



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



Intangible
Cultural
Heritage

NGO accreditation

ICH-09 – Form

→ ST

Reçu CLT / CIH / ITH

Le

02 MAI 2017

N°

0282

REQUEST BY A NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION TO BE ACCREDITED TO PROVIDE ADVISORY SERVICES TO THE COMMITTEE

DEADLINE 30 APRIL 2017

Instructions for completing the request form are available at:

<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/forms>

1. Name of the organization

1.a. Official name

Please provide the full official name of the organization, in its original language, as it appears in the supporting documentation establishing its legal personality (section 8.b below).

Conseil international des monuments et des sites (ICOMOS)

1.b. Name in English or French

Please provide the name of the organization in English or French.

International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)

2. Contact of the organization

2.a. Address of the organization

Please provide the complete postal address of the organization, as well as additional contact information such as its telephone number, e-mail address, website, etc. This should be the postal address where the organization carries out its business, regardless of where it may be legally domiciled (see section 8).

Organization: ICOMOS

Address: 11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans, 94220 Charenton-le-Pont, France

Telephone number: + 33 (0) 1 41 94 17 59

E-mail address: secretariat@icomos.org

Website: www.icomos.org

Other relevant
information:

2.b Contact person for correspondence

Provide the complete name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning this request.

Title (Ms/Mr, etc.): Ms
Family name: Jungeblodt
Given name: Gaia
Institution/position: ICOMOS International Secretariat, Director
Address: 11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans, 94220 Charenton-le-Pont, France
Telephone number: + 33 (0) 1 41 94 17 59
E-mail address: gaia.jungeblodt@icomos.org
Other relevant information:

3. Country or countries in which the organization is active

Please identify the country or countries in which the organization actively operates. If it operates entirely within one country, please indicate which country. If its activities are international, please indicate whether it operates globally or in one or more regions, and please list the primary countries in which it carries out activities.

- ☐ local
☐ national
☒ international (please specify:)
 ☒ worldwide
 ☐ Africa
 ☐ Arab States
 ☐ Asia & the Pacific
 ☐ Europe & North America
 ☐ Latin America & the Caribbean

Please list the primary country(ies) where it is active:

Please see attached list of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees (country specified indicates where main officers, President/Secretary General, are located)

4. Date of its founding or approximate duration of its existence

Please state when the organization came into existence, as it appears in the supporting documentation establishing its legal personality (section 8.b below).

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was founded in 1965 at Warsaw (Poland), one year after the signature of the International Charter on the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, known as the "Venice Charter". Its incorporation as an Association Loi 1901 in France was officially registered by the French Ministry of Interior on 24

5. Objectives of the organization

Please describe the objectives for which the organization was established, which should be 'in conformity with the spirit of the Convention' (Criterion C). If the organization's primary objectives are other than safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, please explain how its safeguarding objectives relate to those larger objectives.

Not to exceed 350 words; do not attach additional information

ICOMOS is an association of over 9 800 cultural heritage professionals present in over 100 countries throughout the world, working for the conservation and protection of monuments and sites – the only global non-government organisation of its kind. It benefits from the cross-disciplinary exchange of its members – architects, archaeologists, art historians, engineers, historians, planners, who foster improved heritage conservation standards and techniques for all forms of cultural properties: buildings, historic towns, cultural landscapes, archaeological sites, sites having intangible values, etc. ICOMOS is officially recognized as an advisory body to UNESCO, actively contributing to the World Heritage Committee and taking part in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention. It also runs 28 specialised International Scientific Committees on a variety of subjects.

One of these is the International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage which, within the mandate of ICOMOS as an organisation concerned with the conservation of monuments and sites, specialises in the protection of sites that have intangible values and in so doing the conservation of the intangible that gives value to certain monuments and sites.

ICOMOS has six principal objectives:

To bring together conservation specialists from around the world and serve as a forum for professional dialogue and exchange;

To collect, evaluate and diffuse information on conservation principles, techniques and policies;

To co-operate with national and international authorities on the establishment of documentation centres specialising in conservation;

To work for the adoption and implementation of international conventions on the conservation and enhancement of architectural heritage;

To participate in the organisation of training programs for conservation specialists on a world wide scale;

To put the expertise of qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community.

6. The organization's activities in the field of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage

Sections 6.a to 6.d are the primary place to establish that the NGO satisfies the criterion of having 'proven competence, expertise and experience in safeguarding (as defined in Article 2.3 of the Convention) intangible cultural heritage belonging, inter alia, to one or more specific domains' (Criterion A).

6.a. Domain(s) in which the organization is active

Please tick one or more boxes to indicate the primary domains in which the organization is most active. If its activities involve domains other than those listed, please tick 'other domains' and indicate which domains are concerned.

- ☒ oral traditions and expressions
- ☐ performing arts
- ☒ social practices, rituals and festive events
- ☒ knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
- ☒ traditional craftsmanship
- ☒ other domains - please specify:

ICOMOS is specifically concerned with the connection between monuments and sites (i.e. tangible heritage) and intangible cultural heritage, intangible heritage associated with natural and cultural landscapes and the spaces and places that may be essential for the intergenerational sustainability of intangible heritage domains.

6.b. Primary safeguarding activities in which the organization is involved

Please tick one or more boxes to indicate the organization's primary safeguarding activities. If its activities involve safeguarding measures not listed here, please tick 'other safeguarding measures' and specify which ones are concerned.

- ☒ identification, documentation, research (including inventory-making)
- ☒ preservation, protection
- ☒ promotion, enhancement
- ☒ transmission, formal or non-formal education
- ☒ revitalization
- ☒ other safeguarding measures – please specify:

Protection of places, sites or landscapes in order to ensure conservation of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) values. Recognition of traditional practices and systems of conservation (often in themselves important aspects of ICH).

6.c. Description of the organization's activities

Organizations requesting accreditation should briefly describe their recent activities and their relevant experience in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, including those demonstrating the capacities of the organization to provide advisory services to the Committee. Relevant documentation may be submitted, if necessary, under section 8.c below.

Not to exceed 550 words; do not attach additional information

ICOMOS' activities in the area of Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICH) have been directly prompted by the preamble to the ICH Convention: "Considering the deep-seated interdependence between the intangible cultural heritage and the tangible cultural and natural heritage".

ICOMOS members, who are specialists in the management of sites with intangible cultural heritage associations, were part of their national delegations in the drafting process of the ICH Convention.

The core business of ICOMOS is the conservation of monuments and sites and the development of standards of professional practice and networks. ICH is an established area of professional

specialisation within ICOMOS. Our focus is how appropriate and adequate protection of sites can strengthen intangible heritage practices; and how intangible values such as traditional knowledge systems, crafts and practices contribute to the sustainability of cultural places and landscapes.

Key activities in this area:

- Debate around ICH and its associations with monuments and sites. ICH was the focus of the 2003 ICOMOS General Assembly Symposium at Victoria Falls on the theme, 'Place Memory and Meaning'. In 2008, ICH was again the focus of the ICOMOS General Assembly Symposium in Quebec, under the theme 'The Spirit of Place'.
- ICOMOS Mexico and ICICH conference 'Tangible and Intangible Heritage as Inseparable Categories of Cultural Heritage' 1-4 October 2013 in Coatepec in Veracruz State. The 'Carta Coatepec' was issued with principles espousing intangible heritage considered in all heritage place activity.
- ICOMOS-UK's first ICH conference: 'Intangible Cultural Heritage in UK: promoting and safeguarding our diverse living cultures' 20 September 2014, London, UK
- In 2014, ICICH hosted a colloquium in Florence in conjunction with the ICOMOS General Assembly in Florence which brought together members and researchers in ICH related fields.
- In 2015, ICICH convened the ICOMOS Scientific Symposium held in Fukuoka, Japan: 'Risks to Identity: Loss of Traditions and Collective Memory'.
- ICICH members have been active in the Culture Nature Journey, a joint ICOMOS/IUCN improving practice initiative, bringing together researchers and practitioners from both organisations to explore and document the entanglement of Natural and Cultural Values. ICH features strongly in regards to the strengthening of traditional practices and the benefits for sustainability and indigenous practices associated with cultural landscapes.
- Development of national and international standards of professional intangible cultural heritage practice in relation to sites and landscapes. The 'Kimberley Declaration' of 2003 was developed as an initial response and is followed by the development of an international charter on the conservation of sites with ICH value. Several ICOMOS National Committees have incorporated ICH into national charters for best practice in heritage conservation, e.g. ICOMOS Australia's Burra Charter.
- The establishment of a network of specialists in ICH values. In 2005, ICOMOS formed its International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICICH). Members are actively involved in research and documentation activities under the 2003 Convention; they share expertise and activate to promote the convention. Several ICOMOS National Committees have established National Scientific Committees around this issue, e.g. UK, Australia and Mexico. Our members actively participate in national and international conferences and publish extensively on this subject through scholarly books and peer reviewed journals.
- The evaluation of sites with ICH values both as part of ICOMOS' duties to the World Heritage Committee and as a specialist body that is regularly consulted by governments and others concerned with such sites, at local, national or international level.

6.d. Description of the organization's competence and expertise

Please provide information on the personnel and membership of the organization, describe their competence and expertise in the domain of intangible cultural heritage, in particular those demonstrating the capacities of the organization to provide advisory services to the Committee, and explain how they acquired such competence. Documentation of such competences may be submitted, if necessary, under section 8.c below.

Not to exceed 200 words; do not attach additional information

The ICOMOS International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICICH) is established in accordance with article 14 of the Statutes of ICOMOS and the Eger-Xi'an Principles for the International Scientific Committees.

The objectives of ICICH are to:

- Promote international cooperation in the identification, study and solution of issues related to the ethical identification, protection, interpretation and management of the intangible cultural associations attributed to monuments and sites.
- Co-operate with the International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS in reviewing doctrinal documents as well as management and conservation practices, in light of the role of intangible attributes in the significance and values of cultural heritage sites.
- Advise ICOMOS on any role it may have in the implementation of, or other activities associated with UNESCO's International Convention on Intangible Cultural Heritage.
- Advise ICOMOS on the role of intangible attributes in the role it plays in implementation of other UNESCO Conventions and international treaties, such as the World Heritage Convention and The Hague Convention.

Members of ICICH are members of ICOMOS with particular expertise, experience and interest in the documentation, identification, and assessment of intangible cultural heritage.

ICOMOS has 9 800 members; of these 66 are members of ICICH with 6 new application in process.

7. The organization's experiences cooperating with communities, groups and intangible cultural heritage practitioners

The Committee will evaluate whether NGOs requesting accreditation 'cooperate in a spirit of mutual respect with communities, groups and, where appropriate, individuals that create, maintain and transmit intangible cultural heritage' (Criterion D). Please briefly describe such experiences here.

Not to exceed 350 words; do not attach additional information

ICOMOS is an organisation made up principally of individual practitioners who work in heritage conservation. The members of its International Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage work daily with community custodians and practitioners of ICH specifically around the following:

- Documentation of ICH.
- Perpetuation and transmission of the ICH aspects of a site.
- Strengthening of ICH practices.
- Identification of conservation measures needed on a site to ensure continuation of associated cultural practices
- Recognition and strengthening of traditional land management systems as a means of conserving a site and associated ICH practices.
- Recognition by national and conservation authorities of traditional and/or communal custodians as appropriate managers and protectors/conservators of sites
- Management of outside impacts on sites and associated ICH practices and measures most appropriate to governing these.
- Training of community members in conventional heritage conservation practice, tourism management, etc. in order to retain community control of valuable sites and/or ensure appropriate integration of contemporary conservation methods with traditional management systems.

ICOMOS members routinely work with issues associated with community heritage and international standards and governance systems for conservation of heritage, both tangible and intangible.

ICOMOS was an accredited NGO of the 2003 Convention (Ref NGO-90073) from 2008 (recommended for accreditation) until 2015 (accreditation was withdrawn due to the absence of a written quadrennial report). Throughout its accreditation, ICOMOS made a concerted effort to attend meetings of the General Assembly of States Parties and the Intergovernmental Committee, despite difficulties of financing attendance costs (our representatives must pay their own way as we are unable to financially support them): 4th General Assembly (2012, Paris) attended by Mr Toshiyuki Kono and 7th Intergovernmental Committee (2012, Paris) attended by Ms Celia Martinez Yanez and Mr Hervé Barré; 5th General Assembly (2014, Paris) attended by Ms Clara Arokiasamy and the 9th Intergovernmental Committee (2014, Paris) attended by Ms Ana Lucia Gonzales. The ICOMOS International Secretariat also responded rapidly on several occasions to the UNESCO Convention Secretariat when it requested names of experts.

8. Documentation of the operational capacities of the organization

The Operational Directives require that an organization requesting accreditation submit documentation proving that it possesses the operational capacities listed under Criterion E. Such supporting documents may take various forms, in light of the diverse legal regimes in effect in different States. Submitted documents should be translated whenever possible into English or French if the originals are in another language. Please label supporting documents clearly with the section (8.a, 8.b or 8.c) to which they refer.

8.a. Membership and personnel

Proof of the participation of the members of the organization, as requested under Criterion E (i), may take diverse forms such as a list of directors, list of personnel and statistical information on the quantity and categories of members; a complete membership roster usually need not be submitted.

Please attach supporting documents, labelled 'Section 8.a'.

8.b. Recognized legal personality

If the organization has a charter, articles of incorporation, by-laws or similar establishing documents, a copy should be attached. If, under the applicable domestic law, the organization has a legal personality recognized through some means other than an establishing document (for instance, through a published notice in an official gazette or journal), please provide documentation showing how that legal personality was established.

Please attach supporting documents, labelled 'Section 8.b'.

8.c. Duration of existence and activities

If it is not already indicated clearly from the documentation provided for section 8.b, please submit documentation proving that the organization has existed for at least four years at the time it requests accreditation. Please provide documentation showing that it has carried out appropriate safeguarding activities during that time, including those described above in section 6.c. Supplementary materials such as books, CDs or DVDs, or similar publications cannot be taken into consideration and should not be submitted.

Please attach supporting documents, labelled 'Section 8.c'.

9. Signature

The application must include the name and signature of the person empowered to sign it on behalf of the organization requesting accreditation. Requests without a signature cannot be considered.

Name: Gaia Jungeblodt

Title: Director, ICOMOS International Secretariat

Date: 27/04/2017

Signature: 

8.a. Membership and personnel

List of current ICOMOS Board members

Board 2014-2017

President: Mr Gustavo Araoz (U.S.A.)

Secretary General: Mrs Kirsti Kovanen (Finland)

Treasurer General: Mrs Laura Robinson (South Africa)

Vice Presidents:

Mr Alfredo Conti (Argentina)

Mr Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)

Mr Gideon Koren (Israel)

Mr Peter Phillips (Australia)

Mr Grellan D. Rourke (Ireland)

Members of the Executive Committee:

Mr Nils Ahlberg (Sweden)

Mrs Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias (Greece)

Mr Stefan Belishki (Bulgaria)

Mrs Amel Chabbi (United Arab Emirates)

Mr Victor Fernández Salinas (Spain)

Mrs Pamela Jerome (U.S.A.)

Mr Rohit Jigyasu (India)

Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatier (France)

Mrs Lu Qiong (China)

Mr Christoph Machat (Germany)

Mrs Olga Orive Bellinger (Mexico)

Mr Mario Santana Quintero (Canada)

Invited Experts to the Board:

Mr Alpha Diop (Mali)

Chairman of the Advisory Committee: Mrs Sheridan Burke (Australia)

Vice-Chairman of the Advisory Committee: Mrs Deirdre McDermott (Ireland)

Honorary Presidents: Mr Michael Petzet (Germany); Mr Roland Silva (Sri Lanka)

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8.a. Membership and personnel

List of ICOMOS chief managers or officers

ICOMOS International Secretariat Staff

Director General	Marie-Laure Lavenir
Director	Gaia Jungeblodt
Executive Assistant	Bernadette Bertel-Rault
Administrative Manager	Henri Verrier
Communications and Projects Assistant	Maureen Pelletier

World Heritage Unit

Director of Advisory and Monitoring Unit	Regina Durighello
Assistant, Advisory and Monitoring Unit	Tara Bushe
Director of Evaluation Unit	Gwenaëlle Bourdin
Assistant, Evaluation Unit	Apsara Sanchez
Assistant, Evaluation Unit	Anaïs Andraud

Documentation Centre

Head of the Documentation Centre	Lucile Smimov
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ICOMOS - adhésion par pays - 2016

	COMITES NATIONAUX	Membres
1	AFRIQUE DU SUD	41 (37,1,3)
2	ALBANIE	29 (27,2,0)
3	ALLEMAGNE	412 (396,3,13)
4	ANDORRE	18 (18,0,0)
5	ARABIE SAOUDITE	59 (59,0,0)
6	ARGENTINE	88 (87,1,0)
7	ARMENIE	69 (59,10,0)
8	AUSTRALIE	509 (476,16,17)
9	AUTRICHE	79 (76,3,0)
10	BAHRAIN	8 (8,0,0)
11	BANGLADESH	8 (8,0,0)
12	BARBADE	5 (5,0,0)
13	BELGIQUE	505 (442,32,31)
14	BENIN	0 (0,0,0)
15	BELARUS	19 (18,1,0)
16	BOLIVIE	10 (10,0,0)
17	BOSNIE HERZEGOVINE	25 (24,1,0)
18	BRESIL	136 (136,0,0)
19	BULGARIE	138 (129,5,4)
20	CAMBODGE (comité inactif)	0
21	CANADA	84 (75,6,3)
22	CHILI	38 (38,0,0)
23	CHINE	144 (144,0,0)
24	CHYPRE	50 (46,4,0)
25	COLOMBIE	21 (21,0,0)
26	COREE DU SUD	87 (87,0,0)
27	COSTA RICA	22 (22,0,0)
28	CROATIE	42 (39,2,1)
29	CUBA	39 (39,0,0)
30	DANEMARK	60 (59,1,0)
31	EGYPTE (comité en reconstruction)	0
32	EQUATEUR	14 (14,0,0)
33	EMIRATS ARABES UNIS	12 (12,0,0)
34	ESPAGNE	164 (161,3,0)
35	ESTONIE	12 (12,0,0)
36	FINLANDE	168 (165,0,3)
37	FRANCE	1369 (1223,68,78)
38	GEORGIE	19 (17,2,0)
39	GHANA	0 (0,0,0)
40	GRECE	153 (153,0,0)
41	GUATEMALA	31 (31,0,0)
42	HAITI	0 (0,0,0)
43	HONDURAS	9 (9,0,0)
44	HONGRIE	260 (238,4,14)
45	INDE	124 (101,21,2)
46	INDONESIE	10 (10,0,0)
47	IRAN	50 (50,0,0)
48	IRLANDE	79 (79,0,0)
49	ISLANDE (comité inactif)	0
50	ISRAEL	101 (100,0,1)
51	ITALIE	179 (165,9,5)
52	JAPON	417 (408,6,3)
53	KAZAKHSTAN	18 (16,2,0)
54	KIRGHIZISTAN	0 (0,0,0)
55	LETTONIE	15 (13,2,0)
56	LITHUANIE	51 (51,0,0)

57	LUXEMBOURG	82 (79,2,1)	
58	MACEDOINE	92 (78,13,1)	
59	MADAGASCAR (comité inactif)		0
60	MALAISIE	54 (52,2,0)	
61	MALI	17 (16,1,0)	
62	MALTE	20 (19,0,1)	
63	MAROC	49 (49,0,0)	
64	MAURICE (île)	10 (9,0,1)	
65	MEXIQUE	139 (133,4,2)	
66	MOLDAVIE	9 (9,0,0)	
67	MONACO	10 (10,0,0)	
68	MONGOLIE	6 (6,0,0)	
69	MONTENEGRO	8 (8,0,0)	
70	NEPAL	17 (17,0,0)	
71	NICARAGUA	7 (7,0,0)	
72	NIGER	11 (11,0,0)	
73	NIGERIA	12 (11,0,1)	
74	NORVEGE	191 (178,0,13)	
75	NLLE. ZELANDE	105 (102,0,3)	
76	OMAN	12 (12,0,0)	
77	PACIFIQUE (comité inactif)		0
78	PAKISTAN	23 (13,10,0)	
79	PANAMA	13 (13,0,0)	
80	PARAGUAY	14 (14,0,0)	
81	PAYS-BAS	175 (152,16,7)	
82	PEROU	55 (54,1,0)	
83	PHILIPPINES	47 (43,4,0)	
84	POLOGNE	168 (164,4,0)	
85	PORTUGAL	64 (64,0,0)	
86	QUATAR	12 (12,0,0)	
87	REP. DOMINICAINE	28 (28,0,0)	
88	REP. TCHEQUE	56 (54,2,0)	
89	ROUMANIE	42 (41,0,1)	
90	ROYAUME-UNI	377 (349,18,10)	
91	RUSSIE	230 (230,0,0)	
92	SENEGAL	10 (10,0,0)	
93	SERBIE	81 (80,1,0)	
94	SEYCHELLES	11 (10,0,1)	
95	SINGAPOUR	15 (13,0,2)	
96	SLOVAQUIE	53 (53,0,0)	
97	SLOVENIE	43 (43,0,0)	
98	SRI LANKA	16 (16,0,0)	
99	SUEDE	184 (171,0,13)	
100	SUISSE	262 (246,2,14)	
101	TADJIKISTAN	5 (5,0,0)	
102	THAÏLANDE	50 (48,1,1)	
103	TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	6 (6,0,0)	
104	TUNISIE	64 (61,3,0)	
105	TURQUIE	119 (118,1,0)	
106	UKRAINE	70 (70,0,0)	
107	URUGUAY	22 (21,1,0)	
108	USA	664 (368,296,0)	
109	VENEZUELA	7 (7,0,0)	
TOTAL		9 837	

Total membres professionnels	8 996
Total membres jeunes	587
Total membres institutionnels	254

Nombre de membres : le premier chiffre après le pays correspond au nombre total de membres.
Entre parenthèses, le premier chiffre donne le nombre de membres individuels professionnels, le deuxième chiffre donne le nombre de membres individuels "Jeunes" et le troisième chiffre donne le nombre de membres institutionnels

3. Countries in which the organization is active

List of ICOMOS National Committees

Albania
Andorra
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Bosnia Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Canada
Chile
China
Colombia (committee under reconstruction)
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Estonia
Finland
France
Georgia
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan

Korean Republic
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lebanon
Lithuania
Luxemburg
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Mexico
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Nepal
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Singapor
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sweden
Switzerland
Tadzhikistan
Thailand
The Netherlands
Trinidad and Tobago

Tunisia
 Turkey
 Ukraine
 United Kingdom
 United States
 Uruguay
 Venezuela

ICOMOS International Scientific Committees

20th Century Heritage	France, Australia
Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage	Spain, United Kingdom
Archaeological Heritage Management	Australia
CIPA – Heritage Documentation	Australia
Cultural Landscapes ICOMOS-IFLA	Italy, Belgium
Cultural Routes	Spain
Cultural Tourism	Australia
Earthen Architectural Heritage	United Kingdom, United States
Economics of Conservation	Italy
Energy and Sustainability	Ireland
Fortifications and Military Heritage	Poland
Historic Towns And Villages	Malta
Intangible Cultural Heritage	South Africa
Interpretation And Presentation	Belgium
Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues	United States
Places of Religion and Ritual	Korean Republic
Polar Heritage	Norway
Risk Preparedness	Canada, India
Rock Art	Sweden
Shared Built Heritage	The Netherlands
Stained Glass	France
Stone	France
Theory And Philosophy Of Conservation And Restoration	Poland
Training	Italy, The Netherlands
Underwater Cultural Heritage	Canada
Vernacular Architecture	Canada, Mexico
Wall Painting	Sri Lanka
Wood	United Kingdom, Italy

8.b. Recognized legal personality - ICOMOS

ICOMOS Statutes	Statuts de l'ICOMOS	/ CIH / ITH
Preamble I Name and Headquarters Article 1 Name Article 2 Headquarters II Aims and Activities Article 3 Aims Article 4 Activities and Actions III Members Article 5 Membership categories Article 6 Rights and Duties of the Members Article 7 Sanctions and Loss of Membership IV Administration and Operation Article 8 Statutory Bodies Article 9 General Assembly Article 10 Board Article 11 Bureau of the Board Article 12 Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council Article 13 National Committees Article 14 International Scientific Committees Article 15 Voluntary Nature of Positions Article 16 International Secretariat Article 17 Observers V Resources Article 18 Annual Resources Article 19 Accounts VI Various provisions Article 20 Legal Status Article 21 Languages Article 22 Rules of Procedure VII Amendment of the Statutes and Dissolution Article 23 Amendment of the Statutes Article 24 Dissolution VIII Entry into force Article 25 Entry into Force	Préambule I Dénomination et siège Le 02 MAI 2017 Article 1 Dénomination Article 2 Siège II Objet et activités N° 0282 Article 3 Objet Article 4 Activités et moyens d'action III Membres Article 5 Catégories de membres Article 6 Droits et obligations des membres Article 7 Sanctions et perte de la qualité de membre IV Administration et fonctionnement Article 8 Organes statutaires Article 9 Assemblée générale Article 10 Conseil d'administration Article 11 Bureau du Conseil d'administration Article 12 Conseil consultatif et son Conseil scientifique Article 13 Comités nationaux Article 14 Comités scientifiques internationaux Article 15 Gratuité des fonctions Article 16 Secrétariat international Article 17 Observateurs V Ressources Article 18 Ressources annuelles Article 19 Comptabilité VI Dispositions diverses Article 20 Personnalité juridique Article 21 Langues Article 22 Règlement intérieur VII Modification des Statuts et dissolution Article 23 Modification des Statuts Article 24 Dissolution VIII Entrée en vigueur Article 25 Entrée en vigueur	
Preamble Established in 1965, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, ICOMOS, is an international non-governmental organisation under French law (Law of 1 July 1901 relating to contract of association). ICOMOS is an associate partner of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). The ICOMOS Ethical Principles complement these Statutes and the ICOMOS Rules of Procedure and should be adhered to in conjunction with them. All terms used in these Statutes to designate a person with responsibilities are to be interpreted as implying that women and men are equally eligible to exercise such responsibilities.	Préambule Créé en 1965, le Conseil international des Monuments et des Sites, ci-après l'ICOMOS, est une organisation internationale non gouvernementale soumise à la législation française (Loi du 1^{er} juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association). L'ICOMOS entretient un partenariat d'association avec l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO). Les Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS complètent les présents Statuts et le Règlement intérieur de l'ICOMOS et doivent être conjointement respectés. Quels que soient les termes utilisés dans ces Statuts pour désigner les personnes exerçant des responsabilités, il va de soi que tant les hommes que les femmes sont éligibles à ces responsabilités.	
I Name and Headquarters Article 1 Name An association was established in 1965 for an unlimited duration under the name of the International Council on Monuments and Sites, hereinafter designated by the initials ICOMOS. The name and the initials are interchangeable; such use is exclusively reserved for functions authorised by and on behalf of ICOMOS and its members. Article 2 Headquarters The ICOMOS headquarters is in Charenton-le-Pont,	I Dénomination et siège Article 1 Dénomination Il s'est constitué en 1965, et pour une durée illimitée, une association nommée Conseil international des Monuments et des Sites, désignée ci-après par le sigle ICOMOS. L'utilisation du nom et du sigle se fait indifféremment ; elle est exclusivement réservée aux fonctions autorisées par et pour l'ICOMOS et ses membres. Article 2 Siège Le siège de l'ICOMOS est à Charenton-le-Pont, dans	

in the Paris region, France. This may be transferred by a decision of the General Assembly.

la région parisienne, France. Il peut être transféré par une décision de l'Assemblée générale.

II Aims and Activities

II Objet et activités

Article 3 Aims

Article 3 Objet

ICOMOS shall be the international organisation concerned, at an international level, with furthering cultural heritage conservation as defined below in its tangible and intangible aspects.

L'ICOMOS est l'organisation internationale chargée de promouvoir au niveau international la conservation du patrimoine culturel telle que définie ci-dessous, dans ses dimensions matérielles et immatérielles.

- a Cultural heritage conservation: generic term encompassing the protection, conservation and management of monuments, groups of buildings and sites.
- b Monument: a structure with its setting, fixtures and fittings which is of historical, architectural, archaeological, artistic, aesthetic, scientific, social, ethnological, anthropological, cultural or spiritual value. This definition shall include works of monumental sculpture or painting, and elements and structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, caves and combinations of such features.
- c Group of buildings: group of structures freestanding or joined together and their surroundings, built or natural, which because of their architecture, planning, homogeneity or place in the landscape, are of historical, archaeological, artistic, aesthetic, scientific, social, ethnological, anthropological, cultural or spiritual value.
- d Site: topographical areas and landscapes, the work of man, of nature or the combined work of man and nature, including historic parks and gardens, which are of historical, architectural, archaeological, artistic, aesthetic, scientific, social, ethnological, anthropological, cultural or spiritual value.
- e Protection, conservation and management: all activities relative to monuments, groups of buildings and sites in their tangible and intangible aspects, in particular their study, inventory, preservation, protection, conservation, restoration, refurbishment, use, enhancement, management and interpretation, as well as the study and practice of traditional building techniques.

- a Conservation du patrimoine culturel : terme générique désignant la protection, la conservation et la gestion des monuments, ensembles et sites.
- b Monument : construction et ses abords, bien immeuble par nature ou par destination, y compris les installations et les éléments décoratifs qui en font partie intégrante, qui se distingue par son intérêt historique, architectural, archéologique, artistique, esthétique, scientifique, social, ethnologique, anthropologique, culturel ou spirituel. Sont compris dans cette définition les œuvres de sculpture ou de peinture monumentales, les éléments et structures à caractère archéologique, les inscriptions, les grottes et les groupes composés par des éléments appartenant aux précédentes catégories.
- c Ensemble : groupe de constructions isolées ou réunies, ainsi que son cadre bâti ou naturel, qui, en raison de son architecture, de l'aménagement de l'espace, de son unité ou de son intégration dans le paysage, présente un intérêt du point de vue historique, archéologique, artistique, esthétique, scientifique, social, ethnologique, anthropologique, culturel ou spirituel.
- d Site : zone topographique ou paysage, œuvre de l'homme, de la nature ou œuvre conjuguée de l'homme et de la nature, y compris les jardins et les parcs historiques, qui présente un intérêt historique, architectural, archéologique, artistique, esthétique, scientifique, social, ethnologique, anthropologique, culturel ou spirituel.
- e Protection, conservation et gestion : toute action relative aux monuments, ensembles et sites dans leurs dimensions matérielles et immatérielles, notamment l'étude, l'inventaire, la préservation, la protection, la conservation, la restauration, la réhabilitation, l'utilisation, la mise en valeur, la gestion, l'interprétation des monuments, ensembles et sites, ainsi que l'étude et la pratique des techniques de construction traditionnelles.

Article 4 Activities and actions

Article 4 Activités et moyens d'action

To achieve this aim, ICOMOS shall:

Pour atteindre ce but, l'ICOMOS :

- a Provide a forum for discussion and reflection linking public authorities, institutions, professionals and any individual concerned with the aims of the association and ensure their representation with international institutions and organisations;
- b Gather, study and disseminate information concerning principles, techniques and policies for cultural heritage conservation;
- c Co-operate at national and international levels in the creation and development of documentation centres charged with cultural heritage conservation;
- d Encourage the adoption and implementation of international conventions, recommendations and other standard setting texts concerning cultural heritage conservation;
- e Co-operate in the preparation of training programmes in cultural heritage conservation;
- f Provide institutional advice;
- g Manage technical assistance projects;
- h Establish and maintain close co-operation with

- a offre une plateforme de discussion et de réflexion permettant de tisser des liens entre les administrations, les institutions, les professionnels et toute personne intéressée par l'objet de l'association et en assure la représentation auprès des institutions et organisations internationales ;
- b recueille, approfondit et diffuse les informations concernant les principes, les techniques et les politiques de la conservation du patrimoine culturel ;
- c collabore sur le plan national et international à la création et au développement de centres de documentation sur la conservation du patrimoine culturel ;
- d encourage l'adoption et la mise en œuvre de conventions, recommandations et autres textes normatifs internationaux concernant la conservation du patrimoine culturel ;
- e collabore à l'élaboration de programmes de formation en matière de conservation du patrimoine culturel ;
- f formule des conseils institutionnels ;
- g gère des projets d'assistance internationale ;
- h établit et maintient une collaboration étroite avec

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| <p>UNESCO, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM, Rome), regional centres sponsored by UNESCO, and other international or regional institutions and organisations pursuing similar goals;</p> <p>i Provide advice on and support the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, or 'World Heritage Convention', adopted by UNESCO in 1972;</p> <p>j Encourage and instigate other activities consistent with its Statutes.</p> | <p>l'UNESCO, le Centre International des Études pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Biens Culturels (ICCROM, Rome), les centres régionaux patronnés par l'UNESCO ou autres institutions et organisations internationales et régionales qui poursuivent des objectifs analogues ;</p> <p>i apporte ses conseils et son appui à la mise en œuvre de la Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel adoptée par l'UNESCO en 1972, dite Convention du Patrimoine mondial ;</p> <p>j encourage et suscite toute activité conforme à ses Statuts.</p> |
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III Members	III Membres
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Article 5 Membership categories	Article 5 Catégories de membres
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| <p>a ICOMOS shall have four categories of members: Individual Members, Institutional Members, Affiliates and Honorary Members. Individual members shall constitute the majority of the membership.</p> <p>1 Individual membership shall be open to individuals with expertise in one or more areas related to the aims of the association as defined in Article 3 and to students who have chosen a discipline in one of these areas.</p> <p>2 Institutional membership shall be open to institutions and organisations of any kind with expertise in one or more areas related to the aims of the association defined in Article 3 and those that own or have in their charge monuments, groups of buildings or sites.</p> <p>3 The Affiliate category shall be open to individuals, institutions and organisations who are interested in cultural heritage conservation and wish to support the aims and activities of the association as defined in Articles 3 and 4.</p> <p>4 Honorary membership shall be conferred by the General Assembly of ICOMOS, on the proposal of a National or International Scientific Committee, on individuals, members or not of ICOMOS, who have given distinguished services at the international level to the conservation of cultural heritage.</p> <p>b All candidates for ICOMOS individual, institutional and affiliate membership must submit their candidature in accordance with Article 13-b and demonstrate their interest in the aims and activities of the association as defined in Articles 3 and 4. Candidates for individual membership, including young professionals and students, must in addition submit their resume illustrating their activities in one or more the areas of the association as defined in Article 3.</p> <p>The process for submitting candidatures is further detailed by the National Committees and may include a nominating process, with one or more sponsors.</p> | <p>a L'ICOMOS comprend quatre catégories de membres : les membres individuels, les membres institutionnels, les affiliés et les membres d'honneur. Les membres individuels constituent la majorité des adhérents.</p> <p>1 La qualité de membre individuel est reconnue aux personnes qui ont une expertise dans au moins un des domaines qui font l'objet de l'association tel que défini à l'article 3 et aux étudiants qui ont choisi une discipline dans l'un de ces domaines.</p> <p>2 La qualité de membre institutionnel est reconnue aux institutions et organisations, quelle que soit leur nature, qui ont une expertise dans au moins un des domaines qui font l'objet de l'association tel que défini à l'article 3 et à ceux auxquels appartiennent ou dont dépendent les monuments, ensembles et sites.</p> <p>3 La qualité d'affilié est reconnue aux personnes, institutions et organisations qui s'intéressent à la conservation du patrimoine culturel et qui désirent soutenir les objectifs et les activités de l'association tels que définis aux articles 3 et 4.</p> <p>4 La qualité de membre d'honneur est conférée par l'Assemblée générale de l'ICOMOS, sur proposition d'un Comité national ou Comité scientifique international, à des personnes, membres ou non de l'ICOMOS, qui ont rendu des services éminents au niveau international à la conservation du patrimoine culturel.</p> <p>b Les candidats à l'adhésion à l'ICOMOS en tant que membre individuel, membre institutionnel ou affilié doivent présenter leur candidature dans les conditions prévues à l'article 13-b et préciser leur intérêt pour les objectifs et les activités de l'association tels que définis aux articles 3 et 4. Les personnes souhaitant adhérer en tant que membre individuel, y compris les jeunes professionnels et les étudiants, doivent, en outre, présenter un curriculum vitae illustrant leurs activités dans</p> <p>au moins un des domaines qui font l'objet de l'association tel que défini à l'article 3. La procédure de présentation des candidatures est précisée par les Comités nationaux et peut prévoir un ou plusieurs parrainage(s).</p> |
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Article 6 Rights and Duties of Members	Article 6 Droits et obligations des membres
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| <p>a Members shall commit to comply with the ICOMOS Ethical Principles and with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Board.</p> <p>b Members shall pay such annual membership dues as shall be set every year for each category of member by the General Assembly. Individual members less than 30 years old shall benefit from a reduced membership due. Honorary members shall not be subject to membership dues.</p> | <p>a Les membres s'engagent à se conformer aux Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS ainsi qu'aux décisions de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil d'administration.</p> <p>b Les membres s'acquittent d'une cotisation annuelle dont le montant est fixé chaque année, pour chaque catégorie de membres, par l'Assemblée générale. Les membres individuels de moins de 30 ans bénéficient d'une cotisation annuelle réduite. Les membres d'honneur sont</p> |
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National Committees shall collect the annual membership dues. They may levy higher membership dues on their members and retain a part for their own operation.

National Committees shall take the necessary steps to promptly transfer the collected membership dues to the International Secretariat. When two thirds of the collected membership dues have not been received by May 1st, the International Secretariat shall inform the National Committees concerned and their membership; the situation of these National Committees shall be examined by the Board in accordance with Article 10-d-5.

If no National Committee exists, members shall pay their membership dues directly to the International Secretariat or, in the case of Transnational Committees, according to the agreements that have been made beforehand. Members who pay an international membership due of a higher value than that set by the General Assembly for their category of membership are entitled to be called benefactor members.

- c Each member shall receive a membership card and periodical publications.
- d All members shall have the right to attend the General Assembly and may be designated to be a voting member at the General Assembly within the conditions set out in Articles 9-a and 13-d-4.
- e Only individual members shall be eligible for office within ICOMOS.

dispensés de cotisation.

Les Comités nationaux sont chargés de recueillir les cotisations annuelles. Ils peuvent demander à leurs membres une cotisation d'un montant supérieur et en conserver une partie pour leur propre fonctionnement.

Les Comités nationaux prennent toutes dispositions utiles pour verser rapidement les cotisations qu'ils ont collectées au Secrétariat international. Lorsque deux tiers des cotisations collectées n'ont pas été versés au 1^{er} mai, le Secrétariat international en informe les Comités nationaux concernés et leurs membres; la situation de ces Comités nationaux est examinée par le Conseil d'administration conformément à l'article 10-d-5.

A défaut de Comité national, les membres acquittent leur cotisation directement auprès du Secrétariat international ou, pour les Comités transnationaux, selon des modalités préalablement fixées.

Les membres qui s'acquittent d'une cotisation internationale d'une valeur supérieure à celle fixée par l'Assemblée générale pour leur catégorie de membres reçoivent le titre de membre bienfaiteur.

- c Chaque membre reçoit une carte de membre et des publications périodiques.
- d Tous les membres ont le droit de participer à l'Assemblée générale et peuvent être désignés comme membre votant à l'Assemblée générale dans les conditions prévues aux articles 9-a et 13-d-4.
- e Seuls les membres individuels sont éligibles à toutes les fonctions au sein de l'ICOMOS.

Article 7 Sanctions and loss of Membership

- a Non-compliance by members with the obligations set out in the ICOMOS Statutes and Ethical Principles shall be reviewed by the relevant National and International Scientific Committees or the Bureau, and may lead to sanctions. If there is no National Committee or in case of non-compliance with obligations at the international level, the review shall be carried out by the Bureau.

Sanctions that may be imposed are:

- 1 Admonishment,
- 2 Suspension of membership for a period of time,
- 3 Loss of ICOMOS membership.

The relevant National and International Scientific Committees and the Bureau shall confer when a sanction is envisaged.

Only the National Committees and the Bureau may impose sanctions; the International Scientific Committees shall transmit the results of their review to the relevant National Committee, or if none exists to the Bureau, for further action as appropriate.

- b A member of ICOMOS shall cease to be a member:
 - 1 If the membership dues are not paid by 1 May of the current year;
 - 2 By written notice of resignation addressed to the National Committee or, if none exists, to the International Secretariat, having paid dues for the current year;
 - 3 By death;
 - 4 By dissolution of the organisation or institution;
 - 5 If struck from the register by the National Committee or the Bureau in application of Article 7-a or for any other serious cause.

- c Before a sanction is imposed and prior to being struck from the register for a serious cause in application of Articles 7-a and 7-b, the member

Article 7 Sanctions et perte de la qualité de membre

- a Lorsqu'un membre ne respecte pas les obligations prévues par les Statuts ou les Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS, sa situation est examinée par le Comité national ou le Comité scientifique international concerné et peut donner lieu à des sanctions. A défaut de Comité national ou en cas de non-respect des obligations au niveau international, l'examen est fait par le Bureau.

Les sanctions qui peuvent être imposées sont :

- 1 l'avertissement ;
- 2 la suspension de l'adhésion pour une certaine durée ;
- 3 la perte de la qualité de membre de l'ICOMOS.

Le Comité national et le Comité scientifique international concernés et le Bureau se consultent lorsqu'une sanction est envisagée.

Seuls le Comité national et le Bureau sont habilités à prononcer une sanction ; les Comités scientifiques internationaux transmettent les résultats de leur examen au Comité national concerné ou à défaut de celui-ci au Bureau, pour suite éventuelle.

- b La qualité de membre de l'ICOMOS se perd :
 - 1 pour non-paiement de la cotisation au 1^{er} mai de l'année en cours ;
 - 2 par démission adressée par écrit au Comité national, ou, à défaut de celui-ci, au Secrétariat international, la démission ne décharge néanmoins pas de l'obligation de payer la cotisation de l'année en cours ;
 - 3 par décès ;
 - 4 par dissolution de l'organisation ou de l'institution ;
 - 5 par radiation prononcée par le Comité national ou le Bureau en application de l'article 7-a ou pour tout autre motif grave.

- c Avant qu'une sanction ou une radiation pour motif grave ne soit prononcée en application des articles 7-a ou 7-b, le membre intéressé est

concerned shall be informed of the charges and shall be called to provide explanations. In the event of a sanction or when struck from the register, the member concerned may appeal to the Board. The appeal shall suspend the decision. The decision of the Board is final.

- d All proceedings with regard to sanctions and loss of membership in application of Articles 7-a and 7-b shall be confidential, as is the imposition of an admonishment; all other sanctions shall be made public.
- e In the event of a suspension of the membership in application of Article 7-a, the member concerned shall not have any membership rights during the suspension period.
- f A person, institution or organisation struck off the register for non-payment of membership dues shall resume membership when the dues for the year shall have been received.

préalablement informé du motif et appelé à fournir des explications.

Lorsqu'une sanction ou la radiation est imposée, le membre concerné peut interjeter appel auprès du Conseil d'administration. L'appel a un effet suspensif. La décision du Conseil d'administration est définitive.

- d Toute la procédure relative aux sanctions et à la radiation en application des articles 7-a et 7-b est confidentielle ; l'avertissement est confidentiel, les autres sanctions sont rendues publiques.
- e Lorsqu'un membre a fait l'objet d'une décision de suspension en application de l'article 7-a-2, il ne bénéficie d'aucun des droits accordés aux membres pendant la période de suspension.
- f Une personne, institution ou organisation radiée pour non-paiement de la cotisation retrouve sa qualité de membre dès réception du paiement de la cotisation pour l'année en cours.

IV Administration and Operation

Article 8 Statutory Bodies

The statutory bodies of ICOMOS are:

- The General Assembly,
- The Board and its Bureau,
- The Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council,
- The National Committees,
- The International Scientific Committees,
- The International Secretariat.

Article 9 General Assembly

- a The General Assembly shall be the sovereign body of ICOMOS. All ICOMOS members shall have the right to attend; only the voting members designated within the limits and according to the following principles may exercise voting rights:
 - 1 Each National Committee, or if none exists, each country, for which all the membership dues have been received shall have a number of votes attributed as follows:
 - Category 1 = 5 votes: National Committees with less than 20 members and countries where no National Committee exists;
 - Category 2 = 10 votes: National Committees with 20 to 49 members;
 - Category 3 = 15 votes: National Committees with 50 to 99 members;
 - Category 4 = 20 votes: National Committees with 100 members or more.
 - 2 The number of votes is determined on the basis of the number of members whose membership dues have been received by 31 December of the previous year.

The National Committees and members in countries where none exists, shall be informed of the assessed number of votes by the International Secretariat, by 31 January.

- 3 Voting members at the General Assembly shall be designated by their National Committee in accordance with this article and Article 13-d-4 or, if no National Committee exists, by the Bureau. The Bureau may delegate this responsibility to an independent *ad hoc* committee.
- 4 Voting members duly nominated may give a proxy to another voting member of their National Committee or if none exists, to another member of their country. No member shall have more than four proxy votes in addition to his/her own.
- b The General Assembly shall meet at least once a year to approve the annual accounts and budget, every third year it shall elect the members of the Board.

IV Administration et fonctionnement

Article 8 Organes statutaires

Les organes statutaires de l'ICOMOS sont :

- l'Assemblée générale,
- le Conseil d'administration et son Bureau,
- le Conseil consultatif et son Conseil scientifique,
- les Comités nationaux,
- les Comités scientifiques internationaux,
- le Secrétariat international.

Article 9 Assemblée générale

- a L'Assemblée générale est l'organe suprême de l'ICOMOS. Tous les membres de l'ICOMOS ont le droit d'y participer ; seuls les membres votants désignés dans les limites et selon les principes énumérés ci-dessous ont voix délibérative.
 - 1 Chaque Comité national ou, à défaut de Comité national, chaque pays, pour lesquels toutes les cotisations ont été reçues dispose d'un nombre de voix déterminé comme suit :
 - catégorie 1 = 5 voix : les Comités nationaux de moins de 20 membres et les pays où il n'y a pas de Comité national ;
 - catégorie 2 = 10 voix : les Comités nationaux de 20 à 49 membres ;
 - catégorie 3 = 15 voix : les Comités nationaux de 50 à 99 membres ;
 - catégorie 4 = 20 voix : les Comités nationaux de 100 membres ou plus.
 - 2 Le nombre de voix est arrêté en fonction du nombre de membres pour lesquels la cotisation a été reçue au 31 décembre de l'année précédente.

Les Comités nationaux et, à défaut de Comité national, les membres sont informés avant le 31 janvier par le Secrétariat international du nombre de voix attribuées.

- 3 Les membres votants sont désignés par leur Comité national conformément au présent article et à l'article 13-d-4 ou, à défaut de Comité national, par le Bureau. Le Bureau peut déléguer cette responsabilité à un comité *ad hoc* indépendant.
- 4 Les membres dûment désignés pour voter peuvent se faire représenter par procuration donnée à un autre membre votant de leur Comité national ou, à défaut de Comité national, à un autre membre de leur pays. Aucun membre ne peut disposer de plus de quatre voix en plus de la sienne.
- b L'Assemblée générale se réunit au moins une fois par an afin d'approuver les comptes et le budget annuels ; tous les trois ans elle procède à l'élection des membres du Conseil

The General Assembly may also be convened at the request of the majority of the members of the Board or of a third of the National Committees each represented by at least two voting members designated according to the principles set out in Article 9-a and 13-d-4.

The notice of a General Assembly shall be addressed by postal or electronic means at least two months prior to the meeting of the General Assembly and contain its agenda.

Only an extraordinary General Assembly organised as set out in Articles 23 and 24 shall have the authority to modify the Statutes or to decide on the dissolution of the association. For each meeting, the General Assembly shall elect its President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Rapporteur whose term of office shall be for the duration of the meeting.

- c Unless specified otherwise in these Statutes, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the voting members, present and represented, provided that they come from at least a third of the National Committees.
- d The General Assembly shall oversee the achievement of the aims of the association and deliberate on the items on the agenda. It shall among others:
 - 1 Receive the reports of the ICOMOS President and Treasurer on the management by the Board and the health and financial situation of the association;
 - 2 If thought fit approve the annual report, and approve or modify the accounts which shall have been distributed beforehand to the members, and discharge the Board and the Treasurer from liabilities;
 - 3 Vote the budget for the next year;
 - 4 Adopt and amend the ICOMOS Rules of Procedure;
 - 5 Every third year, vote the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the next triennium, including the guidelines concerning the dues of the members and benefactor members;
 - 6 Every third year, nominate the auditor for a three-year term of office renewable once, based on a proposal by the Board;
 - 7 Every third year, receive the recommendations of the International Scientific Symposium, approve doctrinal texts as appropriate and every sixth year receive a report on the ICOMOS Ethical Principles;
 - 8 Every third year, confer Honorary Membership, on the proposal of National and International Scientific Committees;
 - 9 Every third year, elect the twenty members of the Board by secret ballot for a 3-year term, renewable twice. The members of the Board shall be individual members chosen with regard to their competencies to direct an organisation and to ensure that the different specialisations and different regions of the world are represented in so far as possible. A retiring Board member who has served three consecutive terms may not be re-elected before the expiration of a minimum period of three years. The longest continuous term of service allowed as a member of the Board, elected or ex officio, is nine years. No country shall be represented by more than one member on the Board, with the exception of the President of the Advisory Committee. No member shall serve simultaneously in more than two positions within ICOMOS.

d'administration.

L'Assemblée générale peut également être convoquée à la demande de la majorité des membres du Conseil d'administration ou du tiers des Comités nationaux, chacun représenté par au moins deux membres votants désignés selon les principes prévus aux articles 9-a et 13-d-4.

La convocation à l'Assemblée générale est adressée par voie postale ou électronique au moins deux mois avant la tenue de l'Assemblée générale et en précise l'ordre du jour.

Seule l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire organisée selon les modalités prévues aux articles 23 et 24 est compétente pour modifier les Statuts et prononcer la dissolution de l'association.

A chaque réunion, l'Assemblée générale élit son Président, trois Vice-présidents et un Rapporteur dont les mandats prennent fin à la clôture de la réunion.

- c Sauf disposition contraire des présents Statuts, les décisions se prennent à la majorité des membres votants, présents et représentés, sous réserve qu'ils soient issus du tiers au moins des Comités nationaux.
- d L'Assemblée générale veille à la réalisation des objectifs de l'association et délibère sur les questions mises à l'ordre du jour. Elle est chargée notamment de :
 - 1 entendre le rapport du Président de l'ICOMOS et du Trésorier sur la gestion du Conseil d'administration et sur la situation financière et morale de l'association ;
 - 2 approuver le rapport annuel d'activité s'il est jugé approprié, et approuver ou redresser les comptes de l'exercice clos, préalablement diffusés aux membres, et donner quitus aux administrateurs et au Trésorier ;
 - 3 voter le budget de l'exercice suivant ;
 - 4 adopter et amender si nécessaire le Règlement intérieur de l'ICOMOS ;
 - 5 tous les trois ans, voter le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS et les orientations budgétaires pour la prochaine période triennale, y compris les orientations pour le montant des cotisations des membres et des membres bienfaiteurs ;
 - 6 tous les trois ans, désigner un Commissaire aux comptes pour un mandat de trois ans, renouvelable une fois, sur proposition du Conseil d'administration ;
 - 7 tous les trois ans, recevoir les recommandations du Symposium scientifique international, approuver, le cas échéant, des textes doctrinaux et tous les six ans, recevoir, un rapport sur les Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS ;
 - 8 tous les trois ans, conférer, sur proposition des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux, la qualité de membre d'honneur ;
 - 9 tous les trois ans, élire les vingt membres du Conseil d'administration au scrutin secret pour un mandat de trois ans, renouvelable deux fois. Les administrateurs sont choisis parmi les membres individuels en fonction de leurs compétences pour diriger une organisation et de manière à assurer, dans la mesure du possible, une représentation des diverses spécialités et des différentes régions du monde.
La réélection d'un administrateur sortant ayant rempli trois mandats consécutifs n'est possible qu'après l'écoulement d'une période d'au moins trois ans. La durée maximale d'appartenance continue d'un membre élu ou de droit au Conseil d'administration est de neuf années.
Aucun pays ne peut être représenté par plus d'un membre au sein du Conseil

These provisions shall apply to all elected positions in ICOMOS' international statutory bodies;

- 10 Every third year, elect by secret ballot the President, the Treasurer, the Secretary General and five Vice-Presidents for a three-year term of office from amongst the members of the Board.

The candidates for the position of Vice-President shall be nominated by their respective region.

Should a seat become vacant, the General Assembly shall elect at its next meeting a successor for the balance of the term of office.

- e Minutes shall be kept of the meetings of the General Assembly. The minutes shall be signed by its President and its Secretary General and made available to the members.

d'administration, à l'exception du pays du Président du Conseil consultatif.

Les administrateurs ne peuvent cumuler plus de deux mandats au sein de l'ICOMOS. Ces dispositions s'appliquent à tous les organes internationaux de l'ICOMOS ;

- 10 tous les trois ans élire au scrutin secret parmi les membres du Conseil d'administration, un Président, un Trésorier, un Secrétaire général et cinq Vice-présidents pour un mandat de trois ans.

Les candidats à la fonction de Vice-président sont présentés par leur région.

En cas de vacance d'un siège, l'Assemblée générale élit à sa prochaine réunion un successeur pour la durée du mandat restant à courir.

- e Il est tenu procès-verbal des réunions de l'Assemblée générale. Les procès-verbaux sont signés par son Président et son Secrétaire général et mis à la disposition des membres.

Article 10 Board

- a The Board shall be the governing body of ICOMOS and shall be accountable to the General Assembly. It shall be composed of maximum twenty-one members, namely the twenty members elected by the General Assembly and the President of the Advisory Committee.

A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), the Vice-President of the Advisory Committee, and the Director General of the International Secretariat shall be in attendance at Board meetings in a non-voting advisory capacity.

Experts may be invited by the Board to attend meetings of the Board and of its Bureau, in a non-voting advisory capacity, in line with the agenda.

- b The Board shall be convened by the President every six months at least and at the request of one quarter of the members of the Board.
- c Valid meetings of the Board shall require a quorum of at least a third of its members. Decisions shall be taken by a majority of members present and represented. In case of a tie, the President has the casting vote. Each member may only carry one proxy.

- d The Board shall act on behalf of the General Assembly between its meetings and deliberate on all matters relating to the management of ICOMOS. Board members must defend the general interest of the association and shall not represent their National or International Scientific Committees.

The Board shall inter alia:

- 1 Ensure the compliance with the aim of ICOMOS, the compliance of its operation with the legislation applicable to associations, and the protection of its good reputation and of the use of its name and logo;
- 2 Ensure the implementation of the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the triennium and of the annual budget voted by the General Assembly;
- 3 Be entitled to receive, borrow, hold and use, on behalf of ICOMOS, the funds necessary for the achievement of the aims set out in these Statutes, as well as to accept gifts; however decisions relating to the borrowing of funds must be approved by the General Assembly;
- 4 Nominate the Director General of the

Article 10 Conseil d'administration

- a Le Conseil d'administration est l'organe de direction de l'ICOMOS et rend compte de ses actions à l'Assemblée générale. Il se compose de maximum vingt-et-un administrateurs, à savoir les vingt membres élus par l'Assemblée générale et le Président du Conseil consultatif.

Un représentant du Centre international d'Etudes pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Biens culturels (ICCROM), le Vice-président du Conseil consultatif et le Directeur général du Secrétariat international assistent à titre consultatif, sans droit de vote, aux réunions du Conseil d'administration.

Le Conseil d'administration peut inviter des experts à assister à titre consultatif, sans droit de vote, aux réunions du Conseil d'administration et de son Bureau lorsque l'ordre du jour le justifie.

- b Le Président convoque le Conseil d'administration tous les six mois au moins et si un quart des administrateurs le demande.
- c La présence du tiers au moins des administrateurs est nécessaire pour assurer la validité des délibérations. Les décisions se prennent à la majorité des administrateurs présents et représentés. En cas de partage des voix, celle du Président est prépondérante. Chaque administrateur ne peut détenir qu'un seul pouvoir.

- d Le Conseil d'administration agit au nom de l'Assemblée générale entre les réunions de celle-ci et délibère sur toutes les questions relatives à la gestion de l'ICOMOS. Les administrateurs doivent défendre l'intérêt général de l'association et ne pas représenter leur Comité national ou leur Comité scientifique international. Le Conseil d'administration est notamment chargé de :

- 1 veiller au respect de la mission de l'ICOMOS, à la conformité de son fonctionnement avec la législation s'appliquant aux associations, à sa bonne réputation et à l'utilisation de son nom et sigle ;
- 2 assurer la mise en œuvre du Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS et des orientations budgétaires pour la période triennale et du budget annuel votés par l'Assemblée générale ;
- 3 acquérir, emprunter, conserver et utiliser, au nom de l'ICOMOS, les fonds nécessaires à la réalisation des objectifs prévus dans les Statuts, ainsi qu'accepter des dons manuels ; cependant, les décisions relatives aux emprunts doivent être approuvées par l'Assemblée générale ;
- 4 désigner le Directeur général du Secrétariat

International Secretariat based on a proposal by the Bureau;

- 5 Accredite the establishment of National Committees as defined in Article 13-a and ascertain that their Statutes and operation are in conformity with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles. The Board may withdraw accreditation of a National Committee whose organisation or activities are not in conformity, in particular for non-payment of membership dues, after having asked them to provide explanations. It may approve the creation of Transnational Committees as defined in Article 13-e;
- 6 Establish International Scientific Committees as defined in Article 14-a following consultation with the Advisory Committee and ascertain that their By-laws and operation are in conformity with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles. The Board may, following consultation with the Advisory Committee, dissolve International Scientific Committees whose work has been completed or whose organisation or activities are not in conformity, after having asked them to provide explanations;
- 7 Set up an appeal procedure and decide on the validity of appeals in the event of refusal of membership requests, sanctions or loss of membership;
- 8 Adopt a policy on cultural diversity and multilingualism in application of Article 21 and report annually to the Advisory Committee and triennially to the General Assembly on its implementation and on the state of cultural diversity and multilingualism in ICOMOS;
- 9 Submit every six years a report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the ICOMOS Ethical Principles;
- 10 Prepare the Rules of Procedure of the association and review them, as appropriate;

international sur proposition du Bureau ;

- 5 accréditer la constitution des Comités nationaux tels que définis à l'article 13-a et s'assurer de la conformité de leurs Statuts et de leur mode de fonctionnement avec les Statuts de l'ICOMOS, le Règlement intérieur et les Principes éthiques. Le Conseil d'administration peut retirer l'accréditation des Comités nationaux dont l'organisation ou l'action n'est pas conforme, notamment pour non-paiement des cotisations, après leur avoir demandé de fournir des explications. Il peut approuver la création de Comités transnationaux tels que définis à l'article 13-e ;
- 6 créer des Comités scientifiques internationaux tels que définis à l'Article 14-a, après avoir pris l'avis du Conseil consultatif, et s'assurer de la conformité de leur Règlement et mode de fonctionnement avec les Statuts de l'ICOMOS, le Règlement intérieur et les Principes éthiques. Après avoir pris l'avis du Conseil consultatif, le Conseil d'administration peut dissoudre les Comités scientifiques internationaux lorsque leur mission est arrivée à terme ou lorsque leur organisation ou leur action n'est pas conforme, après leur avoir demandé de fournir des explications ;
- 7 arrêter une procédure et statuer sur la validité des appels en cas de refus de demande d'adhésion, de sanction ou de perte de la qualité de membre ;
- 8 adopter une politique concernant la diversité culturelle et le multilinguisme en application de l'article 21 et faire rapport tous les ans au Conseil consultatif et tous les trois ans à l'Assemblée générale sur sa mise en œuvre et sur la situation de la diversité culturelle et du multilinguisme au sein de l'ICOMOS ;
- 9 soumettre tous les six ans un rapport à l'Assemblée générale sur la mise en œuvre des Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS ;
- 10 préparer le Règlement intérieur de l'association et le cas échéant sa révision ;

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 Set the date and the place for the General Assembly and the meetings of the Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council; 12 Propose to the General Assembly a draft annual budget for the next year, and every third year the draft ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the next triennium, the designation of an auditor, the dues of the members and benefactor members; 13 Should the position of the President, Treasurer, Secretary General or Vice-President become vacant, elect from among the Board members a person to fill the position until the next General Assembly; 14 Approve the Treasurer's Report and the annual report on the activities of the association; 15 Receive the annual report of the Secretary General and act upon it, as appropriate; 16 Evaluate its own operation and working procedures. <p>e Minutes shall be kept of the Board meetings. The minutes shall be signed by the President and Secretary General and be made available to the members.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11 décider de la date et du lieu des Assemblées générales et des réunions du Conseil consultatif et de son Conseil scientifique ; 12 proposer à l'Assemblée générale le projet de budget pour l'exercice suivant, ainsi que tous les trois ans le projet de Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS et les orientations budgétaires pour la prochaine période triennale, la désignation d'un commissaire aux comptes, le montant des cotisations des membres et des membres bienfaiteurs ; 13 en cas de vacance des fonctions de Président, Trésorier, Secrétaire général ou Vice-président, élire parmi les administrateurs un successeur qui fera fonction jusqu'à la prochaine Assemblée générale ; 14 approuver le rapport du Trésorier et le rapport annuel sur l'activité de l'association ; 15 entendre le rapport annuel du Secrétaire général et prendre toute décision appropriée ; 16 évaluer son propre mode de fonctionnement. <p>e Il est tenu procès-verbal des réunions du Conseil d'administration. Les procès-verbaux sont signés par le Président et le Secrétaire général et mis à la disposition des membres.</p> |
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Article 11 Bureau of the Board

- a The President, five Vice-presidents, the Treasurer and Secretary General constitute the Bureau. The Bureau shall be accountable to the Board.
- b The Bureau shall be convened by the President between meetings of the Board. It shall also meet at the request of four of its members.
- c Valid meetings shall require the presence of at least half of the Bureau members. Bureau Members may participate in meetings via teleconferencing.
The decisions of the Bureau shall be taken by majority of the members present and represented. In case of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote.
Each member may only carry one proxy.
- d The Bureau shall prepare the Board meetings, effect the decisions of the Board and handle membership issues for members from countries where no National Committee exists.

In addition to the duties mentioned in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16, the members of the Bureau shall have the following responsibilities:

- 1 The President of ICOMOS shall:
 - a Represent the association in all public matters;
 - b Propose the agenda for the General Assembly, Board and Bureau;
 - c See that the decisions of the General Assembly, Board and Bureau are implemented;
 - d Chair the meetings of the Board and Bureau;
 - e Approve expenditures within the approved budget;
 - f Notify any change in the administration or direction of the association within three months to the prefecture of the department or the sub-prefecture of the district where the headquarters of the association are located.

With the approval of the Board, the President:
a Shall appoint the Director General of the

Article 11 Bureau du Conseil d'administration

- a Le Président, les cinq Vice-présidents, le Trésorier et le Secrétaire général constituent le Bureau. Le Bureau rend compte de ses actions au Conseil d'administration.
- b Le Bureau se réunit sur convocation du Président dans l'intervalle des réunions du Conseil d'administration. Il se réunit également à la demande de quatre de ses membres.
- c Pour que la délibération soit valide, la présence d'au moins la moitié des membres est nécessaire. Les membres du Bureau peuvent participer aux réunions par téléconférence.
Les décisions du Bureau sont prises à la majorité des membres présents et représentés. En cas de partage des voix, celle du Président est prépondérante.
Chaque membre ne peut détenir qu'un seul pouvoir.
- d Le Bureau prépare les réunions du Conseil d'administration, veille à la mise en œuvre des décisions du Conseil d'administration et traite toute question relative aux membres des pays où il n'y a pas de Comité national.
Outre les responsabilités mentionnées dans les articles 9, 10, 11, 12 et 16, les membres du Bureau assument les responsabilités énumérées ci-dessous.

- 1 Le Président de l'ICOMOS :
 - a représente l'association dans tous les actes de la vie civile ;
 - b propose l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée générale, du Conseil d'administration et du Bureau ;
 - c fait exécuter les décisions de l'Assemblée générale, du Conseil d'administration et du Bureau ;
 - d préside les réunions du Conseil d'administration et du Bureau ;
 - e ordonnance les dépenses dans le cadre du budget approuvé ;
 - f informe la préfecture du département ou la sous-préfecture de l'arrondissement où l'association a son siège social, dans les trois mois de tous les changements survenus dans l'administration ou dans la direction de l'association.

Avec l'approbation du Conseil d'administration, le Président :

International Secretariat, nominated by the Board; - b May delegate his/her signature and powers for any purpose to the Vice-Presidents or to the Director General; - c May initiate legal action on behalf of the organisation. The President may only be represented in legal cases by an attorney whose mandate shall be approved by the Bureau. Past Presidents shall receive the title 'Honorary President' and may attend the meetings of the Board in a non-voting advisory capacity.	- a engage le Directeur général du Secrétariat international désigné par le Conseil d'administration ; - b peut déléguer sa signature et ses pouvoirs à toutes fins utiles aux Vice-Présidents et au Directeur général ; - c peut ester en justice. En cas de représentation en justice, le Président ne peut être remplacé que par un mandataire agissant en vertu d'une procuration spéciale approuvée par le Bureau. Les anciens Présidents de l'ICOMOS reçoivent le titre de « Président honoraire » et peuvent assister aux réunions du Conseil d'administration, à titre consultatif et sans droit de vote.
2 The Vice-Presidents shall: - a Assist and take the place of the President in his/her absence; - b Assist the President in representing ICOMOS and furthering its aims and activities throughout the world, in particular in their region. 3 The Treasurer shall: - a With the help of the International Secretariat propose to the Board the measures to manage the assets and resources of the association; - b Verify the handling of the receipts and expenditure by the International Secretariat; - c Present the financial reports, the draft annual budget and draft budgetary guidelines for the next triennium to the Board and General Assembly.	2 Les Vice-présidents : - a assistent et suppléent le Président en son absence ; - b l'aident à assurer la représentation de l'ICOMOS et à promouvoir ses objectifs et activités dans le monde entier et en particulier dans leur région. 3 Le Trésorier : - a propose au Conseil d'administration, avec le concours du Secrétariat international, les mesures nécessaires à la gestion des biens et des ressources de l'association ; - b vérifie la gestion des recettes et des dépenses par le Secrétariat international ; - c présente le rapport financier et le projet de budget pour l'exercice suivant ainsi que le projet d'orientations budgétaires pour la prochaine période triennale au Conseil d'administration et à l'Assemblée générale.
4 The Secretary General shall verify the following and shall present an annual report to the Board, on these matters: - a Compliance with the Statutes and Rules of Procedure; - b The invitations to the statutory meetings; - c The implementation of the decisions of the statutory bodies; - d The updating by the International Secretariat of the lists of members, National and International Scientific Committees, and voting members for each National Committee and if none exists for each country; - e The establishment by the International Secretariat of the minutes of the Statutory meetings on numbered pages, without voids or cross outs and their conservation at the headquarters of the association. - f The keeping of the records of the association by the International Secretariat. e Minutes shall be kept of the Bureau meetings. The minutes shall be signed by the President and Secretary General, and made available to the members upon request.	4 Le Secrétaire général vérifie les points suivants et en fait rapport au Conseil d'administration chaque année: - a le respect des Statuts et du Règlement intérieur ; - b l'envoi des convocations aux réunions statutaires ; - c la mise en œuvre des décisions des organes statutaires ; - d la mise à jour par le Secrétariat international des listes des membres, des Comités nationaux, des Comités scientifiques internationaux et du nombre de membres votants par Comité national et, à défaut de Comité national, par pays ; - e l'établissement par le Secrétariat international des procès-verbaux des réunions statutaires sans aucun blanc, ni rature, sur des feuillets numérotés et leur conservation au siège de l'association ; - f la tenue par le Secrétariat international des archives de l'association. e Il est tenu procès-verbal des réunions du Bureau. Les procès-verbaux sont signés par le Président et le Secrétaire général et mis à la disposition des membres sur demande.
Article 12 Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council body - a The Advisory Committee shall be a bicameral organ, namely of the Presidents of the National Committees and of the Presidents of the International Scientific Committees, the latter forming the Scientific Council. Board members shall have observer status. - b The Advisory Committee shall meet at least once a year in conjunction with the annual General Assembly. It shall be convened by the President. At the first meeting of the Advisory Committee	Article 12 Conseil consultatif et son Conseil scientifique - a Le Conseil consultatif est composé de deux collèges : d'une part le collège des Présidents des Comités nationaux et, d'autre part, le collège des Présidents des Comités scientifiques internationaux, ces derniers formant le Conseil scientifique. Les membres du Conseil d'administration ont le statut d'observateur. - b Le Conseil consultatif se réunit au moins une fois par an en liaison avec l'Assemblée générale annuelle. Il est convoqué par son Président. Lors de la première réunion du Conseil consultatif

following the statutory elections by the General Assembly, the National Committees Presidents and the Scientific Council shall each elect a maximum of three officers for a term of office of three years, renewable twice, who shall coordinate the activity of their component. A retiring officer who has served three consecutive terms may not be re-elected before the expiration of a three-year term.

Among these officers, the Advisory Committee shall elect first a President and then a Vice-President, both from two different countries one of whom shall be a President of a National Committee and the other a President of an International Scientific Committee, for a term of office of three years renewable twice. The Vice President of the Advisory Committee shall assist the President of the Advisory Committee or take his/her place in his/her absence.

The Vice-President of the Advisory Committee may be elected to the Presidency of the Advisory Committee at the next election.

Should a position become vacant, a successor shall be elected for the remaining term of office according to the same process.

The longest continuous term of service for the Advisory Committee as officer, President or Vice-President or as a combination of them is nine years.

- c The recommendations by the Advisory Committee shall be made by majority of the members present and represented. In case of a tie vote, its President shall have the casting vote.

- d The Advisory Committee shall advise and make proposals to the General Assembly and the Board on matters of policy and programme priorities of ICOMOS. The Advisory Committee may establish or assemble subcommittees, as it deems necessary for the performance of its advisory role. Each sub-committee and its management team must be constituted so as to equitably represent the different regions of the world taking into account the available expertise. The Advisory Committee shall be assisted in its work by the Scientific Council and shall among others:

- 1 Offer a forum for discussion and exchange of information between the Presidents of the National and International Scientific Committees;
- 2 Examine proposals made by National and International Scientific Committees or a subcommittee, and pass them, with its recommendations, to the Board;
- 3 Make recommendations for the ICOMOS General Programme for the next triennium;
- 4 Take note of the activities of National and International Scientific Committees, and recommend action as appropriate, in particular concerning the creation or dissolution of International Scientific Committees;
- 5 Seek to ensure competence and balanced representation of the diverse specialisation and different regions of the world in the activities and international bodies of ICOMOS.

- e The minutes of the Advisory Committee meetings shall be signed by its President and the Secretary General and made available to the membership.

suivant les élections statutaires par l'Assemblée générale, les Présidents des Comités nationaux d'une part et le Conseil scientifique d'autre part élisent chacun au maximum trois coordinateurs pour leur collège pour un mandat de trois ans, renouvelable deux fois. La réélection d'un coordinateur sortant ayant rempli trois mandats consécutifs n'est possible qu'après un intervalle de trois ans.

Parmi ces coordinateurs, le Conseil consultatif élit, pour un mandat de trois ans renouvelable deux fois, un Président, puis un Vice-président, de deux pays différents dont l'un est Président d'un Comité national et l'autre Président d'un Comité scientifique international.

Le Vice-président du Conseil consultatif assiste et supplée le Président du Conseil consultatif en son absence.

Le Vice-président du Conseil consultatif peut être élu à la Présidence du Conseil consultatif lors de la prochaine élection.

En cas de vacance, un successeur est élu pour la durée du mandat restant à couvrir selon les mêmes modalités.

La durée maximale continue d'exercice au sein du Conseil consultatif en tant que coordinateur, Président, Vice-Président ou une combinaison de ces fonctions est de neuf années.

- c Les recommandations du Conseil consultatif sont formulées à la majorité des membres présents et représentés. En cas de partage des voix, la voix de son Président est prépondérante.

- d Le Conseil consultatif donne des avis ou fait des propositions à l'Assemblée générale et au Conseil d'administration concernant les orientations et les activités prioritaires de l'ICOMOS. Le Conseil consultatif peut créer et réunir des sous-comités s'il l'estime utile pour l'exercice de son rôle consultatif. Ces sous-comités et leur équipe d'ingénierie doivent, dans la limite des expertises existantes, représenter de manière équitable les différentes régions du monde.

Le Conseil consultatif est assisté dans ses travaux par le Conseil scientifique et est notamment chargé de :

- 1 offrir un forum de discussion et d'échanges entre les Présidents des Comités nationaux et les Présidents des Comités scientifiques internationaux ;
- 2 examiner les propositions faites par les Comités nationaux, les Comités scientifiques internationaux ou par un sous-comité, et les transmettre, accompagnées de ses recommandations, au Conseil d'administration ;
- 3 formuler des recommandations sur le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS pour la prochaine période triennale ;
- 4 prendre connaissance des activités des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux et émettre des recommandations éventuelles à leur sujet, notamment en matière de création ou de suppression de Comités scientifiques internationaux ;
- 5 veiller à la compétence et à la bonne représentation des diverses spécialités et des différentes régions du monde dans les activités et organes internationaux de l'ICOMOS.

- e Les procès-verbaux des réunions du Conseil consultatif sont signés par son Président et le Secrétaire général et mis à la disposition des membres.

Article 13 National Committees

- a The establishment of National Committees shall

Article 13 Comités nationaux

- a La constitution des Comités nationaux est

be accredited by the Board.
An ICOMOS National Committee may be established in any country, which is a Member state of UNESCO or a State Party to the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural of 1972, in accordance with relevant national legislation.

National Committees shall comprise all members of ICOMOS within a country, as defined in Article 6-a. A National Committee must have at least five Individual Members.

The Statutes and operation of the National Committees must be in accordance with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles.

- b Applications for ICOMOS membership must be sent in accordance with Article 5-b to the relevant National Committee or where none exists, to the International Secretariat for approval by the Bureau.

In the event of a National Committee or Bureau refusing an application for membership, there shall be an appeal procedure to the ICOMOS Board. The National Committee or Bureau shall be called on beforehand to provide explanations.

- c National Committees shall be convened by their President, at least once a year.
- d National Committees shall serve as a forum for discussion and reflection with a view to link public authorities, institutions, professionals, local authorities and individuals interested in cultural heritage conservation and to promote the exchange of national and international information on matters related to the objectives of ICOMOS. To that end, they shall amongst others:

- 1 Establish and carry out national programmes in accordance with the aims and objectives of ICOMOS and taking local needs into account;
- 2 Implement the General Assembly decisions and the ICOMOS General Programme, and cooperate with the International Scientific Committees;
- 3 Provide the International Secretariat with the names of all members and transfer their membership dues in accordance with Article 6-b;
- 4 Designate their voting members at the General Assembly within the numerical limits laid down in Article 9-a and in accordance with their own Statutes and Rules of Procedure, and communicate their names not less than one month before the General Assembly. A majority of the voting members of each National Committee shall be individual members. Representatives of Institutional Members shall be mandated by their institution;
- 5 Approve their annual activity report, which they must transmit to the International Secretariat.

- e When the establishment of a National Committee is difficult, Transnational Committees may be established, consisting of ICOMOS members in the countries concerned.
They shall be accredited by the Board as equivalent to National Committees, with such arrangements as appropriate to take into account their particular situation. This does not preclude the later establishment of a National Committee in one or more of the countries concerned.

accréditée par le Conseil d'administration.
Un Comité national de l'ICOMOS peut être constitué dans chaque Etat membre de l'UNESCO ou dans un Etat partie à la Convention concernant la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel de 1972, conformément aux lois nationales applicables en la matière.

Les Comités nationaux sont composés de tous les membres de l'ICOMOS, tels que définis à l'article 6-a, dans le pays concerné. Un Comité national doit compter au moins cinq membres individuels.

Les Statuts et modalités de fonctionnement des Comités nationaux doivent être conformes aux Statuts, au Règlement intérieur et aux Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS.

- b Les demandes d'adhésion à l'ICOMOS doivent être adressées, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 5-b, au Comité national concerné ou, s'il n'existe pas de Comité national, au Secrétariat international pour approbation par le Bureau.

En cas de refus d'une demande d'adhésion par un Comité national ou, en l'absence de celui-ci, par le Bureau, un appel est possible devant le Conseil d'administration de l'ICOMOS. Le Comité national ou le Bureau sont préalablement appelés à fournir des explications.

- c Les Comités nationaux se réunissent au moins une fois par an, sur convocation de leur Président.
- d Les Comités nationaux offrent un cadre de dialogue et de réflexion, permettant de tisser des liens entre les administrations, les institutions, les professionnels, les autorités locales et les personnes intéressées à la conservation du patrimoine culturel, et de promouvoir l'échange d'informations nationales et internationales sur les questions entrant dans les objectifs de l'ICOMOS. A cet effet, ils sont notamment chargés de :

- 1 élaborer et mener à bien leurs programmes nationaux, en accord avec les buts et les objectifs de l'ICOMOS et en fonction des besoins locaux ;
- 2 mettre en œuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée générale et le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS, et coopérer avec les Comités scientifiques internationaux ;
- 3 communiquer au Secrétariat international les noms de leurs membres et transférer les cotisations conformément à l'article 6-b ;
- 4 désigner leurs membres votants à l'Assemblée générale dans les limites numériques définies par l'article 9-a et conformément aux dispositions de leurs propres Statuts et Règlement intérieur, et communiquer leurs noms au Secrétariat international au plus tard un mois avant l'ouverture de l'Assemblée générale. Les membres individuels constituent la majorité des membres votants dans chaque Comité national. Les représentants des membres institutionnels sont valablement mandatés par leur institution ;
- 5 approuver le rapport annuel d'activité qu'ils doivent adresser au Secrétariat international.

- e Lorsque l'établissement de Comités nationaux est difficile, des Comités transnationaux composés des membres de l'ICOMOS des pays concernés, peuvent être constitués.
Ils sont accrédités par le Conseil d'administration et assimilés à des Comités nationaux avec les aménagements utiles pour tenir compte de leur situation particulière. Ceci n'exclut pas la constitution ultérieure d'un Comité national dans un ou plusieurs des pays concernés.

Article 14. International Scientific Committees

- a The Board shall establish and dissolve

Article 14. Comités scientifiques internationaux

- a Le Conseil d'administration crée et dissout les

International Scientific Committees after consultation with the Advisory Committee. Their field of action must be related to achieving ICOMOS' aims in their specific area of cultural heritage conservation. The By-laws and operation of the International Scientific Committees must be in accordance with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles. The International Scientific Committees and their management teams must represent, in a balanced manner, the different regions of the world taking into account the available expertise. b Applications for membership must be sent to the relevant International Scientific Committee with a copy for information to the National Committee or where none exists, to the International Secretariat. In the event of an International Scientific Committee refusing an application for membership, there shall be an appeal procedure to the ICOMOS Board. The initial list of members of International Scientific Committees and their Bureau shall be approved by the Board, on the proposal of the Advisory Committee. c International Scientific Committees shall be convened by their President, at least once a year. d The International Scientific Committees shall serve as the scientific and technical bodies of ICOMOS. To that end, they shall: 1 Establish and carry out programmes in their area of expertise as contribution to the ICOMOS General Programme; 2 Implement the General Assembly decisions and the ICOMOS General Programme in their area of expertise, and cooperate with the National Committees; 3 Provide the International Secretariat and relevant National Committees with the names of their members; 4 Submit their By-laws through the Advisory Committee for the approval of the Board; 5 Address their annual activity report and their work programme for the next year to the International Secretariat, for opinion by the Advisory Committee and approval by the Board. International Scientific Committees may form working parties among themselves as subcommittees or commissions. The same provisions shall apply to these. e Minutes of the meetings of the International Scientific Committee shall be signed by their President and put on record by the International Secretariat.	Comités scientifiques internationaux, après avis du Conseil consultatif. Le champ d'action de ces comités est la réalisation des objectifs de l'ICOMOS dans leur domaine spécifique de conservation du patrimoine culturel. Le Règlement et les modalités de fonctionnement des Comités scientifiques internationaux doivent être conformes aux Statuts, au Règlement intérieur et aux Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS. Les Comités scientifiques internationaux et leurs équipes dirigeantes doivent, dans la limite de l'expertise disponible, représenter de manière équilibrée les différentes régions du monde. b Les demandes d'adhésion à un Comité scientifique international doivent être adressées au Comité scientifique international concerné avec copie pour information au Comité national, ou à défaut de celui-ci, au Secrétariat international. En cas de refus d'une demande d'adhésion par un Comité scientifique international, un appel est possible devant le Conseil d'administration de l'ICOMOS. La première liste des membres des Comités scientifiques internationaux et de leur Bureau est approuvée par le Conseil d'administration sur proposition du Conseil consultatif. c Les Comités scientifiques internationaux se réunissent au moins une fois par an sur convocation de leur Président. d Les Comités scientifiques internationaux sont les organes scientifiques et techniques de l'ICOMOS. A cet effet, ils sont chargés de : 1 élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes de travail dans leur domaine de compétence en tant que contribution au Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS ; 2 mettre en œuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée générale et le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS dans leur domaine d'expertise, et coopérer avec les Comités nationaux ; 3 communiquer au Secrétariat international et aux Comités nationaux concernés les noms de leurs membres ; 4 soumettre leur Règlement à l'approbation du Conseil d'administration par l'intermédiaire du Conseil consultatif ; 5 adresser leur rapport annuel d'activités pour l'exercice clos et leur programme de travail pour l'exercice suivant au Secrétariat international, qui le soumet pour avis au Conseil consultatif et pour approbation au Conseil d'administration. Les Comités scientifiques internationaux peuvent constituer en leur sein des groupes de travail sous la forme de sous-comités ou de commissions, auxquels les mêmes règles sont appliquées. e Les procès-verbaux des réunions des Comités scientifiques internationaux sont signés par leur Président et archivés par le Secrétariat international.
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Article 15 Voluntary nature of positions

Members of the Board and its Bureau, members of the Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council, as well as officers of the National and International Scientific Committees may not receive any payment for the position they hold within ICOMOS. Only the recovery of expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of their functions may be allowed; these must be pre-approved by the Bureau, in the absence of the interested parties. Supporting documentation (receipts) must be produced as a basis for payment. All such expenditure shall be audited.

Article 15 Gratuité des fonctions

Les membres du Conseil d'administration et de son Bureau, les membres du Conseil consultatif et de son Conseil scientifique ainsi que les élus des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux ne peuvent recevoir de rétribution à raison des fonctions qui leurs sont confiées au sein de l'ICOMOS. Seule la prise en charge des frais est possible ; elle doit faire l'objet d'une décision préalable expresse du Bureau statuant hors de la présence des intéressés. Des justificatifs doivent être produits pour le paiement et elles font l'objet de vérifications par le commissaire aux comptes.

Article 16 International Secretariat

a The International Secretariat shall be the body in charge of the day-to-day operations of ICOMOS.

Article 16 Secrétariat international

a Le Secrétariat international est l'organe chargé de la gestion quotidienne de l'ICOMOS. Il est

It shall be composed of paid staff and volunteers.	composé de personnel salarié et de bénévoles.
b All activities of the International Secretariat shall be carried out under the authority of its Director General who shall be accountable to the Board and its Bureau for his/her actions and the activities of the International Secretariat. c The International Secretariat shall amongst others: 1 Implement the decisions of the General Assembly, the Board and its Bureau; 2 Co-ordinate and implement the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the triennium, and the annual budgets voted by the General Assembly, and the decisions of the Board; 3 Manage membership and membership dues at the international level; 4 Update the lists of members, National and International Scientific Committees, and voting members for each National Committee or if none exists each country; 5 Lodge receipts and make expenditures within limits of delegation approved by the Board; 6 Provide services to the International Scientific Committees and assistance to the National Committees; 7 Provide all necessary information and support to the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary General relating to the fulfilment of their respective responsibilities; 8 Prepare the documents for the statutory meetings and their minutes, and provide all assistance to the ICOMOS statutory bodies during these meetings; 9 Produce the draft annual report on the activities of the association, which includes the contributions of the National and International Scientific Committees and the annual accounts, and disseminate them to the members; 10 Prepare the preliminary drafts for the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the next triennium, based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and the preliminary projects for the annual budget; 11 Manage the records of the association.	b Toutes les activités du Secrétariat international sont conduites sous l'autorité du Directeur général qui rend compte de ses actions et des activités du Secrétariat international au Conseil d'administration et à son Bureau. c Le Secrétariat international est chargé notamment de : 1 mettre en œuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée générale, du Conseil d'administration et de son Bureau ; 2 coordonner et exécuter le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS, les orientations budgétaires pour la période triennale, les budgets annuels votés par l'Assemblée générale ainsi que les décisions du Conseil d'administration ; 3 gérer les adhésions et cotisations des membres au niveau international ; 4 tenir à jour la liste des membres, des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux et le nombre de membres votants par Comité national ou, à défaut de Comité national, par pays ; 5 encaisser les recettes et acquitter les dépenses dans la limite des délégations qui lui sont accordées par le Conseil d'administration ; 6 offrir des services aux Comités scientifiques internationaux et apporter son concours aux Comités nationaux ; 7 donner toute information et tout appui nécessaire aux Président, Vice-Présidents, Trésorier et Secrétaire général dans l'accomplissement de leurs responsabilités respectives ; 8 préparer les documents pour les réunions statutaires ainsi que leurs procès-verbaux, et offrir toute assistance aux organes de l'ICOMOS lors de ces réunions ; 9 établir le projet de rapport annuel sur les activités de l'association, qui comprend les contributions des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux et les comptes annuels, et le diffuser aux membres ; 10 préparer l'avant-projet du Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS et les orientations budgétaires pour la prochaine période triennale, à partir des recommandations du Conseil consultatif, ainsi que l'avant-projet de budget annuel ; 11 gérer les archives de l'association.
Article 17 Observers	Article 17 Observateurs
UNESCO, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM, Rome), and other international organisations sharing the same objectives as ICOMOS may be invited to send observers to all ICOMOS meetings.	L'UNESCO, le Centre International d'Études pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Biens Culturels (ICCROM, Rome), et d'autres organisations internationales ayant des buts analogues à ceux de l'ICOMOS peuvent être invités à envoyer des observateurs à toutes les réunions de l'ICOMOS.
V Resources	V Ressources
Article 18 Resources	Article 18 Ressources
ICOMOS resources shall derive from: - Membership dues, - Gifts, - Grants, - Sales and payment for services, - Proceeds from events, - Interest,	Les ressources de l'ICOMOS se composent : - des cotisations des membres, - des dons manuels, - des subventions, - du produit des ventes et des rétributions pour services rendus, - du produit de manifestations, - des intérêts,
Other sources of revenue, approved by the Bureau, which submits them for ratification by the Board.	d'autres sources de financement approuvées par le Bureau qui les soumet à l'approbation du Conseil d'administration.

Article 19 Accounting The accounting system shall be based on the calendar year and shall provide for an income statement, a balance sheet and an attachment, in accordance with a format consistent with the applicable accounting principles. Funds for special programmes and for all International Scientific Committees shall be separately tracked within it. Justification shall be given for the use of funds from all grants obtained.	Article 19 Comptabilité Il est tenu une comptabilité selon l'année calendaire faisant apparaître annuellement un compte de résultat, un bilan et une annexe, selon le format correspondant aux pratiques comptables en vigueur. Les Fonds pour les programmes spéciaux et les Comités scientifiques internationaux y sont clairement identifiés. Justification est donnée de l'emploi des fonds provenant de toutes les subventions accordées.
VI Various Provisions	VI Dispositions diverses
Article 20 Legal Status The Board shall be entitled to take appropriate measures to establish legal status for ICOMOS in the countries where it exercises its activities.	Article 20 Personnalité juridique Le Conseil d'administration est habilité à prendre les mesures qu'il juge utiles en vue de doter l'ICOMOS de la personnalité juridique dans les pays où s'exerce son activité.
Article 21 Languages a ICOMOS shall be respectful of cultural diversity and multilingualism with a view to providing access to and dissemination of professional content as well as facilitating communication among its members. b The ICOMOS Ethical Principles and the doctrinal texts of ICOMOS and its International Scientific Committees shall be translated into English, French, and Spanish at the minimum. The working languages shall be English and French. However, in order to encourage multilingualism, Spanish and other languages, in particular those of a country hosting an international meeting, may be used according to conditions specified in the Rules of Procedure. c ICOMOS is an association incorporated under French law, French shall be the official language for the Statutes and other administrative and legal documents; the French version of the Statutes and other official documents shall take precedence in the event of there being a material discordance between the texts and shall be the primary reference for new translations.	Article 21 Langues a L'ICOMOS respecte la diversité culturelle et le multilinguisme afin de rendre accessibles et de diffuser les contenus professionnels et de faciliter la communication entre ses membres. b Les Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS et les textes doctrinaux de l'ICOMOS et de ses Comités internationaux scientifiques sont traduits au minimum en anglais, en espagnol et en français. Les langues de travail sont le français et l'anglais. Cependant en vue d'encourager le multilinguisme, l'espagnol et d'autres langues dont celles du pays hôte d'une réunion internationale, peuvent être utilisées dans les conditions précisées par le Règlement intérieur. c L'ICOMOS étant une association déclarée sous la loi française, le français est la langue officielle pour les Statuts et autres documents administratifs et légaux ; la version française prévaut en cas de discordance entre les documents et sert de référence pour les nouvelles traductions.
Article 22 Rules of Procedure The Rules of Procedure shall specify and provide the procedures for putting into effect the provisions of the Statutes and the operational procedures for ICOMOS international statutory bodies. They may be amended by the General Assembly on the proposal of the statutory body concerned or of a third of the National Committees, each represented by at least two voting members. The draft Rules of Procedure and any proposal for their amendment must be transmitted to the members in the working languages at least four months before the opening of the General Assembly.	Article 22 Règlement intérieur Le Règlement intérieur complète et précise les dispositions des Statuts et les modalités de fonctionnement des organes internationaux de l'ICOMOS. Il peut être modifié par l'Assemblée générale sur proposition de l'organe statutaire concerné ou d'au moins un tiers des Comités nationaux, chacun représenté par au moins deux membres votants. Le projet de Règlement intérieur et les projets de modification doivent être transmis dans les langues de travail quatre mois au moins avant l'ouverture de l'Assemblée générale.
VII Amendment of the Statutes and Dissolution	VII Modification des Statuts et dissolution
Article 23 Amendment of the Statutes The Statutes may be amended by an extraordinary General Assembly convened for this specific purpose on the proposal of the Board, of the Advisory Committee or of a third of the National Committees each represented by at least three voting members. The agenda with the proposed amendments must be transmitted to the members in the working languages at least four months before the opening of the extraordinary General Assembly. Valid meetings of the extraordinary General Assembly shall require a quorum of at least quarter of the voting	Article 23 Modification des Statuts Les Statuts peuvent être modifiés par l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire convoquée spécialement à cette fin sur la proposition du Conseil d'administration, du Conseil consultatif, ou d'un tiers des Comités nationaux chacun représenté par au moins trois membres votants. L'ordre du jour et les propositions de modification doivent être transmises aux membres dans les langues de travail quatre mois au moins avant l'ouverture de l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire. L'Assemblée générale extraordinaire ne délibère

members, appointed according to Articles 9-a and 13-d-4, coming from at least a third of the National Committees. Should this quorum not be reached, the extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened again with the same agenda, at least 24 hours later and its deliberations shall then be valid, irrespective of the number of voting members present or represented.

Decisions by the extraordinary General Assembly shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the voting members present or represented, coming from at least a third of the National Committees.

valablement que si le quart au moins des membres votants, désignés selon les articles 9-a et 13-d-4, issus d'au moins un tiers des Comités nationaux, est présent ou représenté. Si ce quorum n'est pas atteint, l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire est convoquée à nouveau à 24h au moins d'intervalle, avec le même ordre du jour, et peut alors valablement délibérer, quel que soit le nombre de membres votants présents ou représentés.

Les délibérations de l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire sont prises à la majorité des deux-tiers des membres votants présents ou représentés, issus d'au moins un tiers des Comités nationaux.

Article 24 Dissolution

a An extraordinary General Assembly, called to consider the dissolution of ICOMOS shall be convened for this specific purpose under the conditions set out in the previous article, except in relation to a quorum.

Should this quorum not be reached, the extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened again, after an interval of fifteen days at least, and its deliberation shall then be valid irrespective of the number of voting members present and represented.

The decision to dissolve can only be taken by a two-third majority of the voting members present and represented, coming from at least a third of the National Committees.

b In case of dissolution, the extraordinary General Assembly shall appoint one or more commissioners to liquidate the assets of the association. It shall attribute the net assets to one or more similar organisations that are public or declared of public interest, or to institutions referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the law of 1st July 1901 as amended. It shall inform UNESCO.

Article 24 Dissolution

a L'Assemblée générale extraordinaire appelée à se prononcer sur la dissolution de l'ICOMOS est convoquée spécialement à cet effet dans les conditions prévues à l'article précédent, sauf en ce qui concerne le quorum.

Si le quorum requis n'est pas atteint, l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire est convoquée de nouveau à quinze jours au moins d'intervalle, et peut alors valablement délibérer quel que soit le nombre de membres votants présents ou représentés.

La dissolution ne peut être votée qu'à la majorité des deux-tiers des membres présents ou représentés, issus d'au moins un tiers des Comités nationaux.

b En cas de dissolution, l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire désigne un ou plusieurs commissaires, chargés de la liquidation des biens de l'association. Elle attribue l'actif net à un ou plusieurs établissements analogues, publics ou reconnus d'utilité publique, ou à des établissements visés à l'article 6, alinéa 2, de la loi du 1^{er} juillet 1901 modifié. Elle en informe l'UNESCO.

VIII Entry into Force

Article 25 Entry into force

These Statutes were adopted by the Constituent Assembly of ICOMOS on 22 June 1965 in Warsaw (Poland), and amended by the Vth General Assembly at Moscow (U.S.S.R.) on 22 May 1978 and the XVIIth General Assembly on 12 November 2014 in Florence (Italy).

The amended Statutes adopted by the General Assembly in Florence shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

VIII Entrée en vigueur

Article 25 Entrée en vigueur

Ces Statuts ont été adoptés par l'Assemblée constitutive de l'ICOMOS le 22 juin 1965 à Varsovie (Pologne), et révisés par la V^{ème} Assemblée générale le 22 mai 1978 à Moscou (U.R.S.S.) ainsi que la XVII^{ème} Assemblée générale, le 12 novembre 2014 à Florence (Italie).

L'entrée en vigueur des modifications adoptées à l'Assemblée générale de Florence est fixée au 1^{er} janvier 2015.

74 - HAUTE-SAVOIE

7 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de la Haute-Savoie. Association La Protectrice. But: syndiquer les propriétaires, cultivateurs et habitants en vue de la protection des propriétés, des récoltes, du gibier. Siège social: chez M. Mathieu, Boussey.

SEINE

28 juin 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Union nationale d'action des Français d'outre-mer (U.N.A.F.O.M.). But: aide aux Français d'outre-mer; secours matériel; étude de tous les problèmes relatifs aux Français rapatriés. Siège social: 77, rue Boileau, Paris.

28 juin 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Groupe d'études internationales. But: étude de l'ensemble des problèmes internationaux. Siège social: 47, rue de Cléry, Paris.

5 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Comité des fêtes de la Butte Montmartre. But: prestige et propagande touristique; organisation de fêtes. Siège social: 23, rue du Mont-Cenis, Paris.

6 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Perspectives internationales. But: développement professionnel de ses membres par échanges de vues sur l'économie mondiale, les progrès techniques; réception de personnalités étrangères pour faire connaître les réalisations de l'économie française. Siège social: 23, rue Bausset, Paris.

8 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Le XIV^e d'aujourd'hui et de demain (Association des habitants du 14^e arrondissement de Paris). But: recenser les besoins de toute nature des habitants de l'arrondissement, en informer les pouvoirs publics et organismes divers et susciter la participation de la population. Siège social: 4, rue Edmond-Roussel, Paris.

7 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. L'Union fédérale des clubs de la défense nationale et des forces armées change son titre, qui devient: Union fédérale des clubs sportifs et artistiques des armées. Siège social: 231, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris.

8 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Collège scientifique des odontologistes des hôpitaux. But: étude de l'odontologie, plus particulièrement en milieu hospitalier, et de tous les problèmes qui s'y rattachent; encourager et provoquer des recherches scientifiques visant sa spécialité. Siège social: 6, rue des Lavandières-Sainte-Opportune, Paris.

8 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Association sportive automobile du Val-de-Marne. But: promouvoir et développer le sport automobile auprès du public et en faciliter l'exercice à ses membres. Siège social: 246, boulevard de Stalingrad, Champigny-sur-Marne.

12 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. Union départementale des délégués cantonaux du Val-de-Marne. But: resserrer les liens de fraternité entre les délégués cantonaux du département; servir de trait d'union entre l'école et la famille; encourager et défendre l'école laïque. Siège social: 17, boulevard Morland, Paris.

12 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. L'Amicale des professeurs de travaux manuels et d'enseignement ménager des lycées classiques et modernes et des écoles normales change son titre, qui devient: Association nationale des professeurs de travaux manuels et d'enseignement ménager des C.E.S., des lycées et des écoles normales, et transfère son siège social du 2, avenue de la Porte-de-Clichy, Paris, au 96, boulevard Beaulieu, Paris.

76 - SEINE-MARITIME

28 juin 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture du Havre. L'Association La Gaulle fécamoise transfère son siège social du 14, Grand-Quai, Fécamp, au café Le Jean-Bart, 72, quai Guy-de-Maupassant, Fécamp.

SEINE-ET-OISE

7 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de Rambouillet. L'Association des parents d'élèves du lycée Geoffroy-Saint-Hilaire change son titre, qui devient: Association des parents d'élèves du lycée mixte d'Etat d'Etampes. Siège social: 17 bis, rue Saint-Antoine, Etampes.

82 - TARN-ET-GARONNE

30 juin 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de Tarn-et-Garonne. Le Cercle sportif du G.S.C.I.S. change son titre, qui devient: Cercle sportif du C.I.S.T.C.N. Siège social: quartier Doumerc, Montauban.

84 - VAUCLUSE

24 juin 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de Vaucluse. L'Œuvre vauclusienne des pupilles de l'école publique, orphelins et victimes de la guerre change son titre, qui devient: Association départementale des pupilles de l'école publique de Vaucluse. Nouveau but: assistance matérielle et morale aux enfants inadaptés et aux enfants et adolescents fréquentant les établissements publics d'enseignement. Siège social: Direction académique de Vaucluse, Avignon.

4 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de Carpentras. Syndicat d'initiative de Gigondas. But: assurer l'information et l'accueil des touristes et villégiateurs; faciliter leur hébergement et contribuer au développement économique et touristique de la commune. Siège social: mairie de Gigondas.

86 - VENDÉE

7 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de la Vendée. Techniques audiovisuelles et culture. But: susciter et soutenir toutes œuvres éducatives par les moyens audio-visuels et le cinéma dans les circonscriptions de Vendée et départements limitrophes. Siège social: 2 bis, rue Haxo, La Roche-sur-Yon.

87 - HAUTE-VIENNE

23 juin 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de Bellac. Comité des fêtes de Saint-Georges-les-Landes. But: organisation des fêtes dans la commune. Siège social: mairie de Saint-Georges-les-Landes.

91 - ESSONNE

5 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de Palaiseau. Association de défense des propriétés mobilières et immobilières de Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois. But: défense des intérêts des propriétaires mobiliers et immobiliers face à tous projets d'urbanisme, d'aménagement et d'expropriation intéressant le territoire de Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois et ses extensions. Siège social: 60, rue Emile-Zola, Sainte-Geneviève-des-Bois.

96 - VAL-D'OISE

9 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de Montmorency. Office municipal de l'éducation physique et des sports de Sarcelles. But: développement de la pratique de l'éducation physique et des sports et contrôle médico-sportif. Siège social: mairie de Sarcelles.

MARTINIQUE

23 juin 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de la Martinique. Maison des jeunes et de la culture. But: création, gestion et contrôle de la maison des jeunes et de la culture de Rivière-Salée. Siège social: rue Schœlicher, Rivière-Salée.

1^{er} juillet 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de La Trinité. La Fusée. But: développer chez les élèves le sens social et le respect de la discipline; prendre soin de l'école, la rendre agréable afin de la faire aimer; venir en aide aux élèves dans le besoin; pourvoir à l'organisation des loisirs par l'achat de matériel, d'outillage; organiser des fêtes scolaires et sportives. Siège social: école de filles « B », La Trinité.

Réunion

1^{er} juillet 1966. Déclaration à la sous-préfecture de Saint-Pierre. Groupement de vulgarisation agricole de la Plaine des Cafres. But: fournir à ses membres les moyens de faciliter la gestion de leur exploitation et d'améliorer la rentabilité de leur travail par une application judicieuse des procédés techniques et des méthodes d'organisation. Siège social: foyer de progrès agricole de la Plaine des Cafres, La Tampon.

ASSOCIATIONS ETRANGERES

(Décret-loi du 12 avril 1939.)

SEINE

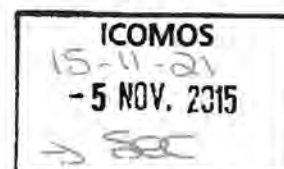
24 juin 1966. Arrêté du ministre de l'Intérieur. (Autorisation enregistrée à la préfecture de police le 5 juillet 1966.) Conseil international des monuments et des sites (I.C.O.M.O.S.). But: promouvoir l'étude et favoriser la conservation et la mise en valeur des monuments et des sites; éveiller et développer l'intérêt des autorités et des populations de tous les pays à l'égard de leurs monuments, de leurs sites et de leur patrimoine culturel en général. Siège social: Palais de Chaillot, place du Trocadéro, Paris.

7 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. L'Association internationale de l'asphalte appliqué à la construction transfère son siège social du 9, avenue Victoria, Paris, au 99, rue de la Verrerie, Paris.

12 juillet 1966. Déclaration à la préfecture de police. La Société d'aide aux Américains à Paris (The American Aid Society of Paris, Inc.) transfère son siège social du 49, rue Pierre-Charbon, Paris, au 2, avenue Gabriel, Paris.

Paris. — Imprimerie des Journaux officiels, 26, rue Desaix.

8.b. Recognized legal personality - ICOMOS



PREFET DU VAL-DE-MARNE

PREFECTURE
D.R.C.T.
Bureau des Elections et des Associations
21 à 29 avenue du Général de Gaulle
94038 - CRETEIL CEDEX
Tél : 01 49 56 62 09

Le numéro W751005848
est à recopier dans toute
correspondance

Récépissé de Déclaration de MODIFICATION
de l'association n° W751005848

Ancienne référence
de l'association :
5848

Vu la loi du 1er Juillet 1901 relative au contrat d'association ;
Vu le décret du 16 Août 1901 portant règlement d'administration publique pour l'exécution de la loi précitée ;

Le Préfet du Val-de-Marne

donne récépissé à Monsieur le Président
d'une déclaration en date du : 31 juillet 2015
faisant connaître le(s) changement(s) suivant(s) :

STATUTS, DIRIGEANTS

dans l'association dont le titre est :

CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES (ICOMOS)

dont le siège social est situé : 11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans
94220 Charenton-le-Pont

Décision(s) prise(s) le(s) : 12 novembre 2014, 14 novembre 2014

Pièces fournies :
liste des dirigeants
lettre de mandat
Procès-verbal
Statuts

Créteil, le 29 octobre 2015

Pour le Préfet et par délégation,
Le Chef du Bureau des Elections
et de la Vie Associative

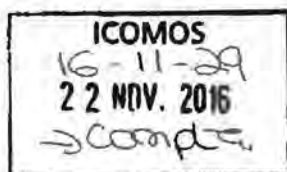
Michel DUPUY

Loi du 1er Juillet 1901, article 3, al 1 et 2 - Décret du 16 Août 1901, article 3
Les associations sont tenues de faire connaître, dans les trois mois, tous les changements survenus dans leur administration ou leur direction, ainsi que toutes les modifications apportées à leurs statuts.
Ces modifications et changements ne sont opposables aux tiers qu'à partir du jour où ils auront été déclarés.
Les modifications et changements seront, en outre, consignés sur un registre spécial qui devra être présenté aux autorités administratives ou judiciaires chaque fois qu'elles en feront la demande.
Loi du 1er Juillet 1901, article 8, al 1 :
Seront punis d'une amende de 1500 € en première infraction, et, en cas de récidive, ceux qui auront contrevenu aux dispositions de l'article 5.
NOTA
L'insertion au Journal Officiel des modifications portant sur le titre, l'objet, le siège social d'une association est facultative. Elle ne peut être exigée des tiers car le récépissé délivré par les services préfectoraux fait foi dans tous les cas.
La loi 78-17 du 6 Janvier 1978 modifiée relative à l'indemnité, aux salaires et aux libertés, s'applique à la déclaration relative à votre association dont les destinataires sont les services préfectoraux et les services de l'Etat concernés. L'article 46 de cette loi vous garantit un droit d'accès et de rectification. Celui-ci peut s'exercer auprès du préfet ou du sous-préfet de l'arrondissement du siège de votre association, pour les données à caractère personnel concernant les personnes physiques strictement censées être chargées de sa situation ou de son administration.

8.b. Recognized legal personality - ICOMOS



**Certificat d'inscription
au Répertoire des Entreprises et des Établissements (SIRENE)**



003330 / 006659

ICOMOS
11 RUE DU SEMINAIRE DE CONFLANS
94220 CHARENTON LE PONT

Service Info Sirene
0972 72 6000 (prix d'un appel local)
Mél : sirene-reims@insee.fr

A la date du 16/11/2016

Description de l'entreprise ou de l'organisme

Identifiant SIREN	784 228 454
Identifiant SIRET du siège	784 228 454 00038
Désignation	ICOMOS
Sigle	
Catégorie juridique	9220 Association déclarée
Activité Principale Exercée (APE)	9499Z Autres organisations fonctionnant par adhésion volontaire
Date de prise d'activité	01/01/1900

Description de l'établissement concerné

Identifiant SIRET	784 228 454 00038	Statut : Siège (de direction sans autres activités)
Adresse	11 RUE SEMINAIRE DE CONFLANS	
	94220 CHARENTON LE PONT	
Enseigne		
Activité Principale Exercée (APE)	9499Z Autres organisations fonctionnant par adhésion volontaire	
Date de prise d'activité	31/05/2014	
Effectif salarié à la prise d'activité	Non renseigné	

Mise à jour effectuée

Événement	création de l'établissement suite à un transfert
Date de l'événement	31/05/2014
Référence : déclaration n°	U75077091410
	Transmise par URSSAF ILE DE FRANCE

Attention : conservez précieusement ce document. Aucun duplicata ne pourra être délivré.

Le répertoire des entreprises et des établissements SIRENE

Toutes les entreprises et leurs établissements situés sur le territoire français, y compris les exploitations agricoles et les institutions et services de l'Etat, sont inscrits dans le répertoire national d'identification baptisé SIRENE. Celui-ci a été créé par le décret n° 73-314 du 14 mars 1973, repris dans les articles R. 123-220 à R. 123-234 du code de commerce, et sa gestion a été confiée à l'Insee.

L'état civil des entreprises

Le répertoire SIRENE enregistre l'état civil des entreprises :

- le **nom**, le **prénom**, la **date** et le **lieu de naissance** de la personne physique lorsqu'il s'agit d'une entreprise individuelle ;
- la **raison sociale** ou **dénomination**, le **sigle** de l'entreprise, sa **forme juridique**, l'adresse de son **siège social** pour une personne morale.

Pour les établissements, sont indiquées leur adresse ainsi que la date de leur prise d'activité.

L'Insee attribue à chaque entreprise, personne physique ou personne morale, introduite dans SIRENE, un **numéro d'identification** appelé **Siren**, et à chaque établissement un numéro dit **numéro Siret**.

Le numéro Siren est composé de 9 chiffres, il est non significatif et n'a aucun lien avec les caractéristiques de l'unité légale. Il n'est attribué qu'une seule fois et n'est supprimé du répertoire qu'au moment de la disparition de la personne juridique (décès ou cessation de toute activité pour une personne physique, dissolution pour une personne morale).

Le numéro Siret est composé de 14 chiffres : les 9 chiffres du numéro Siren et 5 chiffres qui identifient l'établissement en tant qu'unité géographiquement localisée (par exemple, le siège social, un atelier, une usine, un magasin,...) où s'exerce tout ou partie des activités de l'entreprise. Il est donc modifié si l'établissement change d'adresse.

L'activité principale exercée (APE)

Dans le cadre de sa mission de gestion du répertoire SIRENE, l'Insee attribue à chaque entreprise introduite dans le répertoire et à chacun de ses établissements un code APE. Celui-ci est déterminé à partir de la déclaration faite par l'entreprise auprès de son CFE (centre de formalités des entreprises).

L'attribution du code APE est une opération de nature statistique qui s'appuie sur la nomenclature d'activités française (NAF rév. 2, 2008). Elle ne crée par elle-même ni droits, ni obligations pour les entreprises, comme précisé dans l'article 5 du décret n° 2007-1888 du 26 décembre 2007.

Des administrations ou des organismes peuvent utiliser la NAF pour déterminer le champ d'application d'un texte ou d'un contrat, en fonction de règles ou de besoins qui leur sont propres. L'utilisation qu'ils pourraient faire dans ce cadre du code APE est de leur seule responsabilité.

Le code APE attribué par l'Insee ne peut constituer qu'un simple élément d'appréciation pour l'application d'une réglementation ou d'un contrat.

www.insee.fr, rubrique « Définitions et méthodes » - « Nomenclature » - « Accéder à la NAF 2008 »

Des services aux entreprises

□ Pour faciliter l'information aux entreprises, le site www.insee.fr propose une foire aux questions détaillée sur la gestion du répertoire SIRENE. Des formulaires sont également disponibles sur le site pour permettre aux entreprises de contacter l'Insee si nécessaire. Une ligne téléphonique spécialisée 09 72 72 6000 complète ce dispositif (prix d'un appel local depuis un poste fixe).

□ **L'avis de situation** est un document qui présente l'identification d'une entreprise ou d'un établissement au répertoire SIRENE. Il est souvent demandé aux entreprises, dans le cadre de leurs démarches auprès des banques ou d'autres organismes. Deux outils permettent de l'obtenir facilement :

- Le service « **AVIS DE SITUATION** » sur www.insee.fr qui permet sur saisie du numéro Siren ou Siret de télécharger le document ;

Important : A l'exception des informations relatives à l'identification de l'entreprise, les renseignements figurant dans ce document, en particulier le code APE, n'ont de valeur que pour les applications statistiques (décret 2007-1888 du 26 décembre 2007 portant approbation des nomenclatures d'activités et de produits).

Pour de plus amples informations, consultez www.insee.fr

Toute modification (changement d'adresse, statut, raison sociale, activité,...) concernant votre entreprise doit être déclarée au CFE dont vous dépendez.

8.c. Duration of existence and activities - ICOMOS

Safeguarding activities of ICOMOS

Research documentation and publications

Akagawa, N. 2016, 'Intangible Heritage and Embodiment: Japan's Influence on Global Heritage Discourse' in Logan, William, Nic Craith, Máiread and Kockel, Ullrich (eds) *A Companion to Heritage Studies*, New Jersey, Wiley-Blackwell.

Akagawa, N., 2015, 'The impact of UNESCO Intangible Heritage Convention and the politics and practice of heritage in Indonesia', at Eighth Indonesia Council Open Conference, Deakin University, Geelong, 2-3 July 2015.

Akagawa, N., 2015, 'Local, National and International Factors in the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Japan', in *Protecting the Weak: Entangled processes of framing, mobilization and institutionalization in East Asia*, Frankfurt, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main, and jointly organized with the Institute für Sozialforschung (Institute for Social Research, IfS), 22- 26 January 2015.

Akagawa, N. 2015, *Heritage Conservation in Japan's Cultural Diplomacy: Heritage, National Identity and National Interest*, London; New York: Routledge.

Akagawa, N., 2014, 'Sensing Intangible: Craft Skills', at *Grasping the Intangible at Heritage Places*, ICOMOS Australia, National scientific committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage inaugural conference, Melbourne University, 18 October 2014.,

Chang-Vargas, G 2015 'Alianzas para mitigar riesgos que amenazan la conservación del patrimonio cultural inmaterial: algunas reflexiones para el caso de Costa Rica', pp. 164-277.

H.J. Deacon and R. Smeets, 'The use of expertise in the examination of nomination files under the Intangible Heritage Convention', Report of the researchers meeting on Evaluating the Inscription Criteria for the two Lists of UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention, IRCI (International Research Centre for ICH in the Asia-Pacific Region), 10-11 January 2013, Tokyo, Japan, 2013.

H.J. Deacon, 2012. Inventory-making according to the Convention for the Safeguarding of the ICH (in Chinese), in *Cultural Heritage 3* (Institute of Chinese Intangible Cultural Heritage, Sun Yat-sen University), pp.11-14.

H.J. Deacon, 2012. Examples of community-based ICH transmission and practice needs being met by research and documentation projects, Report of the First Intensive Researchers meeting on Communities and the 2003 Convention. IRCI (International Research Centre for ICH in the Asia-Pacific Region), Tokyo, pp.28-31.

http://www.irci.jp/Publication_and_Documentation/reports/meeting_03032012.html

H.J. Deacon and C. Bortolotto, 2012. 'Charting a way forward: existing research and future directions for ICH research related to the Intangible Heritage Convention', The First ICH-Researchers Forum, Final Report (IRCI/Maison des cultures du monde, Tokyo).

O. Beazley and H.J. Deacon, 'The Safeguarding of Intangible Heritage values under the World Heritage Convention: Auschwitz, Hiroshima and Robben Island', in J.E. Blake (ed.) *Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage - Challenges and Approaches* (Builth Wells: Institute of Art and Law, 2007), pp.93-107.

H.J. Deacon with L. Dondolo, M. Mrubata, S. Prosalendis and workshop participants, *The Subtle Power of Intangible Heritage: legal and financial instruments for safeguarding intangible heritage*, Human Sciences Research Council (Cape Town, 2004). Available at <http://www.hsrbpress.ac.za/product.php?productid=2044>

H.J. Deacon, 'Intangible Heritage in Conservation Management Planning: the case of Robben Island', *International Journal of Heritage Studies*, 10(3), July 2004, pp. 309-319.

Gonzalez Ibáñez, AL 2015, "Imaginarios del patrimonio inmaterial-patrimonio mundial y el turismo de los pueblos Mágicos", *Academia Revista de la facultad de Arquitectura de la UNAM*.

McIntyre-Tamwoy, S and K. O'Rourke 2016 (in Press) Under the Bauhinia Tree: Lessons from South East Asia on ICH and the intersection between people place and practice. *Historic Environment*

Smith, L. and Akagawa, N. (eds.) [forthcoming 2017] *NEW: Intangible Heritage* [with subtitle], London; New York: Routledge. [Contracted]

Smith, L. and Akagawa, N. (eds.) 2009, *Intangible Heritage*, London; New York: Routledge.

Conference and Presentations

Gonzalez Ibáñez 2015, "Imaginarios del patrimonio inmaterial-patrimonio mundial y el turismo de los pueblos Mágicos." 6º Coloquio ciudades del Turismo, UNAM-COL SON UPMADRID, UAM Xochimilco. Asociación de Geógrafos españoles, Ciudad de México. 10-12 June 2015

McIntyre-Tamwoy, S 2016 "Taiwan's Intangible Cultural Heritage its relationship to World Heritage and to the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of ICH- insights from Australia and SE Asia". Public Lecture in the World Heritage Lecture series, Centre for Cultural Sites Rehabilitation and Development at the China University of Technology (Taipei) and Taiwan Bureau of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture. Held 29 March 2016.

McIntyre-Tamwoy, S 2016 "Transborder ICH and the challenges for implementation of the Convention". Conference paper 3rd Singapore Heritage Science Conference. National Technological University in collaboration with the National Heritage Board

McIntyre-Tamwoy, S 2016 "Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage: How other countries in SE Asia are utilising a mix of legal and non-legal mechanisms" Presentation to the National Heritage Board of Singapore.

Meetings and workshops

McIntyre-Tamwoy, S and H Deacon participated in the IRCI (Japan) Final Workshop on the Study of Legal Systems Related to Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Greater Mekong Region (Hanoi, Viet Nam, December 2016)

McIntyre-Tamwoy, S and H Deacon participated in the IRCI (Japan) 2nd Workshop on the study of Legal System Related to Intangible Cultural Heritage in the Greater Mekong Region" 17-18 December 2015, Tokyo, Japan.

2016 Remaking the Landscape a workshop organised by the Australia ICOMOS National Scientific Committee on Intangible Cultural Landscapes, Fitzroy Gardens Melbourne. The Australian Members of ICICH participated in this workshop.

The meeting of the fifth session of the General Assembly of the States Parties of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (5.GA) from 2 to 5 June 2014 in UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France (representative Clara Arokiasamy)

Other safeguarding activities

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy participated in a project with the IRCI in Japan and as part of that research met and discussed Intangible cultural heritage with heritage practitioners and government officials particularly in relation to legal and non-legal mechanisms for the safeguarding of ICH in each of the following countries: Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand.

ANNUAL REPORT 2014

Key Figures

Members: 10 793

National Committees: 110

Global presence: members in 144 countries

New National Committees: 15 since 2012

National Committee with the most new members in 2014:

ICOMOS France who gained over 300 members

International Scientific Committees: 28

Participants at the 18th General Assembly:

1650 participants and guests from 94 countries

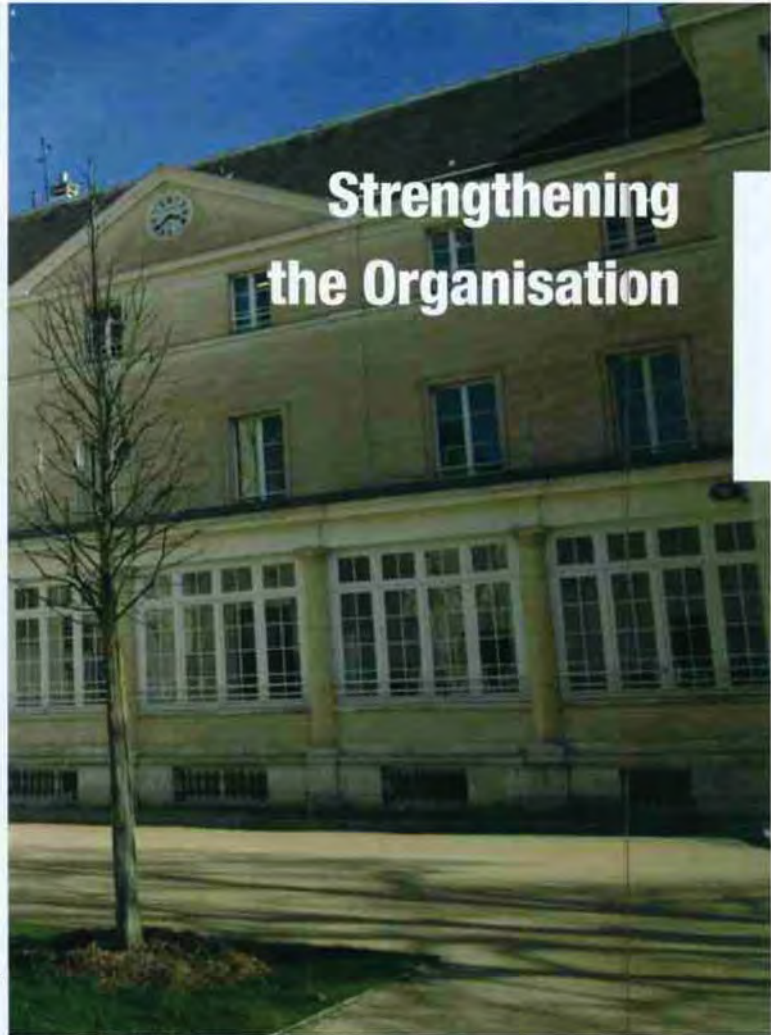
73 National Committees represented

Abstracts received for the 18th General Assembly Symposium:

1300 abstracts received, 170 speakers selected

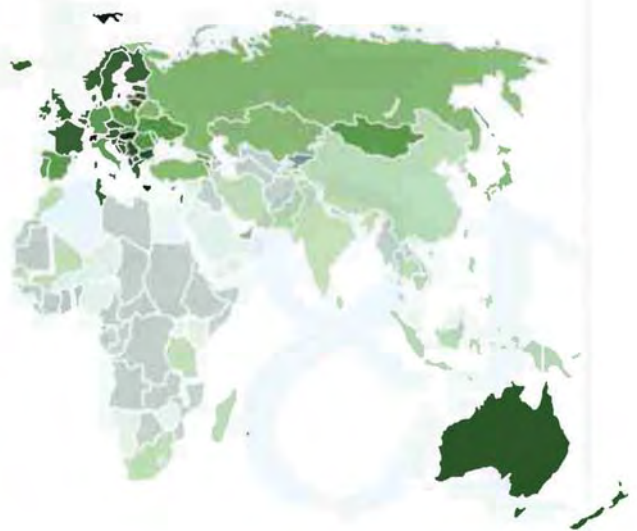


Strengthening the Organisation





ICOMOS wing of
the Musée de l'Architecture
et du Patrimoine



The 18th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium

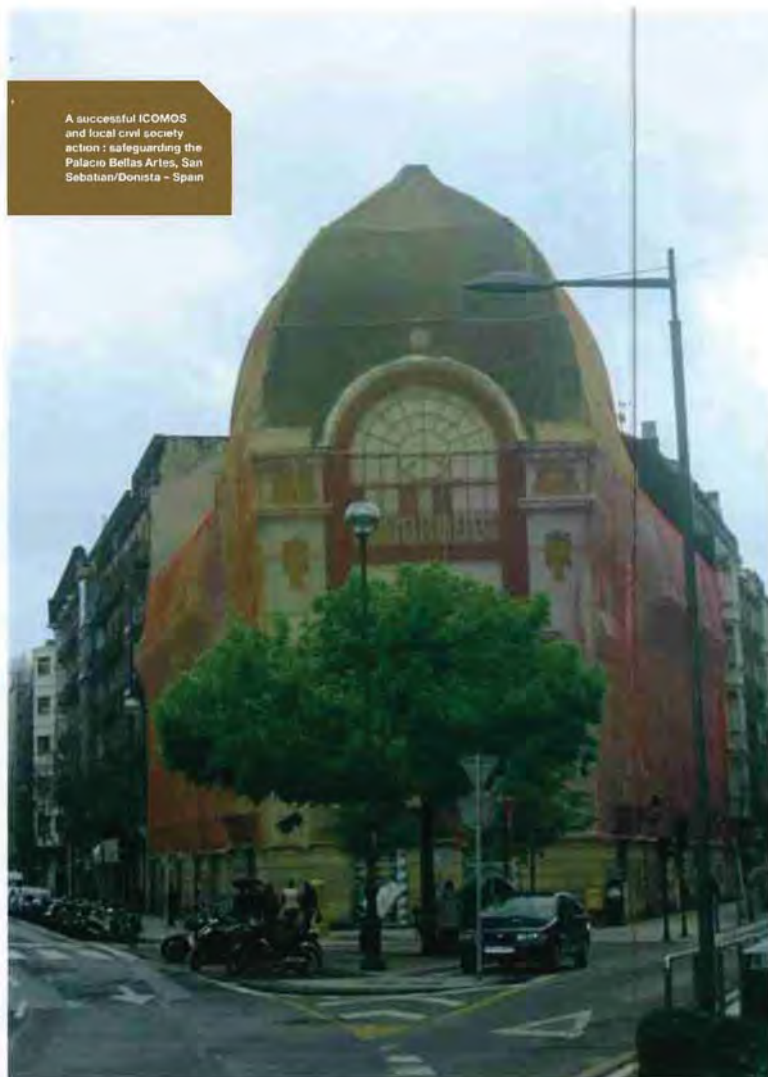
Held under the high patronage of Mr Giorgio Napolitano, President of the Italian Republic and of Ms Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, and organised by ICOMOS Italy in Florence from 9 to 14 November 2014, the event gathered over 1650 participants and guests from 94 countries, and saw 73 ICOMOS National Committees represented. This encourages us to consider that this important moment in the life of ICOMOS is also the foremost gathering of heritage professionals world-wide.

18th ICOMOS General Assembly

Symposium
Heritage and Landscape
as Human Values
Firenze, Italia
9/14 novembre 2014



A successful ICOMOS
and local civil society
action : safeguarding the
Palacio Bellas Artes, San
Sebastian/Donista - Spain



HERITAGE ALERTS

The Heritage Alert process uses ICOMOS' professional and public networks to promote the conservation of cultural heritage and draw attention to the threats which it confronts and to promote good conservation solutions.

Historic City of Bucharest – Romania

Through CIVIHC (on Historic Towns and Villages) and its Romanian National Committee, ICOMOS expressed its strong concerns about the safeguarding of the heritage of the historic city of Bucharest in a letter addressed to the highest authorities in the Romanian national government, the Romanian Ministry of Culture and the Bucharest city administration on 18 April 2014. Concerned about the degradation of Bucharest's architectural and cultural heritage through demolitions, abandonment of historic buildings, unsustainable urban development and inappropriate rehabilitation measures, ICOMOS called on the Romanian authorities, among other measures, to halt such demolitions and destructions, and offers its assistance in developing local strategies for the preservation of Bucharest's architectural heritage through sustainable social and economic development and integrated conservation, and in cases of sensitive technical issues or difficult planning constraints that threaten the built heritage.

Shukhov Tower, Moscow – Russia

Through two International Scientific Committees – ISC20C (Twentieth Century Heritage) and ISCARSAH (Structures), ICOMOS in March 2014 expressed its concern regarding the alarming situation facing the future of Shukhov Radio Tower, designed by Vladimir Shukhov in 1919–1922, in Moscow, Russia. The unique structure is a globally famous masterpiece of the 20th Century, showcasing Russian engineering skills and architecture, yet it is threatened with dismantling and removal. Letters were sent to Hon. Vladimir Putin, President of the Russian Federation, requesting that authorities take direct steps to prevent further neglect and stagnation of this uniquely Russian resource of the Twentieth Century.

The Palacio Bellas Artes, San Sebastián/ Donostia – Spain

This Fine Arts Cinema, which celebrated its centenary on 12 September 2014, was threatened by inappropriate re-development. Thanks to the concerns expressed by ICOMOS through ISC20C (Twentieth Century Heritage), letters sent to the Basque Government and the municipality of San Sebastián urging that the building be treated carefully, retaining its integrity and authenticity and a civil protest – a fully-fledged Heritage Alert was avoided and the General Director of the Basque Government finally announced that the Palacio Bellas Artes would be protected as a Bien de Interés Cultural, the maximum level of protection possible in Spain.

Blue Shield Statement – Ukraine

In February 2014, the Blue Shield network, of which ICOMOS is a founding member, and in cooperation with ICOMOS Ukraine and the Ukraine National Blue Shield Committee presided by the President of ICOMOS Ukraine, Mykola Yakovyna, issued a statement expressing its deep concern regarding the safeguarding and protection of the Ukraine's invaluable cultural and historical heritages, as well as the institutions that house it and the people that care for it – in the face of the civil conflict that has been shaking the Ukraine. This statement was followed up in November 2014 by a resolution of the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly on the situation of cultural heritage in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine.

18TH ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

In addition to the above, the General Assembly issued resolutions concerning:

the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq; the Internationales Congress Centrum Berlin (ICC Berlin); conserving the Heritage of Russian Avant-garde; the conservation and management of Valparaiso and Chile World Heritage Sites; the conservation of the cultural landscape of the Burrup Peninsula in Dampier Archipelago; the rescue of the Rapa Nui/Moai mining landscape and promotion of sustainable development mode; the rescue of the World Heritage Site of Machu Picchu; the recovery of the de Mayo Square, historic centre of Lima, Peru; the Historic Site of the National Garden of Athens, Greece; the Rizal Monument, Manila, Philippines; the Camino de Santiago Monument; a threat to the World Heritage property of the Route of Santiago de Compostela; the legislative framework for the protection of urban cultural heritage in Peru; and urban cultural heritage protection in Moldova.



The General Assembly elected a new Board, which now includes representatives from: Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, China, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and the USA. In order to improve the organisation's governance, the General Assembly amended the ICOMOS Statutes, dating from 1978, and revised the 2002 ICOMOS Ethical Principles. It also adopted the Florence Declaration on "Heritage and Landscapes as Human Values" resulting from the discussions during the Scientific Symposium, as well as 49 resolutions, including new strategic directions for ICOMOS.

The Piero Gazzola Prize was awarded to Professor Henry Cleere and 12 members were conferred Honorary Membership.

On this occasion, ICOMOS and TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage) signed a new partnership agreement updating the earlier cooperation agreement signed in 2000 so as to put on record the growing number of areas in which our two organizations have been cooperating on and building on the joint ICOMOS/TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes adopted in 2011.

The central theme of the Scientific Symposium was: "Heritage and Landscapes as Human Values". The discussions showed, in the words of Professor Salvatore Settis, President of the Scientific Committee, that "The Symposium proposes to consider the task of evaluating a site – be it cultural or natural – and intangible values, in the World Heritage context, as a 'humanist task' aiming at the safeguarding and enhancement of those human 'values' that guarantee the spirit of place, people's identity and, hopefully, will improve the quality of life of those who live in it". In this sense the Symposium wanted to promote a broad discussion able to provide insights for improving the intercultural dialogue and placing the human being at the centre of the cultural debate, where heritage and landscape values represent a shared synthesis.

Selected from among the almost 1300 abstracts received, 170 speakers came to present their papers. Of good scientific merit, these provided fuel for discussions during the various Symposium sessions. The Symposium proceedings will be published in 2015.

The 18th General Assembly was again accompanied by an event for students and young professionals, the Florence Youth & Heritage Festival, promoted and organized by the Fondazione Romualdo Del Bianco with its International Institute Life Beyond Tourism. Over 250 international students from over 20 countries were involved. Young professionals were also involved in the Scientific Symposium through the appointment of Junior Rapporteurs, working in tandem with Senior Rapporteurs. A significant number of students in conservation from Universities in Florence were able to attend the Symposium free of charge.

Also with the aim of promoting exchanges and better mutual understanding, a Forum of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees was organized during the General Assembly. The International Scientific Committees were given the opportunity to present their activities, an offer which was met with great success.

In addition over 60 evening and side events were held during the General Assembly programme – the most important being the celebrations of the 50th anniversary of the Venice Charter and the 20th anniversary of the Nara Document on Authenticity.

Prior to the General Assembly, the Executive Committee (now Board), Advisory Committee, Scientific Council and Academy also held their meetings in Florence. The Advisory Committee discussed the amendments to the Statutes and the Ethical Principles as well as new structures that would allow the National Committees to form a forum equivalent to the Scientific Council. The Scientific Council discussed the new triennial scientific action plan. 25 ICOMOS International Scientific Committees and Working Groups also held their annual or scientific meetings during the duration of the General Assembly and the National Committees met in regional groups.

A generous grant from the Getty Foundation and the ICOMOS Victoria Falls Fund supported 56 professionals from 42 countries to attend this General Assembly.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2015-2017)

President: Mr Gustavo Araoz, United States of America
Secretary General: Ms Kersti Kovanen, Finland
Treasurer General: Ms Laura Robinson, South Africa

Vice Presidents:
 Mr Alfredo Corti, Argentina
 Mr Toshiyuki Kono, Japan
 Mr Gideon Koren, Israel
 Mr Peter Phillips, Australia
 Mr Grellan Rourke, Ireland

Members of the Executive Committee:
 Mr Nils Ahlberg, Sweden
 Ms Sofia Argeriou-Kolonias, Greece
 Mr Stefan Belashid, Bulgaria
 Ms Amel Chebbi, United Arab Emirates
 Mr Victor Fernandez Salinas, Spain
 Mr Pierre-Antoine Gasset, France
 Ms Pamela Jerome, United States of America
 Mr Rohit Jigyasu, India
 Ms Lu Qiong, China
 Mr Christoph Machat, Germany
 Ms Olga Orive, Mexico
 Mr Mario Santana Quintero

Ex-officio:

Honorary Presidents:
 Mr Michael Petzet, Germany
 Mr Roland Silva, Sri Lanka

President of the Advisory Committee:
 Mr John Hurd, United Kingdom

Officer of the Scientific Council:
 Mr James Reap, United States of America

18th GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

18GA 2014/01	Vote of thanks
18GA 2014/02	In memoriam
18GA 2014/03	Election of the Chairperson, 3 Vice-Chairpersons, the Secretary and the Rapporteur of the 18 th General Assembly
18GA 2014/04	Adoption of the Agenda
18GA 2014/05	Appointment of the members of the Credentials, Candidatures and Resolutions Committees, and of the Teller and at least two Assistant Tellers
18GA 2014/06	Approval of the reports and accounts and discharge of the Executive Committee
18GA 2014/07	Report of the Credentials Committee
18GA 2014/08	Report of the Candidatures Committee
18GA 2014/09	Election of President, Secretary-General, Treasurer General, Vice-Presidents and the Executive Committee of ICOMOS (Election results)
18GA 2014/10	Site of ICOMOS Headquarters
18GA 2014/11	Review of the Ethical Commitment Statement (Ethical Principles)
18GA 2014/12	Voting on the draft resolution on the amendment of the ICOMOS Statutes
18GA 2014/13	Amendment of the ICOMOS Statutes
18GA 2014/14	Authorisation to request recognition of public benefit
18GA 2014/15	Scientific Symposium: Conclusions and Resolutions
18GA 2014/16	Conferring of Honorary Membership
18GA 2014/17	Proposed ICOMOS Thematic Programme 2015-2017
18GA 2014/18	Budgetary guidelines for 2015-2017
18GA 2014/19	Membership dues for 2015-2017
18GA 2014/20	Delegation to the Executive Committee to implement the programme in the framework of annual budgets
18GA 2014/21	Resolution for the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq
18GA 2014/22	Internationales Congress Centrum Berlin (ICC Berlin)
18GA 2014/23	Conserving the Heritage of the Russian Avant-garde
18GA 2014/24	Conservation and Management of Vespriano and Chitot World Heritage Sites
18GA 2014/25	Conservation of the cultural landscape of the Burnup Peninsula in Dampier Archipelago
18GA 2014/26	Rescue of the Roșia Montană mining landscape and promotion of sustainable development mode
18GA 2014/27	Follow up to the situation of cultural heritage in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine
18GA 2014/28	Rescue of the World Heritage Site of Machu Picchu
18GA 2014/29	Recovery of the de Mayo Square, historic centre of Lima, Peru
18GA 2014/30	The Historic Site of the National Garden of Athens, Greece

ICOMOS Working Group for Syria and Iraq

A working group was established, first informally in 2012 for Syria, and then in a more formal way through the unanimous vote of a resolution on the protection of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq by the ICOMOS General Assembly meeting in Florence, in November 2014.

The working group is currently composed of Kersti Kovanen, Rohit Jigyasu, Samir Abdulac, Bijan Rouhani, Gaea Jungblodt, and Regina Dughello.

Its activities in 2014 included:

1 **UNESCO Conference on Rallying the International Community to Safeguard Syria's Cultural Heritage**, 26-28 May 2014. ICOMOS was represented at this 3 day international meeting by Samir Abdulac and Bijan Rouhani. The meeting had two key objectives: to examine the current situation in Syria, and propose practical responses to safeguarding Syrian cultural heritage; and to lay foundations for future operational cooperation for the post-conflict recovery and reconstruction phase.

2 **Emergency Expert Meeting for the Safeguarding of Iraq's Cultural Heritage**, 17 July 2014. Samir Abdulac, Regina Dughello and Bijan Rouhani participated in the emergency expert meeting organised by the UNESCO Iraq Office in close cooperation with the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities of Iraq, the Ministry of Culture of Iraq, the Permanent Delegation of Iraq to UNESCO, INTERPOL, ICCROM, ICOM and IFLA.

3 **ICOMOS partner in UNESCO-EU Project for Emergency Safeguarding of Syrian Cultural Heritage**. In October 2014, ICOMOS signed a Framework of Cooperation between UNESCO, ICOMOS and ICCROM for Emergency Safeguarding of Syrian Cultural Heritage.

4 **ICOMOS participation at the training course on "First Aid to Cultural Built Heritage in Syria"**. This training course was jointly organized by UNESCO, the ICCROM-ATHAR Regional Conservation Centre and the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage in Bahrain (ARC-WH), in the framework of the UNESCO - EU "Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage" project. The course took place from 24 November to 6 December 2014 at the UNESCO Office in Beirut, and included several field visits to prominent cultural and archaeological sites across Lebanon. Two members of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP), Rohit Jigyasu and Bijan Rouhani, were among the team of trainers.

THE 1954 HAGUE CONVENTION

ICOMOS was commissioned by UNESCO to prepare two reports on the assessment of immovable cultural properties for enhanced protection under the 1999 Second Protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural

Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Prepared with the participation of ICOMOS ICORP, the two studies included:
 1 a comparison between the 1999 Second Protocol and the 1972 World Heritage Convention, in particular concerning the concept of "greatest importance for humanity" with respect to that of "Outstanding Universal Value";
 2 a proposal for clarifying the concept of "greatest importance for humanity", both in terms of movable and immovable cultural heritage, so as to achieve a common approach.

3 proposed criteria for assessing "greatest importance for humanity" with regard to immovable cultural heritage and guidance on their application;
 4 a proposal on how to improve the Enhanced Protection Request Form for immovable cultural properties to be used by State Parties to allow a clearer understanding of the property put forward, associated planning (e.g. Management, Conservation and Risk Preparedness Plans) and the commitments made to ensure its protection, as well as a proposed methodology to guide the assessment of applications for enhanced protection.

The reports were presented by ICOMOS to the 9th meeting of the UNESCO Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict in December 2014. States Parties agreed that the ICOMOS recommendations should be used by the UNESCO Secretariat as a basis to propose draft amendments to the Guidelines for the implementation of the Second Protocol for consideration by the members of the Committee at its 10th Meeting. ICOMOS has been asked to assist in the revisions over 2015-2016.

In 2014, ICOMOS also continued its participation in the Blue Shield network - attending meetings in Paris and Rome, 24 January and 16 May 2014.

YOU CAN RESCUE HERITAGE INITIATIVE

Launched in September 2014 with Project Partners such as: ICOMOS-ICORP (ISC Risk Preparedness), IFU-ICUS - (Yildiz Technical University, Istanbul), International Centre for Urban Studies and GEA SAR - GEA (Mother Earth) Search and Rescue Group, the project aims to raise awareness and consciousness of how risks can threaten the existence of cultural heritage, and how threats and damage, principally to architectural heritage, can be mitigated through proactive strategies during the preparedness, risk reduction, rescue and reconstruction phases of disaster risk management. Its activities include various exhibitions, conferences, workshops, and publications.

The full 18th General Assembly outcomes and resolutions are available for download on www.icomos.org (About ICOMOS > Governance > General Assembly > 18th General Assembly - Florence 2014)



Apamea, Syria - one of the most affected sites as a result of systematically carried out, illegal excavations, using bulldozers and occasionally electronic machines to search for metals, targeting mosaics. Pits of up to 20m deep have been reported throughout the site.

Responding to Emergencies and Heritage Alerts

SYRIA AND IRAQ

A terrible civil war is raging in Syria since 2011. The extremist group Daesh or so-called "Islamic State" burst into Mosul and conquered part of Iraq in 2014. The deliberate and systematic destruction of cultural heritage by fundamentalist groups linked to al Qaeda, extends from Bamyan (Afghanistan) to Timbuktu (Mali) and now also through Libya, Tunisia and Yemen, in addition to Syria and Iraq.



Conference accessories and publications of the 18th General Assembly

- | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|--|
| 18GA 2014/31 | Protection of Cultural Heritage in Relation to Real Estate Development: Rizal Monument, Manila, Philippines | 18GA 2014/40 | The Parthenon marbles: Initiatives to open a dialogue |
| 18GA 2014/32 | "Camino de Santiago" Motoway: a threat to the World Heritage property of the Route of Santiago de Compostela | 18GA 2014/41 | Conserving the heritage of Socialist Realism and Socialist Modernism |
| 18GA 2014/33 | Cultural Heritage in times of economic crisis: Perspectives and challenges | 18GA 2014/42 | Travel beyond sustainable tourism: Life Beyond Tourism, Travel for Dialogue |
| 18GA 2014/34 | Promotion and Development of Twentieth Century Heritage Guidelines (ongoing development of the Madrid Document) | 18GA 2014/43 | Our Common Dignity: Advancing Rights-based Approaches to Heritage Conservation |
| 18GA 2014/35 | World Rural Landscapes Initiative | 18GA 2014/44 | Increasing Participation in ICOMOS Meetings through Communication Technology and Other Means |
| 18GA 2014/36 | Canberra Declaration on Historic Urban Parks | 18GA 2014/45 | Establishment of a specific label identifying events marking the 50th Anniversary of ICOMOS |
| 18GA 2014/37 | Ensuring that culture and cultural heritage are acknowledged in the proposed Goals and Targets on Sustainable Development for the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda | 18GA 2014/46 | Connecting Practice: supporting integrated approaches to nature and culture |
| 18GA 2014/38 | Legislative framework for the protection of urban cultural heritage in Peru | 18GA 2014/47 | Communication of the financial accounts and reports with more transparency before approval |
| 18GA 2014/39 | Urban Cultural Heritage Protection in Moldova | 18GA 2014/48 | The ICOMOS Heritage Toolkit |
| | | 18GA 2014/49 | World Heritage Upstream Activities |



Honours

THE PIERO GAZZOLA PRIZE

The Piero Gazzola Prize was established in 1979 in memory of one of the greatest defenders of the conservation and restoration of historic monuments and sites, and a founder of ICOMOS and its first President.

The prize is awarded every three years at the General Assembly of ICOMOS to an individual or a group of people who have worked together and contributed with distinction to the aims and objectives of ICOMOS. The beneficiary must be a member of ICOMOS and is chosen by a Selection Committee.

At the 18th General Assembly the prize was awarded to Professor Henry Cleere, member of ICOMOS UK since 1975 and of the ICOMOS Executive Committee from 1981 to 1990, for his outstanding contribution to ICOMOS' role in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, in particular during his time as ICOMOS World Heritage Coordinator from 1992 to 2002, and for his work in the field of archaeological heritage management.

Henry Cleere, among other, worked as Director of the Council for British Archaeology from 1974 to 1991; edited major works on archaeological heritage management: "Approaches to the Archaeological Heritage" (London 1984), "Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World" (London 1989); was the recipient of the European Heritage Award in 2002, and the annual Conservation and Management Award of the Archaeological Institute of America in 2010; as well as being elevated to the rank of Officer of the British Empire; Fellow or Honorary Member of several international scientific organisations; and Honorary Member of ICOMOS since 2003.

Henry Cleere receiving the prize from Pia Gazzola, daughter of Piero Gazzola, Jean-Louis Luxen, Chair of the Jury and Cevat Erder, 2003 laureate and Jury member

Evaluation of Nominations to the World Heritage List

From 5-6 March 2014, the ICOMOS World Heritage Working Group assessed additional information provided by States Parties and finalized the recommendations to the World Heritage Committee regarding inscriptions on the World Heritage List for 2014. ICOMOS received comments from IUCN for 3 nominations of cultural landscapes, which were integrated into the evaluation reports and taken into account by ICOMOS for the recommendations.

The 2015 cycle of evaluations began in March 2014 with the reception of the nomination dossiers and the start of the selection process of desks reviewers and mission experts, in consultation with ICOMOS International Scientific Committees and National Committees. Evaluation missions were carried out between September and October 2014.

The ICOMOS World Heritage Panel convened in Paris on 1-6 December 2014, to discuss 35 nominations to the World Heritage List, which included 2 proposals for extension of World Heritage properties. The Panel was composed of international conservation experts from 18 countries representing all the regions of the world. Before the discussions took place, Panel members rigorously examined a range of documents including the nomination dossiers submitted by the States Parties and the additional information, as well as the ICOMOS evaluation mission reports and further desk reviews provided by experts in the relevant scientific fields concerning the sites to be examined.

State of Conservation Reports

In 2014, ICOMOS organised 10 reactive monitoring missions, drafted 55 reports on the state of conservation of cultural and mixed properties (SOC) and reviewed 43 reports which were presented at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee. The SOC reports were discussed at two meetings held at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre in March and April 2014.

Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

ICOMOS participated in the process of revision of retrospective statements of outstanding universal value, related to the second cycle of periodic reporting. This process is organised following the regional timeframe; 80 retrospective statements of outstanding universal value from Latin American and the Caribbean were revised for presentation at the 38th session of the World Heritage Committee. ICOMOS also examined 121 statements of World Heritage Properties located in Europe/North America.

38th Session of the World Heritage Committee

The ICOMOS delegation at the 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee (Doha, 15-25 June 2014) was composed of the President and other ICOMOS officers, staff of the World Heritage Unit and Advisors.

Revision of ICOMOS Methods Regarding the Evaluation of Nominations

In 2014, ICOMOS began a process of revision of its methods and procedures regarding the evaluation of nominations to the World Heritage List. Besides completing the implementation of the recommendations made by the 2010 review, ICOMOS seeks primarily to strengthen dialogue and mutual cooperation with States Parties. Direct communication with our staff and advisors should make ICOMOS Panel recommendations more intelligible and help States Parties to better deal with and respond to them.

Other Activities

In 2014, ICOMOS was represented at several meetings related to the development of the Global Strategy and, more generally, to other aspects regarding the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, among them, the meeting for the elaboration of the regional Action Plan for Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia, 24-25 April), and the revision of the tentative lists of Ecuador (Quito, 8-11 September) and Mongolia (Ulan Bator, 6-7 October).

In what concerns Upstream processes and other advisory missions, ICOMOS has ensured the implementation of decisions by the World Heritage Committee, in particular of pilot projects aiming at identifying options and preparing nomination dossiers. Meetings were organised with relevant States Parties and feasibility studies were undertaken for some of the pilot projects.

At the Service of the World Heritage Convention

The Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference on 16 November 1972. From the first session of the World Heritage Committee onwards, ICOMOS has played a significant role as an advisory body, whose main tasks are the evaluation of cultural and mixed properties nominated for inscription on the World Heritage List, reactive monitoring missions and state of conservation reports on cultural and mixed World Heritage properties, reviewing of international assistance requests through the World Heritage Fund, advisory missions, thematic studies and contributing to the objectives of the Global Strategy.

Further information on ICOMOS' World Heritage mandate can be found at:
<http://www.icomos.org/en/who-we-are/about-us/institutional-relationships/world-heritage>

The Chigüipa Ruins, Roman
Ruins, Argentina
Wachin, Chile, Indigenous
Cultural Park, inscribed
on the World Heritage List
in 2011

NEW HONORARY MEMBERS

On the occasion of the 18th General Assembly, 12 members were made Honorary Members of ICOMOS for their distinguished service in favour of the preservation of monuments and sites:

Ms Kristal Buckley, Australia
Mr Jukka Jokilehto, Finland
Mr William J. Murtagh, United States of America
Mr Eugenio Pérez Morillas, Dominican Republic
Ms Angela Rojas, Cuba
Mr Carlos Schellekens, The Netherlands

Mr Giora Solar, Israel
Mr Augusto Villalón, Philippines
Mr Zoltán Vasy, Hungary
Mr Dionysios Zivas, Greece
Mr Roberto Di Stefano, Italy (posthumously)
Mr Herb Stovel, Canada (posthumously)

Remembrances

HONOURING ICOMOS MEMBERS WHO PASSED AWAY IN 2014



Nesreen Bouza

Staff at the Syrian DGAM.
Ms Bouza participated at the ICOMOS e-learning course in Damascus and had joined ICOMOS as a member.
She was a very active conservator of the Ecole de Chailot, and also a participant at ICCROM's Mosaikon courses



Louis Bergeron

Eminent international expert in industrial heritage;
Director of Studies at the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales - EHESS - whose Center for historic research he directed from 1986 to 1992; Founder of the CILAC in 1978; President of TICCIH - The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage from 1990-2000.



Alejandro Alva Balderrama

Former Director for the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit at ICCROM; Founder of the Terra and Gaia projects; Founder of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture in 1987 and its President from 1990 until 1996.



Karel Anthonie Bakker

Conscious objector to Apartheid; Head of the Pretoria School of Architecture ICOMOS expert in World Heritage issues; Participated in the development and follow-up work for several World Heritage Nominations in Africa; Central to introducing concepts such as Heritage Impact Assessments, Interpretation & Presentation, Historic Urban Landscapes to South Africa and beyond.



Mario Coyula Cowley

Director of the School of Architecture at the Instituto Superior Politécnico José Antonio Echeverría (ISPUAE); Head of the Group for the Integral Development of the Capital; Founding President of the Monuments Commission of Havana, and Director of the Office of Architecture and Urbanism of the City; ICOMOS Cuba founder in 1982.

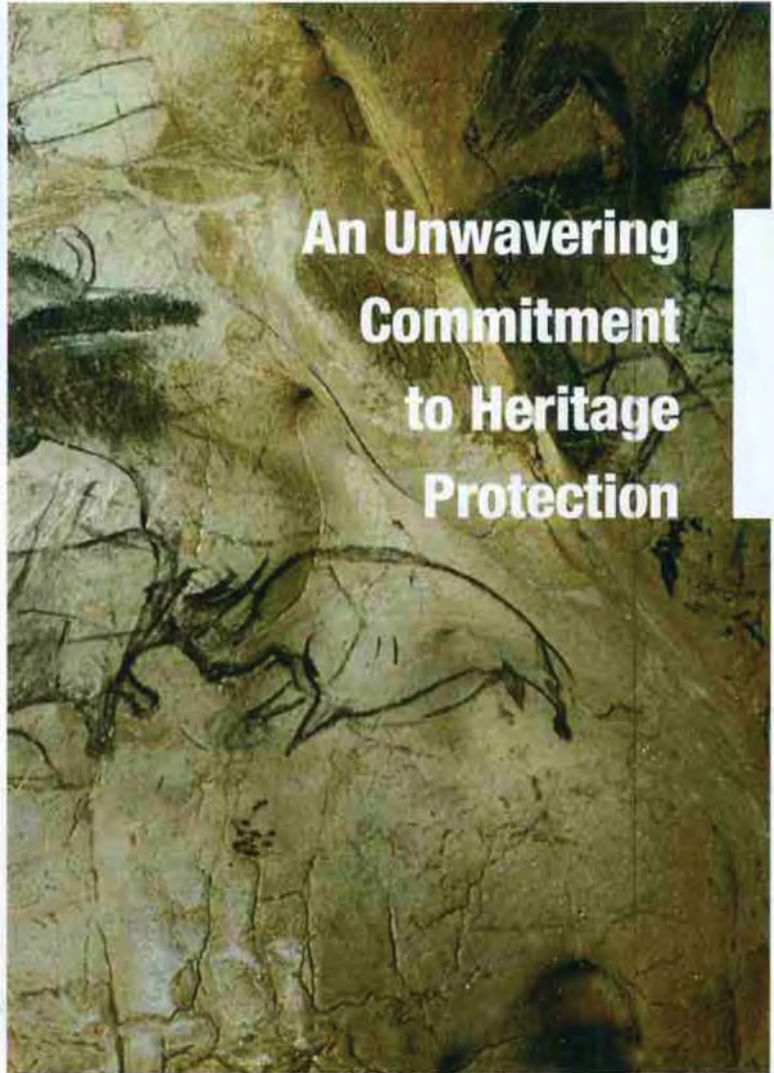


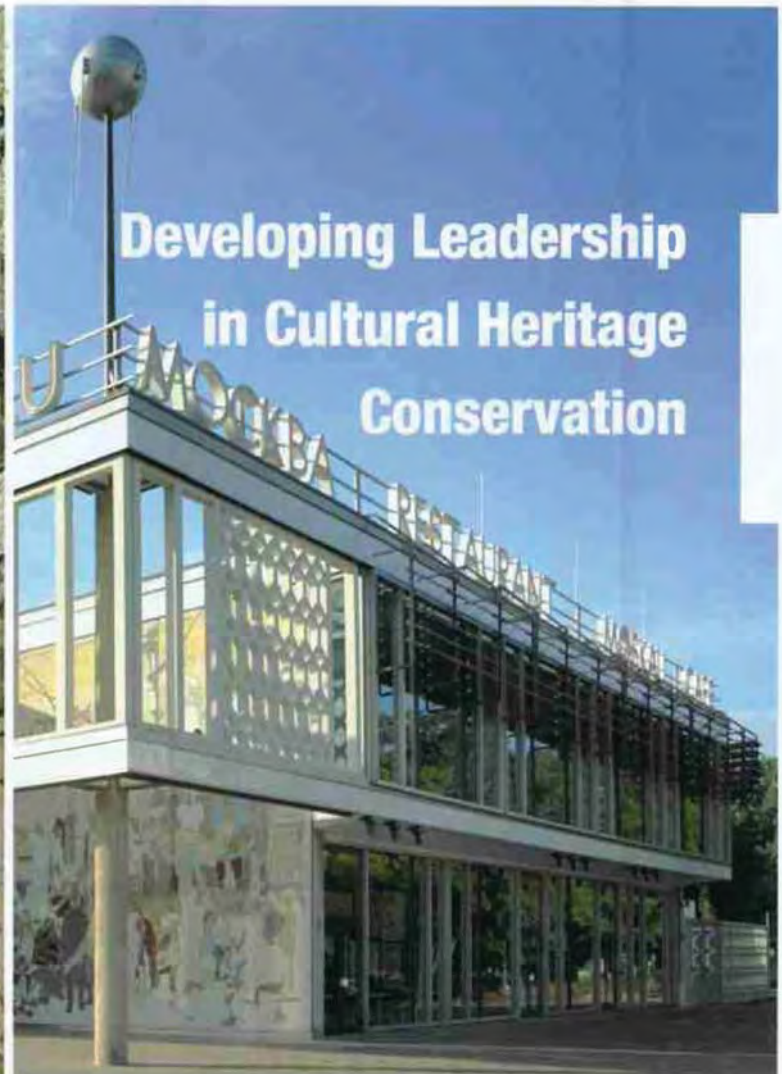
Willem J. H. Willems

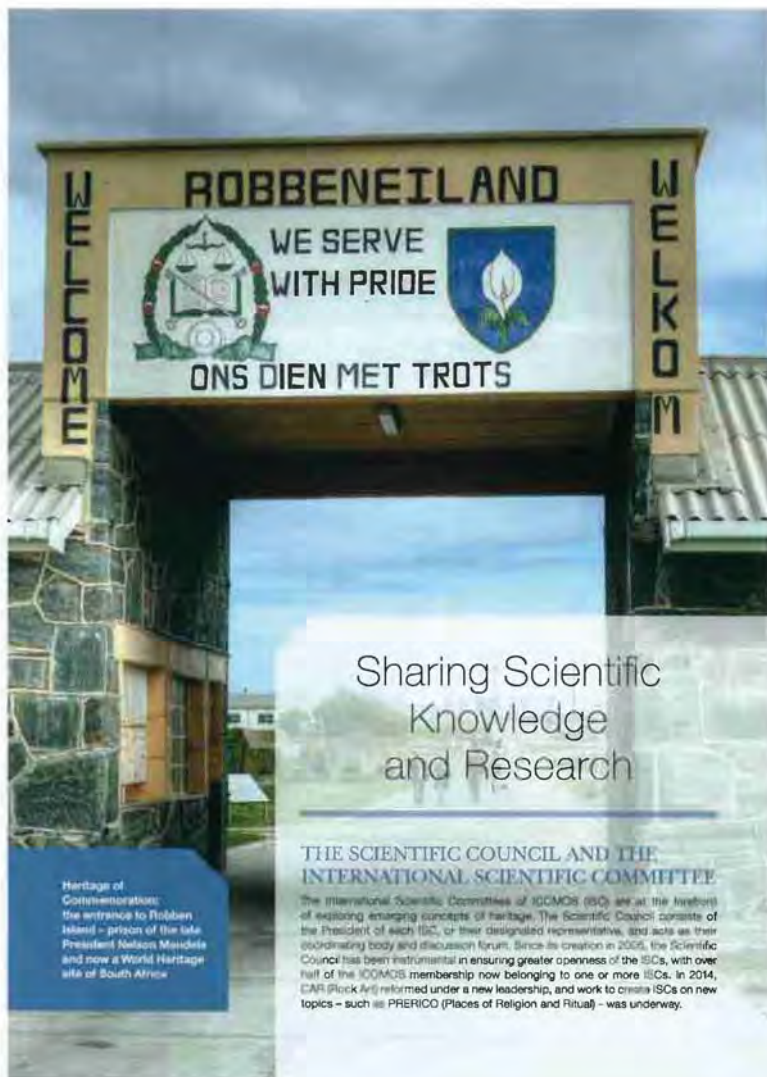
Expert on Roman archaeology in the Netherlands; Inspector General for archaeology at the State Inspectorate for Cultural Heritage; Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University; Honorary Member of the European Association of Archaeologists (2003); Member of ICOMOS Netherlands and Co-President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM).



**An Unwavering
Commitment
to Heritage
Protection**







Sharing Scientific Knowledge and Research

THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

The International Scientific Committee of ICOMOS (ISC) are at the forefront of exploring emerging concepts of heritage. The Scientific Council consists of the President of each ISC, or their designated representative, and acts as their coordinating body and discussion forum. Since its creation in 2005, the Scientific Council has been instrumental in ensuring greater openness of the ISCs, with over half of the ICOMOS membership now belonging to one or more ISCs. In 2014, CAR (Ploek Art) reformed under a new leadership, and work to create ISCs on new topics – such as PRERICO (Places of Religion and Ritual) – was underway.

Heritage of Conscience:
the entrance to Robben
Island – prison of the late
President Nelson Mandela
and now a World Heritage
site of South Africa



ICOMOS Serbia
Modern Conservation 2nd issue
Serbian (Serbia) (ed.) (English) ICOMOS Series,
2014 215 p., illus.
ISBN 978-91-761-4227-4
Contact: office@icomos-serbia.com

This second issue again contains chapters on: History, Theory & Philosophy of Conservation, Conservation Practice, Interviews, International Documents, and Reviews.

It presents both local and international case studies, and as particular highlight – an interview with Todor Krestev, renowned Bulgarian and international expert.



ICOMOS Slovenia
International legal standards for heritage protection in a period of economic recession and crisis for safeguarding intangible heritage
Slovenian (Slovenia) (ed.) (English) ICOMOS Slovenia, International Council on Monuments and Sites, Ljubljana, 2014 77 p., illus. (Monograph publications of ICOMOS Slovenia) (English)
ISBN 978-91-761-4227-4

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES



ICOMOS ISC on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Villages (CIHVH)
The role of the integrated conservation of cultural heritage for a creative, resilient and sustainable city
Proceedings of the ICOMOS CIHVH Symposium, Naples, September 2012. Coletta, Teresa (ed.) Milan, FrancoAngeli, 2014. 150 p., illus. (various texts in Eng, Fre)
ISBN 978-88-356-5679-3 (hard pb)
<https://www.francoangeli.it/ricerca/Scienze>
ISBN 978-88-356-5679-3

The book offers a comprehensive overview of the intellectual development in urban conservation in the 21st century on the basis of the evolution and operational context of urban management and the development of local urban conservation policies and practices by ICOMOS "experts".

INTERNATIONAL



ICOMOS International Secretariat - World Heritage Unit
The Silk Roads as ICOMOS Thematic Study
Whitcomb, Tim, Paris, ICOMOS, 2014 152 p., illus. maps (frag)
ISBN 978-2-918066-12-3
Publication available for download at: http://www.icomos.org/publications/whu/2014/WhitcombStudy_SilkRoads_Book_201406.pdf

ICOMOS thematic studies are a synthesis of current research and knowledge on a specific theme. The aim of this study is to provide an analysis of sites along the Silk Roads that could be listed by States Parties participating in the Serial transnational World Heritage nominations of the Silk Roads as a basis for comparative analyses when nominating series of sites.



ICOMOS International (through ICOMOS Germany)
Heritage at Risk - World Report 2014-2015
Machet, Christoph (ed.), Michel, Michael (ed.), Zsarnow, John (ed.) Berlin, Herold, 2014
ISBN 978-3-933384-24-8
Publication available for download at: <http://www.icomos.org/publications/2014/2014-2015-Publication-Heritage-at-Risk-130914.pdf>

This is the latest volume of a series of World Reports first published in 2009. Taking a strictly preservation-based approach, this publication series offers worldwide information about the dangers that are threatening our cultural heritage, in order to provide help in the case of risks and to promote practical measures to avert or at least ally these risks.



ICOMOS Advisory Committee (through ICOMOS China)
Tangible Risk, Intangible: Opportunities, Long-term Risk
Proceedings of the ICOMOS Scientific Symposium, 11 October 2011, Beijing (China) (ed.) J. Zhang, P. Zhang (ed.) Beijing, China, 2011 222 p., illus.
ISBN 978-7-5118-1472-7
Publication available for download at: <http://www.icomos.org/publications/2011/2011-10-11-Tangible-Risk-Intangible-130914.pdf>

Cultural heritage is exposed to numerous disasters resulting from natural hazards, e.g. earthquakes, floods, and cyclones, and increasingly from human-induced hazards, such as wars, armed conflict and civil unrest. Undoubtedly the frequency and intensity of some disasters has increased recently due to the impact of Global Climate Change, as well as social, economic and political changes. Considering these challenges, the symposium aimed to assess these risks and formulate policies, strategies and techniques for reduction, response and recovery.

Publications

ICOMOS promotes development, understanding and knowledge of the World Heritage Convention through its publications.

NATIONAL COMMITTEES



ICOMOS Argentina
40 años - ICOMOS Argentina
Delgado, Pedro (ed.). Ciudad Autónoma
de Buenos Aires, ICOMOS Argentina, 2014
226 p., Bn
ISBN 978 957 29432 1 4



ICOMOS Australia
Heritage Conservation, Vol. 26, No. 7,
Special Heritage at 100: The year from
1900 to 2014
Worral, Tim (ed.). Victoria, Australia, Australia
ICOMOS, 2014
128 p., Bn
ISSN 0276 8715 Eng
Summary <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1500/>
Contact: george.mars@icowin.edu.au



ICOMOS Finland
Building conservation in our time:
A look at the restoration of the built
environment / Rakennusmuutos, Aikana
Rakennusmuutoksen ajankohtainen
raportti
Kumpulainen, Antti (ed.), Oksanen, Margerita
(ed.), Hyytiäinen, Marjo (ed.), Voutilainen, Marjo (ed.),
Kivimäki, Aina (ed.), Hietanen, Petteri (ed.)
Committee of ICOMOS, 2014
173 p., Bn, Bn, Bn
ISBN 978-952-92485-3-1

This publication presents the principles of restoration, as well as articles that shed light on research and the various ideas behind restoration. The selection of articles has been inspired by both Finnish research and themes that have arisen from restoration and conservation works at the end of the 20th century. The authors present both theories and examples of practical implementation.



ICOMOS France
40 ans après son statut d'Organisation
Internationale - Révisé après 40 ans
d'existence
Documents proceedings of the symposium held in
Paris, France, 17-18 December 2013. Marthe-
Lagarde, Jean-Louis (ed.), Paris, ICOMOS France,
May 2014
195 p., Bn, Frf
E-publication available for download at:
<http://france.icomos.org/fr/information/>
Les liens en vers le patrimoine mondial

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, this symposium addressed the concept of serial properties through a transversal approach. An epistemological discussion of the concept of landscape in Europe and France, was followed by an overview of the political and administrative framework of landscape heritage management. The second session examined case studies of projects and stakeholder involvement at serial sites, recently extended sites, both inscribed and under preparation. In France, transboundary or in neighbouring countries.



ICOMOS Japan
Progress report of Great East Japan
Earthquake recovery, Present state
of affected cultural heritage
Hiroseki, Tetsuo (ed.), Tokyo, Japan, ICOMOS National
Committee / Japan Cultural Heritage Council
2014 (11 pages - Japanese) (Jpn.)

The progress report provides a summary of the recovery projects being conducted to salvage cultural heritage affected by the Great East Japan Earthquake. Risk preparedness measures to be examined in future are also briefly mentioned.



Members of ISC20C (ISC on Twentieth Century Heritage) presenting the "Madrid Document" at the 18th General Assembly

In 2014, the work of the ISCs included:

- 1 A research survey undertaken by ICIP (Interpretation and Presentation) regarding the place of architectural or archaeological reconstructions in current heritage practice. According to the Venice Charter, reconstructions are not permitted, yet with the deliberate destruction of cultural heritage sites by extremists currently witnessed in Syria and Iraq, the issue of reconstructions is bound to come up as a way to mitigate the damage, as it did in the cases of Mostar and Timbuktu. This topic was further explored at an expert meeting organized by ICOMOS United Arab Emirates in March 2015.
- 2 ISCOL (Cultural Landscapes) has launched the World Rural-Landscape Initiative whose planned outputs are a set of principles, a global atlas and a collection of case-studies. It is also involved in follow-up work to the Charter of Baizea - which seeks to achieve the recognition of the conservation of agrarian heritage and its connection to human rights.
- 3 The rights-based approach to cultural heritage is also a recent topic to have emerged under the leadership of ICOMOS Norway. In 2014, it organised, among other, a workshop in Oslo in April whose findings were presented at a side-event during the 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee, in June at Doha.
- 4 ICOMOS India has proposed an initiative on sustainable development, which will be the object of a 2015 regional

TheoPhilos (Theory and Philosophy) meeting in Bangalore in conjunction with CIVIVI (Historic Towns and Villages), as well as an integral part of the theme "Heritage & Democracy" selected for the 19th General Assembly taking place in 2017 in New Delhi.

5 In 2014, ISC20C (Twentieth Century Heritage) published a second edition of the "Madrid Document - Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth Century Architectural Heritage" taking on board comments received following its adoption by the 17th General Assembly in 2011. The Madrid Document has since been translated into 13 languages and is set to further evolve in the run up to the 19th General Assembly. ISC20C also launched an initiative to identify the different forms of tangible and intangible heritage of socialism. Recognising that twentieth century heritage is underrepresented on the UNESCO World Heritage List, ISC20C aims to stimulate discussion and debate and specifically to consider the potential significance of socialist heritage in Europe. ICOMOS members generally and especially the National Committees in Central and Eastern Europe in post-socialist countries have been invited to initiate local and national identification, conservation, interpretation, listing and protection activities for significant landmarks of socialism as an important heritage layer which testifies of the social, political and cultural milieu of the Cold War in a divided Europe and represents the achievements and conditions of life of the post-war generation for future generations.

As always, a multitude of events were organised by the International Scientific Committees – among other:

- ! ICLAFI (Legal, Administrative and Financial Affairs): Conference "The Status of Non-Governmental Organizations and their Contribution to Heritage" and Annual Meeting, 12-16 January 2014, Tiberias, Israel
- ! ICAHM (Archaeological Heritage Management): Joint Meeting with the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Conference "World Heritage and Best Practices in Archaeological Heritage Management in Southeast Asia", 12-16 January 2014, Siem Reap (Angkor), Cambodia
- ! ICTC (Cultural Tourism) with the participation of CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages): Symposium "Creative Cities as World Heritage Tourist Destinations", 13-14 March 2014, Florence, Italy
- ! SBH (Shared Built Heritage): "Reflection on the Handling of Shared Built Heritage in UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Asia & the Shared Built Heritage in Asia, Australia and the Pacific", 13-24 April 2014, Melaka and Penang, Malaysia & Bandung, Indonesia
- ! ISCES (Energy and Sustainability): "Living with the Past" International Conference on Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings, 9-11 April 2014, Dublin, Ireland
- ! TheoPhilos (Theory and Philosophy): "Heritage Trends in the Mirror of Social Change, Conservation Reality - 50 Years after the Venice Charter", 8-10 May 2014, Riga, Latvia
- ! CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages): Mediterranean Sub-Committee, "Mediterranean Fortified Port Cities in the 21st century: sites, values and genius loci", 2-3 May 2014, Alanya, Turkey
- ! ISCEC (Economics of Conservation): Committee meeting and Conference on "Integrated Conservation and the three dimensions of Sustainable Development", 21-23 May 2014, Visby, Sweden
- ! ISCS (Stone): "International Conference on the Conservation of Stone and Earthen Architectural Heritage", Kongju National University, 20-23 May 2014, Kongju, Korea
- ! IPHC (Polar Heritage): Conference "The Future of Polar Heritage", 25 - 28 May 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark
- ! ISCMP (Mural Paintings): Board meeting, 30 January - 2 February and Conference on "Hand-Made Solutions for Man-Made Disasters", 19-21 June 2014, Esztergom, Hungary
- ! CIPA (Heritage Documentation): Summer school on "Cultural Heritage 3D Surveying and Modelling", 5-12 July 2014, Paestum, Italy
- ! ISCEAH (Earthen Architectural Heritage): International Conference on "Vernacular Heritage, Sustainability and Earthen Architecture", VerSus 2014, 2nd MEDITERRA, 2nd ResTAPIA, 11-13 September 2014, Valencia, Spain
- ! ICORP (Risk Preparedness): Annual Meeting, 8 October 2014 linked to the Conference "Cultural HELP - Cultural Heritage and Loss Prevention" taking place on 6 - 7 October, Porto, Portugal
- ! ICAHM (Archaeological Heritage Management): "Universal Standards for Archaeological Heritage Management", 20-23 October 2014, Jishou City, Hunan Province, China

NATIONAL COMMITTEES

The events organised by the International Scientific Committees are of course complemented by the many national and international scientific activities organised by the ICOMOS National Committees. Below we highlight only a few, with some others mentioned in various sections of this report:

- ! ICOMOS Georgia & ICOMOS Armenia: Regional Co-operation for Cultural Heritage Development - 8th International Capacity Building Workshop - "Co-operation of ICOMOS National Committees of East and Central European Countries on Management of World Heritage Properties" implemented within the Eastern Partnership Culture Programme, 23-24 January 2014, Tbilisi, Georgia
- ! ICOMOS Finland: International Seminar "The Multicultural Heritage of Vyborg and its Preservation", 13-14 February 2014, City Library, Vyborg
- ! ICOMOS France: International Conference "Open air metal - Outdoor metallic sculpture from the XIXth to the beginning of the XXth century - Identification, conservation, restoration", 4-5 December 2014, Paris
- ! ICOMOS Italy: Conference "Cultural heritage and innovative restoration techniques", 12 June 2014, Naples
- ! ICOMOS Germany (co-organizer): International Conference "Flood Protection for Historic Sites", 13 - 14 June 2014, Dresden
- ! ICOMOS Costa Rica: Virtual Forum "Integrated Risk Management and Adaptation to Climate Change for the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage" starting July 2014
- ! ICOMOS UK: Conference "Intangible Cultural Heritage in the UK: promoting and safeguarding our diverse living cultures", 20 September 2014, London
- ! ICOMOS Hungary: Conference "Heritage for the Future - Future for the Heritage", 25-26 September 2014, Balatonfüred
- ! ICOMOS Seychelles: Conference "Preserving and Promoting Creole Traditional Architecture", 27-28 October 2014, Victoria
- ! ICOMOS Spain: International Meeting on "Cultural Landscapes and World Heritage", organized by the City Council of Madrid with the scientific advice and technical coordination of ICOMOS Spain, 1-5 December 2014, Madrid

Besides, in the framework of the EU Operating Grant 2013-2014 obtained by ICOMOS, Ms Sofia Avginidou-Kolonias, chair of CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages) prepared a study, with the support of the European National Committees, on the impacts of the economic crisis on the heritage field in Europe.

This important text, the full title of which is "The Declaration of principles and recommendations on the value of cultural heritage and landscape for promoting peaceful and democratic societies", is based on the understanding of the rights of individuals and communities to benefit from cultural heritage, including landscape, to the same extent as they have the common duty to preserve its authenticity and cultural diversity. The Declaration encourages a deep reflection on heritage management, ethics and practices, with a holistic vision of harmonious development focused on the potential of cultural heritage as a testimony of peace and cohesion. Cultural heritage and landscape are inseparably linked to the welfare and improvement of the quality of life of communities and to the strengthening of their identities. The main aim of the Symposium was to move forward in defining principles, strategies, standards and practices that can contribute to the recognition of the human values of cultural heritage, as well as to safeguarding and encouraging cultural diversity, in the framework of sustainable, harmonious and intercultural development, placing people at the centre of cultural debate.

The Declaration identifies five main points which refer to the themes that were debated during the Symposium, and includes recommendations and principles, exploring new approaches to these issues:

! Sharing and experiencing community identity through tourism and interpretation

This point covers several important aspects, such as the opportunities to empower communities and tourists; highlighting cultural interactions and communications or building knowledge and changing perceptions through experience; building frameworks for cultural heritage developments.

! Landscape as cultural habitat

Landscapes are acknowledged as an integral part of heritage, linked to natural values and biodiversity. They are central to community identity, and need to be managed through a holistic and community-based approach. They are places where sustainable development strategies can be successfully implemented. Urgent public awareness and political actions are both needed.

! Sustainability through traditional knowledge

Traditional practices and techniques are a key resource for the management of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible and may greatly contribute to the international heritage management toolkit. Traditional knowledge must be considered as essential for balanced environmental, innovative development programmes and sustainable development. In every country, it enhances quality of life and promotes resilient techniques in order to help face global challenges and risks.

! Community-driven conservation and local empowerment

The future of cultural heritage lies in the active involvement of communities whose heritage constitutes a vital ingredient of sustainable local development. This issue encompasses several aspects such as: community engagement in the enhancement of heritage, a necessary bottom-up approach for effective heritage conservation and management, and linking heritage conservation and sustainable socio-economic development.

! Emerging tools for conservation practice

A whole new range of tools is emerging in conservation practice - from hard science and theoretical debates to the practical operational methodologies that are being developed, tested or implemented world-wide. Cultural heritage objectives need to drive the development of emerging tools, and it is necessary to promote new technologies that are accessible and inclusive to encourage shared cultural growth, in order also to facilitate collaboration for the standardization and simplification of procedures and tools.

In conclusion, it is important to stress that the Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values aims to place people at the centre of cultural heritage and landscape preservation, taking into account the responsibility and ethical dimension of safeguarding the heritage for future generations, and emphasising the role of local communities and cultural assets in sustainable and harmonious development.

The Declaration is available for download on the ICOMOS website www.icomos.org under (About ICOMOS > Governance > General Assembly > 16th General Assembly - Florence 2014)



The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values

Dance performed during the Feast of the Drunken Dragon, a unique traditional folk festival celebrated by the fishmongers of Macao

The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values was adopted by the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly as a result of the Scientific Symposium on "Heritage and Landscape as Human Values" held on the same occasion in Florence from 10-14 November 2014 and attended by over 700 heritage specialists from 84 countries.

18TH APRIL – THE HERITAGE OF COMMEMORATION

As every year, on 18 April ICOMOS celebrated the "International Day for Monuments and Sites", whose establishment was approved by the 22nd UNESCO General Conference in 1983, inspired by the centennial in 2014 of the beginning of the Great War of 1914-1918, the theme was "The Heritage of Commemoration".

The aim of the International Day is to encourage local communities and individuals throughout the world to consider the importance of cultural heritage to their lives, identities and communities, and to promote awareness of its diversity and vulnerability and the efforts required to protect and conserve it.

Monuments and sites, including those more complex and diversified forms of heritage places such as living landscapes, are tangible carriers of the memory of a part of the human experience. Thus, through their authenticity and integrity, they contribute, in their way, to the commemoration and transmission of values which include history. The theme thus provided an opportunity to present those constructions that have been intentionally created with the purpose of commemorating an event, a person, an idea, etc.

The heritage of commemoration takes a variety of forms: engraved inscriptions, mausoleums of exceptional architecture or works of monumental sculpture, more modest elements reflecting vernacular traditions or dedicated landscapes such as cemeteries or memorial gardens. This heritage also includes elements that were given a commemorative value; for example, ruins or industrial vestiges accompanied by dedication plaques, or public squares whose toponymy commemorates a historical event or individual.

ICOMOS Committees and other organisers from over 45 countries organised specific events to mark the day. The full list of events is available at <http://www.icomos.org/fr/what-we-do/make-what-we-do/731-18-april-events-2014>

ASSOCIATE PARTNER OF THE WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.

Heritage in an urban setting – the Acropolis in Athens, seen from Monastiraki Square



During the 5th World Urban Forum, held September 2012 in Naples, three ICOMOS ISCs: ISCEC (Economics of Conservation), CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages) and ICLAFI (Legal Issues) conducted a joint meeting on "The Role of Integrated Conservation of Cultural Heritage for a Creative, Resilient and Sustainable City". They also participated at a special side-event "ICOMOS at the World Urban Forum", moderated by Luigi Fusco Girard President of ISCEC.

These events identified the need to include the protection of urban heritage, and the role of culture, among the objectives of the new HABITAT agenda and to reinforce cooperation between ICOMOS and UN-Habitat for this purpose. In 2014, ICOMOS therefore joined the World Urban Campaign as Associate Partner.

The World Urban Campaign is a global coalition of public, private and civil society partners united by the common desire to advocate on the positive role of cities around the world and to promote sustainable urbanization policies, strategies and practices. Launched at the 5th World Urban Forum in 2010, the Campaign is coordinated by UN-Habitat and governed by a Steering Committee of Partners - <http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/>.

Through this partnership, ICOMOS wishes to stimulate creative approaches and innovation in policy making for the preservation and revitalisation of historic cities, towns and urban areas.

Jeff Soule, Executive member of CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages), participated at the 7th World Urban Forum (Medellin, Colombia, 5-11 April 2014) and has taken part in the working groups of the Steering Committee of the World Urban Campaign.

CAMPAIGN TO INCLUDE CULTURE IN THE POST-2015 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In 2014, ICOMOS joined the core group of international networks driving the campaign to include culture in the Sustainable Development Goals, supporting UNESCO's efforts for integrating culture explicitly "as an enabler and a driver of sustainable development" into the Post-2015 Development Agenda. ICOMOS has been represented in the campaign group by Hervé Barré (ICOMOS France) and subsequently Andrew Potts (US ICOMOS).

The campaign group issued a Declaration, signed by more than 2000 organizations and individuals, which on 10 June 2014 was addressed to the Co-chairs of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals in charge of preparing the Outcome Document of Goals and Targets to be submitted to the UN General Assembly. Further information on: www.culture2015goal.net

ICOMOS' commitment to this objective was confirmed by a resolution of the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly in Florence, November 2014 - Resolution 18GA 2014/37- "Ensuring that culture and cultural heritage are acknowledged in the proposed Goals and Targets on Sustainable Development for the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda".

Agropolis landscape within the
Lisa Valley, Firenze/London, UK



The Nara Conference and the Nara Document

The notion of authenticity was included in the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention at the first World Heritage Committee in 1972. However, these Operational Guidelines were already challenged in 1978 due to the nomination of the historic Centre of Warsaw. Since Warsaw had been entirely reconstructed following the destruction caused by WWII, the ICOMOS evaluation for this nomination questioned whether it could pass the authenticity test. In 1978, the World Heritage Committee decided to defer the nomination. The subsequent ICOMOS evaluation in 1980 stated that the criterion of authenticity may not be applied in its strict sense, concluding that Warsaw's authenticity is associated with this unique realization between the years 1945 to 1966, and thus recommended inscription of the historic centre which had been destroyed to over 85% and near-totally reconstructed. Considering the ordinary meaning of the word, this explanation of authenticity is not fully convincing. Thus the struggle to identify a balance between a conceptual framework that maintained the one-list system under the World Heritage Convention and the demands of diverse cultures began at a very early stage.

In 1988, it was proposed to carry out the so called Global Study, which would enable an analysis of the World Heritage List as well as of the Tentative Lists and to identify possible lacunae and redundancies. A framework for the Global Study was proposed in 1992, however the community of experts involved was unable to reach a consensus on the methodology to be adopted. The Global Study thus ultimately failed. However, during this process, approaches which emphasized the significance of properties rather than material aspects had obtained a greater degree of support, thus highlighting the need for new ideas on authenticity.

In 1992, the World Heritage Committee requested that the concept of authenticity and its application be further elaborated through international discussions among experts. Japan offered to sponsor an international expert conference in the historic city of Nara and thus the Nara Conference took place in November 1994. Its outcome was the Nara Document which defines authenticity as "the qualifying factor concerning values" and also states that all "judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture" (art.11). Authenticity is separated from the originality of material aspects of heritage, and instead qualified as a tool to analyse the credibility of information sources.

The Nara Document provides a non-exhaustive list of fourteen types of information source (art. 13). This list includes intangible and dynamic aspects such as use and function, traditions and techniques, spirit and feeling. Although the Nara Document itself had no binding power, it diffused in heritage practices in various regions and its influence gradually increased, finally becoming a part of the Operational Guidelines in 2005 and thus reaching a truly normative level.

The Nara Document and the future: NARA +20

By recognizing that authenticity is rooted in specific socio-cultural contexts, the Nara Document has raised new questions. Some of these issues were addressed in the Himeji Recommendations issued as an outcome of the global celebration of the 40th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, hosted in Kyoto by the Japanese Government.

The breadth and depth of the discussions that took place in Himeji demonstrated to Bunke-cho (the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs), ICOMOS Japan, Toshiyuki Kono (ICOMOS International Vice President) and the other meeting participants, the need to continue with these reflections. This was done at two subsequent meetings involving an expanded roster of discussants that met at Kyushu University in Fukuoka in 2013 and early 2014. These meetings were followed by the second Nara Conference, which was held from 22-24 October 2014 at the Prefectural New Public Hall in Nara, Japan.

Following particularly rich discussions, the experts who attended the conference unanimously adopted a new document that expands on the Himeji Recommendations and is entitled Nara + 20.

The academic publication of the conference proceedings is underway.

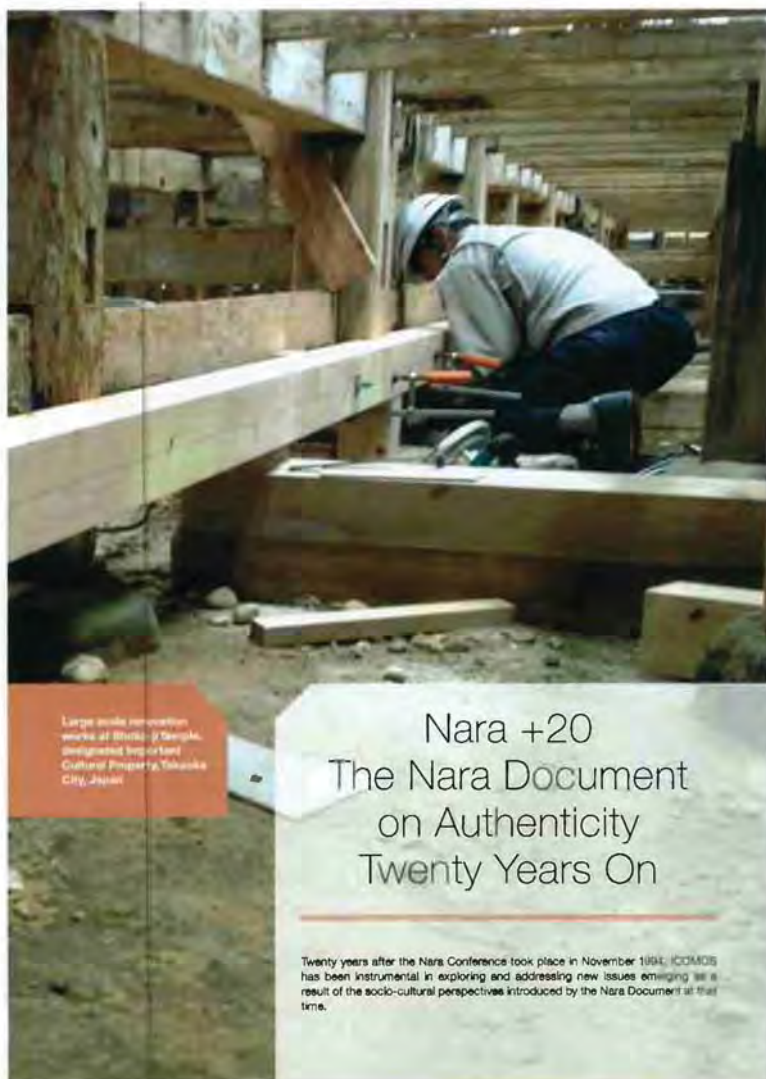
The Nara + 20 Document can be downloaded at:
English: http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/nara20_en.pdf
French: http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/nara20_fr.pdf

A way forward

It is important to underline that Nara + 20 is directed at all levels of the international community involved in the protection of heritage. It has not been conceived as a new doctrinal document, but as a call for further discussion, research and development of new and often controversial concepts and approaches to heritage conservation.

Each paragraph of the Nara + 20 document calls for future actions. Accordingly, at the October 2014 meeting in Nara, a number of suggestions were made during general discussions, which will be elaborated by various stakeholders, inter alia:

- 1 The Community as main stakeholders; Heritage practitioners as users
- 2 Interdisciplinary collaborations; Synergy effects through cooperation
- 3 Reconstruction; Living Heritage; Cultural Landscape
- 4 The relationship between authenticity and integrity - tangible and intangible heritage - cultural and natural heritage
- 5 Confidence and Ethics; Multiple dialogues by stakeholders



Large scale renovation works of Shinkyo-ji Temple, designated Important Cultural Property, Takasaka City, Japan

Nara +20 The Nara Document on Authenticity Twenty Years On

Twenty years after the Nara Conference took place in November 1994, ICOMOS has been instrumental in exploring and addressing new issues emerging as a result of the socio-cultural perspectives introduced by the Nara Document at that time.

INVITATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

These represent only some of the events at which ICOMOS participated throughout the year:

- 1 *Heritage First: Towards a Common Approach for a Sustainable Europe*, Greek Presidency of the EU (1st semester 2014), the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, 6-8 March 2014, Athens, Greece
- 1 16th Round Table of the Experts of the Romaido del Bianco Foundation, 8 - 9 March 2014, Florence, Italy
- 1 Council of Europe: 3rd meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP), 19 - 21 March 2014, Strasbourg, France
- 1 194th session of the UNESCO Executive Council, 2 - 15 April 2014, Paris, France
- 1 Visionary Urban Africa - For an African Urban Agenda, 3 April 2014, Brussels, Belgium
- 1 Groupe de réflexion 2014 sur le patrimoine en Europe, Ministère de la Culture français, 7- 8 April 2014, Paris, France
- 1 European Conference for the implementation of the UNESCO-SCBD joint programme on biocultural diversity, 8 - 11 April 2014, Florence, Italy
- 1 First International Architecture and Design Conference, 29 - 30 April 2014, Amman, Jordan
- 1 Meeting on the Eastern Caribbean Coastal Fortifications serial trans-national nomination, 8 - 11 May, St. Maarten
- 1 5th Session of the General Assembly of States Parties to the Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, 2-5 June 2014, UNESCO, Paris, France
- 1 5th meeting of the Scientific and Technical Advisory Body of the 2001 Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, 11 June 2014, Paris, France
- 1 25th UIA World Congress, 3 - 7 August 2014, Durban, South Africa
- 1 Organisation of American States: Sixth Inter-American Meeting of Ministers of Culture and Highest Appropriate Authorities, 12-13 August 2014, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
- 1 7th International Conference of Eurasia World Heritage Cities, 24 - 27 August 2014, Aktau, Kazakhstan
- 1 UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries, 2-4 October 2014, Florence, Italy
- 1 Cultural Landscapes in Natura 2000 sites - towards a new policy for the integrated management of cultural and natural heritage, 10 -11 October 2014, Athens, Greece
- 1 13th International DOCOMOMO Conference, 19 and 23 September 2014, Seoul, Korea
- 1 International Workshop on the Sustainable Development of the Cultural Landscape of Hongne Hani Rice Terraces, co-sponsored by SACH and Yunnan Provincial Government, and co-organized by ICOMOS China, Yunnan Provincial Bureau of Cultural Heritage and local governments, at the WH site, 27 - 31 October 2014
- 1 High-level Regional Conference - Cultural heritage rehabilitation as a key to sustainable development , 27- 28 October 2014, Dubrovnik, Croatia
- 1 Euromed 2014 Conference, 3 - 8 November 2014, Limassol, Cyprus
- 1 Denkmal 2014 - Opening Ceremony, Leipziger Messe, 5 November, Leipzig, Germany
- 1 ICCROM, 84th Meeting of the Council, 17 - 19 November 2014, Rome, Italy
- 1 9th session of the intergovernmental Committee for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 24 - 28 November 2014, UNESCO, Paris, France
- 1 Council of Europe - Parliamentary Assembly, Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media, 5 December 2014, Paris, France

50th Anniversary of the Venice Charter

2014 marked the 50th anniversary of the Second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments and the adoption of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, known today as the Venice Charter. The future ICOMOS Executive held a central role. Raymond Saldaña, was official reporter at the Second International Congress and co-author with Piero Gazzola and Federico Fina of the final Venice Charter.

Expanding the concept of universal heritage first set out in 1931 in Athens, the Venice Charter sought to address the growing complexities of cultural heritage, partly in response to a post-war Europe and the expansion of heritage classifications. The Venice Charter attempted to provide a framework for universal value beginning with the fundamental assumption that as material culture, creative works embody various forms of human knowledge.

In the fifty years since its issuing, the Venice Charter has uninterrupted drawn the attention of every generation of heritage theorists, legislators, academics and practitioners from all over the world seeking guidance, inspiration and validation for their efforts in protecting the cultural heritage. Its continuing relevance has been repeatedly studied and tested by the never-ending exegetical exercises to interpret and explain its meaning in an evolving world where the role and nature of heritage are under constant evolution.

Contemporary conservation practice has long held to the principles of the Venice Charter while also arguing that value and significance are culturally determined, a point also clearly stated in the preamble of the original Venice Charter. In recent decades a number of principles and assumptions in the Venice Charter have been critiqued, adapted and superseded. Social, economic, technological, and cultural changes over the last fifty years demanded a critical examination of the Venice Charter and its influences.

As it represents our foundational document, ICOMOS celebrated this golden anniversary by focusing on the Venice Charter once again during the 18th General Assembly with a Round Table, chaired by Francesco Bandarin, former Assistant Director General for Culture of UNESCO, and with distinguished speakers including: Jukka Jokilehto, Stefano Gizzi, Carlos Flores Marini, Guo Zhan, Gustavo Araoz, Michael Petzet, Kristal Buckley, Pamela Jerome.

Sadly, this was the last International ICOMOS event attended by Honorary member Carlos Flores Marini, former President of ICOMOS Mexico and member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (1965 - 1972) who was one of the signatories of the Charter, and who passed away in January 2015.

In addition many ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees dedicated special events in 2014 to this important anniversary, notably the International Scientific Committee for Theory and Philosophy of Conservation and Restoration who held a conference entitled "Heritage Trends in the Mirror of Social Change. Conservation Reality - 50 Years after the Venice Charter" in Riga (Latvia) from 8-10 May 2014; US ICOMOS who dedicated their 17th Annual US/ICOMOS International Symposium, held from 3-5 April 2014 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to the subject "The Venice Charter at Fifty - A Critical Appraisal of the Venice Charter and its Legacy" and ICOMOS Peru who from 6 - 9 October 2014 organized the International Symposium "Conservación y patrimonio: Reflexiones a los 50 años de la Carta de Venecia" in Lima, also in the presence of Carlos Flores Marini.

Piero Gazzola, future founding President of ICOMOS, together with representatives of the city of Venice, at the Second International Congress in Venice, 1964

1964
50th
2014
Venice
Charter

Published and available in 1992 in paperback, £10.00. ISBN 0 7506 0111 0. Available from the publisher, 100 Brook Hill Drive, West Nyack, New York 10994-2133, USA. Tel: (914) 339 2000. Fax: (914) 339 2001. E-mail: info@wiley.com. Website: <http://www.interscience.wiley.com>

Skills in working with the development of common business objectives and the nature of knowledge, the nature of organized communication, and the nature of the business environment.

Abstracts of the symposium are available in the *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(12), 1399-1400.

ANNUAL REPORT 2015



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Statement of Income and Expenditure 2015

INCOME	
REVENUES FROM ACTIVITIES	1 048 712
UNESCO contracts	901 216
Advisory missions	135 325
Other contracts	12 171
OTHER REVENUES	678 961
Members contributions	328 982
Subsidies	34 416
Release of provisions	315 563
FINANCIAL REVENUES	25 912
EXTRAORDINARY REVENUES	2 185
TOTAL INCOME (A)	1 755 790
EXPENDITURES	
OPERATING COSTS	1 712 607
Personnel costs	588 067
Other operating costs	961 180
Provisions *	163 360
FINANCIAL CHARGES	14 873
EXTRAORDINARY COSTS	3 727
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (B)	1 731 207
SURPLUS OR DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR (A - B)	24 582

* Includes provisions for costs, social contributions, contingencies as well as amortisation and depreciation

Key Financials

as at 31 December 2015 (in Euro)

ICOMOS thanks the French Ministry of Culture and Communication – General Directorate for Heritage and the Austrian Ministry of Culture for the subventions they provided in 2015.

ICOMOS also wishes to thank the partners and sponsors who supported ICOMOS Japan in the organisation of the 2015 Annual General Assembly and Advisory Committee in Fukuoka in October 2015: The Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, the Fukuoka Prefectural Government, The Japan Foundation and ACROS Fukuoka.

It further thanks the following National Committees and individual members for their contributions to the two ICOMOS Funds:

▸ The Victoria Falls Fund, which facilitates the participation of members at institutional meetings: ICOMOS Belgium and ICOMOS Finland; as well as 2 individual ICOMOS members who donated their fees for reviews of World Monuments Watch nominations to the Fund.

▸ The Raymond Lemaire Fund for Next Generation Skills, which provides scholarships to young heritage professionals: ICOMOS Belgium; as well as the individual ICOMOS members who donated their fees for 145 reviews of World Monuments Watch nominations to the Fund.



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Message of the President

In reviewing 2015, our 50th anniversary year, I would like once more to recognize the wonderful celebrations organized in Warsaw by ICOMOS Poland where the ICOMOS family gathered to salute the achievements of those who built our organization into the global authority that we are today. In Warsaw and in our many other golden jubilee celebrations throughout the world, we renewed our commitment to honour those who came before us and to continue to build for the future generations who are destined to carry ICOMOS into the 21st century.

The agenda of ICOMOS is always vast, making it impossible to report on all of our programmes and activities. For 2015, I would like to focus on three initiatives that I consider particularly important and promising.

The first is the creation of an ICOMOS Forum for Universities. In my travels, I have discovered that although some of our National Committees are open, inclusive and visionary forums where universities actively participate, too few of our National Committees have made access of universities to ICOMOS one of their top priorities. In order to address this situation, I am appointing a small ad-hoc international committee of 30 academics, including both members and non-members of ICOMOS.



The World Heritage Unit was reorganised into two separate units: "Evaluation" – in charge of the evaluation procedure of the new nominations proposed each year for inscription on the World Heritage List – and "Advisory and Monitoring" – in charge of the advisory services provided to State Parties, before and after inscription, as well as matters linked to the state of conservation of inscribed sites.

Regina Durigheffo was confirmed as Director of the Advisory and Monitoring Unit and Gwenaëlle Bourdin was appointed Director of the Evaluation Unit. The new operational structure has been in place since 1 September 2015.

In parallel, Vice-President Alfredo Conti was designated by the ICOMOS Bureau to chair World Heritage issues and Vice-President Toshiyuki Kono to co-chair. They act as reference persons within the ICOMOS Board for the two World Heritage Units and ensure the implementation of ICOMOS World Heritage work.

When needed they seek the support of other elected officers or ICOMOS members by appointing ad hoc working groups on specific issues rather than relying on a single fixed World Heritage Working Group, as in the past.



Toshiyuki Kono, President of ICOMOS Japan; Alfredo Conti, ICOMOS President and Regina Durigheffo, ICOMOS Vice President at the Annual General Assembly in Fukuoka



Dr. Marco Nigro (Italy)

Pursuing a Ph.D. degree at the Architectural and Landscape Heritage Program of the Politecnico di Torino, Italy, Mr. Nigro will attend the Third Biannual Conference of the Association of Critical Heritage Studies (ACHS) organised in Montreal, Canada, in June 2016.



Ma de Faria, a Ph.D. student in Studies and Intervention on Architectural Heritage at the University of Alcalá, in Spain.

Ma de Faria, a Ph.D. student in Studies and Intervention on Architectural Heritage at the University of Alcalá, in Spain, presented a paper on "Portuguese Castles: the territory and the community" at the 14th International Conference on Studies, Repairs and Maintenance of Heritage Architecture (STREMAH 2015) in A Coruña, Spain, in July 2015.



Ms. Pernes Barreiro pursuing a Master's degree in the Conservation Sciences of Built Heritage at the Havana School of Architecture and presented on the industrial heritage of food industries from the first half of the 20th Century in Havana at the First Encounter of ICOMOS Latin-American Scientific Committees on 20th Century Heritage, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September 2015.

Ms. Pernes Barreiro is pursuing a Master's degree in the Conservation Sciences of Built Heritage at the Havana School of Architecture and presented on the industrial heritage of food industries from the first half of the 20th Century in Havana at the First Encounter of ICOMOS Latin-American Scientific Committees on 20th Century Heritage, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in September 2015.



Ms. Popescu pursuing a Ph.D. on the subject of vernacular architecture at the University of Architecture and Urban Planning 'Ion Mincu', in Bucharest, Romania, and attended The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Conservation Course in May 2016, in London, UK.

Ms. Popescu is pursuing a Ph.D. on the subject of vernacular architecture at the University of Architecture and Urban Planning 'Ion Mincu', in Bucharest, Romania, and attended The Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) Conservation Course in May 2016, in London, UK.



Ms. Ma Rong pursuing a Ph.D. at the Institute of Architecture History and Theory, School of Architecture at Tianjin University and presented her work on the National Science Fund Project 'The Comprehensive Research of the Architecture Family Yangshi Lei in the Qing Dynasty and Its Archives' at the East Asian Architectural Culture Conference (EAAC) 'Practical History: History in Practice and Practice in History during the 21st Century' in South Korea, November 2015.

Ms. Ma Rong is a Ph.D. student at the Institute of Architecture History and Theory, School of Architecture at Tianjin University and presented her work on the National Science Fund Project "The Comprehensive Research of the Architecture Family Yangshi Lei in the Qing Dynasty and Its Archives" at the East Asian Architectural Culture Conference (EAAC) "Practical History: History in Practice and Practice in History during the 21st Century" in South Korea, November 2015.



Gustavo Araoz and Toshiyuki Kono expressing ICOMOS' concerns about inappropriate development of Historic World Heritage Site to the press.

The overarching goal right now is to launch a flexible operational forum where global cooperation among universities and ICOMOS can quickly lead to identifying pressing issues in our field in order to find creative solutions. As this Forum matures, there will be plenty of time to address functional and administrative concerns, including whether this University Forum should eventually become a statutory body of ICOMOS. Our objective is the formal establishment of an ICOMOS University Forum at the 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS in New Delhi, India, in 2017.

The second regards the growth and diversification of our membership in all National Committees, especially those that are not as active and developing at the rate they should be, which remains a priority for the Board. Accordingly, new National Committee Model Statutes in compliance with the new ICOMOS Statutes approved in Florence in 2014 have been developed. A policy has also been implemented in order to closely examine and, if necessary, take corrective actions on National Committees that are reported to be restrictive in their membership acceptance policies, do not have a sufficiently regular turnover in their Boards or whose Presidents have exceeded the allowable terms of office.

Finally, let me share a few words regarding the recruitment of young professionals and the development of policies to attract the next generation of ICOMOS members. Vice-Presidents Gikleeon Kono and Toshiyuki Kono have been working with Board members in advancing this objective. A plan of action will be implemented in 2016, and I hope to share its initial results with you in next year's Annual Report. The energy and dedication of our global membership guarantee the vitality and relevance of ICOMOS and our meaningful presence on the world stage.

Gustavo Araoz

President of ICOMOS



ICOMOS building at the ACROS Fukuoka Complex – venue of the 2015 Annual General Assembly

ABOUT RAYMOND LEMAIRE

Born in 1921 into a family of Belgian architects, Raymond Lemaire was trained in History, Art History, and Archaeology at the Catholic University of Louvain. He is one of the authors of the "Venice Charter", which he drafted during the 2nd International Congress of Architects and Monument Technicians in 1964, at the request of his colleague and friend Piero Gazzola. The "Venice Charter" later became the basis for the creation of ICOMOS in 1965. After almost ten years as Secretary General of ICOMOS, Raymond Lemaire succeeded Piero Gazzola as President of ICOMOS in 1975. A teacher in many universities, Raymond Lemaire was particularly concerned with the education of young professionals. In 1978, he founded the Centre for Conservation of Historic Towns and Buildings, today known as "The Raymond Lemaire International Centre for Conservation" (RLICC) at the K.U. Leuven.

MAKE A DONATION - HELP THE PROFESSIONALS OF TOMORROW SECURE THE BEST TRAINING

Making a contribution to the Raymond Lemaire Fund is to participate in the development and success of a highly motivated young professional, and to ensure a better training of future generations and thus a better future for heritage conservation.

To make a donation, contact the International Secretariat – secretariat@icomos.org

MEET THE 2015 LAUREATES AND THEIR PROJECTS!



Ms Sahar Ahmadianzad (Iran)

Ms Ahmadianzad holds a Master of Arts in the Restoration of Cultural Relics from Islamic Azad University in Tehran and presented a paper on management plans for Iranian heritage sites at the 7th International Conference on Contemporary Problems of Architecture and Construction organised by the Romuado del Bianco Foundation in November 2015 in Florence, Italy.



Ms Feriel Bawa Allal (Nigeria)

Currently studying to obtain her Master 2 in Architecture (specialising in Heritage) at the Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Mohamed Boudiaf in Oran, Ms Allal will attend a training course in Europe in 2016.



Ms Pauline Thérèse Dassi Kouidjou (Cameroon)

Holding a Master's degree in Archaeology and Heritage Management from the Université de Yaoundé I, Ms Dassi Kouidjou is attending a course at the Institut national du patrimoine (INP) in France on the conservation and maintenance of wood, wooden and non-wooden materials in the first half of 2016.

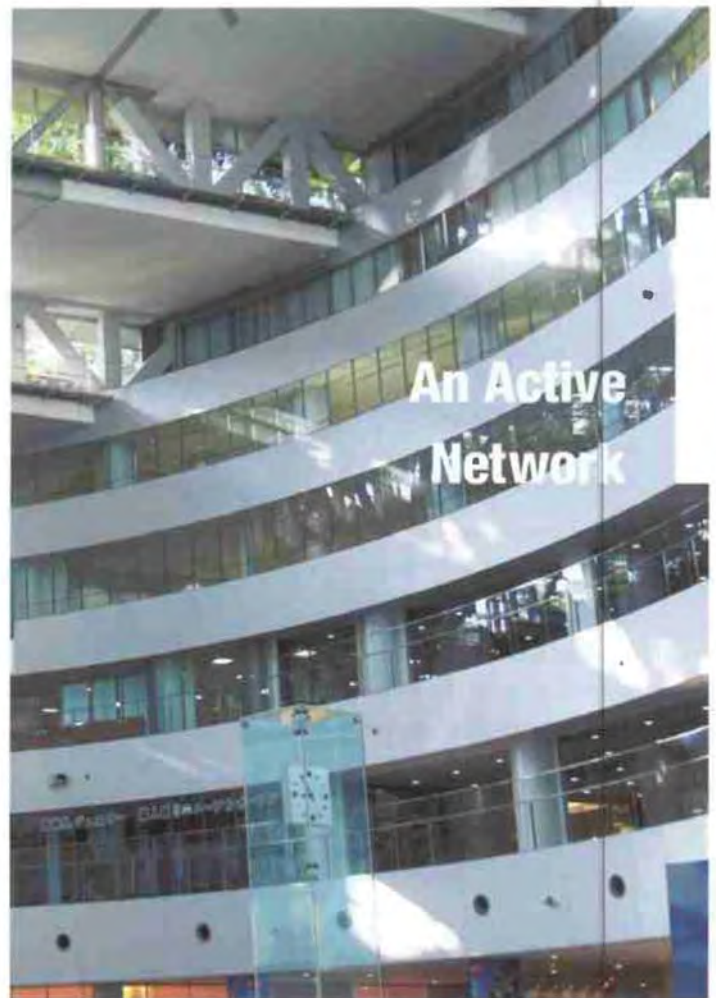


First Raymond Lemaire Fund Scholarships

ICOMOS Raymond Lemaire Fund aims to encourage young heritage professionals to develop their skills through training and to welcome them within the organisation.

In 2015, the Fund awarded its first 8 scholarships to young professionals or students across all world regions (aged 18-30 in year of application) exercising their activities or studies within ICOMOS' area of expertise or furthering the conservation, protection, use and enhancement of the world's cultural heritage. Due to the high quality and number of applications received, the Selection Committee found a very difficult choice among so many worthy and inspiring candidates. Laureates were awarded a grant ranging from 500 to 3000 €, their ICOMOS membership for two years and personal mentoring by a senior ICOMOS member in their field.

Building tomorrow's sustainable world is a challenge that requires the best of our minds, our hearts and our hands. Let's work together to make a better world for all.



Key Figures

Members: 9 006

National Committees: 109

Global presence: members in 151 countries

National Committees with the most new members in 2015:

ICOMOS Belgium, ICOMOS Germany and ICOMOS India

International Scientific Committees: 28

Events organised by ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees: 80

Special 50th anniversary events: 65

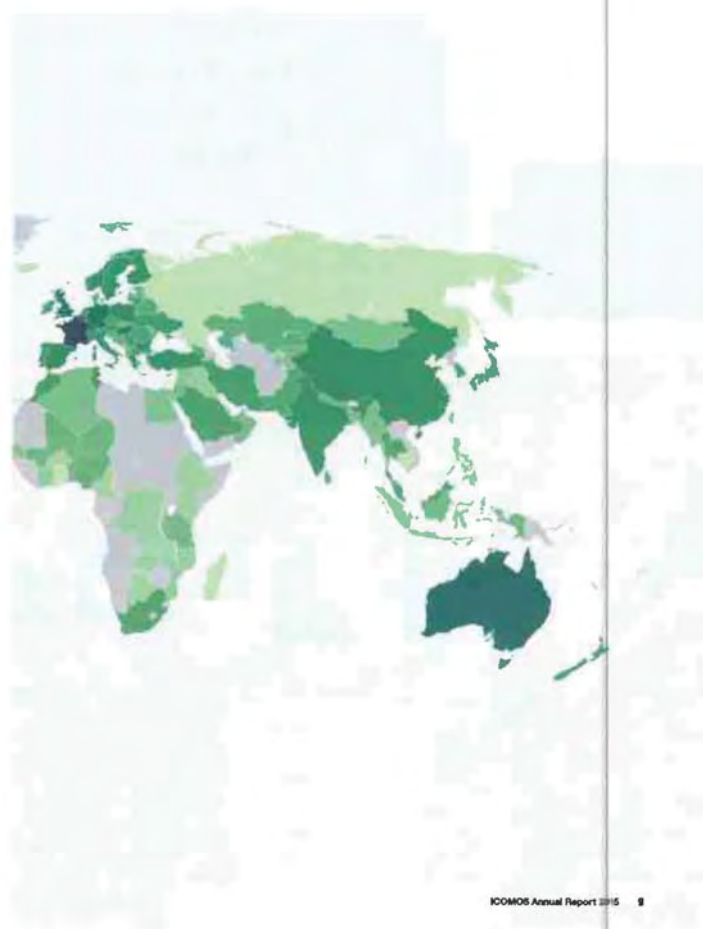
Visits to the ICOMOS website: 1/8 810

ICOMOS Open Archive: 165 518 documents downloaded and 122 800 visitors



Strengthening
the Organisation





The first Annual General Assembly in Fukuoka

Yuki Kageura (left) "Opening the Mirror" Ceremony - Inauguration of the Annual General Assembly under the auspices of the Japanese Agency for Cultural Affairs, in presence of both the ICOMOS Executive President and the Japanese Minister of Education, Culture and Sports.

Our graphic design got to ICOMOS Japan, and their sponsors, for the perfectly organized 2015 ICOMOS Annual General Assembly and Advisory Commission held in Fukuoka from 26 to 29 October.

This was the first ever Annual General Assembly to be held under the new ICOMOS Statute and also the first time that the video recordings of such statutory meetings were made available on-line so as to allow all members to follow the meetings.



Bulgaria: The Trapezite hill in the town of Veliko Tirmovo is a declared National Archaeological Reserve. The photo on the left was taken a few years ago, the photo on the right in 2014 - showing the significant reconstruction works.



LARGE-SCALE RECONSTRUCTIONS OVER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES – BULGARIA

In April 2015, ICOMOS sent a letter to the Bulgarian national authorities to alert them of the destructive impact of ongoing large-scale reconstructions over archaeological sites that have already substantially endangered a number of cultural monuments. This widespread trend has been stimulated by changes in policy approaches motivated by an effort to support regional development in the country by increasing cultural tourism. ICOMOS also expressed its concern that these policy approaches may result in adverse effects on the Bulgarian cultural properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Rather than enhancing the significance of the monuments involved, the large-scale replacement of missing original

materials and forms is destroying their authentic spirit. By substituting original structures, these new constructions actually falsify history and cause an irreversible loss of authenticity. In addition, they may render any further scientific research impossible.

ICOMOS called for a halt to such reconstructions; an appropriate scientific assessment of their effects; the respect of internationally accepted principles and ethics of scientific conservation; expert involvement in national procedures for calls for tender under the EU Operational Programmes to ensure such scientific principles are applied in all projects; and the establishment of a continuous training programme in the field of heritage conservation aimed at building relevant capacity within local authorities. For all these measures, ICOMOS offered its expert support and advice.



Detail of the Dome of the Kirche am Steinhof designed by Otto Wagner

OTTO WAGNER HOSPITAL – VIENNA, AUSTRIA

ICOMOS and ICOMOS Austria wrote to the Mayor of Vienna in December 2015 to express their deep concern for the situation of the Otto-Wagner-Hospital, owned by the City of Vienna. Opened in 1907 as a sanatorium and psychiatric hospital, it is still partly used as a hospital.

The significance of the site as an extensive Art Nouveau ensemble, built by Otto Wagner with the participation of Heinrich Goldenfeldt, has been confirmed by several scientific studies. The importance relates to both the architectural characteristics and the spatial planning of the site, including the horticultural design of the gardens. In addition, its relevance to developments in the history of medicine and therapy is of major cultural value. Whilst the core area (Kernbereich, pavilions and church) of the site benefits of Statutory Monument Protection, no protection is afforded to the economic area (Wirtschaftsbereich) in the eastern part. Today the site is gravely endangered by recent and ongoing constructions; change in the land use of the "Wirtschaftsbereich"; the planned closing of hospital services within the next decade; and the increasingly poor state of conservation of a number of the historic structures.

In its letter, ICOMOS calls upon the authorities of Vienna and Austria not to allow economic aspects to override the cultural importance of the ensemble and to urgently extend the status of protection to include the "Wirtschaftsbereich"; to reconsider the development and conservation concept for the entire area; and to develop a usage programme for the future when the hospital services close, which will consider the exceptional importance and history of the whole ensemble. The Vice Mayor of Vienna replied to ICOMOS on 20 January 2016 providing a number of assurances related to the "core area" of the site. For this reason, ICOMOS replied on 16 March 2016 that its concerns for the site remain until the whole ensemble – including the "economic area" – receives full protection, based on a holistic approach. No new construction should take place until appropriate discussions based on ongoing studies have occurred.

BANQUE POPULAIRE DE L'OUEST – RENNES, FRANCE

In July 2015, ICOMOS wrote to the French Minister of Culture, concerning the fate of the building housing the Banque Populaire de l'Ouest (BPO) in Montgermont, near Rennes. This iconic piece of contemporary architecture dating from 1990, with its innovative approach of mixing architecture, engineering and industry in search of a new spatiality, was threatened by a demolition permit. The petition to save it included the signatures of Daniel Buren, Frank Gehry, Norman Foster and Jean Nouvel, among others.

Conceived by French architects Odile Decq and Benoît Cornette and the American engineer Peter Rice, the building received 12 national and international prizes including the Benedictus Award in 1994 and the Golden Lion at the Venice Biennale in 1996, and has been widely published and researched. It features in the permanent exhibition of the Cité de l'architecture et du patrimoine in Paris. Technically exceptional with its architectural experiments, such as its suspended double glazing facades, the BPO building embodies the "high tech" movement at the same level as the HSBC Tower in Hong Kong or the Lloyds Headquarters in London.

ICOMOS advocated withdrawing the demolition permit and exploring the building's reuse by increasing the buildable area of the 7 hectare site, and put its expert advice at the disposal of the Ministry. The international and national efforts had a positive outcome. The demolition permit has since been withdrawn, and it was announced 19 May 2016 that the BPO building will welcome the Training Centre for Construction Apprentices in Brittany in September 2019.

The suspended double glazing facade of the BPO building



ICOMOS staff and participants during meeting together with the President of the ICOMOS International Board

The Annual General Assembly focused on receiving the reports of the ICOMOS President and Treasurer on the management of the Board and the health and financial situation of the association; approving the annual report and accounts and discharging the Board; and voting on next year's budget. In addition, the participants debated the revision of the Rules of Procedure for ICOMOS General Assemblies, made necessary following the adoption of the new Statutes.

All other matters such as the adoption of doctrinal texts, elections of the Board and officers, conferring of Honorary membership, voting the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the next triennium, as well as proposing resolutions for adoption by ICOMOS will continue to be dealt with by the Triennial General Assembly (next one in 2017, Delhi, India).

The meetings were attended overall by more than 190 participants, 38 National Committees and 22 International Scientific Committees were officially represented. On this occasion, the Advisory Committee and Scientific Council elected their new leadership.

The Statutory Meetings were accompanied by a Scientific Symposium, co-chaired by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees on Intangible Heritage (ICICH) and Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP), which represented part 3 of the cycle "Tangible Risks, Intangible Opportunities:

Long-term Risk Preparedness and Responses for Threats to Cultural Heritage".

Exploring the theme "Risks to Identity: Loss of Tradition and Collective Memory", the Symposium focused on the vulnerability of cultural heritage which is intangible rather than physical, but is significant in terms of the heritage – both positive and negative – on peoples' lives.

This issue is relevant to every region of the world, no matter how well conserved cultural heritage places may be, as indeed, some of the most meticulously conserved historic districts and building ensembles often pose risks to both visitors and local residents in their change of function. Reduced to themed stage settings for other activities such as shopping, vacationing or dining, nostalgia-inspired leisure may not only overlay the local significance of the sites, but also transform them into places that are interest as essentially alien to the local communities. Their involvement may be reduced to employment in tourism, catering to the needs of outsiders rather than enhancing their own collective memory.

Speakers and poster presentations from Argentina, Australia, USA, Finland, Japan, UAE and Turkey dealt with the questions of maintenance and monitoring of effective interpretation, continuity and evolution of cultural landscapes; and identity in the face of change.



Learning from Berlin: Students visiting the Potsdam Park Babelsberg in Brandenburg, Germany

In addition, side events were held to update members on the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III, by the International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C) to work with concerned National Committees in identifying conservation action priorities in the ASEM Region and sharing benchmark conservation projects with regards to Modern Heritage conservation projects as well as to celebrate the 50th anniversary of ICOMOS with a ceremony that looked back on ICOMOS' origins, revisited its diversity today and looked forward to future challenges.

At the close of the events, the ICOMOS Board made a study visit to the World Heritage site of Hiroshima to support local residents and survivors' associations as well as ICOMOS Japan in their fight against inappropriate leisure developments in the perimeter of the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. 2015 marked the 70th anniversary of the first atomic bomb being dropped on the city.

The Board also visited Tomono-Ura, a small fishing village once part of the cultural route between Japan and Korea,

situated south of Fukuyama City in Hiroshima Prefecture, and made presentations at a workshop organised by the local residents' association in Fukuyama City. With over 20 temples, as well as merchant houses and harbour facilities from the Edo period, set in a harmonious visual environment, Tomono-Ura's natural and cultural heritage has since 1983 been endangered by a bridge and road building project, and more recently by inappropriate disaster management developments and the worrying state of conservation of some of its vernacular architecture.

The fate of Tomono-Ura has long been a concern of ICOMOS, and we are pleased to report that in early 2016, Hiroshima Prefecture withdrew its appeal against Hiroshima High Court's decision to stop the bridge construction – representing a historic victory for the long struggle of its local residents. ICOMOS Japan is now in dialogue with Hiroshima Prefecture in what concerns the disaster management facilities and to ensure that proper conservation guidelines are in place for the implementation of the US\$10 million conservation fund made available by the Prefecture.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON 20th CENTURY HERITAGE (ISC20C) – GERMANY

Following the resolution adopted by the 18th ICOMOS General Assembly in 2014 and subsequent letters sent by the ICOMOS President in January 2015, in reaction to the closure of the ICG without any plan for restructuring, funding or appropriate utilisation, and faced with the ongoing negative news concerning the building, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C), in cooperation with ICOMOS Germany, again appealed to the Mayor of Berlin in September 2015 to speak up for the preservation of the ICG Berlin and its original function.

Opened in 1979, the monumental late Modernist building is situated at the Berlin Trade Fair and Congress site (Messagelände) near the Berlin Radio Tower (Funkturm) and the Broadcasting Centre (Haus des Rundfunks). The historic property has a futuristic shape and design that remains unique, as nothing comparable was built before or after. The building's technology-inspired appearance recalls high-tech architecture, not unlike the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris (1971-1977) or the Lloyd's building in London (1976-1986). With a largely preserved interior design of the 1970s, it is a "Gesamtkunstwerk", between Pop Art and Brutalism.

The ICG Berlin is an important landmark of former West Berlin whose relevance has long been accepted by the academic community in Germany, with important institutions arguing publicly for its listing. ISC20C again encouraged the German and Berlin authorities to list the building and to preserve the property, including its 40,000 m² of interior space, and to reinstate the sculpture by Jean Tinguely outside the building as a first act of revitalisation, as they were designed in unison. To prevent grave alterations to the building, it must continue to be used as a successful congress centre and be restored with state-of-the-art technology.



Picasso's "Fishermen" mural incised into the end façade of the Y-block

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE ON 20th CENTURY HERITAGE (ISC20C) – NORWAY

In June 2015, the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C) and ICOMOS Norway released an alert regarding the threatened demolition of the Y-block of the Government Quarter in Oslo. Architect Erling Vikberg conceived the high-rise H-block and the lower Y-block as a whole, with clear connections to similar contemporary institutional headquarters (e.g. UN, New York and UNESCO, Paris). Erected in 1958, the H-block featured pioneering treatment of the sandblasted natural concrete and integrated works by distinguished modern artists, including Pablo Picasso. In 1959, the complex was completed by the addition of the sculptural Y-block.

The proposed listing in June 2011 of the two buildings as protected monuments was brought to an abrupt halt following the terrorist attack on the Government Quarter on 22 July. Based on concerns for security and efficiency, the Norwegian Government decided in May 2014 to move a major part of the ministries to the site of the Government Quarter. The planning process called for the preservation of the damaged H-block and the demolition of the Y-block. ICOMOS Norway drew international attention to these plans, stressing that the demolition of the Y-block was not the only means to attain a secure workplace and that both structures could be integrated in the envisaged layout.

The ISC20C wrote to the Norwegian Prime Minister and Government asking to suspend the proposed demolition, to ensure that the heritage significance of the Government Quarter as a whole, including the Y-block, be retained and to consider listing within a Special Protected Zone. The preparation of a Conservation Management Plan, including reuse options for the entire complex, was needed to inform decisions on the future of the site. Besides the architectural and heritage loss, the demolition would be seen as a departure from Norway's commitment to the protection and long-term conservation of its cultural heritage and historic sites.

The International Congress Centre Berlin – one of the most exceptional landmarks of post-war German architecture



Heritage Alerts

ICOMOS Heritage Alerts draw on the knowledge of the ICOMOS professional network, as well as the information supplied by third parties, such as civil society organisations, to investigate requests for international action where potentially significant heritage places are threatened. In order to achieve a rigorous, independent assessment of the situation.

NEW ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL, OFFICERS 2016 – 2018



President of the Advisory Committee and Scientific Council officer
Ms Sheridan Burke
(President of ICS200 – Twentieth Century Heritage)



Vice President of the Advisory Committee and National Committee officer
Ms Deirdre McDermott
(President of ICOMOS Ireland)



Scientific Council officer
Ms Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy
(President of ICIH – Intangible Heritage)



National Committee officer
Ms Hae Un Park
(President of ICOMOS Korea)



Scientific Council officer
Mr James Reap
(Secretary General of ICLEFI – Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues)



National Committee officer
Ms Ofelia Sanou
(President of ICOMOS Costa Rica)

Local civil society activists monitoring the activities around the development of the new bridge at the entrance to the ICOMOS Roma and Paris





Looking forward to the next 50 years

In 2015, ICOMOS celebrated its 50th anniversary by honouring its founders, highlighting its achievements so far and reflecting on its future objectives through a series of international events.

At the ~~1954~~ Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings, held in Venice in 1954, the International Charter for the Conservation of Monuments and Sites, also known as the Venice Charter, was established, and ICOMOS was created to carry out the charter.

In June 1960, delegates from 26 countries gathered at the Constituent and First General Assemblies of ICOMOS in Warsaw, Poland. On the occasion, Piero Gazzola, the first President of ICOMOS, encouraged the founding members as follows: "that our enthusiasm and devotion to this

great cause that brings us all together be proportionate to the importance of our task". Successive generations of ICOMOS leaders, members and international Secretariat staff have honoured this call.

Today, ICOMOS is a vibrant organisation with over 9000 members in 151 countries, 109 National Committees, and 28 International Scientific Committees, carrying out numerous activities and collaborating through a wide variety of partnerships.

SYRIA, IRAQ AND YEMEN

The year 2015 was particularly disastrous for the architectural and urban heritage of Syria and Iraq. The violent and shocking destruction of cultural sites perpetrated by Daesh deeply moved not only those in the field of culture and heritage, but also the general public across the world. The mediated demolition of monuments in Mosul, Nimrud and Hatra in Iraq as well as in Palmyra in Syria cannot be forgotten.

Operating since 2012, and formalized by the 2014 ICOMOS General Assembly in Florence, the ICOMOS Working Group for Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Syria and Iraq, which is now also following the situation in Yemen and Libya, saw events unfolding at a very intense rate, particularly after the fall of Palmyra and the brutal murder of the site's eminent archaeologist Khaleel al Asaad. The Working Group's tasks are: monitoring the situation of cultural heritage sites, gathering information about damaged sites, training and capacity building for local cultural heritage experts, raising awareness for the protection of cultural heritage, networking with international and national organisations and experts, and providing technical assistance.

In an official statement, ICOMOS paid tribute to the conservation professionals, the "Monuments Men and Women", who, like Khaleel al Asaad, courageously risked their lives trying to safeguard the heritage of their people and humanity. The 2015 ICOMOS Annual General Assembly in Fukuoka, Japan, observed a minute of silence in memory of Khaleel al Asaad and other heritage defenders in Syria and Iraq who lost their lives that year. Many Syrian experts have recently joined ICOMOS as individual members.

ICOMOS International Scientific Committees, including CIAV (Vernacular Architecture) and ICORP (Risk Preparedness), held discussions on the current situation of cultural heritage and its protection in the region, and many National Committees, such as France, Greece, United Kingdom and United States of America, organised or participated in several public meetings in their respective countries.

Intensive exchanges with partnering organisations led to providing training on first-aid measures for cultural heritage for Syrian professionals in Beirut, organised by UNESCO and ICORP. Two noteworthy projects have also been launched: Project Anqa and the "AMAL in Heritage" programme.

Project Anqa, meaning "phoenix" in Arabic, is a joint project of ICOMOS and CyArk, an American non-profit organisation engaged in 3D digital preservation of cultural heritage. This

programme aims to create emergency 3D recordings of at-risk cultural heritage sites in the Middle East and North Africa. The pilot phase of the programme focuses on Iraq and Syria and seeks to deploy teams to three focus regions to capture and archive at least 12 cultural heritage sites.

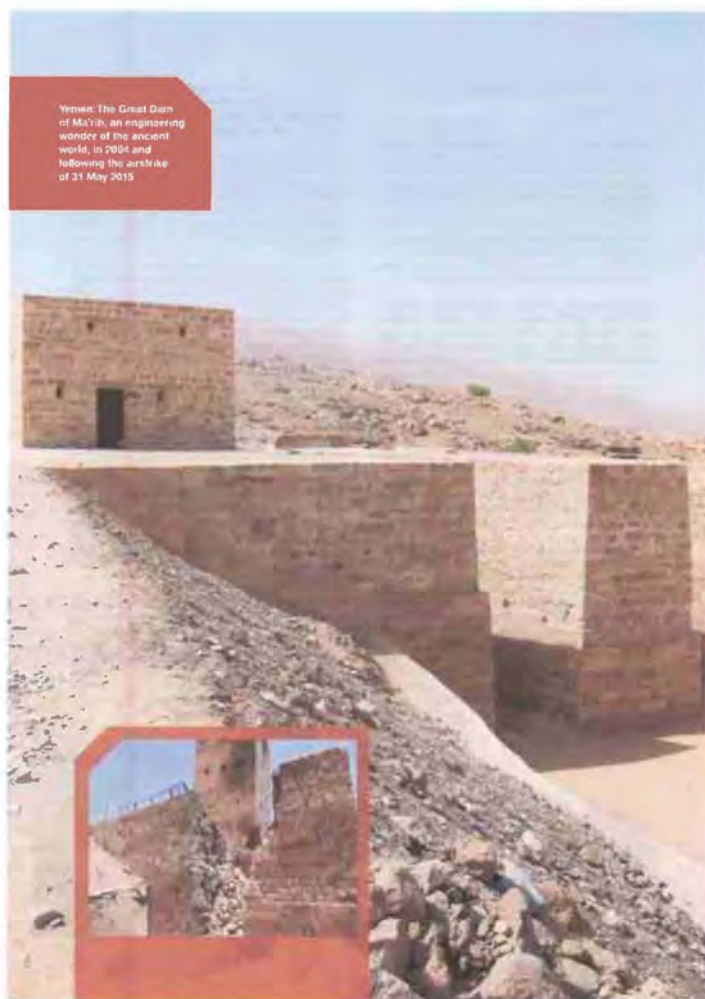
The 3D recordings will be made accessible to researchers around the world in an Open Access annotated database, thanks to a partnership with Yale's Institute for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage. The project will be extended and its emergency documentation efforts will be accelerated by the financial support of Arcadia, a UK grant-making fund whose mission is to protect endangered culture and nature.

"AMAL in Heritage", meaning "Hope" in Arabic, is a joint project of ICORP, ICORIM, the Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage (ARICWH) and the Global Heritage Fund (GHF) with its partner the Pinos Claus Fund (PCF). Its objective is to aid in documenting cultural assets and assessing damage to cultural heritage in high-risk environments in the Middle East and North Africa. By providing distance learning tools and a technical support application, it aims to assist cultural heritage professionals, managers, and volunteer groups to take appropriate steps before, during, and after a disaster.

The bilingual, mobile and web-based application will allow users to initiate Rapid Impact Assessments of movable and immovable cultural assets. The application provides step-by-step guidance, as well as forms and other relevant resources, for the collection, organisation and visualisation of information on damage and losses caused to cultural assets. This tool will assist in prioritizing cultural first aid actions and emergency interventions.

Another area of conflict is Yemen, where the military offensive launched in March 2015 has caused vast destruction to the country's cultural heritage. Dozens of sites have been affected, whether in Baraqish, Dhahar, Kawakaban, Marib, Sana'a or Taiz, to mention only some. ICOMOS issued a statement in April 2015 expressing concern for the protection of cultural property in Yemen at risk from the hostilities. Following in particular the destruction of the Marib Dam, the Blue Shield, of which ICOMOS is a founding partner, issued another statement in June 2015. More than a hundred buildings were damaged and some were entirely destroyed in the old city of Sana'a. ICOMOS contributed its expertise to the World Heritage Centre and collaborated in drafting reconstruction guidelines for Sana'a. ICOMOS also participated in the development of the UNESCO Emergency Action Plan for the Safeguarding of Yemen's Cultural Heritage for which funding was still being sought at the time of this report.

Yemen: The Great Dam of Ma'rib, an engineering wonder of the ancient world, in 2004 and following the airstrike of 21 May 2015



1965: Founding of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) at the 1965 founding assembly

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

On 10 March, the International Secretariat organised a Round Table Discussion on "How can international cooperation contribute to addressing the main challenges faced by heritage conservation, and what is ICOMOS' role?" followed by a reception at the new ICOMOS headquarters in Charenton-le-Pont. It was attended among other, by the UNESCO Assistant Director General for Culture, the Mayor of Charenton, UNESCO Delegations and partner organisations. During the annual meetings in Fukuoka, October 2015, ICOMOS Japan also organised a special anniversary ceremony.

However, the main celebration was organised by ICOMOS Poland and took place from 22-24 June 2015 on the same dates and at the same venue as the 1965 founding General Assembly – the Royal Castle in Warsaw. The anniversary event was accompanied by an International Conference on the subject of "Heritage in Transformation" and a gathering of the European National Committee Presidents. This event had been preceded by a jubilee year of celebrations in Poland, with 5 pre-conferences in Torun, Warsaw, Wlaskow and Lucin.

The conference "Heritage in Transformation" sought to analyse contemporary challenges in heritage conservation and propose solutions for the future, both by reflecting on the past but also examining transformation in terms of changes in the understanding and functions of heritage, changing principles, forms and circumstances for heritage protection.

The event was attended by almost 250 ICOMOS members, including the current President, Gustavo Araoz and two Honorary Presidents, Michael Petzet and Roland Oliva.

Furthermore over 39 ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees held events throughout the year to mark this important milestone in our history. A few are highlighted below.





icomos
International Council on
Monuments & Sites



"Culture is - in and of itself - a development resource of immense potential value. Some who share this view refer to cultural investments as a springboard for development. Similarly, I like to say that cultural heritage can be a trampoline - propelling dramatic improvements in the quality of human life."

His Highness the Aga Khan
22 October 2015, London

ICOMOS IRELAND

ICOMOS Ireland celebrated our fifty years in two ways. In an effort to increase and diversify the membership of the National Committee, the Initiative entitled "Power of One Push" called on each member to persuade at least one person to join. This brought in some great new members, many of whom are young professionals, and led to the development of a new programme to engage with tertiary education institutes by delivering introductory talks to students and providing mentorship and internship opportunities.

The 50th anniversary celebration took place at the annual Christmas party. Members reflected on the rich history of ICOMOS and took the opportunity to encourage former members to re-join the National Committee.

On this occasion, the Rachel MacFlory Award, established by ICOMOS Ireland, University College Dublin and the Association of Conservation Officers in memory of a former ICOMOS Ireland President, was presented to the best research thesis by a student in the Masters in Urban and Building Conservation at University College Dublin.

ICOMOS UK

To mark this historic year, ICOMOS UK launched a new Cultural Heritage Manifesto, which calls for a novel approach to how we sustain, promote and benefit from cultural heritage. It considers that cultural heritage should be embedded in all aspects of sustainable development and a major part of resilience in society. Over 125 delegates and guests attended the launch of the Manifesto at the conference "Mainstreaming Cultural Heritage: Global Approaches" held on 22 October 2015.

ICOMOS UK Patron, HRH the Duke of Gloucester, opened the conference by emphasising the importance of cultural heritage in our daily lives. Keynote speaker, His Highness the Aga Khan, demonstrated the importance of an integrated, multi-sector approach to cultural heritage through reflections on the work of the Aga Khan Development Network, remarking that "culture is - in and of itself - a development resource of immense potential value. Some who share this view refer to cultural developments as a springboard for development. Similarly, I like to say that cultural heritage can be a trampoline - propelling dramatic improvements in the quality of human life."

Other leading heritage speakers included Dame Fiona Reynolds, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Erminia Scacchitano, Policy Officer for Culture, Heritage and the Economy of Culture at the European Union. Irina Bosova, Director-General of UNESCO, also contributed her thoughts on "Embedding Cultural Heritage in the International Development Agenda" via a video link.

The Manifesto on Cultural Heritage can be found on the ICOMOS UK website: <http://www.icomos-uk.org/about-us/events/50th-anniversary-conference/>

THE GORKHA EARTHQUAKE IN NEPAL

On 25 April 2015 at 11:50 a.m., a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal. The epicentre was 15 kilometres under the village of Berpak in Gorkha district, some 80 kilometres northwest of Kathmandu. Besides the human losses, the earthquake particularly affected many vernacular buildings and historical monuments. About half a million houses collapsed and a further quarter million were severely damaged, devastating villages in 39 districts, particularly in the area between Gorkha and Dolakha. Listed monuments were affected in 20 districts with 190 recorded as having collapsed and 663 having been partially damaged.

The initial response in various locations was coordinated by ICOMOS Nepal members, which included salvaging works. Certain issues such as the appropriate response to the cracks on the dome of the Swayambhu Mahacharya, a Buddhist shrine in the Kathmandu Valley World Heritage site, were discussed by experts from the ICOMOS Scientific Committee for Risk Preparedness (SCORP). With the support of UNESCO, the President of ICOMOS Nepal facilitated the establishment of the Earthquake Response Coordination Office (ERCO) at the Department of Archaeology (DOA). ICOMOS Nepal has now become the advisory body to ERCO and drafted the recently adopted "Conservation Guidelines for post-disaster recovery of cultural heritage". ICOMOS Nepal also made recommendations for the amendment of the section of the "National Reconstruction Policy" dealing with cultural heritage and is negotiating with the National Reconstruction Authority (NRA).

The overall strategy for the rehabilitation of cultural heritage, consisting of a five-pronged approach, has been promoted by ICOMOS Nepal through ERCO. The legal approach, for example, has focused on national policy, guidelines and procedures. Six different categories of research are deemed essential: archaeology, structural and material assessment, geological investigations, mural paintings, dealing with displaced cultural objects in museums and salvaged materials at sites. Some complex sites require rehabilitation coordination plans. For practical implementation, an artisan initiative is being launched along with material management and standards for settlement rehabilitation and the appropriate reconstruction of traditional houses. A database

has been proposed using Arches, an open source inventory and management system for the heritage field created by the Getty Conservation Institute and World Monuments Fund, along with continued preparations of inventories.

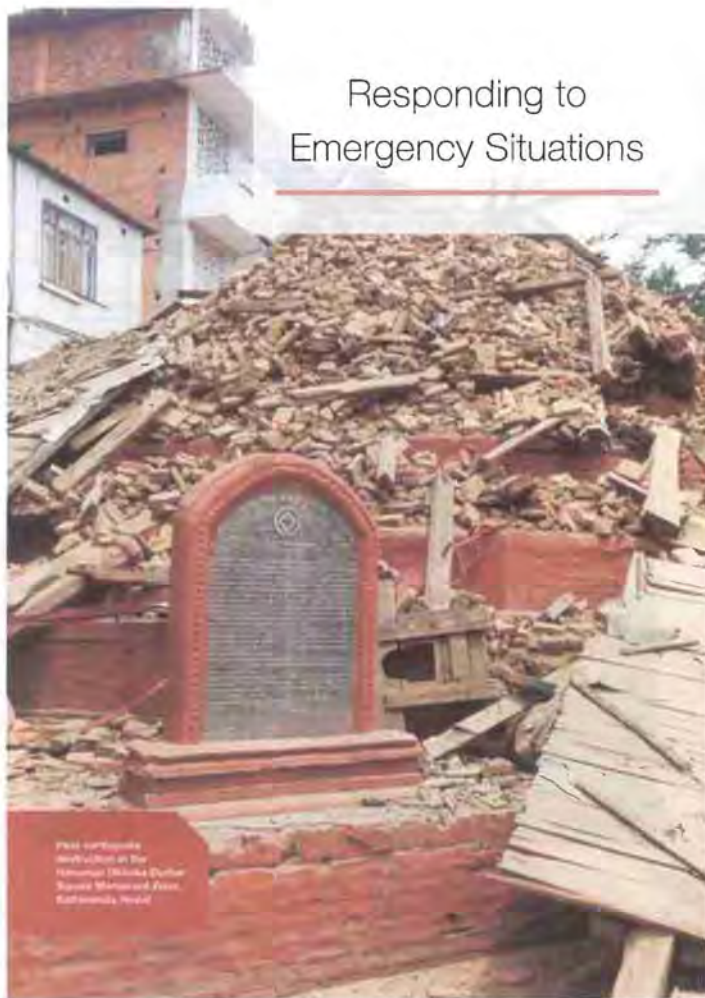
ICOMOS Nepal has carried out several projects under the authority of DOA and with the financial support of UNESCO. These include the sorting, identification, inventorying and safe storage of salvaged carved wooden elements of collapsed structures at Hanuman Dhoka Durbar Square Monument Zone in Kathmandu. The project hired two senior national consultants to identify the elements and iconography. They were assisted by two artisans who helped reassemble the windows and doors. A proposal has been prepared for 3D scanning of these carved wooden elements to become exemplars for the standard for future workmanship and training. A second project of ICOMOS Nepal is the conservation of mural paintings. The initiative included hands-on training by an international expert while working on removing and conserving the damaged mural painting of Shantipur Temple in Swayambhu.

ICOMOS, together with ICCROM, ICOM and the Smithsonian Institution, carried out training two months after the earthquake on first aid for cultural heritage objects and on emergency stabilization and salvaging. An ICOMOS / ICCROM / World Heritage Centre reactive monitoring mission visited Kathmandu Valley at the end of October 2015 to assess the damage and to consider the possibility of inscribing the site on the list of World Heritage in danger. A week-long discussion on reconstruction was organized by ICOMOS Nepal at the national level which was then shared with international experts mainly from ICDR. ICOMOS Nepal recently partnered with ICCROM and Ritsumeikan University in Kyoto, Japan, to carry out a week-long training programme on post-earthquake recovery of cultural heritage.

ICOMOS Nepal will continue advising DOA and NRA through ERCO on issues related to the post-disaster rehabilitation of cultural heritage. ICOMOS Nepal has played a key role in developing standards, proposing strategies, building awareness and monitoring activities. Further initiatives include a symposium on Tourism and Heritage scheduled for 15 and 17 April 2016. Other activities are planned within the framework of a South Asian contribution to the ICOMOS General Assembly to be held in India in 2017.



Responding to Emergency Situations



First earthquake
destruction in the
Hamamler (Müftüler) District,
Istanbul, Turkey.

ICOMOS Turkey

A one-day symposium on the theme of "change" was held on 29 May 2015 in Ankara, in collaboration with the Middle East Technical University Department of Architecture Graduate Programme in Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

Since the creation of ICOMOS, the scope of the discipline has considerably expanded from "historic monuments" to include the conservation and management of different types of cultural heritage of varying scale and to encompass the context of sites and their tangible and intangible components. Thus, conservation has evolved into a comprehensive field of research, action and implementation, which requires interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches.

A wide range of participants from the general public, experts and technicians from architecture, planning and conservation firms as well as members of ICOMOS Turkey made valuable contributions at the symposium. The event allowed for a productive and participatory discussion about the concept of "change" in the conservation of cultural heritage in Turkey during the last 50 years.

ICOMOS Chile

The Chilean Committee of ICOMOS held the Symposium "50 years of ICOMOS 1965/2015 - World Heritage Sites in Chile: Raising the alert for Valparaíso and Chile" on 28 May 2015 at the National Congress of Chile with unprecedented success.

The Symposium aimed to expose the lack of national public policies for the UNESCO World Heritage sites of Chile. It called on state agencies, site managers, specialists and the community to intensify efforts to set up management plans and organize the administration of the sites of the "Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso" and the "Churches of Chile".

These sites are threatened by development projects, Baron Mall and Port Terminal 2, which risk altering their universal and exceptional values. ICOMOS Chile suggested that a public policy for the country's World Heritage sites should define the political, legal, administrative, technical, managerial and financial instruments currently required to achieve sustainable development of cultural heritage resources in this century.

ICOMOS Australia

The ICOMOS Australia national conference "Fabric: The Threads of Conservation" held in Adelaide in November 2015 attracted a record number of Australian and international delegates. Renowned keynote speakers Julian Smith (Willowbank and ICOMOS Canada), Susan Macdonald (Dorby Conservation Institute), Nicola Draper (ICOMOS Australia) and special guest Peter Cox (ICOMOS Ireland) provided stimulating debates, supported by 60 papers focusing on three themes: social fabric, conserving fabric, fabric and place.

"Fabric 2015" was a forum to debate the interrelationships of traditional and technical conservation skills, discuss community involvement in conservation, advance conservation knowledge, explore new technologies and foster training opportunities for the future conservation and interpretation of heritage fabric.

By understanding the skills of the past and developing the technologies of the future, "Fabric 2015" provided an opportunity for the advancement of conservation standards in Australia and the wider region.

More information is available on the conference website: <http://www.icomos.com/2015-fabric/>



Remembrances

HONOURING ICOMOS MEMBERS WHO PASSED AWAY IN 2015



Chahryar Adle

Archaeologist and Iranologist, member of the French National Centre for Scientific Research (CNRS).

President of the International Scientific Committee for the preparation of the History of Civilizations of Central Asia (UNESCO).

Played a major role in the inscription of Iranian sites on the World Heritage List; ICOMOS Iran Foreign Affairs representative.



Semia Akrouit - Yaiche

Director General of the Association de Sauvegarde de la Médina de Tunis (1993-2013).

Director General of the Fondation du Patrimoine et des Villes Historiques Arabes (2007-2013); From 2011, Coordinator of the OUPM Regional Secretariat for Africa and the Middle East; Two-time recipient of the Aga Khan Architecture Prize & Chevalier de l'Ordre du Mérite culturel de la République Tunisienne (2005); Member of ICOMOS Tunisia and member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (2011-2014).



Hasmik Azizyan

Trained as a Historian, Ms Azizyan was Head of Public Relations at the Historical & Archaeological Museum Reserve of Erzurum. She served many years as Secretary General of ICOMOS Armenia.



Senake Bandaranayake

Head of the Department of Archaeology (1993-1995), Vice Chancellor (1996-1999) and Founder Director of the Post Graduate Institute of Archaeology at the University of Kelaniya.

Archaeological Director of the Cultural Triangle Projects at Sigiriya and Dambulla for 18 years; Sri Lanka's High Commissioner in India and Ambassador to Bhutan (2000-2002); Member of ICOMOS Sri Lanka.



Susan Buggiey

Worked with Parks Canada (1970-1997), finally as Director of Historical Services; With over 35 years in research, she was particularly influential in shaping the concept of Aboriginal cultural landscapes and established the Susan Buggiey Cultural Landscape Fellowship at the Wilkewank Centre for Cultural Landscape.

Honorary Member of the ICOMOS-FLA ISC on Cultural Landscapes and the Canadian Society of Landscape Architects; Fellow of APT.



Maurice Carbonnell

Lectured photogrammetry at the ICOMOS Architectural Restoration Courses.

Head of Mission for the Institut géographique national de France in the campaign to save the monuments of Nubia;

Founder of CPA, the ICOMOS-ISPRS ISC on Photogrammetry (now Heritage Documentation); he brought about ICOMOS' cooperation with ISPRS (International Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing) and ensured the continuous transfer of latest technology to our field; Honorary Member of ICOMOS.



Carlos Flores Marini

Signatory of the Venice Charter and ICOMOS Mexico representative at the ICOMOS Founding GA in Warsaw; Among the founders of ICOMOS Mexico and its President (1991-1997).

Among other, Director of Architecture and Conservation of the National Heritage at the INAH, Director of the Historic Centre of Mexico City; President and founder of CARMOS; Professor for many generations of architects; Recipient of the Federico Saseosae Prize 2014; ICOMOS Executive Committee member (1965-1999) and Honorary Member of ICOMOS.



Ove Hidemark

Initiator of a major shift in building conservation theory and practice in Sweden during the 1960s, emphasizing the use of original materials and techniques.

First Professor of the new Architectural Conservation Course at the Royal Institute of Arts in Stockholm (1976-1994); Involved in international restoration projects, among other in the Balkan countries, and recipient of several Europa Nostra, international and Swedish Awards; Member of ICOMOS Sweden and Honorary Member of ICOMOS.

participatory process for integrated management planning and the preparation of a dossier by the Albanian authorities to extend the World Heritage property to the Albanian part of the Lake Ohrid region. Coordinated efforts between the two countries are necessary to ensure the safeguarding of the rich heritage of the region.

Among other, 2015 saw the organisation of 4 two-day workshops focused on the preparation of the management plan and one training session on monitoring issues, as well as the provision of technical advice on development issues, including soft-based tourism.

HERITAGE IN WATER IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND MAGHREB

The first edition of the "ICOMOS Thematic Study on the Cultural Heritage of Water in the Middle East and Maghreb" was published in 2015. Water clearly has a special place among the many relationships that exist between man and nature. It is an essential and constant human need. Access

to water is a vital element common to all human civilizations; therefore, without exception, all civilizations have a water culture. In the course of history, this has produced a wide variety of tangible and social expressions, making water culture one of the fundamental heritages of humanity.

This thematic study seeks to provide assistance for recognising, studying and preserving heritage of this type. It proposes a typological inventory which serves primarily as a methodological aid for anyone wishing to examine the above-mentioned aspects, either with the objective of achieving recognition and protection of such heritage by the World Heritage List or of protecting heritage in a national context.

For this initial study, ICOMOS has chosen to focus on the region of the Middle East and Maghreb within the general context of water rarity. A second edition is foreseen at a later stage which would complete the overall picture with some additional contributions.

Read or download: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1572/>



The Al-Bab al-Jadeed of the Roman city of Aphrodisias in Turkey



Heritage Impact Assessment

For the 2015 cycle, ICOMOS evaluated 33 properties proposed for inscription on the World Heritage List. It prepared reports following 15 Reactive Monitoring Missions to establish the state of conservation of threatened sites. At the request of the concerned States Parties, ICOMOS also implemented 11 Advisory Missions to review specific issues potentially affecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of particular properties. In addition, the World Heritage Centre consulted ICOMOS on a regular basis throughout the year on problems or threats to specific sites, and further research was carried out via ICOMOS networks.

At the 39th session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, Germany, ICOMOS presented the thematic study on the "Cultural Heritage of Water in the Middle East and the Maghrib" and initiated a thematic study on the "Rise Landscapes of Asia".

At the request of the World Heritage Centre, a preliminary follow-up to the Gap Report ("The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps: an Action Plan for the Future") was completed by updating the analysis of data and determining whether the identified gaps have narrowed. A one-day workshop with international experts took place at the ICOMOS International Secretariat on 11 December 2015 to review the preliminary outcomes of the analysis and to discuss the arising issues. First published in 2004, in the context of the Global Strategy for a credible, representative and balanced World Heritage List, the initial Gap Report analysed the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists on a typological, chronological-regional and thematic basis in order to provide States Parties with an overview, and likely trends in the short- to medium-term with a view to identifying under-represented categories of properties and proposed an Action Plan to allow States Parties to develop a World Heritage List that may better reflect regional cultural identities, significances and values.

ICOMOS was also invited to provide a report on "Heritage Impact Assessment: Management of Major Projects in or near World Heritage Properties. Part finding and data collecting study". A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is a study to evaluate the impact that a proposed development or site alteration will have on a property and to recommend an overall approach to its conservation. Following on from the 2011 ICOMOS "Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties", the aim of this new research work was to achieve a better understanding of HIAs in view of enhancing the Guidance, especially in the following areas: the processes for their commissioning and execution; as well as the related technical and administrative responsibilities, the methodologies in use and the results of HIAs. Among other, it provides updated and consolidated information about the implementation of HIAs at World Heritage properties between 2011 and 2015.



Since 2014, ICOMOS is one of the partners of the joint EU-UNESCO project "Towards strengthened governance of the shared transboundary natural and cultural heritage of the Lake Ohrid region". The area is home to one of the world's oldest lakes and is a unique source of biodiversity in Europe.

Two-thirds of Lake Ohrid is located in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and is inscribed on the World Heritage List. Extending the inscription to the remaining one-third in Albania would significantly reinforce the integrity of this World Heritage property.

The project aims to profile this transboundary area by assessing its values and opportunities for sustainable development and to improve capacities for the effective management of natural and cultural heritage. It is building a



Nobuo Ito

Professor Ito was an internationally recognized expert in the conservation of wooden structures. Former Director General of the Japanese National Research Institute for Cultural Properties; Principal organizer of the Nara Conference on Authenticity in 1994; Vice President of ICOMOS International (1993-1996); Honorary Member of ICOMOS and Gazzola Prize recipient in 2011.

Spencer Leineweber

Professor at the University of Hawaii School of Architecture, she served regularly on the UNESCO Asia-Pacific Heritage Awards jury. Lectured, among other, in Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, and China, and served on countless committees, delegations, and advisory groups; She was internationally recognized for her work as both a scholar and architectural practitioner. USACOMOS member and Trustee from 1994-2003.



Ron van Oers

Vice Director of the World Heritage Institute of Training and Research for Asia and the Pacific Region (UNESCO Category 2 Centre) in Shanghai; Research Fellow at Delft University of Technology; Working at the UNESCO World Heritage Centre since 2000, he contributed among other to the Programme on Modern Heritage, the World Heritage Programme for Small Island Developing States, and the World Heritage Cities Programme, and spearheaded the international effort to develop the UNESCO Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (2011).



Maria Claudia Romero

Researcher and professor at the National University of Colombia, Faculty of Humanities (1981-1988) and Faculty of Arts (since 1989); Director of the Institute of Aesthetic Studies and Director of the Master of Conservation of Immovable Cultural Heritage; Coordinated the Technical Secretariat of the National Monuments Council and participated in the formulation of Colombian heritage policy; Former counsellor of the District Council of Cultural Heritage for Bogotá; Served as Secretary and President of ICOMOS Colombia; Member of the ISC Cultural Routes (CIC).



Kunio Watanabe

Expert in geotechnology and hydroengineering; Professor at the Geosphere Research Institute, Nagoya University, Japan (retired 2014); Contributed to the Terra conferences and involved in conservation activities for earthen structures in many countries; Iran (Chogha Zanbil, Bam), Kazakhstan (Aina-tepe) and Peru (Kuntur Wasi); ICOMOS Japan member and expert member of the ISC on Earthen Architectural Heritage (SCEAH).



Gabor Winkler

University Professor in Hungary and international lecturer on architecture (Romania, Slovakia, Austria); Rector of the Miskolczi Prize; Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Renowned for his architectural research on the cities of Sopron and Győr; Chief architect of the city of Pécs; Vice-President of Europa Nostra's Hungarian Chapter; President, then Honorary President, of ICOMOS Hungary; Honorary Member of ICOMOS.

Syria and Iraq

The Monuments Men and Women in Syria and Iraq, who have risen up and resisted to defend their heritage, have paid a heavy price over the past two years. Among these, Iraqi lawyer Samira al Nuaimi, tortured and executed by IS (Daesh) in Mosul on 22 September 2014, for having protested against the destruction of historical buildings in Mosul.

The General Directorate of Antiquities and Museums in Syria lost fourteen of its staff, including Bassem Hammad, Conservator of the Bezaa Museum, shot by a sniper on 28 May 2014; Abdallah al Humaid, guard at a site on the Euphrates, slain in front of his family by IS (Daesh) on 23 July 2014; Qassem Yehya, Deputy Director of Laboratories killed at work in Damascus by a mortar shot on 8 August 2015; and of course Khaleel al Assad, former Director for Antiquities for the ancient city of Palmyra, whose particularly brutal killing on 15 August 2015 moved the world. ICOMOS pays tribute to their dedication and courage.





IMPROVED PROCEDURES AND OPEN DIALOGUE

As requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 38th session in 2014, and in order to strengthen the dialogue and establish direct cooperation with States Parties, ICOMOS introduced substantial changes to its processes for evaluating nominations to the World Heritage List. These improvements were presented to States Parties Delegates at a meeting at the ICOMOS International Secretariat in March 2015, and immediately implemented for the 2016 nominations cycle.

All of these measures share the goal of establishing greater transparency in our work as well as a more interactive collaboration with States Parties in overcoming obstacles to successful nominations and in finding solutions for problematic states of conservation.

The ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, which meets twice a year to define the recommendations on each property and identify, if necessary, the additional information requests to be sent to States Parties, is now primarily composed of experts that reflect the specific nature of the nominations under consideration in each particular year. The members of the ICOMOS Bureau provide coherence and continuity from one year to the next.

In the past, Panel members received no financial support to attend meetings, thereby limiting its composition to those who could afford to serve. With the support of the World Heritage Committee, funding is, from now on, provided to partially cover the participation costs of Panel experts allowing for a more diverse and regionally representative make-up of the Panel.

Direct communication is now established with nominating State Parties immediately following the Panel's deliberations to inform them of ICOMOS' recommendations, and when possible, to find solutions to obstacles that may prevent a recommendation for inscription. In addition, in the weeks following the December Panel, an interim report on each evaluation is submitted to the State Party, as well as the Chair of the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage Centre, before the release of the final evaluations.

The desk review process for determining the Outstanding Universal Value of nominated properties has been expanded to include any qualified person and voluntary member of the National and International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS, in order to involve a larger number of members in the implementation of the Convention.

Jointly with IUCN and ICCROM, the two other advisory bodies to the Convention, ICOMOS will develop and enhance our joint effort in building capacity for the broad implementation of the objectives of the World Heritage Convention. As a first step, and as part of our initiative to



JAMAICA – A FIRST WORLD HERITAGE INSRIPTION!

The World Heritage Committee inscribed 24 new properties to the World Heritage List during its 39th session held in Bonn, Germany in July 2015. Among the new inscriptions: 12 properties are located in the Europe and North America region, 3 properties are located in the Latin America and Caribbean region, 2 properties are located in the Arab States and 7 properties are located in the Asia and Pacific region.

On this occasion, the "Blue and John Crow Mountains" was the first site in Jamaica to receive World Heritage status for both its cultural and natural heritage. Encompassing a rugged and densely wooded mountainous region in the southeast of the island, it offered refuge to Maroons (former enslaved peoples) and the tangible cultural heritage associated with the Maroon story. This includes settlements, trails, viewpoints and hiding places that form the Nanny Town Heritage Route. The forests and their rich natural resources provided everything the Maroons needed to survive, to fight for their freedom, and to nurture their culture. Maroon communities still hold strong spiritual associations with these mountains, expressed through exceptional intangible manifestations.

Read the descriptions of the other properties inscribed in 2015: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/newproperties/>

provide opportunities for our young professional members, World Heritage evaluation and monitoring missions will, whenever possible, allow for young professionals to accompany senior mission experts as observers.

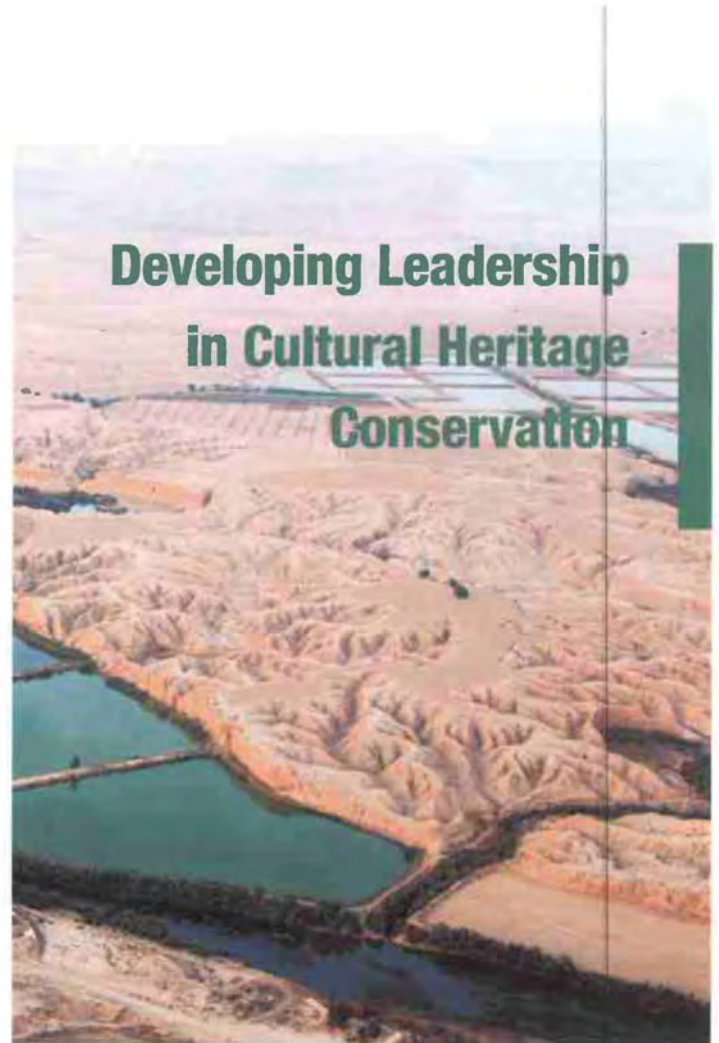


A 2011 World Heritage
nomination
The 1st century Roman
aqueduct in Mérida, Yucatán
and the ruins of
the city of Mérida, Yucatán
are inscribed as
World Heritage Sites
in Mérida, Yucatán
State, Mexico

At the Service of the World Heritage Convention

ICOMOS is a formal Advisory Body to the World Heritage Committee, and its main tasks are the evaluation of cultural and mixed nominations to the World Heritage List, State of Conservation reporting, reviewing of requests for International assistance through the World Heritage Fund and contribution to the objectives of the Global Strategy and to the intellectual underpinnings of the application of the Convention in all the regions of the world.

Relevant documents related to the ICOMOS World Heritage mandate are available:
<http://www.icomos.org/en/what-we-do/involvement-in-international-conventions/world-heritage>



Developing Leadership in Cultural Heritage Conservation

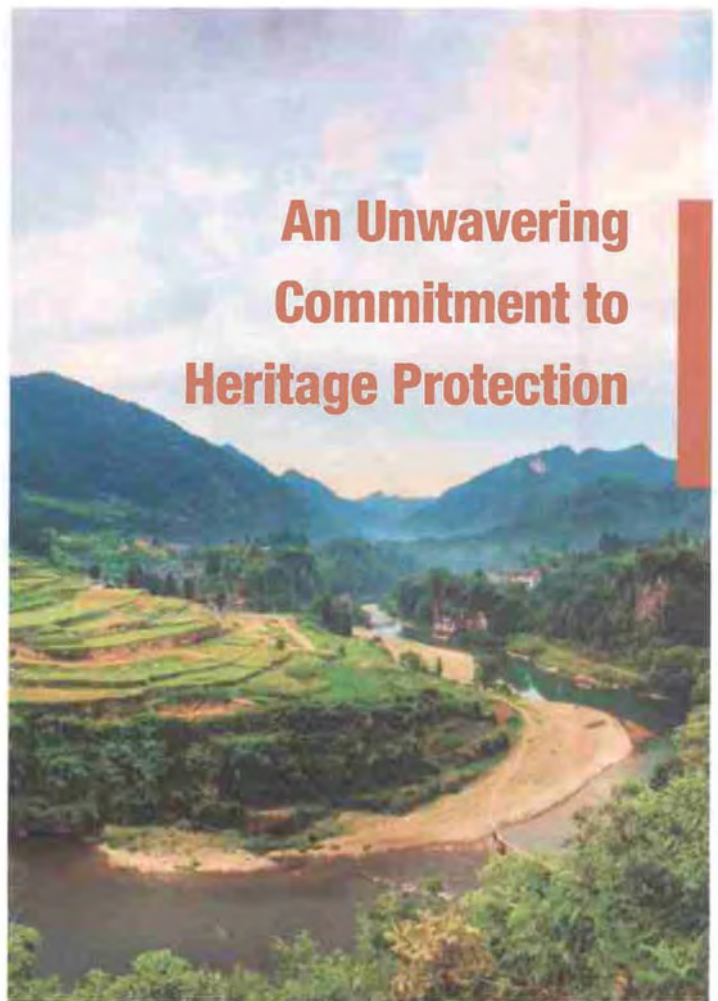
Sharing Scientific Knowledge and Research

Director General, UNESCO
 Director General, ICOMOS
 Vice President, ICOMOS
 Director of the ICOMOS
 International Scientific Committee
 Carlos M. Correa

ICOMOS' scientific work is driven by its 25 International Scientific Committees (ISCs), which gather expert members from among all the National Committees, and is coordinated by the Scientific Council. The ICOMOS National Committees in turn also run scientific programmes and events on issues of particular interest to their national context, in tandem with one or more of the International Scientific Committees.



An Unwavering Commitment to Heritage Protection





At its meeting in October 2015 in Fukuoka, the Scientific Council adopted its interdisciplinary work themes for 2016 (Reconstructions), 2018 (Sustainability: Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development) and 2019 (Territory: The World Rural Landscapes Initiative) – each of which will be the object of a Symposium during the Annual General Assemblies in those years. The theme for the Triennial General Assembly Symposium to be held in Delhi in 2017 is: Heritage & Democracy.

In 2015, several International Scientific Committees launched or continued work on important documents. IWC (ISC on Wood conservation) continued its work on revising the "Principles for the Conservation of Historic Timber Structures", adopted in 1999, through a first consultation of all ICOMOS Committees. ISCOL (ISC on Cultural Landscapes) launched an open consultation on the "Concept Declaration on Historic Urban Public Parks" in view of exploring its possible future inclusion in the corpus of ICOMOS doctrinal documents.

Follow-up on the resolutions adopted by the 18th General Assembly in 2014 also continued. For example, ISCOL and ICOMOS Australia continued their campaign to raise awareness of the threats faced by the Burnup Peninsula, an exceptional indigenous cultural landscape in Australia. The President of CIVIH (ISC on Historic Towns and Villages) piloted a working group set up to follow the case of Roma Montana archaeological mining site in Romania, which was finally included on Romania's World Heritage Tentative List in early 2016.

Through CIVIH and ISCEC (ISC on Economics of Conservation), ICOMOS continued its participation in UN-Habitat's World Urban Campaign and preparations in the run up to the 2016 Habitat III meeting. Again through CIVIH, ICOMOS participated in the Jury for the 4th edition of the Jean-Paul L'Allier Prize for Heritage awarded by the Organization of World Heritage Cities.

Through the contribution of many individual National and International Scientific Committee members, ICOMOS provided the World Monuments Fund with reviews for 178 nominations of sites, put at risk by the forces of nature and the impact of social, political, and economic change, for its World Monuments Watch List to be issued in 2016.

ICOMOS US and ICOMOS France participated in the organisation, alongside INTO (The International National Trusts Organisation) and the University of Exeter, of a Round Table on "Improving the Treatment of Cultural Heritage in the Next IPCC Assessment Report" on 1 December 2015 in the context of the Paris COP21 Climate Summit. A subsequent reception was aimed at networking heritage specialists attending the COP21.

ICORP (ISC Risk Preparedness), through its President Rohit Jigyasu, was invited as Guest Editor by Preventionweb.net, the main web portal of resources serving the information needs of the disaster reduction community set up by UNISDR (UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction). The collection of resources "Building Resilience by Reducing

Disaster Risk to Cultural Heritage" can be accessed via the ICOMOS website.

On 31 August 2015, Ma Yina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, visited the Shaanxi Provincial Historical Museum in Xi'an (China). On this occasion, Mr Guo Zhui, former ICOMOS Vice President and Director of the ICOMOS International Conservation Centre -Xi'an (ICC-X), which is run under the aegis of ICOMOS China, introduced Ma Bokova to the work of the ICC-X. Ma Bokova welcomed the ICC-X's participation in the Silk Roads Project as "a major contribution to the rich history of exchange between Asia and Europe that starts here in Xi'an".

ICORP (ISC Risk Preparedness) and the International Secretariat, following the preparation in 2014 of two studies for UNESCO to clarify conditions set forth by Article 10 of the 2nd Protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, drafted a joint submission with the Blue Shield in August 2015 to the consultation carried out by UNESCO in view of establishing a methodology for the objective evaluation of nominations of cultural properties for Enhanced Protection in the context of the 2nd Protocol. ICOMOS also participated in discussions on possible synergies between the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2nd Protocol.

With ICOMOS Norway acting as ICOMOS focal point, the Advisory Body Working Group on Rights-Based Approaches to World Heritage Practices (ICOMOS, IUCN, ICCROM and ICOMOS Norway) continued its work in 2015. In March 2015 a workshop was organised in Vilnius, Germany, linking the projects "Connecting Practices" (see p.32) with Rights-Based Approaches. In view of learning from current practice to build capacity in support of rights-based approaches at World Heritage sites, a series of case studies were explored in India, South Africa, Russia and Niger. ICOMOS Norway, India and South Africa collaborated to initiate national dialogue on the issue in their respective countries. ICOMOS policy documents on the issue were reviewed and an annotated bibliography was developed. A side event presenting recent developments in the Rights-Based Approaches project was organised during the 39th World Heritage Committee meeting, June 2015, in Bonn. ICOMOS Australia arranged a one-day roundtable on Rights-Based Approaches to Heritage Management together with the Alfred Deakin Institute for Citizenship and Globalization in Melbourne, in October 2015.

Through US ICOMOS and the International Scientific Committees ICLAH (Legal Issues) and ICAHM (Archaeological Heritage Management), ICOMOS contributed to the consultation launched by the World Bank in view of re-writing its policies regarding environmental and social development and assessing the role of cultural heritage in managing these issues. The World Bank Group is one of the biggest sources of capital in the developing world and its projects have an enormous impact – both good and bad – on heritage. Its core values include the protection of people and the environment and ensuring sustainable development outcomes. The proposed new Guidelines includes five elements, key components of which are The

World Bank Environmental and Social Policy and the Environmental and Social Standards (the "ESS"). The 10 ESS set out the requirements for borrowers relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects in which the Bank invests. ESS8 focuses on Cultural Heritage, ESS1 addresses Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts, and ESS7 covers Indigenous Peoples. ICOMOS' submission, which is available on the ICOMOS website, included several documents that referred to the World Heritage Convention and proposed working changes to the ESS. ICOMOS thanks the Society for American Archaeology for their collaboration in this process.

IN 2015, ICOMOS COMMITTEES ORGANISED OVER 80 SCIENTIFIC EVENTS AND ICOMOS WAS REPRESENTED AT OVER 51 WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS AND CONFERENCES ORGANISED BY ORGANISATIONS IN OUR FIELD.

- ICOMOS China: Exhibition "Memories of 2000 years ago: Ancient Cultural Relics from Minyue Kingdom", 1 February-22 April 2015, Minyue Kingdom Museum, Fujian Province.
- ICOMOS Bosnia & Herzegovina: Round Table "Master Plans and Historic Sites: the example of Počitelj" organized together with the Association of Architects, 16-17 February 2015, Sarajevo.
- ICOMOS Oman: Conference on Archaeological Parks and Sites, 23-26 February 2015, Salalah.
- ICOMOS ISC Theory & Philosophy (Theophilus): Conference on "How to Assess Built Heritage? Assurability, methodologies, examples of heritage assessment systems", 5-8 March 2015, Florence, Italy.
- ICOMOS Lithuania: ICOMOS 50th anniversary celebration, 16-19 March 2015, Vilnius Lower Castle.
- ICOMOS China: "Introduction to the World Heritage Convention and sites inscribed in China", 1-2 April 2015, Beijing.
- ICOMOS Costa Rica: Exhibition of old photographs of each district of Santo Domingo, 11-20 April 2015, Santo Domingo.
- ICOMOS Malaysia: "Worship Rites - Our Heritage" Chinese Art Competition, organized with Malacca World Heritage Office and Department of National Heritage, 12 April 2015, Malacca and Kuala Lumpur.
- ICOMOS Slovenia: Press conference to present activities in Slovenia to celebrate ICOMOS' 50th anniversary and cycling tour to Japanese industrial heritage sites, 14 April 2015.
- US ICOMOS: Philadelphia City Hall Tour, organized with the Philadelphia Association and the City of Philadelphia, 14 April 2015.

- US ICOMOS: Ohio's World Heritage Opportunity: A Community Leadership Briefing, organized with World Heritage Ohio and the Friends of the Ancient Ohio Earthworks, 15-16 April 2015, Cleveland.
- ICOMOS Mongolia: Scientific conference "Historical and cultural heritage monuments and sites at the mountain of Dal ud", organized with the National Centre for Cultural Heritage, the Governor's office of Ulsiri County of Dundgobi province, the Museum of Dundgobi province, 15-16 April 2015, Ulaanbaatar.
- ICOMOS Saudi Arabia: "The Heritage and Risk Forum", 15-19 April 2015, Riyadh.
- ICOMOS Canada: "50 ans d'action à Montréal et à l'international", 15-20 April 2015, Montréal.
- US ICOMOS: "World Heritage Challenges and Opportunities for Ohio" organized by Ohio History Connection, 15-16 April 2015, Ohio History Center, Columbus.
- ICOMOS Peru: Seminar "Risk management and cultural heritage" organized jointly with the National Architects Association of Peru and the Regional Lima Architects Association, 15-17 April 2015, Lima.
- ICOMOS China: Seminar "On the implementation of modern conservation theories - starting with the Venice Charter", organized with the Chinese Academy of Architectural Design and Research, the Institute of Architectural History, 16-17 April 2015.
- ICOMOS Mongolia: Press conference "Let's revive and respect our Heritage" organized with the National Centre of Cultural Heritage and the Institute of History, 16-17 April 2015, Ulaanbaatar.
- US ICOMOS: "World Heritage Ohio Breakfast Reception with special guest: George Papagianis, UNESCO, organized by Licking County CV, 16 April 2015, Newark.
- ICOMOS Peru: Conference "Heritage and Tourism: looking for sustainable development" organized jointly with the National Association of Architects of Peru and the Lima Regional Association of Architects, 17-19 April 2015, Lima.
- ICOMOS Serbia: Round table "60 Years of ICOMOS - discussion on the role of ICOMOS in Serbian conservation practice", 17-18 April 2015, Belgrade.
- ICOMOS Romania: Technical Seminar on specific approaches in the restoration of Transylvanian rural heritage", organized with the Sibiu County Office for Culture, 17-18 April 2015, Sibiu.
- ICOMOS China: Symposium "Let Cultural Heritage Live", 17-18 April 2015, Shaanxi Province Academy of Cultural Heritage.
- US ICOMOS: Spring Indian Market Days, organized by Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site and Cahokia Mounds Museum Society, 17-20 April 2015, Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site Interpretive Center.
- ICOMOS America: New exhibition on archaeological sites at Enbani Historical & Archaeological Museum-Reserve, 18-19 April 2015.
- ICOMOS Malaysia: Heritage talk "Datu' Hajjedar Maji's Story of the Architectural Heritage of Kuala Lumpur" organized with the Heritage Foundation of Malaysia and supported by Victorian Institution Alumni, 19 April 2015, Kuala Lumpur.
- ICOMOS Costa Rica: Meeting including several talks, presentation of the XXI ICOMOS Photography Contest 2015 and the 16 April Award, 18-19 April 2015, San Miguel de Santo Domingo.



ICOMOS Serbia
Modern Conservation, No. 3.
Serbo, Boris Milo Begovic, ICOMOS Serbia.
2015, 300 p., B/A.
ISBN 2384 4236

"Modern Conservation" continues with the tradition of publishing the papers of domestic and foreign authors who advocate for improving the discipline and increasing the knowledge of an ethical conservation practice. The new issue includes an interview

with Stefano De Caro, Director General of ICCROM.

Order and information: office@icomos-serbia.com



ICOMOS Switzerland
Handbook for the conservation of historic gardens and parks.
Hans Roesler, ICOMOS Switzerland, ICOMOS.
Edition: ICOMOS Switzerland, historic gardens
writing group, Baden bei Wien, April 2015.
Handbook des Schweizer, No. 3, 18 p. (pdf)
ISBN 978-3-0391-328-4 - CHF 15.00

This collection of guides, edited by ICOMOS Switzerland's Working Group on the Conservation of Historic Gardens, proposes a discovery of the country's rich heritage of historic gardens and parks.

Purchase on publishing house's website: <http://www.hierundjetzt.ch/it/catalogue/baumgarten-zwischen-saetti-und-baden-14000024/>



ICOMOS Peru
Conservación y patrimonio.
Reflexiones a los 50 años de la Carta de Venecia.
Proceedings of the International Scientific Symposium held at the Museo Nacional de Arqueología, Antropología e Historia del Perú, Lima, 5-9 October 2014.
Marcelo Camacho Alvarado, ICOMOS Peru, ICOMOS Peru, 2014, 150 p. (pdf)
ISBN 978-612-46705-03

In these proceedings, the reader will find presentations about the Venice Charter and more specifically about the challenges it currently faces and the changes it requires today as well as practical examples of the implementation of its principles.

Information: oficina.icomosperu@gmail.com

Kaufe online: <http://www.becklerverlag.de/buecher/welterbe-und-denkmalerschutz/eine-zukunft-fuer-unsere-vergangenheit.php>

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Purchase online: <http://www.sidestone.com/bookshoewater-heritage>

■ KOMOS ISC Shared Built Heritage: Annual meeting
25-27 April 2015, Fukuoka, Japan

(WH site) and Negotiation phase (Tentative 19-20 September 2015, Zalesky / Negotin



INTERNATIONAL



ICOMOS International Secretariat
The Cultural Landscapes of the Middle East
[ICOMOS Secretariat, Paris, France, 2015, 275 p., ISBN 978-92-9100-117-6]

This initial thematic study on the cultural heritage of water focuses on the region of the Middle East and the Maghreb, inside the general

framework of water rarity. A second edition is foreseen at a later stage with additional contributions.

For further information, see page 43.
Read or download: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1572/>



ICOMOS International Secretariat and International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
Conserving Ecological Heritage
[ICOMOS, IUCN, 2015, 19 p., pdf]

The Connecting Practice project is a joint initiative between IUCN and ICOMOS providing the opportunity for exploring how to form a more genuinely integrated consideration of natural and cultural heritage under the World Heritage Convention – "bridging the divide" that is often observed between nature and culture.

For further information, see page 32.
Read or download: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1561/>

NATIONAL COMMITTEES



ICOMOS Australia
The 2011 Watermark conference
[ICOMOS Australia, 2015, 108 p., pdf, ISBN 978-0-959-020-02-5]

The 2011 Watermark conference, jointly organized by Australia ICOMOS and the National Trust of Australia, focused on the importance of water in Australia's heritage and more specifically on the strong material and spiritual connections of local communities with freshwater. The papers included in this issue encompass a variety of both academic and professional approaches.

Hard copies and information: austicomos@icoma.edu.au
Download PDF files of the articles: <http://australia.icomos.org/publications/historic-environment/>



ICOMOS China
Guidelines for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China
[ICOMOS China, Beijing, 2015, 110 p., pdf, ISBN 978-7-010-44034-8]

Developed in 2000, the Principles for the Conservation of Heritage Sites in China were the first set of national guidelines for cultural heritage practices in China. Following revisions in 2010 in collaboration with the Getty Conservation Institute (GCI), this 2015 bilingual version was prepared by ICOMOS China with an English translation edited by the GCI. The translation provides English-speaking professionals who work in China and the international preservation community with access to the Chinese Principles. Each of the 45 Principles are annotated, and the glossary has been updated and corrected as needed. (Source: GCI)

Read or download: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1650/>

UNESCO: Roundtable "Despoiled and Destroyed: Ancient Civilizations of Iraq and Syria" focused on destruction of and illicit traffic in cultural property from these crisis zones, 1-2 June 2015, Paris, France

Council of Europe: COGPP meeting 2015, 1-4 June 2015, Strasbourg, France

UNESCO: Information Meeting with Member States to provide updates on the situation in Crimea in the fields of UNESCO's competence, 4 June 2015, Paris, France

Europa Nostra: European Heritage Congress, 9-15 June 2015, Oslo, Norway

UNESCO: Meeting on Post-Conflict Reconstruction in the Middle East Context, and in the Old City of Aleppo, 18-20 June 2015, Paris, France

World Heritage Watch: The UNESCO World Heritage and The Role of Civil Society, 26-28 June 2015, Bonn, Germany

German Cultural Heritage Committee (DNC): European Cultural Heritage Year, 29-30 June 2015, Bonn, Germany

Exhibition, conference: A Future For Our Past: Village with Fortified Churches in Transylvania, 30 June - 4 July 2015, The Consulate General of Romania, Bonn, Germany

UNESCO 38 WHC Side event: "État de la reconstruction des mausolées à Tombouctou", 30 June 2015, Bonn, Germany

UNESCO 38 WHC Side event: 25th anniversary of the inscription of the First Russian properties on the World Heritage List of UNESCO, 3 July 2015, Russian delegation to UNESCO, Bonn, Germany

IFLA: 81st General Assembly & World Library and Information Congress, 15-22 August 2015, Cape Town, South Africa

Assembling Alternative Futures for Heritage - Advisory Board meeting, 9 September 2015, London, UK

8th International Congress of Restorers, 16-19 September 2015, Kazan, Tatarstan

UNESCO: UNSC 2109/Meeting of Focal Points, 30 September 2015, Paris, France

Council of Europe: 19th Workshop for the implementation of the European Landscape Convention - "Landscape and transfrontier cooperation - The landscape knows no boundary", 1-2 October 2015, Andorra la Vella

2nd Congress of Polish Conservators, 6-9 October 2015, Warszawa, Poland

UNESCO: Committee on Non-Governmental Partners of the Executive Board (187th session), 9 October 2015, Paris, France

International Advisory Council on objects of cultural heritage of the city of Moscow & Denkmal, 14-16 October 2015, Moscow, Russia

CyArk 300 Annual Assembly and Summit: "Resilience through Innovation - Countering escalating threats to our cultural heritage by rethinking preservation through digital technology", 19-24 October 2015, Berlin, Germany

Council of Europe: COGPP Working Group for Technical Cooperation, 22 October 2015, Paris, France

European Heritage Alliance 3.3 meeting, 22 October 2015, Brussels, Belgium

OWHC: XII World Congress, 3-8 November 2015, Arequipa, Peru

UNESCO: 38th session of the General Conference, 3-18 November 2015, Paris, France

Shifting Cities: Urban Heritage in the 21st Century, 12-15 November 2015, New Brunswick, USA

ICCRIM: Council and General Assembly, 16-20 November 2015, Rome, Italy

Council of Europe: COGPP expert meeting on the preparation of the "Strategy for European cultural heritage in the 21st century", 1 December 2015, Paris, France

UNESCO / NGOAL: Kuwait: International Conference on urban conservation "The role of the (re)construction on the Historic Urban Landscape in safeguarding modern heritage in the Arab States", 1-3 December 2015, Kuwait City

UNESCO: Meeting of the States Parties to the UNESCO 1954 Hague Convention: Meeting of States Parties to the 2nd Protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention: Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of armed conflict, 8-11 December 2015, Paris, France

The American Schools of Oriental Research (ASOR) and the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA): Protecting our Shared Heritage in Syria: An International Summit to Promote Collaboration, 11 December 2015, Washington DC

IFH Iran Heritage Foundation: Destruction of Monuments and Memory in the Middle East, 16 December 2015, London

UNESCO: "The Crowdsourcing Tools and Cultural Heritage Mapping Initiatives for Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Yemen", 11 December 2015, UNCTAD HQ, Geneva, Switzerland

African World Heritage Fund - Board meeting, 17 December 2015, Mombasa, Kenya



Monreale Cathedral, an example of the social-cultural symbiosis between Western, Islamic and Byzantine cultures in Sicily and testimony to the fruitful coexistence of people of different origins and religions.

A new International Scientific Committee: Places of Religion and Ritual

The ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Places of Religion and Ritual (PRERICO) is in the process of formal establishment pending the final approval of its bylaws by the ICOMOS Board in 2016. The current Working Group, comprising 16 ICOMOS members from 12 National Committees, has been created to promote the understanding, protection, conservation and management of places which are valued as heritage for their past, present and future roles in religious, ritual, sacred and spiritual contexts.

To accomplish this aim, the members of PRERICO commit to identify, research and document diverse representations and uses of places of religion, worship and ritual in order to safeguard and conserve their tangible features and intangible associations. The Committee shall also contribute to encouraging awareness, appreciation and interpretation of these places in order to foster tolerance and understanding. In this context, PRERICO actively promotes places of religion, worship and ritual as platforms for learning and reflection as well as valuable resources for dialogue and community participation.

Within ICOMOS, PRERICO aims to encourage constructive cooperation between conservation professionals and communities of ritual and religion by supporting capacity-building in the conservation of places of religion, worship and ritual.

The Working Group has already been assisting a number of international initiatives and was actively involved in the UN-WTO International Conference on Religious Tourism: Fostering sustainable socio-economic development for host communities, in Bethlehem, Palestine in June 2015 and the International Conference on Religious Heritage in Seoul, South Korea in April 2015. In February 2016, it will participate in the first Thematic Expert Consultation Meeting on sustainable management of World Heritage properties of religious interest at UNESCO.

Interested ICOMOS members who would like to join PRERICO are encouraged to contact their National Committees for potential designation as the National Committee voting expert members (1 per country – only those vote in the Committee elections or to adopt by-law modifications) or to approach PRERICO directly to seek expert or associate membership. The constitutive meeting of PRERICO is planned in the context of the Annual General Assembly in Istanbul, Turkey, from 15-21 October 2016.

The Connecting Practice project aims to explore, learn and create new methods of recognition and support for the interconnected character of the natural, cultural and social value of highly significant land and seascapes. Launched in October 2013, as a joint initiative between ICOMOS and IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature), the first phase of the project was concluded in 2015. The project is supported by The Christensen Fund, the German Nature Conservation Agency (BfN) and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN).

The World Heritage Convention is the leading international instrument for conservation that brings together nature and culture. However, a divide between the two fields exists and needs to be addressed.

Throughout its implementation, ICOMOS and IUCN shared the process of project governance. Workshops were co-organised during the course of the project to share and document the learning at the three sites. ICOMOS and IUCN held a concluding workshop for experts in March 2015 in Vilfr, Germany, where 23 colleagues from 12 countries gathered to discuss the outcomes of the fieldwork. The activities and results of the project were shared at the 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee (held in June 2014 in Doha, Qatar), at the IUCN World Parks Congress (November 2014 in Sydney, Australia) and at the ICOMOS General Assembly (November 2015 in Florence, Italy).

ICOMOS and IUCN learned a variety of lessons during this first phase of Connecting Practice, such as the importance of a holistic, integrated view of natural and cultural heritage. In order to apply the lessons learnt, ICOMOS and IUCN will form a joint governance group to steer the further stages of work, harmonise their shared standards and evaluation processes and develop a joint Resources Manual on how to manage natural and cultural World Heritage properties with an interim document to link the two.

Following the success of the first phase, ICOMOS and IUCN intend to continue working towards the long-term objectives defined by the project in a second phase. One of the shared priorities is to influence a shift in conceptual and practical arrangements for the consideration of culture and nature within the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, and to engage new actors in promoting positive results for conservation and communities.

In this endeavour, ICOMOS and IUCN seek to deliver a fully connected approach to considering nature and culture in their practice and institutional cultures in order to provide advice that will achieve better conservation and sustainable use outcomes that reflect the perspectives, interests and rights of custodians and local communities.

The pilot project aimed to take a local-global learning approach in three contrasting land and seascapes, selected to be regionally diverse and to represent different stages in the World Heritage designation and management process. The field-based joint advisory activities were undertaken in three sites: the Petroglyph Complexes of the Mongolian Altai (Mongolia), Konso (Ethiopia) and San Ka'an (Mexico). They fulfil the requirement of regional diversity and exemplify distinct World Heritage categories: the first is a cultural property, the second is a cultural landscape (defined as the combined work of people and nature) and the third is a natural property. Fieldwork was conducted by international teams of experts, including local professionals in 2014 and 2015. The use of the same terms of reference in the three activities facilitated the comparison of the resulting data.

Overall, ICOMOS and IUCN are confident about the value of the results achieved in this pilot phase and the potential to build on them. Connecting Practice is the first project that ICOMOS and IUCN have jointly managed in the history of their work on the World Heritage Convention. Key constituencies in ICOMOS and IUCN have been connected and the project proved their success in working together.

The project has also engaged the other main partners in the Convention, ICCROM and the World Heritage Centre, in the dialogue, creating the possibility to build a larger process within the Convention. Partnerships have been built with supporting organisations who are not primarily focused on World Heritage but who have engaged strongly in the project. ICOMOS and IUCN consider this to be the most important result of the project. It is crucial to maintain the momentum and build on the successful start that has been made in Connecting Practice.

For further information, read or download "Connecting Practice Project: Final Report" at <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1561/>

Connecting Practice: nature & culture

Defining new methods and strategies to support nature and culture through engagement in the World Heritage Convention



Water & Heritage

In the coming decades, the impacts of climate change particularly threaten low-lying delta areas and areas particularly vulnerable to sea-level rise. Heritage-managers are partners in defining protection strategies and to address the risks, particularly due to its non-material value. An integrated approach is necessary as climate change has consequences for heritage, the economy, infrastructure, as well as social and living conditions.

Since 2013, ICOMOS Netherlands has been championing this issue, through the "Protecting deltas, heritage helps!" conference held in September 2013 in Amsterdam, which issued the "Statement of Amsterdam" - a call for action to safeguard delta regions, with an accompanying film.

In 2015, ICOMOS Netherlands pursued this work by the publication of "Water & Heritage: Material, conceptual and spiritual connections" (see p.36) and the organisation in December 2015 of the Round Table on "Water and Heritage in Times of Climate Change". Held at the International Secretariat in Paris on the occasion of the COP 21, its objective was to highlight the importance of water management for the preservation of cultural and natural heritage in the face of climate change and to discuss the adaptation of water-related heritage to climate change impacts.

The Round Table was attended by representatives of UNESCO, US ICOMOS, the UNESCO permanent delegation of the Netherlands, ICOMOS Netherlands and the International Secretariat, as well as activists and students. Besides the above-mentioned activities presented by ICOMOS Netherlands, the work of the World Water System Heritage programme of the World Water Council (WWC) and International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID) was highlighted on behalf of Dr. Saeed Nairizi, its President. Blanca Jimenez Cisneros, the Director of the UNESCO Division of Water Sciences and Secretary of its International Hydrological Programme (IHP), shared her organisation's perspective on water and heritage. Following a presentation by Heidi Jonker, local activist from Gouda, Netherlands, on the impacts that could affect her city, ICOMOS Netherlands assured her their assistance in protection efforts.

Furthermore, ICOMOS Netherlands and US ICOMOS, possibly together with other ICOMOS National Committees, will work towards submitting a proposal to UNESCO for the development of a document on Water and Heritage in the context of the UN World Water Assessment Programme. The two Committees will also jointly prepare a session on "Water and Heritage, bridging the cultural and natural domains" to be held during the IUCN World Congress in Hawaii in September 2016.

Lastly, in 2015, ICOMOS was invited to join the International Committee advising the World Water System Heritage (WSH) programme endorsed by the World Water Council (WWC) and appointed Mr Henk van Schaik of ICOMOS Netherlands as its representative.

For further information, see <http://www.icomos.nl/en/water-heritage/7...page=en/water-heritage/3lang=EN>

Dirk-Jan van der Vliet and Henk van Schaik of ICOMOS Netherlands, presenting the Water & Heritage programme and progress of the 17th World Water Forum, held 2015 in Rome





"The new SDGs reflect a hard-learned global realisation that heritage is a necessary enabler and a powerful driver of sustainable development," said Gustavo Aroz, President of ICOMOS. The agreement recognises that we now live in what has been termed the urban century. In which the sustainability and resilience of cities and towns will be key. Within this framework, the Agenda acknowledges what the members of ICOMOS' international network of experts have long understood: cultural heritage and urban sustainability are inseparable.

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The final Outcome Document, "Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development," adopted by the UN Summit is inclusive, but falls short of a full understanding of the role of culture in sustainable development promoted by the *Budapest Declaration* campaigners. ICOMOS will collaborate with its partners to expand the role of culture, with leaders to ensure they live up to the commitments they have made, and with governments, the private sector and communities to realise the full promise of the SDGs. The organisation of this work was the topic of a World Cities Day event held by ICOMOS on 27 October 2015 in Fukuoka, hosted by ICOMOS Japan.