking and children's games, traditional dances, traditional crafts and traditional production of handmade objects or products and traditional medicine. 4 working teams established by experts were used to coordinate the work through administrative channels and through the network of local organizations (culture and community centers). The selected data were analyzed by the experts and a first version of the inventory was elaborated and put online for community. Close integration of community and professional level occurred. The final version of the inventory was published in open access on the Internet. 1 day, the database version, coordinated by the Regional Cultural Policy Coordinator with the Division of Culture, was used to design a user-friendly mechanism of knowledge and skills in the use of the intangible cultural heritage.



The woman is using traditional tools and techniques to create a piece of Bulgarian folk art.

ICH Worldwide

42120 01/11/09

Intangible Bulgarian Cultural Heritage,
The “Bistrisa Grannies” UNESCO
Masterpiece



**“Alive Human Treasures” –
National System of Bulgarian
Intangible Cultural Heritage/IF**

- The National system “Alive Human Treasures” is databases representing Bulgarian ICH by its performers (carriers).
- The added into National system ICH carriers could be entered in the National representative list of ICH after a special procedure. Once subscribed in the National representative list they could be nominated for entering in UNESCO masterpiece list.

Traditional Bulgarian Handicrafts and House



“Bulgarian Ethnography Treasure” Experimental Digital Archive

<http://www.ethnography.cc.bas.bg>

This digital archive preserves, popularizes, educates and facilitates the access to Bulgarian ethnography artifacts as well as enables the digital restoration of different collections and regions and creates public and scientific information recourse.

“Open Museum” Project 2008-2011

БЪЛГАРСКА ЕТНОГРАФСКА СЪКРОВИЩНИЦА

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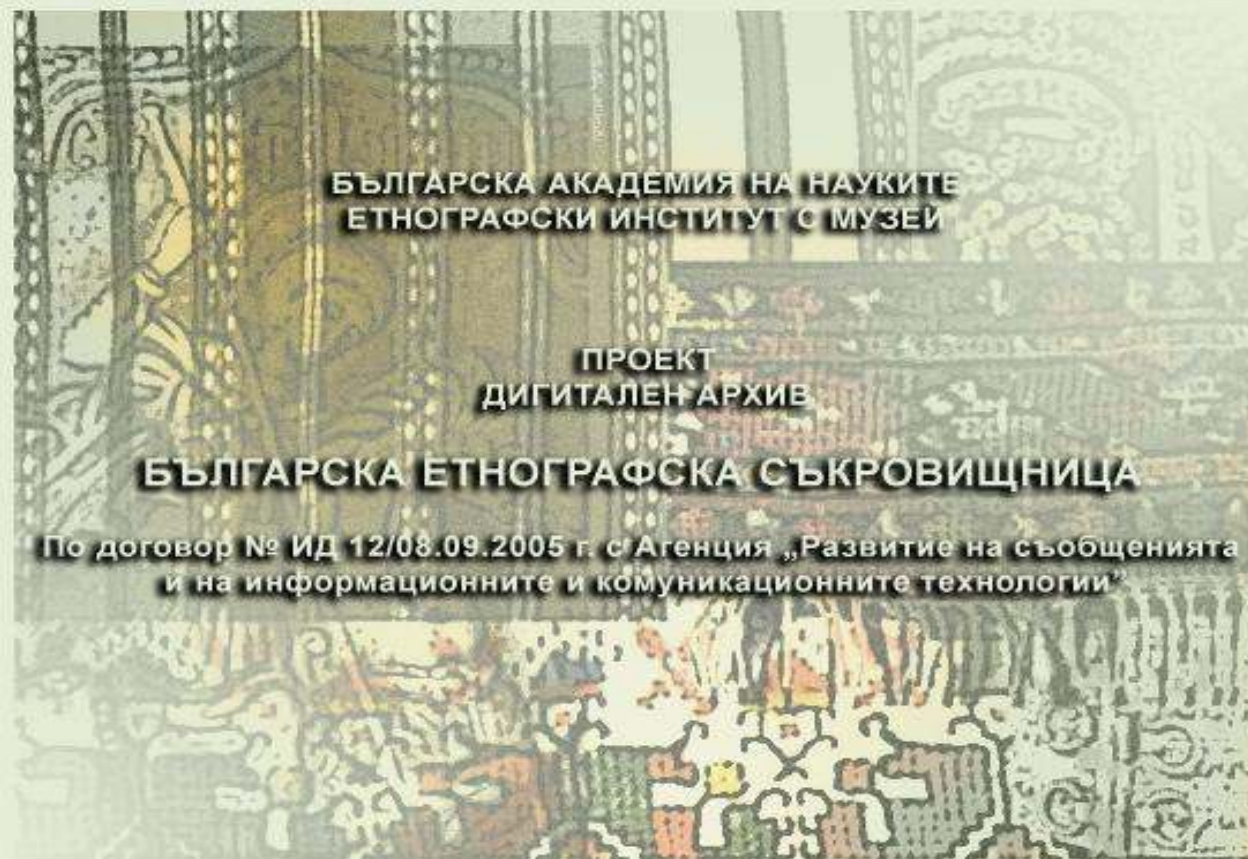
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Bulgarian Cultural Heritage- The Rila Monastery



**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION!**

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