

CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL HERITAGE ACTIVITIES

ANNUAL REPORT 2013





CONTENT

1. MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD AND DIRECTOR	4
2. ABOUT CIE	5
3. PARTNERS	6
4. PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS	7
4.1 MARITIME AND UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE (MUCH) PROGRAM	7
4.2 SHARED HERITAGE PROGRAM	10
4.3 CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT	13
4.4 HERITAGE TOURISM ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES: H-TEC PROGRAM	15
5. ACADEMIC COOPERATION	16
6. PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS	18
7. FINANCES	19
8. ORGANIZATION	20
8.1 THE BOARD	20
8.2 STAFF	21
9. DONATIONS AND LEGAL STATUS	22

1. MESSAGE FROM THE BOARD AND DIRECTOR

Cultural heritage is never static and should constantly be tested on its relevance to the social process of cultural identity. What is true for cultural heritage in general should also be applicable for those institutes working on the study and development of it. 2013 was for CIE a year of redefining its position within the context in which we work. This was a year for drawing conclusions and exploring new openings.

CIE finalized the long-term program on Shared Cultural Heritage in cooperation with the Dutch government. It was a successful program during which we built an extensive network in the eight so-called 'priority countries' with whom the Netherlands maintains strong cultural relationships around the heritage of the Dutch expansion period. The tangible outcome of this CIE program - the internet database Cultural Heritage Connections - will become the knowledge basis for the official Dutch 'Gedeeld Cultureel Erfgoed' policy over the coming years.

CIE has in the meanwhile broadened its vision on the theme of shared cultural heritage. We are now focusing on a much more inclusive approach towards international heritage cooperation that does justice to the multi-layered character of heritage and cultural practices, and the relationship which various communities have with heritage sites. For this approach, which aims to combine global and local perspectives, we have developed a new framework for cooperation. Our programs will now combine, more than ever before, research, capacity building, awareness raising and heritage education.

In consultation with our trusted partners and in discussions with our extensive network of heritage professionals worldwide we are constructing new combinations of international connections. CIE is shifting from a bilateral to a truly multilateral cooperation stance. Our focus has shifted away from programs centered upon specific countries, towards working with the networks of communities who are united within different cultural landscapes that connect people and which often create cultural ties over long distances. The communities and local networks that CIE has worked alongside and built up over the years will be our most important guides and partners in this process.

'Conservation is much more than preserving monuments. You have to infuse the sentiments of a heritage in the minds of the people.'
- *Nicoline van Cann, project manager CIE*

This new thematic approach made it possible to make interesting new groupings of topics, people and institutes. A good example of this is the program 'sharing heritage on World Heritage Sites' that emerged in 2013 from various activities. Building upon our existing network we were able to make a thematic linkage between the World Heritage Sites along the Western Indian Ocean rim in creating a cultural

landscape between Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Europe. We had the opportunity to work, in conjunction with the New York University Abu Dhabi, to strengthen our cooperation with the Galle and Zanzibar legacy sites within this landscape. In cooperation with our South African partner ACHA, African Centre for Heritage Activities, we also continued our work with the community of Ilha de Mozambique, which we began in 2009.

Cultural networks are also of eminent importance for our ongoing work in Afghanistan. Through a local network of schools and teachers, CIE and its partner AFIR Architects, were able to offer a heritage education program that included the training of more than 500 teachers from the region. This model will now be followed also for heritage education at the National Museum in Kabul. CIE's international network helped with the coaching of the museum staff and assisted them with composing the new exhibition '1000 Cities of Bactria', which opened in July 2013 and has formed another benchmark in the capacity building program of culture and development.

The board and the director of CIE wish to thank everybody who made 2013 once again a fruitful year.



Fieldwork with NYUAD students at the World Heritage Site Galle in Sri Lanka.

2. ABOUT CIE

VISION AND MISSION

CIE - Centre for International Heritage Activities believes that international cooperation benefits cultural heritage management and is therefore worthy to invest in. Cultural heritage is seen to be more than just monuments and sites. It is the intrinsic value of heritage that engages people to an object, place or practice and shapes collective identities as well as stirs up emotion. All forms of heritage are imbued with multiple meanings and perspectives, sometimes binding and sometimes conflicting. We believe these meanings are a source of inspiration for sharing ideas and practices. CIE has through time played a critical role in bringing together different stakeholders under the banner of heritage through the use of participatory methods to create commonly shared understandings to improve heritage management. It also recognizes this as one of its major skills. Through international cooperation, knowledge sharing and creation all parties have a platform and opportunity to add value to cultural heritage understanding and management worldwide.

CIE is a non-profit and independent knowledge center for international cultural heritage cooperation. Its aim is to increase collaboration and knowledge sharing in the cultural heritage field by bringing professionals together in order to enhance the knowledge of new practitioners with little experience in the field, as well as those still in training. This is done by facilitating the implementation of commonly agreed projects in a number of countries throughout the world. CIE further maintains a worldwide network of heritage professionals and functions as a resource center for the international heritage field. The experiences gathered from working on a variety of projects world-wide in partnerships has given the organization valuable insights which are shared with an aim of achieving best practices in the management of cultural heritage through capacity building.

OUR APPROACH

Our work is characterized by a collaborative, participatory and inclusive approach which can also be understood as our core value. We always strive to uphold a high standard of ethics bearing in mind that ethics may be defined differently by some of our partners. We co-construct our objectives with partners through a 'culture-conscious' approach, tailor made for each context. In some activities CIE is initiator, while in others it joins existing initiatives and contributes through its specific knowledge and know-how. All programs and projects have built-in frameworks and activities with the specific goal of achieving sustainable growth.

NETWORK OF AFFILIATED EXPERTS

CIE has an active network of affiliated experts who often work with us with expertise in the field of restoration, history of built heritage and landscape, museology, archives and archaeology. Our experts are available for advice, training and consultancy work.

THE ACADEMIC NETWORK

CIE maintains relations with various national and international academic and research institutes. A broad academic network is important for the mission of CIE as an expert and network organization. This network is, so far, predominantly based on activities developed around the themes of heritage and development, maritime and underwater cultural heritage, shared cultural heritage, migration history and archaeology.

CULTURAL HERITAGE NETWORK

CIE has initiated a web-based networking platform on cultural heritage, that brings experts, projects, and organizations in the field of international heritage cooperation together. The emphasis is on 'shared cultural heritage': that is heritage that a particular country was involved in with the Dutch, whether positive or negative, at a particular epoch in history. This can be tangible and/or intangible heritage. This platform is for information exchange and is an online documentation center for projects. The platform offers our partners as well as the general public access to knowledge and expertise concerning international heritage projects.

OUR SERVICES

Through our work and our network, CIE offers interdisciplinary heritage services such as inventories of heritage activities, analyses and evaluations of heritage policies and strategies. CIE makes itself available for a wide variety of training and advice services, and is highly experienced in the management of intercultural and interdisciplinary heritage projects and programs.



Local net fishing in Galle, also called Ma'al, becomes a community moment in which everyone from the (near) villages can take part.

3. PARTNERS

The work of CIE is supported by the contributions of governments, international bodies and regional and local organizations. Some of our major partners, donors and sponsors are:

ACHA - African Centre for Heritage Activities	Muziris Heritage project
Australian National Maritime Museum	Museum Volkenkunde
CCF - Centre Cultural Fund	National Archives of the Netherlands
Department of Antiquities Tanzania	National Maritime Museum Amsterdam
Embassy of Australia to the Netherlands in The Hague, the Netherlands	National Museum of Afghanistan
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Australia	National UNESCO commission Netherlands
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Ghana	Netherlands Cultural Fund
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in India	Netherlands Institute for Heritage
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Sri Lanka	New AFIR Architects
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Tanzania	New York University Abu Dhabi
Galle Heritage Foundation	PGIAR - Postgraduate Institute for Archaeology
GMMB - Ghana Museums and Monuments Board	Prince Claus Fund
Kochi-Muziris Biennale	Rijksmuseum Amsterdam
Leiden University	SAHRA - South African Heritage Resources Agency
MAU - Maritime Archaeological Unit	Tourism Development Authority Sri Lanka
Ministry of Education of Afghanistan	UNESCO Paris
Ministry of Education, Culture and Science of the Netherlands	UNESCO Dar es Salaam
Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands	UNESCO Maputo
Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan	Ricerca e Cooperazione
Ministry of National Heritage Sri Lanka	WAM - Western Australian Museum



CIE mission to develop a heritage education program in Sri Lanka.

4. PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

4.1 MARITIME AND UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

The field of Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) has moved beyond the confines of physical maritime or underwater cultural heritage towards an integrated and holistic, seamless study of heritage associated with various bodies of water within which tangible and intangible heritage can be explored.



Jardim da Memória to commemorate the slave trade from Ilha de Mozambique.

TANZANIA

Tanzania and the East African coast have historically received little attention from maritime heritage and underwater cultural heritage practitioners globally and CIE has made attempts to play a pivotal role in these areas. As has been the case globally, MUCH has often been perceived as the 'heritage of others' and maritime archaeology as playing second fiddle to terrestrial archaeology. For many MUCH sites, and shipwrecks in particular, represent the history of colonial powers and are perceived as irrelevant most particularly by inland community people as well as in modern society. Treasure hunters and looters, whose interests lie in keeping the doors between maritime archaeology and their own commercial activities open, have contributed in the blurring and promotion of the irrelevance of this heritage and this misleading perception.

CIE has been working on improving capacity in maritime archaeology in Tanzania since 2008 and aims to increase and improve awareness and understanding of the significance of maritime and underwater cultural heritage. Already in 2012 CIE and its Tanzanian partners developed a new program for awareness and capacity building in MUCH. A second grant request has been developed by invitation from the European Development Fund and submitted early 2013 after CIE's initial request. The Netherlands Embassy Dar es Salaam supports this proposal development process. An important partner for CIE is the African Centre for Heritage Activities, ACHA, which contributed extensively in the development of the Tanzanian program.

CIE and its partners seek to promote the socio-economic value of MUCH and position it within the broad scope of Tanzania's heritage context. The MUCH sites along Tanzania's coast, Mafia Island, Kilwa, Kisimani and Zanzibar, contain a unique representation of a melting pot of cultures of Africa, the Middle East, Europe and the Far East and represent global contact and development.

MOZAMBIQUE

In cooperation with our South African partner ACHA, African Centre for Heritage Activities and with the support of the Cultural Emergency Response (CER) program of the Prince Claus Fund, we also continued our work with the community of Ilha de Mozambique, which we began in 2009. Aim of the program is to empower the community of Ilha de Mozambique by providing the basic framework, theory and skills for heritage management to fight against treasure hunting, knowing that local awareness and commitment are the key factors in safeguarding and developing heritage. In order to achieve this aim, CIE made a preparatory visit to Mozambique to start setting up a training in underwater archaeology for the community, which will commence in February 2014.



NYUAD students reviewing the video footage of their research on Galle as a 'shared heritage site'.

MUCH activities and research combine context congruent approaches and techniques used in archaeology, anthropology, cultural heritage management and marine and material sciences. CIE holds a license of the Nautical Archaeological Society (NAS) to conduct training programs in underwater archaeology and is an official partner of the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage.



Local fisherman preparing to head out to the sea. To empower the community of Ilha de Mozambique to protect the sea from treasure hunting, CIE made a pre-visit to the island in October to start setting up a training in underwater archaeology.

SRI LANKA

CIE has a longstanding history with Sri Lanka and more specifically Galle. In the early 1990s the Avondster maritime archaeological project was started, which led to the creation of the Sri Lanka Maritime Archaeological Unit in Galle in 2000. Between 2001 and 2004 important sections of the Avondster were excavated, collections were conserved and preparations were made to open the first gallery in the National Maritime Museum in Galle in 2005. Further events coordinated by CIE took place after the 2004 tsunami, as part of the shared heritage program. In 2012 CIE organized the 'Value your Heritage' seminar at the Sri Lankan Tourism Development Authority in Colombo, to reflect on Public Private Partnerships (PPP) and their desirable mutual beneficial effects. Our activities and involvement in Sri Lanka continued in 2013.

Field school in cooperation with New York University Abu Dhabi

Over the years CIE has established permanent infrastructure for the international cooperation in the field of cultural heritage. Since the 1990s, we have been involved in projects focused on multidisciplinary research and training in heritage management techniques. The field schools are one of the most successful educational platforms established so far. They are designed and realized in cooperation with different academic partners at various locations, often related to World Heritage Sites. Sharing knowledge is key in these courses where development of an academic framework for cultural heritage management is combined with direct experience from the field. Facilitating fieldwork for students is one of the special features of these training programs where students and young practitioners are trained both in critical thinking about heritage, as well as in practical managing skills. The strength of this structure is that senior experts, young professionals, students and communities involved with the heritage sites come in direct contact with each other and are able to exchange their ideas and views.

The cooperation between CIE and New York University Abu Dhabi (NYUAD) was established with the J-term course for bachelor students 'Shared Cultural Heritage: Practices and Perspectives', taught by CIE director Robert Parthesius. This course and field school have been inspired by the history of intensive trade and shipping networks that connected many countries around the Indian Ocean with Asia and Europe. Presently, these cultural footprints are considered a

shared cultural heritage. Important junctions in these networks are often recognized as UNESCO World Heritage Sites because of their universal and global value.

In this course students studied the basic theory of cultural heritage and had a chance to explore the various perspectives of heritage management. Terminology like shared, mutual, global and contested heritage was also discussed. The acquired knowledge and insights were applied to a research assignment at a World Heritage Site, Galle in Sri Lanka.

The first part of the course introduced a theoretical framework for understanding the international mechanisms surrounding heritage protection, as well as critical heritage theory that responds to and critiques international conventions. The theoretical knowledge acquired during the first week served as a preparation for understanding all aspects of the UNESCO World Heritage Site in Galle, Sri Lanka. The students were assigned to closely examine several themes of Galle as a 'shared heritage site': Galle as living heritage (crossroad of cultures), Galle as colonial city (power and trade), Galle as maritime hub (seafaring relations and underwater heritage), and Galle as regional centre (the social-economic relation within Sri Lanka).

During the field schools the students were divided in four groups and each of the groups studied one of the four identified themes of the site. Much of the student's time was devoted to interviewing the locals, the stakeholders, studying documents related to the site and collecting video footage of their research. As a final assignment the students created 'Heritage Impact Assessment' documents and footage that was later edited into short films. The results were also shared with the locals on the last day of the field school.

'Many structures that have a grand legacy can be retained as tourist spots.'
- Benny Kuriakose, Consulting Architect, Muziris Heritage Project.

Identification mission Galle

From November 27 until December 8, an identification mission was sent to Galle. Its mission was to identify local stakeholders and their needs and priorities in light of future shared heritage projects. Community involvement has always been important for CIE, and with this mission we tried to make sure that our work in Sri Lanka will have a broad base and is thus sustainable. The mission lasted twelve days, with a team consisting of Nurcan Yalman and Marta Laureanti from CIE, operating in close cooperation with Tharanga Arachchi from the Galle Heritage Foundation. Among the stakeholders the team talked to were the MAU (Maritime Archaeological Unit), the PGIAR (Postgraduate Institute for Archaeology), the CCF (Centre Cultural Fund), the Galle Heritage Foundation, the Galle district Chamber of Trade and Industry, the local Tourism Bureau, the International School of Galle, the Ambalangoda Mask Museum, and the Institute for Construction, Training and Development (ICTAD). Many other local stakeholders like university professors, artisans, and artists were interviewed as well. Expected follow-ups of this identification mission are the identification of possible cultural heritage activities based on community involvement, the identification of funding bodies and partners for future projects, and the submittal of a research proposal in the field of shared heritage by CIE staff member Marta Laureanti.

4.2 SHARED HERITAGE

Shared heritage represents tangible and intangible cultural heritage related to Dutch history in foreign countries. Through a shared heritage policy, the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science aim at cooperating with eight priority countries: Brazil, Ghana, India, Indonesia, The Russian Federation, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Surinam. The policy was renewed at the end of 2012. From 2013 onwards Australia, USA and Japan are added to the shared heritage countries.

Years of surveying and working in the shared heritage field shows that this field is much more than merely the maintenance of heritage of a shared history. Shared heritage creates possibilities for the exchange of ideas and knowledge, and also stimulates diverse dialogues and points of views on the heritage that is an object of the project.

The 'Shared Cultural Heritage Database' funding request was granted in 2007 and started off with the development of a project database. An important element of the inventory and analysis that contributed to the database was the organization of Heritage Days in each partner country in close collaboration with counterpart organizations. Professionals with diverse skills within the field of shared cultural heritage were invited to discuss the current visions and experiences on the subject. Conclusions that were drawn as a result of the discussions can be found on CIE website. In 2013 the final research report on this work was presented to the Ministries.

GHANA

The historical ties between the Netherlands and Ghana date back to the 16th century and are characterized by the presence of the Dutch West India Company (WIC) and colonial activities by the Dutch. Nowadays tangible traces of Dutch history in Ghana are most evident in the approximately seventeen castles and forts along Africa's Gold Coast. The urban structure of Elmina is a remainder of the Dutch presence, as well as the Dutch cemetery, the Schomerushill, the government gardens and a great number of merchant's houses, such as the houses of Bartels, Van Dyck and Viala. Currently, Ghana and the Netherlands collaborate in the fields of foreign politics, development, trade and investments, culture, heritage, science and environment. Dutch companies have added a great deal to the cultural history of Ghana. Both textile ('Real Dutch wax') and Dutch gin have become 'typical Ghanaian traditions'. The trade relationship is still strong, due to the cacao industry. Dutch surnames engender pride and every January Elmina celebrates the Dutch Christmas.



Elmina Castle in Ghana

Until the end of 2012, Ghana was one of the eight priority countries within the framework of the shared cultural heritage program of the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. As part of this program, CIE organized a Ghana Heritage Day in Amsterdam in 2012. Even though Ghana was excluded from the list of priority countries at the end of 2012, CIE has been determined to continue working there because the country displays a vibrant and young determination to use cultural heritage to promote tourism, and the sector has been working hard to partner with the business community to achieve this, working hand in hand with local traditional leadership. Thus, in 2013 a counterpart meeting to the earlier mentioned Heritage Day was organized.

Round Table Discussion in Accra, Ghana

Held on February 15, a discussion session on 'development opportunities in the conservation and enhancement of common cultural heritage in Ghana' was organized in the National Museum in Accra. To realize this event CIE worked together with Ricerca e Cooperazione, University of Pavia, and the Ghana Museums and Monuments Board (GMMB). In the context of the Ankobra Gold Route (AGR) project and the discussions on Ghanaian-Dutch Mutual Heritage, support was also given by the Royal Netherlands Embassy in Accra. The central focus of the discussions was on the cooperation between the Netherlands and Ghana from a Ghanaian perspective.

'This is a great show and I am proud of the staff working at the National Museum.'

- Suzanne Annen about the exhibition '1000 Cities of Bactria'

The day was opened by Mr. Acheampong, after which the ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Ghana H.E. Gerard Duijfs gave a welcome address in which he mentioned the close collaboration between the Ghana Government and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and how this cooperation has enhanced heritage conservation and development in Ghana. The round table discussion was then opened by dr. Gianna de Re of Ricerca e Cooperazione.

The first session was on the past and present of mutual heritage cooperation and the evaluation of the cooperation with the Netherlands. The second session was on the conservation and enhancement of mutual cultural heritage for sustainable development. Many interesting points were raised by people from different backgrounds and institutions, and at the end of the day several conclusions were drawn and recommendations made. One of the points made was that it is very important to have a close collaboration between all stakeholders and especially with the local communities, who should be involved in all projects from start to end. Heritage education was also seen as of the utmost importance, as it contributes to the sustainability of projects. Other recommendations were for financial institutions to support the maintenance and promotion of heritage properties, and for laws and policies concerning conservation and sustainable use of heritage sites to be reviewed and actually enforced. Collaborative efforts should be

made to forge better partnerships to ensure the establishment of tourism development infrastructure, including better road networks to tourism sites, accommodation, transportation systems and the provision of food and drinks. Also, intensive research must be carried out to explore other areas of potential touristic interest as this would give tourists a wider range of activities and attractions, in order to spend more time in the communities they visit. Finally it was stated that human resource development must also be harnessed. The youth especially needs to be trained to increase ownership and local identity, which would further enhance sustainability for economic development. All in all, the day provided valuable insights and conclusions with relation to future cooperation with Ghana on heritage.

DATABASE AND FINAL REPORT

One of the main priorities of the Dutch International Culture Policy is shared cultural heritage, a concept that in September 2008 has been integrated into the International Cultural Policy 2009-2012 of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and education, Culture and Science. Prior to this policy, feelings of guilt and shame predominated the thinking about colonial history, but with it, heritage began to be reinterpreted as a valuable tool for critical reflection on Dutch colonial history and a mutual understanding of both present and future history, and it also served as a method to strengthen bilateral relations with former colonies. Between 2009 and 2012 CIE has been working towards creating a project and expert database for shared cultural heritage. In 2013 the final research report on this work was presented.

The report concentrates on defining the positive as well as the bottlenecks in cultural heritage cooperation, and formulates conclusions and recommendations for the eight priority countries. It is based on extensive research of past, present and future cultural heritage cooperation between the Netherlands and the eight priorities countries. CIE identified partners in and for these countries and initiated meetings with partners from all appointed countries. The outcomes of the discussions and meetings were presented to the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education, Culture and Science in order to streamline the Mutual Cultural Heritage policy. The report formed the final step in the completion of the information for the Project Mutual Cultural Heritage (MCH) database, with conclusions pointing at cultural differences that cause different working methods, bureaucratic inefficiency and at the importance of built heritage for future cooperation, and with an extensive overview of all the involved experts and organizations both in the Netherlands and the eight priority countries. The database functions as a documentation centre for information on projects that coincide with the International Cultural Policy and the Culture and Development Policy of the Dutch government, or that deal with heritage of the European expansion. The database unites the expertise and knowledge of these projects at one central location.

Through the establishment of the database, CIE has had the opportunity to actively expand its network of contacts and potential partners for cooperation. As a network organization it was our mission to make this network available to an international field of governmental organizations, heritage institutes and professionals. This project was generously funded by the Netherlands Cultural Fund and also gave us the opportunity to strengthen our relationship with the Netherlands Institute for Heritage. The richness and diversity of the collaborations, which made us encounter areas and subjects we have not envisaged, has been rewarding not only for CIE but also for all partners involved.



A beautiful sunset on Zanzibar.

All the local partners that we have worked with on this project over the years can be found in the final research report. Working in an international field is all about partnerships and mutual understanding. Regardless of the subjects and whether it is connected with the colonial footprints of the Dutch or the training of local heritage managers; a thorough understanding of each other's contexts, opinions customs, shortcomings, strengths and potential gains is essential. It is thus our opinion that a non-Western oriented approach sensitive to the local economic, social, political and climatic circumstances should be the foundation for all successful mutual cultural heritage cooperation. The notion of identity, the main objective for the preservation of the mutual heritage and the available financial means determine the framework in which the cooperation could take place. CIE hopes that with the project Shared Cultural Heritage database, we have further stimulated professionalism and international collaboration in the field of mutual heritage.

MIGRATION HERITAGE

Dutch heritage abroad does not always date back centuries. The vast numbers of Dutch emigrants leaving their native country in the decades following World War II left an important imprint on their new homelands. Main destinations for this 'Dutch diaspora' were Australia, New Zealand, the United States, Canada and South Africa. The migrants brought the Dutch culture to these countries, and their habits and language, mixing it with the culture that they were introduced to.

In 2012, CIE successfully completed the Australian-Dutch Heritage Cooperation Project. This year, we focused on continuing and expanding our migration heritage activities to those other important migrant destinations. Aim of new projects concerning migration heritage is first of all documenting the stories of Dutch migrants as a resource for the future. In Australia, we work together with our partners in the preparation of the Australian-Dutch Cultural Heritage Commemorations in 2016, the year that marks the 400th anniversary of the landing of Dirk Hartog on Australian soil.

The Dutch diaspora in Australia and New Zealand

In November 2013, CIE attended a conference on the Dutch diaspora in Australia and New Zealand in Melbourne, Australia. Organized by the Embassies of the Netherlands in Canberra and Wellington, the conference brought together many experts in the field of (Dutch) migration as well as Dutch migrants themselves.

The research that has been done on Dutch communities in Australia and New Zealand suggests interesting topics: Did the Dutch remain visible as a group or did they assimilate? How different were the Dutch from other European migrants arriving in these countries? What part of the heritage remains particularly Dutch? What can be recognized as a new mix of Dutch-Australian and Australian-Dutch? Do the children and grandchildren of migrants still feel Dutch?

The outcomes of these issues are important tools to extend our migration heritage projects to other countries. Currently, exploring and documenting the stories of Dutch migrants is essential in assisting the second and third generation, and everyone interested for that matter, in understanding this heritage. Research regarding migration heritage is also fundamental to be able to engage Dutch migrants and their descendants with the contemporary Netherlands.

CIE has forged various partnerships in Australia and other countries to be able to set up a digital migration documentation project. Furthermore, the successful framework of the Australian-Dutch Heritage Cooperation Project will be used in 2014 as a blueprint for migration projects in other countries.

AUSTRALIA

Ever since early 2011, CIE has joined hands with both Dutch and Australian partners to strengthen the heritage cooperation between the Netherlands and Australia. Many activities have been undertaken, among which a large-scale inventory of the heritage projects and related experts and organization, the inclusion of Australia in the online mutual heritage database Cultural Heritage Connections, and the organization of an Australian-Dutch Heritage Day in Fremantle, Australia. In 2013, within this cooperation CIE worked on a research report on VOC

shipwrecks off the Australian west coast, as was commissioned by the Western Australian Museum (WAM).

Research report VOC shipwrecks

During the 200 years between 1602 and 1795 when the Dutch East India Company (VOC) was in existence, 1850 VOC ships undertook 4800 journeys from the Netherlands to Asia. Nineteen of these ships were lost in the Indian Ocean during their outward journeys. Centuries later, in 1963, the independent discoverer Hugh Edwards led the first of a series of expeditions to the Southern Abrolhos in Western Australia, during which the location of the Dutch shipwreck the Zeewijk was identified. Later again Edwards discovered an elephant tusk in the same area, supposedly belonging to the cargo of another stranded VOC ship. It was this discovery that made the WAM decide to improve research in the region. It was thought that the Dutch ship the Aagtekerke, lost in 1726 and never found again, was a possible candidate for the mysterious other wreck. To test this hypothesis, the WAM commissioned CIE to make an assessment of the VOC archives to collect possible evidence on ships lost off the western Australian coast. In order to assess reference material that might contribute to possible locations and identification of VOC shipwrecks off the western Australian coast, the report included an inventory of the findings by Hugh Edwards, Jeremy Green (WAM), and CIE Netherlands research team (archivists Menno Leenstra and Ruud Paesie, Robert Parthesius, Marta Laureanti and Sarah-Jayne Nogarede) on the likely presence of a VOC shipwreck at the Houtman Abrolhos. The second part contained research and transcripts of VOC documents related to lost ships leaving from the Cape of Good Hope to Batavia, while research on the socio-economic context of 18th century VOC activities in Middelburg were added as well.



Descendants of Dutch emigrants celebrating their Dutch heritage in Australia.

4.3 CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

CIE is committed to cooperate in programs that have chosen culture as its initial step towards capacity building and in programs that facilitate the engagement of communities in ways that contribute to economic development. Since 2006, CIE participates in an innovative capacity building program initiated by the Ministry of Information and Culture of Afghanistan for the National Museum in Kabul. Another exciting program is the establishment of a new regional museum at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace in North Afghanistan. Our programs provide the possibility to contribute to the rebuilding of the cultural sector and to develop models for international cooperation in Afghanistan.

AFGHANISTAN

The Afghanistan Program for Culture and Development has over the past seven years contributed to turning museum spaces in conflict countries such as Afghanistan into privileged spaces of belonging. The rehabilitation of the National Museum, the renovation of the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace and the establishing of a cultural center were main focuses that aimed towards creating a shared sense of responsibility for the preservation of cultural diversity in Afghanistan. By nourishing the need for culture, the program aimed to broaden the horizons of the Afghan youth, strengthen self-esteem, and help encourage the active participation and learning from young men and women and their community. This program has shown the important role of culture in conflict and post-conflict countries.

2013 was a year that focused on educational activities. The educational program for teachers was exceptionally successful this year. The assistance in organizing exhibitions continued both at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama palace and the National Museum in Kabul. New educational tools for heritage education were developed and applied in the classrooms.



Afghan school children playing with playing cards designed by CIE and our partner New Afir to teach children about different cultural heritage sites in Afghanistan.

NATIONAL MUSEUM

Opening of the '1000 Cities of Bactria' exhibition

On the 6th of July in 2013, the exhibition '1000 Cities of Bactria' was opened at the National Museum in Afghanistan. This exhibition is the third temporary exhibition organized at the National Museum, following the first photo exhibition and an exhibition on Afghanistan's Buddhist heritage. National Museum curator Mohammad Fahim Rahimi and Khalid Dawari of AFIR Architects, a local partner of CIE, developed the project proposal and designed the budget.

The most recent exhibition presented archaeological artefacts and contextual narratives associated with Alexander the Great's empire during its rule of Bactria, present day Northern Afghanistan. Classic

historians and archaeologists speak of the famous wealth of Bactria, its thousand cities and the outstanding fertility of the soil. Balkh, the capital of Bactria, played a crucial role as cultural and political center of the famous Persian dynasties. It is also known to be the trade center and crossroad of western and eastern cultures during the Achaemenid period. The role of the trade center Balkh would sustain for a long time, as capital of the great kingdoms of Greek-Bactria: Kushan and Sassanid.

'Now it's starting to look like a museum.'

- Mr Massoudi, the director of the National Museum at the opening of the exhibition '1000 Cities of Bactria'

The opening of the exhibition was a momentous event in 2013 since it brought new and fresh energy to the museum and once again proved it to be a monumental institution, rich in precious exhibits and well managed too. The organization of the exhibitions provided the museum staff with the opportunity to be trained in all aspects of organizing exhibitions.

Relying on past experiences with museums, CIE is planning to contribute in the future towards diminishing the institutional isolation of the museum and opening its doors to school children, students, and the community as a whole. This will open a new space for dialogue and will enable the discovery of new ways to relate to one's identity. This has the potential to generate a sense of belonging and will encourage students to study the rich past of Afghanistan.



Around 600 children were involved in the educational program in Afghanistan.

BAGH-E JEHAN NAMA PALACE

In the northern areas of Afghanistan, CIE activities are focused on the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace near Kholm. The restoration of the gardens of the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace as well as the restoration of the West wing and central hall have developed the palace and its gardens as a



As part of the exhibition on biodiversity of the Bagh-e Jehan Nama palace, these beautiful panels were placed in the garden.

cultural and leisure center for the people of Kholm. The long-term plan for establishing a museum at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace has been in part realized by making the palace a center for various educational and cultural activities.

Exhibition on biodiversity

The holistic approach to the palace restoration was not only beneficial for the local community but also helped to renew their pride in their local knowledge and craftsmanship in addition to their cultural heritage. The restoration of the gardens of the palace has strategically capitalized on the building's unique location, being situated close to the highway connecting Kabul with Mazar-e-Sharif, to create a unique destination for visitors.

Furthermore, according to the plan for developing a regional ethnographic museum, a temporary exhibition on biodiversity of the garden is currently being prepared. The exhibition will provide insight on the flora and fauna of the garden as well as comprise a history of the garden. The goal is to directly engage the local community in the development and design of a regional museum, encouraging locals to embrace their heritage so that they once again can feel proud of their environment and country.

Educational program for teachers

For all cultural activities in Afghanistan, education remains the key factor. In the past, large numbers of Afghans have been deprived of an education that includes knowledge of their country's culture and history. Similarly, the Afghan government lacks a clear cultural policy and it does not prioritize heritage. The museum sector can play a vital role in emphasizing the rich history and tradition of Afghanistan.

Furthermore museums can inspire future generations to value their heritage and contribute to the longevity of their rich heritage and its exceptional diversity. In the past seven years, CIE in collaboration with AFIR, has organized numerous educational programs that involved over thousands of teachers and several thousands of school children. The many educational trainings carried in Kabul as well as in the North of the country have contributed to a better understanding of the complexities of the Afghan situation, and to identify the needs and opportunities. Overall, the educational programs provided the students with an understanding of the natural, cultural and religious heritage of Afghanistan.

To be able to create historical awareness among the new Afghan generations that have only experienced war in the last three decades, an education plan is being developed in close cooperation with regional schoolteachers. AFIR Architects has been training these teachers from the area of Kholm and Mazar-al Sherif specifically for the 'Kholm for Kids' education program in order to raise awareness about the values and potential of transmitting cultural heritage education to children. This program already reached more than 500 local children (boys and girls) in 2009 and up to 1355 in 2010. After a short hiatus in 2011 and 2012, the educational program for teachers continued in 2013. In that year alone 500 teachers, both men and women, were inspired to look at Afghan heritage as a resource for teaching and learning. The educational program for teachers was organized in cooperation with the Afghan Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Information and Culture. The program was also supported with printed material in the form of handouts that summarized the content of the presentations.

4.4 HERITAGE TOURISM ECONOMY AND COMMUNITIES: H-TEC PROGRAM

The Heritage Tourism Economy and Communities program of CIE aims to create a resource center on the subjects of heritage, tourism, economy and communities, and their correlation. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) is an upcoming concept and one that CIE has extensively explored in 2012 and 2013.

Due to the economic situation, governments request that practitioners of the sector work towards making sure that heritage assets should be managed in a manner that sustains them. People must have access to such assets and resources, and should be able to derive economic benefits from them in the form of profits. Heritage tourism can link heritage professionals, national governments, and other stakeholders like the communities who live in the vicinity of the heritage asset and contribute in improving life qualities. However heritage tourism should not be perceived as a wide spectrum antibiotic or panacea to address most economic needs of local communities, there are likely to be negative impacts if heritage has to be managed solely for profit. Benefits should also not only be seen as economic.

SEMINAR, 'WHAT IS THE VALUE OF YOUR HERITAGE', INDIA

Collaborations between the public and private sector could benefit heritage preservation worldwide and to gain more knowledge of PPP possibilities in India, CIE, in conjunction with the Kochi-Muziris Biennale and with support from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in India, organized the conference 'What is the Value of your Heritage?' on 8 March 2013 in Fort Cochin, India.

The aim of the day was to explore the perspectives on heritage as a tool for economic development and to bring together various stakeholders to discuss their perspectives and experiences. A central question during the conference was how to improve on sustainability for heritage projects in India. CIE also wondered what the (current) willingness of communities is to cooperate with heritage projects, and subsequently how to possibly improve this. When communities are included, such as during the Muziris Heritage Project and the Biennale, it results in a community willing to put an effort in the safeguarding and revitalization of the heritage. Additionally, when there is enough need from the community, governments are more easily persuaded in supporting heritage projects.

At the start of the discussion it was pointed out that India has its own financial reserves and therefore it is not so much dependent on foreign money. A pending Indian law regarding corporate social responsibility (CSR), under which companies with an annual profit over RS 1,000 crore must spend at least 2 percent of their average net profits from the three preceding years on CSR adds to this even further. That being said, many people and organizations do not know how to get aid or financial support from either the government or the private sector for potential heritage projects. So a third question arose: What is recommended for communities to gain knowledge on how to get aid and financial support for (durable) heritage projects?

The input of the stakeholders and experts present resulted in a lively and interesting discussion regarding public and private partnerships with regards to heritage preservation. Recommendations were made regarding the level of ownership, consequences of India's rapid urbanization, creation of infrastructure to access heritage sites as well as improved communication channels. Both CIE and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in India will use the knowledge gained for future heritage projects in India.



CIE project manager Nicoline van Cann in discussion with Indian heritage professionals.



A skilled mask carver at the laboratory of the Ambalangoda Mask Museum in Sri Lanka.

5. ACADEMIC COOPERATION

CIE fosters academic research in the field of international heritage by actively encouraging the development of academic and theoretical frameworks in support of the practical work of heritage activities. CIE stimulates and contributes to scholarly research programs at universities and other relevant institutes and participates in university courses in international heritage.

UNIVERSITY COURSES

Leiden University has since the beginning been an important and trusted CIE partner for our bachelor and master courses. In 2013 another academic partner came to the fore, as Robert Parthesius was appointed as visiting professor at New York University Abu Dhabi. In January he conducted a field school on shared heritage in Abu Dhabi and Galle in Sri Lanka. His appointment will continue in 2014, as he is developing yet another field school on 'sharing heritage on the Arabian trade route' in Abu Dhabi and Stone Town on Zanzibar, which will commence early in 2014.

CIE is also developing a foundation course on shared heritage, the purpose of this course is to introduce the theory and current academic debate on the subject of shared cultural heritage. The course will offer unique insights on cultural heritage by zooming in on local communities and societies across the world and understanding its role on a broad scale in terms of 'global' heritage and 'sharing' of international (museum) collections.

'Some said they liked the ancient town Tangi Kholm, some liked Dari Wakhan, a very mountainous and rugged region in the North of Afghanistan, and others asked when they could go and play at the Bagh-e Jehan Nama Palace.'

- Khalid Dawari, architect, commenting on the educational program

PHD STUDENTS

In 2013 Robert Parthesius in his capacity as Associate Professor at the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University guided the work of Jonathan Sharfman, expert in cultural heritage bases in South Africa.

TTT WORKING GROUP

The Afghanistan Program for Culture and Development has provided for an ongoing multi-layered learning experience concerning the interplay of material culture, heritage, national identity, nation-building and museums. CIE recognizes the same interaction in other museum programs around the globe. CIE is interested in investigating how national narratives are conveyed within western traditional museums and also the role which national museums can play within postcolonial, (post-)conflict and young emerging nations.

CIE aims to investigate and make transparent the dynamics of how, or whether at all, the role and concept of a national museum has developed, progressed or continued during the decolonization process after World War II; of interest are also the value and role of museums in (post-)conflict countries such as Afghanistan; and emerging countries such as Abu Dhabi which start with a complete new slate, an empty canvass so to speak, and have to build a national museum from scratch.

To help us shape and sharpen our vision on the concept and role of museums in international heritage cooperation CIE has initiated a working group of CIE members and external academic experts



Jonathan Sharfman, director of ACHA, African Centre for International Heritage, giving a guest lecture to IPD students at CIE office in Leiden.



In October CIE project coordinator Biljana Volchevska gave a presentation on our Afghanistan program during the first edition of the Peace Conference on post-conflict, cultural heritage and regional development in Wageningen.



NYUAD students doing desk research in Galle.

to discuss and exchange thoughts on the matter. Aiming towards establishing a series of TTT Expert Meetings in 2014 and post-2014, meant to bring a group of academic professionals, students and CIE members together, which will create a platform of heritage and museum experts in which to discuss, debate, consider and reflect upon these complex issues.

YOUNG HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS - CIE HERITAGE ACADEMY

In 2012 CIE started with CIE Heritage Academy. The inspiration for the academy comes from the on-going requests we get from young professionals in the heritage field. For heritage experts many platforms already exist, but for young professionals and students it is often difficult to get access to senior layers. This is a pity as both networks can benefit from each other's skills, talents, knowledge and vision. To cater for the need of an international network for the young professionals, CIE has established CIE Academy, which will be based on the network that is already established by CIE for the purpose of developing innovative cooperation in the field of heritage. CIE Heritage Academy is envisioned to be a knowledge connector, learning facilitator and stimulator for knowledge exchange initiatives. The Academy is designed in a way that allows input from all participants, thus making it explicitly relevant for their work and interest. The Academy will connect heritage practitioners to new information and will also stimulate collaboration between countries, regions and networks of professionals and communities in order to find real, practical solutions to heritage issues.

The departure point for this development will be field schools and other short courses (interim semester courses and summer schools), which have already been developed with great success. An online learning tool that will contain different courses on cultural heritage theory and practice will be developed so that, by facilitating an interactive learning environment, opportunities for cooperation and networking on various levels will be opened. This set-up will allow participants to turn experiences into stories, films, best practice and lessons learned.

Into the Project Design (IPD)

As part of CIE Heritage Academy, between March and August, CIE developed the Into the Project Design (IPD) course for master students. Organized by CIE project manager Marta Laureanti, its aim was to give students an insight into the various phases of a project design, combining both theory and practice, in order to present them with invaluable tools to tackle the work field. The case study for this year was Galle, Sri Lanka, and assignments and debates concerning shared heritage and community involvement in Galle were organized during the entire period of the course. Guest lectures by heritage professionals and archaeologists on topics such as community archaeology, cultural landscape management and public archaeology were an integral part of the series. Among these guest speakers were ethnoarchaeologist Nurcan Yalman, Jonathan Sharfman from the South Africa Heritage Research Agency (SAHRA), and Tharanga Arachchi from the Galle Heritage Foundation. One of the outcomes of the IPD course was the identification mission to Galle in November and December 2013.

6. PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

PRESS

'Call to conserve heritage sites to boost tourism', in: The Hindu Business Line, 9 March 2013.

PUBLICATIONS

Jeffery, B. (2013), Reviving Community Spirit: Furthering the Sustainable, Historical and Economic Role of Fish Weirs and Traps, Journal of Maritime Archaeology, ISSN 1557-2285, J Mari Arch, DOI 10.1007/s11457-013-9106-4 Springer Science+Business Media, New York.

Parthesius, R., Jeffery B. (2013) Building country-relevant programmes in the context of the implementation of the UNESCO convention on the protection of the underwater cultural heritage, in (ed) Sjoerd J. van der Linde, Monique H. van den Dries, Nathan Schlanger & Corijanne G. Slappendel, European Archeology Abroad, Sidestone Press, Leiden.

Parthesius, R., Jeffery B. (2013) Maritime and Underwater Cultural Heritage Initiatives in Tanzania and Mozambique, Journal of Maritime Archaeology, ISSN 1557-2285 J Mari Arch DOI 10.1007/s11457-013-9112-6, Springer Science+Business Media, New York.

CIE ONLINE

The website of CIE:
www.heritage-activities.org

International LinkedIn group 'Centre for International Heritage Activities':
www.linkedin.com

Facebook group 'CIE - Centre for International Heritage Activities':
www.facebook.com/heritageactivities

Twitter:
@CIEHeritage

The online platform for international cooperation:
www.culturalheritageconnections.org

International LinkedIn group 'Cultural Heritage Connections':
www.linkedin.com

Regional LinkedIn group 'Maritime & Underwater Cultural Heritage (MUCH) Africa:
www.linkedin.com



CIE met young artist Janaka De Silva in his gallery in Galle to talk to him about art and artists in Sri Lanka.

7. FINANCES

This financial overview is audited

Balance	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Fixed assets		
Tangible fixed assets		
Assets	0	386
Total fixed assets	0	386
Current assets		
Receivables	92,516	126,309
Liquid assets	144,392	158,347
Total current assets	236,908	284,656
Total assets	236,908	285,042

Liabilities	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
General reserve	26,988	42,677
Reserves for special purposes	2,550	8,725
Reserves for following year	0	0
Total equity	29,538	51,402
Short-term debts	207,370	233,640
Total debts	207,370	233,640
Total liabilities	236,908	285,042

Statement of income & expenditure	Realisation 2013	Realisation 2012
Income		
Project income	268,884	457,530
Other income	50	0
Received interest	1,296	1,830
Total income	270,230	459,360

Expenditures	Realisation 2013	Realisation 2012
Expenditures personnel	128,785	234,701
Other management expenses	23,408	41,262
Communication	3,005	4,667
Research and documentation	2,164	6,404
Program development	5,186	13,061
Direct expenditure programs	128,374	172,687
Banking costs	1,172	689
Total expenditures	292,094	473,471

8. ORGANIZATION

8.1 THE BOARD

Huib van Everdingen (chairman)

February 2009 -

Huib van Everdingen is a former senior partner at the International Law Office NautaDutilh in Amsterdam. He has a special interest in historical monuments.

Pauline Kruseman (vice chairman)

September 2006 -

Pauline Kruseman is the former director of the Amsterdam Historical Museum. She previously worked at the Royal Tropical Institute/Tropenmuseum and was also involved in various international cultural cooperation programmes.

Charles van Schelle (treasurer)

September 2006 -

Charles van Schelle is managing director at Kempen en Co and a former managing director of ABN AMRO Bank NV.

Frits van Dulm (secretary)

September 2006 -

Frits van Dulm has a PhD in history from Leiden University and is an expert on heritage conservation policy. He was, until 2006, coordinator for the international activities of the Netherlands' Department for

Conservation. He was alderman for the council of the municipality of Naarden.

Willem Willems (board member)

April 2009 -

Willem Willems is Professor for International Archaeological Resource Management and Provincial Roman Archaeology at Leiden University, where he was dean of the Faculty of Archaeology until 2013. From 1989-1999 he was director of the former State Archaeology Department (ROB) and State Archaeologist of the Netherlands.

Koosje Spitz (board member)

December 2013 -

Koosje Spitz is Policy Officer for Culture at the Netherlands National Commission for UNESCO. In the past she was Staff Member Heritage and later Project Officer Heritage and coordinator of the Australian-Dutch Heritage Cooperation Project at CIE.

Albert van Nunen Karioen (board member)

December 2013 -

Albert van Nunen Karioen is a rule of law, police and justice reform expert and program manager and currently works at the EU – GFA Group Project, an EU funded project for support to the Iraqi Ministry of Interior Higher Institute for Security and Administration Development.

8.2 STAFF

Management Team

Robert Parthesius PHD

Robert Parthesius is the director and founder of CIE. He is a maritime historian, holds a PhD degree from the University of Amsterdam and is a former museum curator. In 2009 he was appointed associate professor at the Faculty of Archaeology of Leiden University.

Anouk Fienieg MA

Anouk Fienieg is a historian and heritage expert. She was Deputy Director of CIE until March 2013.

Leonie Kerver MA

Leonie Kerver started as Office Manager in September 2013. Beside the overall management of CIE, she also works on the development of the new Migration Heritage program track.

Nicoline van Cann MA

Nicoline van Cann was CIE Operations Manager until July 2013. She was responsible for the overall management and was involved in the organization of various events, such as the Australian-Dutch cultural heritage events.

The 2013 team

Paul Ariese

Advisor, member of our TTT working group

Umayya Abu-Hanna

Senior advisor, member of our TTT working group

Afool Cao BA

worked on various projects and graphic design

Jason Falkenburg MA

worked for our Afghanistan program

Khalid Dawari, BSc

and his team worked for our Afghanistan program

Carlijn Hageraats BA

worked for our Afghanistan program

Charlotte de Hoogd MA

worked for our Afghanistan program

Bill Jeffery PhD

involved in our MUCH program

Marta Laureanti MA

worked for our MUCH program and coordinated the Into the Project Design (IPD) course

Menno Leenstra MSc

extensive archival research on the European expansion

Sarah-Jayne Nogarede BA

worked on various projects, communication and social media

Ruud Paesie PhD

extensive archival research on the European expansion

Arnout van Rhijn MA

worked for our HTEC and Shared Heritage program on India and Ghana

Jonathan Sharfman MA

worked for our MUCH program

Saskia Steur MA

worked for our HTEC and Shared Heritage program

Biljana Volchevska MA

project coordinator of the Afghanistan program

Nurcan Yalman PhD

advisor, worked on developing a community heritage project in Turkey and was part of the Sri Lanka missions in Januari and October



CIE member Nurcan Yalman on a preliminary survey on the Mahomadara Lake and the adjacent canal close to Galle, Sri Lanka.



Fisherman along the shore at Galle Bay with in the front the traditional oruwa used for fishing.

9. DONATIONS AND LEGAL STATUS

CIE is an *Algemeen Nut Beoogende Instelling* (ANBI) for the purposes of the authorities in the Netherlands. Any donation will therefore give a resident in the Netherlands the possibility of a potential tax deduction. If you consider supporting the activities of CIE please contact us, and we will gladly provide you with more information.

Name: Stichting Centrum voor Internationale Erfgoedactiviteiten
Bank: ABN AMRO
IBAN: NL08ABNA0470248947
BIC: ABNANL2A

LEGAL STATUS

CIE is established as a non-profit foundation (*stichting*) and registered at the Chamber of Commerce in Amsterdam with number 334257403.

Following the Decision by UNESCO Director General Irina Bokova, CIE was admitted as international non-governmental organization into official relations with the UNESCO, CIE also received a UNESCO collaboration and consultation accreditation to work with the Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Visitors

Steenstraat 1
2312 BS Leiden
The Netherlands

Correspondence

PO BOX 11125
2301 EC Leiden
The Netherlands

Telephone and Internet

Ph. +31 (0) 71 5168890
info@heritage-activities.org
www.heritage-activities.org



