



K.U.K.S. 2016 International Exhibition of World Heritage is generously supported by the Embassies of:

Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Buthan, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, Georgia, Ghana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Turkey and Uganda.

The invaluable support and cooperation with The City Council of Copenhagen is greatly appreciated.



Komiteen for Udlandsforeningers Kulturelle Samvirke

K.U.K.S.

*Confédération Culturelle des Sociétés Étrangères
Cultural Confederation of Foreign Societies*

K.U.K.S. INVITES YOU TO **K.U.K.S. INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

in Copenhagen Town Hall

UNESCO has adopted a Global Strategy for a Representative, Balanced and Credible World Heritage. This heritage is recognized on The UNESCO World Heritage List.

Its aim is to ensure that the List reflects the world's cultural and natural diversity of outstanding universal value.

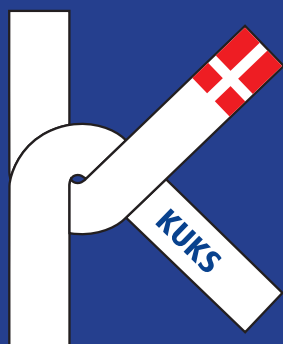
In a world of globalization and internationalization, K.U.K.S., with this exhibition wants to focus on our common interest and obvious necessity in defining and protecting World Heritage as an unalienable part of humanity.

At the same time K.U.K.S. invites the participating countries to share their views and suggestions on the national sites they would like to be included on The World Heritage List.

**The exhibition is open to the public from
Monday October 24th at 15.00 to Saturday October 29th 2016.**

Opening hours: weekdays 9.00 – 16.00 and
Saturday 9.30 – 13.00.
Free entrance

www.kuks.dk



About K.U.K.S.

K.U.K.S. – The Cultural Confederation of Foreign Societies - was established on April 17, 1970, under the patronage of His Royal Highness, Prince Henrik.

K.U.K.S. aims and philosophy are, through common effort, to achieve large and significant cultural arrangements with international perspective, to strengthen the individual societies and in cooperation, to develop relations with the countries they represent and thereby promote international understanding, friendship and respect, towards a peaceful co-existence amongst the nations of the world.

Introduction

All over the world there are sites of important and inalienable World Heritage. These sites are of outstanding cultural or natural importance to the common heritage of humanity. Such a World Heritage site might be nature like a forest, a lake, an island, a mountain or a desert, it can be man made like a city, a building, a monument, a historical place, or any other site considered as being of special cultural or physical significance.

UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, can decide to include such a site in the World Heritage List. The aim is to encourage the identification, protection and preservation of cultural and natural heritage around the world. This was embodied in an international treaty, adopted by UNESCO in 1972. While each World Heritage Site remains part of the legal territory of the state wherein the site is located, UNESCO considers it in the interest of the international community to preserve each site.

Denmark has seven sites on the World Heritage list, of these Kronborg Castle and Roskilde Cathedral are well known. The arctic island of Greenland, part of the Kingdom of Denmark, has one site on the list, Ilulissat Icefjord, located on the west coast.

With this exhibition K.U.K.S. aims at focusing on international cultural heritage. The countries are invited to present sites they might have on the UNESCO World Heritage List, or to present sites they would like to be included on this list. The countries might also want to focus on one or more national sites they consider of importance or special interest, worthy to be known also outside the country.

Selection criteria

To be included on the World Heritage List, UNESCO, according to the official webpage, defines that the sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria. These criteria are explained in the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, which besides the text of the Convention, is the main working tool on World Heritage.

The criteria are regularly revised by the Committee to reflect the evolution of the World Heritage concept itself. Until the end of 2004, World Heritage sites were selected on the basis of six cultural and four natural criteria. With the adoption of the revised Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention, only one set of ten criteria exists.

- 1.** To represent a masterpiece of human creative genius.
- 2.** To exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design.
- 3.** To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared.
- 4.** To be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history.
- 5.** To be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change.
- 6.** To be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria).
- 7.** To contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance.
- 8.** To be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features.
- 9.** To be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals.
- 10.** To contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

The protection, management, authenticity and integrity of properties are also important considerations. Since 1992 significant interactions between people and the natural environment have been recognized as cultural landscapes.