ICOMOS thanks those who in 2006 have provided valuable assistance: our members, volunteers, partners and donors. Among them, UNESCO and the French authorities, which actively support the activities of the organisation since 1965.
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“ICOMOS shall be the international organization concerned with furthering the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites” (Article 4 of the ICOMOS Statutes). Whether these traditional duties and responsibilities have been fulfilled is crucial for the success or failure of our work presented here for the first time in the form of a global Annual Report. This new Annual Report together with the recently revamped ICOMOS News and the e-news of the International Secretariat, which now appears regularly, are all positive signals.

At the excellently organised 15th General Assembly in Xi’an (October 2005) – in combination with the 40th anniversary of ICOMOS an absolute highlight in the history of our NGO – important developments were initiated for the triennium 2006-2008. The most outstanding event in 2006 embodied the spirit of Xi’an: the founding in Xi’an of the first ICOMOS International Conservation Centre, which opens up new perspectives and will focus – among other things – on themes germane to the region as well as more widely relevant. A Scientific Council to co-ordinate the future work of the International Committees became established in 2006. The results of the questionnaire answered by the majority of National Committees gave an interesting overview of the general situation.

An Action Plan 2005-2008 was developed in close co-operation between Secretary General and President and accepted as work in progress by the Executive Committee. Within this framework in 2006 much took place thanks to the world-wide activities of the over 7500 members organised in National Committees and International Scientific Committees. In this short introduction I can only name a few major points and would therefore like to make reference to the President’s report to the Advisory Committee (Edinburgh, 10 September 2006). Apart from the actions for the protection and conservation of monuments and sites, among them the spectacular attempt of a small ICOMOS team to save the remains of the Bamiyan Buddhas, several national and international conferences and symposiums were once again organised.

Naturally, our collaboration with UNESCO was again a focal point of our work in 2006 and I am happy that the structural improvements suggested in the President’s report at the General Assembly were taken up by the Executive Committee. The appeal to all National Committees to increasingly concentrate on our core responsibilities in the sense of the above-mentioned article 4 of our statutes, such as monitoring the state of conservation of the World Heritage sites, was positively received during the Advisory Committee meeting in Edinburgh. This type of “preventive monitoring” so far put into practice by only a few National Committees could be an important contribution to ICOMOS’s work as an advisory body within the framework of the World Heritage Convention. The new ICOMOS World Heritage Working Group was set up and in Vilnius at the 30th session of the UNESCO World Heritage Committee we presented the so-called “Gap Report” (vol. XI of the Monuments & Sites series: The World Heritage List. Filling the Gaps – an Action Plan for the Future) in its final form.

Financial support from UNESCO made possible a special edition on Underwater Cultural Heritage in the Heritage at Risk series. The International Secretariat has now made considerable progress by starting an up-to-date Heritage at Risk (H@R) website with urgent cases. This was set up following
protests made by ICOMOS Spain against threats to the World Heritage site Toledo. The website is an important step in the fight against the continuing destruction of monuments and sites world-wide.

Co-operation with the other advisory bodies within the framework of the World Heritage Convention, IUCN and ICCROM, has also developed very well. The fact that an ICOMOS Bureau meeting was held at ICCROM shows that with the new Director General of ICCROM, Mounir Bouchenaki, a new phase of close co-operation has been introduced. If, despite the exemplary commitment of many of our colleagues, not all requests could be fulfilled and if some of our goals, such as the pilot projects in conservation, have only been achieved to a limited extent, this is not only due to ICOMOS’s chronic lack of resources. There are still problems and overly bureaucratic procedures which meant that not all the new possibilities that might have come our way in 2006 were allowed to happen. I remain convinced of the need for a new ICOMOS Foundation to support our activities and realise our ambitions.

At the end of this introduction I would like to thank the many colleagues whom I could not mention by name; many thanks also to the Vice Presidents to whom I delegated a number of responsibilities in the first Bureau meeting of the year. My sincere thanks also go to our Treasurer Giora Solar, to Secretary General Dinu Bumbaru, to the untiring director Gaia Jungeblodt and to the entire team of the International Secretariat in the rue de la Fédération.

Michael Petzet
President
ICOMOS TERMS OF REFERENCE AND MISSION STATEMENT

ICOMOS shall be the international organisation concerned with furthering the conservation, protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of monuments, groups of buildings and sites, on the international level (Article 4, Primary Statute).

ICOMOS' Mission

Objectives

- to bring together conservation specialists from all over the world and serve as a forum for professional dialogue and exchange;
- to collect, evaluate and disseminate 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 programmes for conservation specialists on a world-wide scale;
- to put expertise of highly qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community.

Initiatives

- the strengthening of its presence world-wide by encouraging the creation and growth of ICOMOS National Committees;
- extending the influence of the Venice Charter by creating flexible doctrinal texts for specific sectors of architectural heritage;
- defining adaptable management techniques for cultural properties;
- developing training programmes on a multilateral basis involving the collaboration of National and International Committees;
- enriching ICOMOS International Documentation Centre in Paris and setting up video and slide libraries devoted to architectural heritage;
- organising and managing expert missions at the request of heritage administration and legal entities which judge necessary the intervention of a consultant for a particular conservation question;
- playing a vital role in counselling UNESCO on those cultural properties to be included on the World Heritage List and on the reporting of the state of conservation of the properties already listed;
- reaching specialists by means of wide distribution of the organisation's quarterly newsletter, ICOMOS News, its Scientific Journal, the publication series "Monuments and Sites" on the heritage of particular countries and the publishing of conference proceedings;
- raising public interest in conservation by encouraging media coverage and the celebration of the International Day for Monuments and Sites (18 April).
ACTIVITY REPORT
PART 1

THE YEAR UNDER REVIEW

1. In this Annual Report, which is in a sense its calling-card to the non-expert world, it is worth beginning with a restatement of why ICOMOS exists and why it is important. Its essence can be conveyed briefly as a place for professionals to work together and share their knowledge in order to look after the world’s heritage to the very best of their ability in a world where more and more is known about how to do this and at the same time actually doing it gets harder and harder. ICOMOS has a dual function: that of an NGO (non-governmental organisation) and a professional volunteer network. ICOMOS works as advocate, partner and network to help professionals manage their job as guardians and to give them a stronger voice together than separately.

2. The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) was not born in the first wave of new organisations, such as its “parent” UNESCO, at the end of the first half of the 20th century. It came along a little later, in 1965, because of a clear recognition on the part of already mature bodies that it was needed. By 2006 it had over 7,500 members in 125 countries. In 2005 it was 40 years old. Although the year under review here is 2006, it is impossible not to hark back to that climactic 40th birthday year, when so much happened that has far-reaching consequences for ICOMOS’ future, as the President of ICOMOS indicates in his foreword. Some of the important changes to the organisation which were put in hand at the Xi’an General Assembly, embodied in what have become known as the Eger-Xi’an Principles (see full text at Annex III), have started to bear fruit in 2006. Yet it was clear by the end of the year that there was much still to do; the 2008 General Assembly in Québec will be a key event in ICOMOS’ history in assessing how much progress has been made. All this took place against a backdrop of external upheaval, both man-made and natural. These things had already tested ICOMOS as an organisation, and continued to do so in 2006.

3. These are themes which ICOMOS’ President highlighted in his report at Xi’an when he said: “continuity also means not forgetting the early pioneer years of ICOMOS, not slackening in our battle to save the cultural heritage, and at the same time reacting to new challenges of a globalised world”. 2006 saw the launch of a new workplan intended to move ICOMOS further towards those twin goals – saving the world’s cultural heritage and handling change. Readers will find that workplan at Annex IV, while fuller details of what has been happening to make these ambitions a reality are in sections 2 and 3 of this report.

4. A newly-elected Executive Committee with a three-year mandate started work in 2006, charged with one of the most ambitious reform programmes in the organisation’s history. Its biggest challenges, successfully met, were to draft the workplan referred to above and to think ahead to the next GA. The Vice-Presidents each took on a specific portfolio of challenging responsibilities, aware that in only three short years the Committee will be judged by its peers on what has been achieved in each of these vital areas: committee coordination, membership development, training, World Heritage (in capital letters to indicate the significance of the UNESCO Convention which accounts for much of ICOMOS’ work) and special projects. It adopted a new set of policy guidelines on the implementation of the ICOMOS World Heritage Mandate, to complement the Ethical Commitment Statement
adopted in 2002 and began for the first time to publish its minutes on the website for all its members to see.

5. **The 2006-2008 workplan** is reproduced in full at Annex IV. Its key elements both hark back to the original mission set at ICOMOS’ founding in 1965 and look forward to the new challenges facing the organisation and its members: thus the plan requires the developing of new systems and structures to reinforce existing ones and allow new growth. The plan is designed under four headings: improving the conservation and protection of cultural heritage worldwide; strengthening and developing the organisation of ICOMOS; reinforcing its network of strategic partnerships; and planning for the future of ICOMOS.

6. The plan requires the assessment of existing doctrinal texts for continuing relevance as well as the drafting of new ones; a process of continuous review in respect of involvement in the UNESCO World Heritage Programme which takes up much of ICOMOS’ time and resources; creating an “observatory” as a monitoring tool and a source of pilot projects; getting committees more involved in training and other activities, including raising public awareness; developing a publications programme and meetings on key topics; clarifying roles and responsibilities, providing more support materials for members; getting ICOMOS established on a better financial footing, widening membership, doing more in partnership with other bodies; and focusing more on strategic planning and forward thinking.

7. The workplan has been deliberately kept flexible enough to evolve as needed. No-one is in any doubt that this plan is an ambitious undertaking and requires commitment and hard work from everyone involved. But it was clear from the headway made in the plan’s first year that this commitment exists and that at the end of 2006 ICOMOS was well on the way to implementing the reforms set out in the plan.

8. The setting up of a Scientific Council to coordinate the work of the cross-cutting International Scientific Committees (ISCs) took place in 2006 and oversaw a number of key prioritisation efforts, preceded by a call for participation which was extended to the whole membership. One of the first priorities to be identified was the need to find a way for the International Committees to draw on the full range of expertise offered by a highly expert membership numbering thousands all over the world. Getting involved with the international work would have advantages for the individual member too in terms of professional prestige and a higher national and international profile, as well as the intrinsic interest and importance of the work being done. A necessary start was made by improving the database of members. Work continued on this throughout the year with a view to a presentation of results in June 2007. As a result, membership details should in future be more accurate, fully developed and easily disseminated. ICOMOS thanks the French “Fondation du Patrimoine” and the Ecole d’Avignon for the financial and technical support provided for this project.

9. One major step in responding to the changes called for in Xi’an was the publication for the first time of ICOMOS’ accounts. These appeared in summary form in ICOMOS News Vol. 16 No. 1 April 2006. Figures for 2006 form Part 4 of this report and show that ICOMOS ended the year with a modest operating surplus although they show also that work is still needed to secure ICOMOS’ financial future. A Financial Strategy Working Group was set up to assist with future planning.

10. An important survey of National Committees (National Committees), with memberships ranging from more than 400 to fewer than ten, was carried out during the year. 54 National Committees responded and although this was less than 50% of e in total the number itself and the range of interests the respondents represented was enough for valid conclusions to
be drawn on a number of significant issues (see Part 3 for more on this). Top of the list of National Committees’ concerns was funding, and the lack of it, but many also expressed their fears that heritage preservation was losing ground to competing priorities in terms of weaker legislative protection, privatisation, and encroaching development. The effects of climate change were also noted. The findings were discussed in depth by the Advisory Committee when it met in Edinburgh, UK, in September and various strategies were agreed to start addressing, in particular, the more internal, structural concerns National Committees had about issues such as membership development, networking and involvement with ICOMOS’ international scientific committees.

11. That Edinburgh meeting also took forward planning for the next General Assembly, which will take place in Québec in September/October 2008 with “Finding the Spirit of Place” as its overarching theme and a possible innovation in the shape of a forum for students and young professionals.

12. Technically the rescue of the remnants of the Bamiyan Buddhas, the destruction of which made headlines far beyond Afghanistan and turned a spotlight on the emotional connection of the world’s heritage to people far and wide not professionally involved with it, belongs in 2005. But the prevention of their further deterioration by an ICOMOS team and the acceptance of ICOMOS’ method for handling any reconstruction must be mentioned here, emblematic as it is of what ICOMOS can do on a tangible level.

13. ICOMOS gave extra prominence to the impact of climate change on the heritage, again a part of the follow-up to Xi’an, in its December newsletter. This vital subject, on which important reports have already arrived from the Polar Heritage and Earthen Architecture Committees (see paragraphs 108 and 103), was agreed by the Scientific Council to be the priority transversal subject for the coming years.

14. In the aftermath of the train of disasters of recent years (the earthquake in Pakistan, the tsunami in South-East Asia, Hurricane Katrina in the Gulf of Mexico) ICOMOS began to turn its attention to looking at ways of responding to calls for disaster management.

15. The “Heritage at Risk” series saw the publication in 2006 of a special edition on underwater cultural heritage, which, as the President notes, was published with the assistance of UNESCO; the next ‘general’ edition will appear in 2007. Also published was The World Heritage List: Filling the Gaps – An Action Plan for the Future (see paragraph 53 for further details). ICOMOS was able to develop a dedicated website which enabled it to provide updates on recent disasters. Details on the situations in Indonesia, following the earthquake in May, and both Israel and Lebanon, after the conflict in the summer of 2006 appeared in the Newsletter Vol. 16 No. 2 December 2006.

16. One very tangible outcome of the Xi’an General Assembly was the inauguration of the new ICOMOS International Conservation Centre in Xi’an itself in October 2006, with the generous support of the Xi’an Municipality, the Shaanxi Province and the government of China, as well as, of course, ICOMOS China. At the time of drafting this report, planning for the Centre’s new home was under way and progressing well. The inauguration was notable for the number of interested spectators it attracted.

17. The 24th International Day for Monuments and Sites, an ICOMOS fixture since 1982, was held on 18th April 2006, with the theme of “Industrial Heritage, or, The Heritage of Production”. National Committees were encouraged to hold events to promote the theme, with the ICOMOS secretariat offering assistance by providing press kits, information sources
and events calendars. 19 ICOMOS National Committees / TICCIH National Committees took part as did a wide range of individual national organisations. Events included conferences, guided tours of sites, publication of teaching aids, “open days” for the public, an online forum and, in one case, the launch of a blog on the popular site Blogspot.com. The theme chosen for 2007 is “Cultural landscapes and monuments of nature”, to reflect current interest in the concept of cultural landscapes, a relative newcomer to national and international policy agendas.

18. Early in 2006 work was embarked upon to establish an ICOMOS Foundation, which would be an endowment fund, intended to act as a support structure for ICOMOS and its work. Meanwhile, support continued to come in from National Committees for the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-Tunya Solidarity Fund which was set up in 2005 to provide financial help for ICOMOS members who would otherwise find it too difficult to get to its scientific and statutory meetings.

19. In 2006, as in every year, ICOMOS enjoyed a strong cooperation with its partners: its ‘sponsor’ and closest collaborator, UNESCO, but also, among other, the International Centre for the Study and Preservation of Cultural Property (ICCCROM), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), the International Council on Museums (ICOM), the International Committee on the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and DoCoMoMo (International working party for documentation and conservation of buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the modern movement). One particularly vivid illustration of this was the issue of a press release in August in which ICOMOS was one of several concerned organisations to draw attention to the risk posed to major heritage sites in Lebanon and Israel by the outbreak of hostilities as well as associating itself with a parallel statement issued by the International Committee of the Blue Shield, of which ICOMOS is a member (see paragraph 46). Quieter cooperation went on behind the scenes as always. The work on the World Heritage Convention remained central and is set out in greater detail in Part 2 of this report.

20. Much work was also done during the year to upgrade the service offered by the ICOMOS Documentation Centre, to enable bibliographies on scientific topics and a range of UNESCO World Heritage properties to be downloaded. The Documentation Centre, which is based at ICOMOS’ Paris headquarters and is open to the public as well as members, continued to be in great demand by experts and students in particular. Considerable effort went into developing ICOMOS’ web presence, including developing a proposal for an Open Access electronic archive for the literature of cultural heritage conservation, and the number of visits grew gratifyingly during the year. ICOMOS’ website, http://www.international.icomos.org, now has many of the organisation’s seminal documents and links to much more. The advances made in transparency in 2006 since Xi’an, whilst not yet finished, of course, were still considerable.

21. Not everything ICOMOS attempted could be achieved, of course, and, as the President’s Foreword says, there were still areas of dissatisfaction. ICOMOS is both under-resourced and under-staffed and sadly in 2006 a new home for the secretariat had still not been found. The search continues.

22. Work is still in progress on thinking about the way ahead: developing the strategies needed to establish ICOMOS’ future as an influential and important organisation, both for its members and its wider constituency, the opinion-formers who need to call upon its expertise

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1 ICOMOS’ affiliate organisation which specialises in Industrial Heritage
and, most important of all, the public on whose behalf it is working. Its legacy of texts and principles needs revising and augmenting for the 21st century. Training is an area where ICOMOS needs a presence. The workplan sets out an important set of targets and ways to reach them. A good start has been made in 2006: reporting progress will be for future reports.

Executive Committee, ICOMOS, March 2008
PART 2

THE YEAR IN DETAIL

23. ICOMOS’ biggest meeting, its General Assembly, took place in 2005, of course; planning began almost immediately for the next in 2008. In the meantime there was plenty of follow-up activity. ICOMOS’ structures consist of a General Assembly, an Executive Committee with a Bureau, an Advisory Committee, a non-statutory Scientific Council and an International Secretariat.

Executive Committee

24. A major meeting took place early in the year, when the newly elected Executive Committee met on 16-17 January at ICOMOS’ headquarters in Paris. This meeting was charged with launching the follow-up from the General Assembly, which meant first of all publishing the Xi’an Declaration for all members to see as soon as possible. Looking ahead, the Committee decided it was not too soon to gather expressions of interest for the General Assembly after next, which will be the 17th.

25. Two of the most important results of this meeting were the distribution of responsibilities to named Vice Presidents (who were enabled to bring in others to help as support groups) and setting in hand the preparation of the three-year workplan which was later agreed and is at Annex IV in this report. Much of the discussion was about finances, which were to be the subject of a new openness in 2006. National Committee contributions, which are paid according to an established formula, remained an issue, necessitating reminders to those who had not paid. Additionally internal changes in UNESCO, which is a major source of funding for ICOMOS’ programmes, had led to a degree of uncertainty.

26. Arising out of the Xi’an resolutions an opportunity for collaborative work with ICCROM on training was resolved upon. The Executive Committee heard a report on the progress made under the direction of Gilles Nourissier on the membership database project. Some issues were raised regarding National Committees experiencing problems. Decisions were taken about how the new Scientific Council, which had been created to coordinate the work of the specialist committees, would work, with a particular view to making sure it engaged fully with ICOMOS’ membership.

27. The Committee also noted that the Bamiyan Buddhas project being managed by ICOMOS Germany was developing into a model project and could be used as a template for future activities of this kind which would bring the organisation’s work to the attention of a wider public. It was particularly noted how ready members had been to provide their help at very short notice where there had been unforeseen catastrophes affecting the heritage and it was agreed that more thought needed to be given to preparing for such events in areas where there was high risk.
28. The second meeting of the year took place on 12-13 September in Edinburgh, where the Committee were the guests of Historic Scotland, a non-governmental body responsible for the built heritage of that part of the UK, and ICOMOS UK, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Advisory Committee (see paragraphs 40-44 for details of the latter). It formally adopted the new workplan in its final revised form, adding further emphasis to the key issue of improving the organisation’s finances. New arrangements proposed by the Bureau for co-opting members to the Executive Committee not specifically elected by the General Assembly were amended and adopted (Annex VI in this report).

29. The Committee agreed themes for the International Day of Monuments and Sites for 2007 and 2008. There was a report from the Financial Strategy Working Group in the light of which decisions were taken to proceed with an annual report. The Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-Tunya Fund was added to its agenda. It was also asked to take on board the task of finding extra resources for the “Open Access” project of the Documentation Centre (see paragraphs 50-52 below) and a policy on advertising.

30. The Committee also authorised exploratory work on joining forces with ICOM on a shared headquarters facility. It heard a presentation on progress with planning for the 16th General Assembly and clarified a number of issues relating to the theme in general and the Scientific Symposium in particular, given the aim of arriving at a landmark declaration document and the subtle handling needed to get the balance right in the fairly new area of the intangible dimension of heritage. Representatives were present at the meeting from both ICCROM, whose involvement as co-organiser of the “Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters” conference at the Leipzig “Denkmal” trade fair in Germany was particularly noted, and ICOM. It noted that regional meetings were planned in 2006 for the Americas and in 2007 for Europe, Asia Pacific and Africa. It also noted some new National Committee candidatures and/or progress on getting some ongoing candidates established.

Bureau of the Executive Committee

31. The Bureau met in Rome on 17 June and many other members of the Executive Committee attended as observers. The meeting was hosted by ICCROM on the occasion of ICCROM’s 50th anniversary, and heard an address by the Director of ICCROM, Mr Mounir Bouchenaki, which gave the Bureau the opportunity to welcome a new period of cooperation between the two organisations, especially regarding the complementarity of their work within the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO. The meeting was attended by a delegation from China who reported on the progress made on setting up the new Conservation Centre in Xi’an, with plans for its construction under preparation. The Bureau welcomed the generosity of the support received from the Government of China and the Municipality of Xi’an; and took on responsibility for managing developments. As a first step a special meeting to discuss programming for the planned first anniversary of the Xi’an Declaration conference took place the following day.

32. The Bureau meeting was attended by a delegation from Iraq, headed by the Vice-Minister of Culture and Tourism, Mr Bahaa Mayah, who with his colleagues updated the Bureau on what had been done to date to deal with the losses suffered and what remained to be done.

33. Since the January meeting of the Executive Committee the workplan, or Action Plan as it is also known, had been revised and updated. Work was still needed to flesh out the priorities identified but the format of the document allowed it to change and evolve as work
progressed. The Bureau considered responses to a letter sent in May to a number of National Committees with fee payments in arrears. Some had paid, or notified the intention to pay; a small number had resigned. Others had not responded. The planned questionnaire on National Committees’ wants and needs was circulated in draft for comment. Several new or revitalised committees (Chad, Bahrain, North Korea, Niger, Central African Republic) had come into being or were being accredited and would be formalised by the Executive Committee.

34. An innovation was noted, in the form of the publication in the newsletter of the 2005 annual accounts. The Bureau also heard updates on planning for the proposed ICOMOS Foundation and the Victoria Falls Fund as well as news about staff changes and the renegotiation of certain subventions. A task force was formed to look at procedures for co-opting members to the Executive Committee. The Bureau also discussed publications policy and the use of volunteers, as well as receiving an update on the new membership and expertise database and on plans for the 16th General Assembly in Québec. The Bureau considered relations with other bodies, noting a number of meetings that had been held and opportunities for further cooperation that had been identified. It also noted some specific issues relating to lack of clarity and absence of feedback where both the governing statutes in themselves and the procedures developed to implement them had been found wanting.

ICOMOS World Heritage work

35. A major part of ICOMOS’ work is the advice it gives to UNESCO’s World Heritage Committee on what should and should not be included on the prestigious and now widely known World Heritage List of natural and cultural properties of outstanding universal value. In 2006 the sum of 1,035,900 US dollars was allocated to ICOMOS to carry out advisory work in connection with the World Heritage Convention. In March, ICOMOS contracted to: evaluate nominations; carry out thematic studies; take part in significant meetings; and carry out a general analysis of the so-called ‘tentative lists’. An additional sum of 80,000 US dollars was granted in June 2006 for the drafting of reports on the state of conservation of properties on the World Heritage List and on the List of World Heritage in Danger, and to carry out reactive monitoring missions (work performed from September 2006 and ongoing).

36. ICOMOS finalised the evaluations of the 30 nominations that the World Heritage Committee considered at its 30th session (Vilnius, 8-16 July 2006) in 2006. Of the 30 nominations, 4 were of properties referred back in the past, 3 involved extensions to existing listed properties and one involved minor modifications. The preparatory work and all the property evaluation missions (with one exception) for 33 nominations in the next cycle were carried out from March to December 2006. In 2006 ICOMOS adopted a policy document to act as a framework against which to carry out its task of evaluation. The “ICOMOS Policy for the Implementation of the ICOMOS World Heritage Mandate” draws together the practice ICOMOS has developed over the years to ensure that its objectivity and rigour are beyond question (see Annex V). ICOMOS’ evaluations are published annually.

37. The business of evaluation is complex: it involves massive amounts of consultation and assessment, culminating in the presentation of detailed dossiers in support of recommendations made on each nomination proposed for evaluation. ICOMOS has a small dedicated administrative unit within its International Secretariat for handling these proposals.

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2 A cycle running from March 2005 to July 2006
and coordinating the work of the ICOMOS’ experts and advisers. The decision on what recommendation goes forward is made by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, which met in January 2006. ICOMOS presented them to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee (which makes the final decisions) in July (Vilnius).

38. In addition to assessing nominations for inclusion in the World Heritage List, ICOMOS also carries out separate assessments of requests for technical assistance and is involved in the ongoing revision of the scope of the Convention itself, so the effort needed is not small. It is, however, amongst ICOMOS’ very highest priorities as it is this above all that allows ICOMOS to display its value in a very public way by mobilising the sheer amount and quality of expertise its members bring to it.

39. The World Heritage Working Group (WHWG) was set up by the Executive Committee in 2006 to manage ICOMOS’ complex relationship to the UNESCO World Heritage Committee, which it advises in a formal capacity specified in the 1972 World Heritage Convention. Its task is to oversee the quality of the advice which goes from ICOMOS to UNESCO in the process described above. The group met in April, July and November; in addition to deciding on a number of nominations it agreed on a number of steps to overhaul its selection of experts (which was one of the concerns National Committees had identified in the membership survey) and on benchmarking in cases of heritage items at risk. A major concern was how to make progress in developing a specific ICOMOS World Heritage Strategy – a remit given to it by the Executive Committee in January. In addition there was a feeling that explanatory work was needed to make sure that states proposing sites for inscription understood some of the concepts such as Outstanding Universal Value, which requires a statement to be appended, Authenticity and Integrity. The work of this group, which sometimes comments on specific nominations, is self-evidently sensitive in nature, so the minutes of these meetings are not made available in the same way as those of other groups.

**Advisory Committee**

40. The Advisory Committee met on 10-11 September in Edinburgh (see paragraph 28 above for further details). A list of those present representing their National Committees (NCs) and International Scientific Committee (ISCs) is at Annex VIII. John Hurd was elected as the Committee’s new President, with Dosso Sindou as Vice-President. The report by the outgoing President, Mr Sindou, looked back on an active period over the previous three years, which included new National Committees and more members. A major step forward was the questionnaire, managed by Gustavo Araoz, Vice President of the Executive Committee, which would be a valuable tool in the coming years for pinpointing where things might not be working optimally as well as highlighting just how much ICOMOS had to offer (as Mr Araoz noted in his own presentation, this was just the start). In the Middle East in particular the world’s heritage was under pressure but expectations were high: ICOMOS needed to offer professionalism ‘with a human face’, and to offer itself to future generations with its principles intact. To kickstart the process, the Advisory Committee set up four task forces to handle different aspects: membership and statutes; regional cooperation; International Scientific Committee/National Committee cooperation; and World Heritage involvement.

41. Much emphasis was placed on the new triennial workplan with its four headlines (see paragraphs 5-7) which would embrace activity in the immediate future. Securing the long-term future of ICOMOS, the fourth of these, was considered particularly key, and the President of ICOMOS made a point of saying he saw the remainder of his mandate as being
about this above all. Issues raised in debate were the need to translate key texts and charters into Arabic soon; to prioritise in the area of publications and establish rigorous peer review arrangements; and to continue moves in the direction of fuller financial openness.

42. The National Committee regional groups held their own sessions and reported back a range of problems: the sheer physical difficulty of taking part in meetings, the perceived ‘European-ness’ of ICOMOS and the lack of accessible material that explained to members what ICOMOS was about and what it did (Africa); the need for more exchanges and ways to reduce barriers – linguistic, cost, relevance – to participation which risked allowing a lot of commitment and enthusiasm to dissipate (Asia-Pacific); the importance of addressing the issues thrown up by the membership survey and the need for recruitment drives in under-represented areas (the Americas); putting into practice the Triennial workplan, focusing on its headline issues and developing cooperation (Europe).

43. What emerged from the discussion on the World Heritage Programme was the need for a guiding document for National Committees to avoid uncertainty about procedures and feelings of alienation when suggestions appeared to be rejected out of hand or unexpected experts got chosen. There was still quite a bit of both though progress was acknowledged to have been made. As was made evident in the presentations, the process was in itself clear, as was the obligation of ICOMOS to use the best expertise available, but this was not well enough known.

44. The Committee heard a report from the President about the Heritage at Risk series of publications, which continued, in web form as well as print, and for which there were ideas for future themes but which did depend on financial resources being available. The complementarity of the programme to the World Heritage process was noted, as was its value as a signal that action (sometimes political) was needed. The various texts drafted and promulgated by ICOMOS, known as doctrinal texts, were discussed, with an emphasis on ensuring they were reviewed for relevance and consistency, as agreed at Xi’an, and on asking National Committees to feed back on how the Xi’an Declaration had been received nationally.

**Scientific Council**

45. This newly created body began its existence end of 2005, following the 15th General Assembly who adopted the document known as the Eger-Xi’an Principles (see Annex III) which set out the terms of reference for the Scientific Council’s future work as the coordinating body for the International Scientific Committees (ISCs). Mandated to meet annually in conjunction with, but separately from, the Advisory Committee, it duly did this on 9 September in Edinburgh (though it had met once already in a combined meeting with the Bureau of the Executive Committee in June), when it elected some members, co-opted others, set up a range of working groups and coordination responsibilities and settled some institutional questions. Much of the discussion revolved around ideas and proposals for the 16th General Assembly, which would include a two-day scientific symposium. The Scientific Council selected climate change and cultural heritage as the first “umbrella theme” for interdisciplinary research to be carried out on the grounds primarily that despite climate change’s current profile as an issue, its cultural aspects had been under-researched to date and needed to be part of the international agenda on the issue. The theme would involve both International Scientific Committees and National Committees and would be launched at
the next Advisory Committee meeting with a view to feeding results into the follow-up to the Kyoto Accords.

**Blue Shield**

46. In 2006 ICOMOS continued its close involvement in the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS), the cultural equivalent of the Red Cross created ten years ago to intervene in the defence of cultural heritage under threat from natural or man-made disasters, and on which ICOMOS is one of the five NGOs represented\(^3\), by participating in its coordination meetings and a meeting organized by one of the National Blue Shield Committees (The Hague, Netherlands). It was party to two statements, one on the situation in the Middle East, the other on records looted in East Timor. It also attended in October the first meeting of the newly-elected Committee for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, which was established under the Second Protocol of the 1954 Hague Convention

**International Secretariat**

47. During the year the secretariat submitted proposals under the framework agreement with UNESCO in order to secure funds to cover aspects of ICOMOS’ work, including the Documentation Centre. The secretariat also assisted ICOMOS-Morocco in the administration of a substantial project funded by the Getty Foundation for the conservation of the Sahrij & Sbaiyin Madrassa complex.

48. Work also progressed during the year on developing a proposal for ICOMOS to move to shared premises with ICOM in a purpose-designed “Maison Internationale du Patrimoine”, or International Heritage Centre still to be based in Paris. At the end of the year this project was still ongoing. The need to find new premises for the secretariat remained pressing.

49. In addition, the secretariat provided ongoing support to ICOMOS members as required. Staffing levels remained something of a problem and the help of volunteers and trainees on short-term placements, their services often obtained with members’ help, was very necessary.

**UNESCO – ICOMOS Documentation Centre**

50. In 2006 the UNESCO – ICOMOS Documentation Centre based at the International Secretariat in Paris added 2,792 bibliographic items to its database and saw an increase in the number of requests it received to 496. It was open for use not only by ICOMOS members but also by members of the public. It produced several new bibliographies, all of which were made available on the internet. Its electronic database, hosted by UNESCO, which also supplied technical support, had over 30,000 items in it by the end of the year under review. By the end of 2006 also more than 1300 items from ICOMOS’ forty-year history were available on the www.icomos.org web site, In 2006 it welcomed 6 interns, whose contribution was invaluable.

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\(^3\) The other NGO’s are ICOM (International Council of Museums), ICA (International Council on Archives, IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions) and CCAAA (Co-ordinating Council of Audiovisual Archives Associations).
51. As always, more could have been done with more resources, such as more acquisitions and cataloguing. Nevertheless, the Centre worked hard during the year on setting up its major new Open Access Archive, which will make the literature of conservation and restoration much more widely available. The archive will be up and running during 2007, subject to sponsorship being found.

52. ICOMOS records its gratitude to UNESCO, the City of Paris, the French Ministry of Culture and Austria’s Ministry for Education, Science and Culture which continued to provide a subvention, which in turn ensures the Documentation Centre’s services continue to be provided to the people of Paris, the wider general public and the international professional community.

Publications

53. Two detailed and comprehensive newsletters were published during 2006, both edited and translated in-house. The World Heritage Gap Report (The World Heritage List: filling the gaps, designed to give States Party to the World Heritage Convention a clear overview of the present situation and likely trends) was printed, distributed and placed on the website in the course of the year. A special edition of “Heritage at Risk” on Underwater Cultural Heritage was produced, by the International Secretariat in cooperation with the International Scientific Committee; 1,000 copies were produced for distribution in cooperation with UNESCO; this too was made available on the web. A special web page was also created as support for events to mark International Sites and Monuments Day, in 2006 dedicated to Industrial Heritage.

54. The Xi’an Declaration and other significant documents which emerged from the 15th General Assembly were also transferred to the website, as was a new ICOMOS bibliography on World Heritage Industrial Sites. A thematic study on Rock Art in Latin America and the Caribbean was published in 2006, although at the time of drafting this was not yet available on-line. Much else, of course, is.

55. ICOMOS contributed to the publication Art and Cultural Heritage: Law, Policy and Practice, edited by Barbara T. Hoffman, which was published in 2006.

New National and International Scientific Committees

56. Three new National Committees (Chad, Central African Republic and Niger) were established in 2006, bringing the total to 125, though not all are active. Two others were awaiting ratification when the year ended and several others were in process of formation. After a rush of activity in 2005, when seven new International Scientific Committees were created, no new ones were added in 2006.

Elections

57. John Hurd, President of the ISC Earthen Architectural Heritage, was elected President of the Advisory Committee. Dosso Sindou, President of ICOMOS Cote d’Ivoire (Ivory Coast), was elected Vice President.
58. The Scientific Council elected three coordinators: Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonia (ISC Cultural Routes - CIIC), Michal Firestone (ISC Historic Towns and Villages - CIVVIH), and Pamela Jerome (ISC Earthen Architectural Heritage - ISCEAH). The three representatives later chose to co-opt James Reap, President of the ISC on Legal, Administrative and Financial issues (ICLAFI), as legal advisor and to continue managing the Scientific Council’s electronic mailing list, and Robyn Riddett as Secretary-General of the Scientific Council.

Obituaries

In 2006, ICOMOS lost several eminent members and pioneers:

- Rob Apell, member of ICOMOS Netherlands and of CIVVIH
- Marta Arjona, Honorary member of ICOMOS and Honorary President of ICOMOS Cuba
- Kausar Bashir Ahmed, Vice President of ICOMOS Pakistan
- Freddi Guidi, President of ICOMOS Argentina
- Richard Howland, Fellow of US ICOMOS
- Jaime Litvak King, member of ICOMOS Mexico
- Claire Mousseau, former Board member of ICOMOS Canada and ICOMOS ICAHM
- Anna Nurmi Nielsen, President of ICOMOS Finland
- Andras Roman, Hungary, Honorary member of ICOMOS and founder of ICOMOS CIVVIH
- Gertrud Tripp, winner of the Gazzola Prize in 1990 and Austrian signatory of the Venice Charter
- Ann Webster Smith, winner of the Gazzola Prize in 2005 and chair emerita of US ICOMOS
PART 3
NATIONAL AND
INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES

National Committees

59. ICOMOS has 125 National Committees, grouped for ease of reference in this report into six regions: Africa, the Arab States, Asia/Pacific, Europe, North America and South America, though ICOMOS usually uses a grouping of four. Space does not permit an account of all their many activities in 2006, but here are some of them. As will be obvious, not everyone responded to the request to contribute to this first report, which accounts for the fact that there is a geographical imbalance in this section. A few others unfortunately forwarded their contributions too late for inclusion. A complete list of National Committees can be found at Annex VIII.

Africa

60. ICOMOS Guinea pursued its work during a year of political change. Guinea is a country with a very rich concentration of heritage sites and ICOMOS Guinea was thus extremely concerned to draw the attention of the relevant authorities to the importance of taking cultural development in general and that of the heritage in particular in their future planning. The result of its deliberations took the form of a document entitled La Guinée a besoin d’un cadre institutionnel amélioré et renforcé pour son développement culturel (Guinea requires a better, stronger institutional framework for its cultural development); the aim is to develop the ideas into a project. The plan has been submitted to the new government.

61. ICOMOS South Africa had a successful year, sending representatives to a number of meetings and helping colleagues from other National Committees in the region. It provided the base for the new International Scientific Committee on Intangible Heritage, the first ISC to be based in Africa. ICOMOS South Africa is part of the organising team of a major conference on Earthen Architectural Heritage – Terra 2008 - to be held in Mali and was involved in the planning for this in 2006. It began preparations for hosting next year’s Advisory Committee meeting. Finally, in October it formed part of a combined ICOMOS/IUCN evaluation mission of the Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape, nomination to the World Heritage List, undertaken in October.

The Arab States

62. No contributions were received from National Committees in this region
Asia-Pacific

63. ICOMOS Australia held four regional meetings, one of which was in honour of its retiring International Vice-President Sheridan Burke. It held a successful conference in Fremantle, Western Australia, on “Port Cities”. The conference attracted around 200 participants and had significant sponsorship from the City of Fremantle and the Commonwealth Department of the Environment. One of the committee’s main tasks during 2006 was participating in a national inquiry into the conservation of Australia’s Historic Heritage Places. Several members were involved in preparing submissions and attending public hearings. Representations were also made to government concerning Commonwealth heritage legislation, and a proposed Australian Sustainability Charter. ICOMOS Australia provided the Chair and Secretariat for the National Cultural Heritage Forum, the umbrella group for non-government heritage organisations. ICOMOS Australia published two issues of its refereed journal Historic Environment in 2006, as well as continuing to distribute its core publications the Burra Charter and Illustrated Burra Charter, and publish the weekly E-mail News which reaches a wide audience in Australia and overseas.

64. In 2006 ICOMOS India launched its website and took part in a number of important initiatives. These included a wide-ranging and well-attended seminar in Hyderabad on conservation and cultural tourism; and a celebration for young people on the International Day of Monuments and Sites in Delhi, which included a painting competition. ICOMOS India has adopted some Monuments at Risk to study, and conserve when funds permit, of which the most important are Sree Sree Govindaji, a 19th century temple in Manipur, which has been photo-documented and the original materials collected to be restored on its original site, and the Blue Building in Goa, a monument in an earthquake zone, which is being restored to its original state. ICOMOS India was represented at the meeting of the Asia Pacific Region and a number of other international ICOMOS events.

65. ICOMOS Japan held board meetings every three months with an extra held in November for the election of officers, followed in December by its Annual General Meeting (AGM). It hosted or supported six major events including an International Training Course for Disaster Management in Asia and two meetings on the concept of Buffer Zones, which were, along with the port town of Tomo no Ura, its primary concern of the year. ICOMOS Japan has six working groups active in areas ranging from issues linked to the World Heritage Convention to its cooperation with Bulgaria on the conservation of Plovdiv (see also paragraph 73).

66. ICOMOS Korea was occupied in 2006 with a monitoring project on three major sites. Otherwise, the big event of the year was hosting the Asia Pacific Regional Meeting in Seoul in June. The meeting was attended by 118 people from 23 countries and took as its theme the situation of historic villages; it was followed by a workshop on the same theme for the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism which resulted in the “Andong Recommendation”. ICOMOS Korea also organised an international scientific symposium around a project to conserve the Sinan shipwreck. ICOMOS Korea completed its website.

67. ICOMOS New Zealand has for the last ten years had its own Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value. In 2006 it concentrated on reviewing this in the light of developments in best practice, with a view to issuing a new, illustrated version once this is completed. Overall, the charter, which covers practice, case law, techniques and conservation philosophy, was felt to have stood the test of time but it was nevertheless now ten years old and would benefit from updating.
68. For ICOMOS Philippines, the priorities in 2006 were a major programme which it has set up at the behest of the United Architects of the Philippines to train architects (at present, no formal training in conservation is available at university level in the Philippines) to be carried out in cooperation with a national university; and preparation for the meeting of the International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture to be held in 2007. The meeting's theme is "Conserving Traditional Landscapes" and the focus will be on sustainable methods for the local community to preserve their traditional landscape and architecture and use them as a resource for community-based cultural tourism.

69. ICOMOS Thailand held its AGM and Scientific Symposium in November 2006. During this meeting it signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Association of Siamese Architects under Royal Patronage. In 2006 ICOMOS Thailand was sponsored by the Archaeology Fund, the Fine Arts Department and other organisations, namely, the Crown Property Bureau, Chae Fa Ltd. Part., Sivakorn Co. Ltd., Stonehenge Co. Ltd., Bank of Ayudhya Plc., and Siam Commercial Bank Plc., whose contributions have been used for administration and further development and dissemination of knowledge on conservation according to the policy of ICOMOS International. ICOMOS Thailand attended several international conferences, held regular meetings for members and organised cultural visits for them, including two to neighbouring countries.

70. The Asia-Pacific region held a further regional meeting in Edinburgh in September, shortly before the Advisory Committee met.

Europe

71. ICOMOS Austria was able to report some positive outcomes in 2006, notably the decision to reduce the height of a planned high-rise building close to the palace of Schönbrunn, Vienna, and the decision to set up a forum to monitor heritage projects in the Salzkammergut area. There remained concerns about urban development policy in Vienna and a new construction in Salzburg, about which ICOMOS was not alone in voicing criticism, and a controversial design in Graz, though modified somewhat, remained fundamentally unsatisfactory. The President of ICOMOS Austria attended a range of meetings on its behalf and a conference on “The Heritage of Iron”, held in May, considered a possible nomination to the World Heritage List. The Committee was saddened by the loss of Hofrat Dr. Gertrude Tripp, who had worked on the Venice Charter.

72. ICOMOS Belgium held its annual meeting in February. ICOMOS Belgium has two sections: Vlaanderen-Brussel (Dutch speaking Committee) and Wallonie-Bruxelles (French speaking Committee). Both held a general assembly (in addition to an assembly comprising both wings) and a full programme of events for their members and the Committee was well represented on ICOMOS International Scientific Committees. In November a special meeting was held to discuss the revised draft of the proposed ICOMOS Charter on the interpretation and presentation of cultural heritage sites.

73. ICOMOS Bulgaria was primarily concerned with two projects: the church of St. Dimitar in Boboshevo and the church of St. Stefan in Nessebar (sponsored by The A. G. Leventis Foundation and the World Monuments Fund), as well as eight vernacular houses in the “Ancient Plovdiv” Reserve (sponsored by the UNESCO/Japan Trust Fund). During 2006 it held two meetings for members. It worked on preparing dossiers for other projects; continued to advise on national policy and was involved in the preparation of a major regional forum attended by heads of state; organised workshops related to the annual European Heritage
Day event, of which it is a national coordinator, internships and seminars. It received an European Union/ Europa Nostra award for its work in heritage conservation.

74. ICOMOS Cyprus met in February and elected a new, multi-disciplinary executive committee; thereafter it met every second week. In February also it hosted a meeting of the International Scientific Committee on the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage (see paragraph 109 below). The meeting was well attended and made possible with generous sponsorship from a range of public bodies in Cyprus as well as professional associations. In September ICOMOS Cyprus’ joint presentation on the restoration of the Omeriye Ottoman Baths in Nicosia won 1st Prize in the European Union / Europa Nostra awards 2005.

75. ICOMOS Czech Republic had a busy year, holding symposia, conferences and seminars on industrial heritage (as part of the International Day of Sites and Monuments); on “materiality” (which was international); on historic gardens; on conservation education; on the place of hydro-electric plants in the landscape; on the conservation of concrete buildings; and on inter-war vernacular architecture. The President of ICOMOS Czech Republic, Mr Josef Stulc, presented a paper at the conference “Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters” organized during the Leipzig “Denkmal” fair (Germany) on the impact of the 2002 floods in Bohemia. It was active on public policy issues, including registering a dissenting voice on behalf of its membership when the situation called for it.

76. ICOMOS Finland held nine board meetings, one open meeting, three seminars, one of which dealt with the state of the World Heritage site of Suomenlinna: this attracted 90 participants, and offered 11 lectures; members met at the site in December to highlight the restoration ideas of Cesare Brandi in Italy and their application elsewhere. Other topics included how the heritage of the islands has been treated in the past 20 years and how the current issues of planning and management should be approached and, in the context of European Heritage Day, the future and conservation of market places. ICOMOS Finland published five newsletters and sold out of many earlier publications. The Committee worked on activating the national sub-committees. An international documentation camp was arranged and its work published. The ICOMOS Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage was translated in order to introduce a framework for the rising number of interested divers.

77. ICOMOS France held an AGM in February. During the year the Committee was heavily involved with the development of policies at the national level with several members being represented on significant projects; at the international level, members of ICOMOS France were active in International Scientific Committees and attended meetings. The French member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee was in the lead on the projected new international ICOMOS membership database. The Committee held meetings in the World Heritage sites of Arles and the Pont du Gard to explore ways of responding to the management needs of such sites and exchange information and practice. A major international colloquy was held in Tours in July on the subject of the conservation of stained glass. ICOMOS France was also involved in a joint Mediterranean project concerning Crusader castles which was also supported by the European Union.

78. ICOMOS Georgia held its AGM in December. On the International Day of Monuments and Sites it held a seminar on the topic “Overshadowed Heritage”; it successfully implemented Phase III of a Norwegian Foreign Ministry-funded project for the revitalisation of the Betlemi Quarter of the Tbilisi Historic District; held a workshop on Surface Treatment Traditional Paints Research; worked with national and regional bodies on conservation issues. Its
particular concern was the deterioration of the stonework of a World Heritage Site, the 6th century Monastery of the Holy Cross in Mtskheta, which resulted from a longstanding weakness in heritage management in Georgia.

79. A main activity of ICOMOS Germany in 2006 was to develop the Monitoring Group with its roughly 30 members, which acts as a preventive and pro-active monitoring system with particular focus on the 31 World Heritage sites in Germany as well as the situation of monument protection in Germany in general (e.g. protests against the dismantlement of conservation departments in individual federal states); several sites were inspected (e.g. Aachen, Dresden, Regensburg, Hamburg, Berlin) and measures were initiated in cases of heritage at risk. At the beginning of the year ICOMOS Germany moved to a new headquarters in Munich. It organised or took part in four conferences in 2006, on both the specific (the restoration of Tiepolo frescoes in Würzburg; the conservation of the Bamiyan Buddhas); and the more general (Cultural Heritage and Natural Disasters; German World Cultural Heritage). It also held a press launch for Climatic Stabilization and Building Physics – Sustainable Approaches to Safeguarding the World Cultural Heritage. It published three volumes in its series of conservation textbooks in 2006, one a translation of the theories of Cesare Brandi, the others on orangeries in Europe and on urban burial cultures.

80. Another busy year was enjoyed by ICOMOS Hungary, which organised monthly meetings on topics as varied as aerial photography of archaeological sites, the heritage of the Isle of Man in the UK and the garden as architectural metaphor; collaborative seminars with a university under the umbrella title “Hidden Dimensions”; and a full programme for the International Day of Monuments and Sites. It held its AGM in May and in June hosted a meeting of the presidents of the European ICOMOS Committees in Pécs, as well as a meeting of the Hungarian Archaeological Committee. It sent representatives to numerous international meetings, and made several recommendations on and protests about developments affecting monuments and sites in Hungary and beyond.

81. ICOMOS Ireland, which has five active sub-committees, met the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government in October and put the case for financial resources to enable it to participate internationally; it was agreed that a three-year business plan would be drawn up to be presented in early 2007. The executive committee met eight times and by the end of 2006 work had been completed on applying for incorporated status. Talks were held on Catholic institutional buildings in Ireland; on the St Jerome Cemetery; and on the Royal Institute of Ireland’s Conservation Accreditation Scheme for Architects. In October ICOMOS Ireland welcomed Dr Tamas Fejérdy, ICOMOS Vice-President, who delivered a well-attended memorial lecture on vernacular architecture. The Committee awarded its first-ever honorary membership.

82. ICOMOS Luxembourg has quite a large membership but its members were not very active in 2006. It was, however, possible to hold an AGM as a result of which plans were drawn up to establish the committee as a legal entity with charitable status. Plans were also set in hand to cooperate with neighbouring ICOMOS committees.

83. In 2006, ICOMOS Macedonia held its AGM and several executive and other committee meetings; held two forums, one on the specific heritage needs of Ohrid, the other more generally on present conditions and future strategies for archaeological sites. It published, in Macedonian, a book of cultural heritage regulations. In cooperation with CHwB / Cultural Heritage without Borders: Sweden, which also contributed financial support, it organised a regional expert meeting on education and the dissemination of expertise which was well attended and aroused interest in the field.
84. **ICOMOS Slovakia** organised or supported seminars on industrial heritage, fortified towns in Slovakia, rural development (as part of a conference on renewable energy), and historic windows and doors (aimed at craftsmen). It took part in meetings of the International Scientific Committee on Training and in joint ICOMOS/UNESCO missions as well as advising the Ministry of Culture on a proposal for adding a site to the World Heritage Tentative List of Slovakia. In October it gave a television interview about fortified medieval cities.

85. In 2006, the main activities of **ICOMOS Spain** were the study of cultural routes in Spain; the consideration of the possible candidature of Ferrol for the World Heritage List; work on an established cultural route (Camino Real) including the completion of an inventory begun in 2001; a congress on the industrial and mining heritage of the cultural routes; and more general study and information work on heritage conservation. **ICOMOS Spain** was represented at a range of national and international meetings.

86. **ICOMOS Switzerland** held its AGM in Chur and set in hand plans for a meeting of the European Region in Bern in 2008. This was a busy year for the various working groups, and included a colloquium on buildings research, a publication on garden spaces (2006 was designated the Year of the Garden in Switzerland) and an event focusing on the restoration of buildings in Havana, Cuba. Opportunities to lobby on behalf of the heritage sector were made full use of. The Committee awarded the Historic Hotel of the Year Prize to the Hotel Krafft in Basel and edited a brochure presenting 50 historic hotels and restaurants in Switzerland.

87. **ICOMOS UK** hosted the Advisory Committee in the UK for the first time, preceded by an open seminar and a reception hosted by the Scottish Minister for Tourism, Culture, and Sport (Edinburgh, September). It held two seminars, one, in the context of the International Day of Monuments and Sites, on towns and cities as cultural landscapes, the other using the city of York to explore aspects of cultural tourism. The theme of its Christmas lecture was the challenge of climate change for cultural heritage. In July 2006 the UNESCO World Heritage Committee agreed missions to UK World Heritage Sites (Liverpool and two in London) for the first time; these looked at the impact of development and broke new ground in cooperation nationally. **ICOMOS UK** also worked with authorities in Bath and Edinburgh on proposals affecting these sites.

88. **ICOMOS Ukraine** held several meetings and members were actively involved in drawing up a bill on the preservation of the architectural heritage and buildings in cities. In July, it held a conference on the Uspensky Cathedral in Galych, the proceedings of which were published. With the support of the Fulbright Fund a conference was held in November on the problems associated with conserving the immovable cultural heritage. In autumn 2006 the Committee launched a campaign for the conservation of a 12th century church and got ready to publish a journal (the first issue will feature the International Day of Monuments and Sites).

**Latin America**

89. **ICOMOS Argentina** held its AGM in November and agreed new strategic lines of action. It organised six meetings and conferences in 2006, and attended a number of others, mainly on industrial heritage, heritage management at local level and education. It is hoped to publish some of the results of these meetings in due course, but this was financially impossible in 2006. **ICOMOS Argentina** also advised governmental agencies and non-governmental organisations on a range of issues including the Site Commission in the city of La Plata,
cities of Posadas, Santa Fe and Tucumán, the restoration of the Eden Hotel in La Falda, Cordoba, and technical advice on heritage buildings and urban areas in several Argentine towns and cities. ICOMOS Argentina published potential threats to heritage via newspaper articles and radio and TV interviews. ICOMOS Argentina was saddened by the death of its President, Freddy Guidi, shortly before the AGM, following a short illness.

90. In April ICOMOS Brazil took part in the first-ever international conference on heritage of Portuguese origin, which gave rise to a network of cooperation. ICOMOS members were also involved in the commission set up for the planning of Florianopolis and with the National Commission of Cultural Investments. In August it supported a seminar organised by DOCOMOMO and in October took part in the regional meeting of the Presidents of National Committees of the Americas. The Committee managed a full programme of activity. To improve contact between members, an internet group was launched. The Committee was much indebted to the Cultural Foundation of Curitiba for help during the year.

91. ICOMOS Chile held its AGM in April and took part in or sponsored several national and international workshops and symposia on topics as diverse as historic cities in Ibero-america and 100 years after the earthquake in Valparaiso. It published the proceedings of a 2005 seminar on Ibero-american cities held to mark the 40th anniversary of ICOMOS. In 2006 ICOMOS Chile created its own blog on Blogspot.com.

92. ICOMOS Costa Rica held two general assemblies in 2006, one in April, the other in September. The Committee was represented at the ICOMOS Regional Meeting in Mexico and published, as usual, a calendar with heritage themes: this year centred on the city of San José. Its main concerns centred on projects in important heritage areas, including a proposal to build a news kiosk in the main square of the old city of Carthage; and plans to convert the old presidential palace into a cultural centre.

93. ICOMOS Ecuador operates without subsidy, and its activities in 2006 were thus limited by financial considerations. Despite this, it worked towards establishing the Qhapaq Ñan o Main Andine Path as a World Heritage property; carried out a study of the city of Zaruma, which suffered an especially hard winter last year, and implemented a pilot project on the identity of the city; executed comparative studies on national and international heritage law; took part in a technical forum about development of the city of Quito; and participated in a special commission to defend the heritage.

94. ICOMOS Mexico held its 26th annual symposium in Monterrey, with industrial heritage as its theme. In 2006 it published its regular monthly bulletin on its website for the first time. As well as taking part in international meetings, it ran six graduate-level training courses. It continued with the ongoing work of monitoring heritage developments through its regional and specialised scientific sub-committees. In 2006 ICOMOS Mexico was mainly concerned with developments at national level: current legislation, academic training and management plans for the national heritage.

95. ICOMOS Peru organised three events in 2006: two in April, respectively "Cultural Heritage real estate: Recent norms", and "The Industrial Heritage in Peru. Memory and Perspectives", both of which attracted a diverse audience including members of the general public; and in December "Cultural heritage and Social Development in Democracy", which proved particularly popular with architecture and archaeology students. 15 new members joined in 2006, bringing the total to 82. The 5th edition of ICOMOS Peru’s Bulletin was published in August.
North America

96. ICOMOS Canada held its AGM in the autumn and concurrently held a symposium on principles and practice in the preservation of cultural heritage. As is its normal practice, it also published its annual report which doubles as a scientific bulletin containing significant papers. In 2006, it awarded the Jacques Dalibard Award to underwater archaeologist Robert Grenier, in part to acknowledge his leadership in bringing UNESCO to adopt the International Convention on the Protection of Underwater Heritage in 2001. The Francophone Committee held a workshop in Montreal during 2006, while the English Speaking Committee sponsored speaker events in both Toronto and Vancouver. In 2006, ICOMOS Canada’s 12 active scientific committees were re-organised into a Scientific Council to more effectively serve as a bridge between international scientific committees and ICOMOS Canada members. ICOMOS Canada also took an active part in the ICOMOS Americas Working Group; sponsored a trip to Cuba enabling 24 Canadians to meet and discuss local cultural heritage preservation with ICOMOS Cuba colleagues; and contributed to the 2006 theme of the International Day of Monuments and Sites, by preparing a learning kit for school children.

97. US/ICOMOS took part in a major symposium, “From World Heritage to Your Heritage,” which was hosted by the Newport World Heritage Committee. In August it held a meeting to launch the exploration of United States ratification of the Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. With major support from the Samuel H Kress Foundation, the 23rd season of the International Interns Exchange enabled 14 young professionals from Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States to take up internships. Since its founding in 1983, over 550 young preservationists from 55 countries have participated in the flagship programme of US/ICOMOS. It advised the US government on the process of drafting a new Tentative List, and co-sponsored (with IUCN-US) a public information session on both the process of application to the Tentative List and the implications of World Heritage inscription, as well as briefing local groups and chairing a panel on “Participation in the Global Preservation Community” at the National “Preserve America” Summit in October. In 2006 James K. Reap and Samuel N. Stokes were inducted as Fellows of US/ICOMOS, the highest honour conferred by the organisation on Americans making significant contributions to international heritage cooperation. The Committee was saddened by the loss of Ann Webster Smith, its chair emerita and recipient of the 2005 ICOMOS Piero Gazzola Award.

The membership survey

98. An electronic questionnaire was sent to National Committees, asking for information about them, including their composition, how they were structured, how they financed their activities, how they communicated and what ICOMOS committees and activities they were involved in/ represented on; and what their expectations were of the aims ICOMOS had set itself and what their preoccupations were.

99. Many committees expressed a concern about a lack of clarity and communication with regard to the new structures, but for most the overriding concern was simply lack of money; many found membership of ICOMOS, even with its sliding scale, a financial struggle. There was also concern that the infrastructure of heritage conservation in their countries was lacking: inadequate legislative protection, out-of-date inventories, not enough training. As regarded ICOMOS itself, there was a perception of inequality – too many meetings in the same places, which members could not get to, a feeling that ICOMOS should be putting more
emphasis on the difficult places of the world. The need for networks was strongly felt, and ICOMOS is responding to these concerns.

**International Scientific Committees**

100. The **International Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)** held its AGM in June. During the year it focused on reorganising with a view to widening its membership. This involved significantly increased secretarial work: **ICAHM** was grateful to Cultural Site Research and Management of Baltimore for its assistance with the website and the enrolment process. Guidelines for the ICAHM Charter are progressing through the patronage of the Getty Conservation Institute: it is hoped a draft will be ready by August 2007.

101. The **International Committee on Heritage Documentation (CIPA)**, organised by ICOMOS with ISPRS (International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing), held its 37th International workshop on the theme of e-Documentation and Standardisation in Cultural Heritage in Nicosia in October/November, and was represented at the ISPRS Com. V Symposium on image engineering and vision metrology, the 7th VAST International Symposium on Virtual Reality, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage, the 4th Eurographics Workshop on Graphics and Cultural Heritage and the 1st Euro-Med Conference on IT in Cultural Heritage. The 6th meeting of the committee’s shared RecorDIM initiative on Recording, Documentation and Information Management took place.

102. The **International Committee on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH)** held its AGM in March; 300 members attended. It held its annual scientific forum in June-July, taking as its themes the following: the transformation of historical structures as a subject of urban planning, re-use of post-industrial heritage, sustainable urban transport systems and innovative ecological and technical solutions. The meeting was held in Lodz, Poland, in cooperation with several Polish partners. The abstracts of **CIVVIH**’s 2005 annual scientific forum were published in 2006 by ICOMOS Turkey. In March, ICOMOS Greece hosted a meeting in Patras to look at the prospects for a **CIVVIH** sub-committee specifically for the Mediterranean region, which led to the setting up of such a sub-committee. It worked with ICOMOS-IFLA on the Historic Urban Landscape initiative, an initial draft for which was adopted by the Scientific Committee. **CIVVIH** formed three working groups in 2006, looking at a methodology for a values-based evaluation of World Heritage sites, the city as a cultural landscape and the updating of the Washington Charter. **CIVVIH** was saddened by the loss of two members: its co-founder and former president Andras Roman, and Anna Nurmi-Nielsen, a member of its bureau.

103. The President of the **International Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH)**, John Hurd, was elected president of the Advisory Committee, only the second time in the history of ICOMOS that an ISC president has filled this position. **ISCEAH** elected five chairpersons to head research groups grouped by theme: historic and archaeological earthen architectural heritage, cultural landscapes, seismic retrofitting, and materials research including new build. A call was made to expand membership in keeping with the Eger-Xi’an Principles, which call for broader, more inclusive membership in the International Scientific Committees. A request for proposals for the 10th International Conference on Earthen Architectural Heritage to take place in 2008 was issued, and awarded to Bamako, Mali. Board members met in April in Los Angeles for a colloquium on seismic retrofitting for earthen structures. **ISCEAH** established a working relationship with the ICOMOS International
Scientific Committees on Polar Heritage and Risk Preparedness to explore an interdisciplinary scientific theme of Global Climate Change (GCC) and its effects on cultural heritage; a preliminary report was put to and accepted by the Scientific Committee in September.

104. The **International Committee for Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICICH)** is a new committee, established by the Executive Committee of ICOMOS in 2005. During the course of 2006 activity focussed on a work programme and raising the funds needed to bring the bureau together. By year end there was confirmation that SAHRA, the South African Heritage Resources Agency, was able to fund such a meeting. It is anticipated by the Bureau that thereafter a call for membership of the committee will go out and that work will commence on a doctrinal text for this area of operations, based on ICOMOS’ 2003 Kimberley Declaration on Intangible Cultural Heritage.

105. Another new ISC, the **International Committee on Interpretation and Presentation (ICIP)**, met for the first time in March, when it chose officers and working criteria. It established working groups on Interpretation Methods and Policy, Interpretation and Conservation and Emerging Interpretive Technologies. In September it sponsored a round-table discussion on the topic “Interpretation Standards at World Heritage Sites: Is There a Need for Assessment Criteria for On-Site Interpretation Programmes and Emerging Interpretive Technologies?” Work continued on revision and review of the proposed ICOMOS Charter on Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites. The new version was circulated widely and resulted in a new draft, completed in December.

106. The **International Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ICOMOS-IFLA)** met in May and October. It drew up a proposal for an universal cultural landscape registry and/or inventory card and began monitoring several cultural landscapes (Plaza de Mayo in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Medina Azahara, Spain; the skyline of London’s Royal Parks, U.K.; Nezahualcoyotlin in Mexico; Pratolino, Montichiello, Salento, Val di Noto, gardens and avenues from Bari, all in Italy). It collaborated on the organisation of a conference entitled “Historical gardens 25 years after the Charters of Florence: experiences and prospects”.

107. The **International Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues (ICLAFI)** held its annual symposium in Japan. The title was “The World Heritage Convention and Buffer Zones.” In the course of the year under review it developed a new website; assisted National and Scientific Committees to develop and/or revise their statutes and assisted the Secretariat on a wide range of legal issues.

108. The **International Committee on Polar Heritage (IPHC)** met in April and was represented at a UNESCO meeting in March on climate change. A major conference is planned for 2007 (which is International Polar Year). The IPHC was closely involved in work to conserve one of the Antarctic Heroic Age huts, the first to have been erected on the continent. The committee assisted with comments to the Conservation Plan and input to a new website, launched in Oslo in November. Individual committee members presented papers on the Committee’s work in various fora.

109. The **International Committee on the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage (ISCARSAH)** met twice, on one occasion organising a public seminar on structural restoration. Its main task in 2006 was to finish drawing up and disseminate its Recommendations for Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, which were launched at two technical seminars. ISCARSAH members organised conferences on conservation and structural restoration, at least three of which were major international events.
110. The International Committee on Training (CIF) developed in 2006 a work programme drawn up the previous year. During a seminar held in Gothenburg, Sweden, it conducted a survey of membership interest in more active involvement. The steering board, which met in February, remained committed to improving levels of member involvement.

111. The International Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage (ISC20C) was formed in 2005 as a multi-disciplinary committee; accordingly, 2006 was very much a planning year. From the outset it has conducted much of its business electronically. Its Joint Presidents are nominated on an interim basis. Elections will take place at the ICOMOS General Assembly in 2008. In 2006 members took part in a conference on Heritage at Risk in Moscow, helping to draft the “Moscow Declaration” on the Preservation of 20th Century Cultural Heritage, and cooperated with DoCoMoMo. Cooperation is also in hand with UIA (International Union of Architects) and the International Scientific Committee on the Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage. The Committee had over 30 members, with expressions of interest from 40 more, at the time of drafting and planned to focus on membership at its first international symposium in 2007.

112. The International Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV) held a successful International Scientific Conference in Patzcuaro, Mexico, with more than 20 speakers from ten countries. The Committee revised its regulations to conform to the Eger-Xi’an principles and increase participation. It also launched its electronic newsletter. Despite the worldwide threat to vernacular architecture, the conference was ultimately hopeful that increasingly action is being taken to ensure cultural diversity in architecture. Two awards were given during the conference, one to the community of San Antonio for maintaining a traditional village as a living community. The second was given posthumously to the late Rachelle Anguelova, from Bulgaria, for her role in founding CIAV. Plans for 2007 included a conference in the Philippines which would be extended to members of the ISC on Cultural Tourism.

113. The International Committee on Wood (IIWC) co-organised an international symposium in Istanbul on the theme “Why Save Historic Timber Structures?”. During the year the Committee refurbished its website; updated its membership lists; began a database on a significant work on timber architectures and load-bearing structures found in cultural properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List; took forward research which included participation in an European Union-funded project on the heritage of wooden churches in Europe; and prepared for its 2007 conference on the mechanical behaviour and failure of timber structures.

114. A full list of ICOMOS International Scientific Committees including those who did not offer contributions to this report is at Annex VIII.
PART 4

FINANCIAL MATTERS

115. In 2005 ICOMOS published its accounts for the first time. Its Income Statement and Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2006 are reproduced below in their entirety. For ease of reference they show the equivalent figures for 2005. In 2006 income and expenditure balanced at 921,055 Euros.

116. The bulk of ICOMOS’ income comes from members’ contributions and UNESCO contracts. ICOMOS is particularly vulnerable to exchange rate fluctuations as a significant part of income is earnt in US dollars whereas the bulk of expenditure is in Euro. In 2005, this had severe consequences for ICOMOS’ reserves aggravating the organization’s cash-flow situation. For this reason, the General Assembly resolved end of 2005 that as of 2007 all membership fees would be invoiced in Euro. In 2006, despite the fact that real income from the two main sources was down, ICOMOS’ finances were much more stable after two turbulent years and even showed a small surplus; however, this mainly resulted from hiring fewer staff and is thus no cause for complacency. Late, or not at all, payments of membership fees are still an issue. ICOMOS is very dependent on volunteer help and the good offices of its members to get things done.

117. The need for a financial strategy and to attract income from new sources remains pressing; the General Assembly resolved to set up a Strategic Financial Planning Group in 2006 to explore the scope for this.
### Balance sheet 2006 at 31 December

#### Assets (in €)

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#### Liabilities and association equity (in €)

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### Income

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### Costs

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MARCOLLA ET ASSOCIÉS
COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES - MEMBRE DE LA COMPAGNIE DE PARIS

12, rue Joffre d'Albigny
75017 PARIS
Téléphone : 01 44 29 20 20
Télécopieur : 01 47 46 10 17

ICOMOS
49-51, Rue de la Fédération
75015 PARIS

RAPPORT GENERAL DU COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES SUR LES COMPTES
DE L’EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 DECEMBRE 2006
Mesdames, Messieurs,

En exécution de la mission qui nous a été confiée, nous vous présentons notre rapport relatif à l’exercice clos le 31 décembre 2006 sur :

- le contrôle des comptes annuels de l’Association tels qu’ils sont joints au présent rapport
- la justification de nos appréciations
- les vérifications et informations spécifiques prévues par la loi

Il nous appartient, sur la base de notre audit, d’exprimer une opinion sur ces comptes.

I. OPINION SUR LES COMPTES ANNUELS

Nous avons effectué notre audit selon les normes de la profession applicables en France ; ces normes requièrent la mise en œuvre de diligences permettant d’obtenir l’assurance raisonnable que les comptes annuels ne comportent pas d’anomalies significatives. Un audit consiste à examiner, par sondages, les éléments probants justifiant les données contenues dans ces comptes. Il consiste également à apprécier les principes comptables suivis et les estimations significatives retenues pour l’arrêté des comptes et à apprécier leur présentation d’ensemble.

Nous estimons que nos contrôles fournissent une base raisonnable à l’opinion exprimée ci-après.

Nous certifions que les comptes annuels établis conformément aux principes comptables généralement admis en France sont réguliers et sincères et donnent une image fidèle du résultat des opérations de l’exercice écoulé ainsi que de la situation financière et du patrimoine de l’Association à la fin de cet exercice.
II. – JUSTIFICATION DES APPRECIATIONS

En application des dispositions de l’article L. 823-9 du Code de Commerce, relatives à la justification de nos apprécations, nous devons vous faire part des éléments suivants :

- nos contrôles relatifs à l’exercice clos le 31 décembre 2006 portant notamment sur le respect des principes comptables suivis et les estimations significatives retenues pour l’arrêté des comptes sociaux ainsi que leur présentation d’ensemble n’appellent pas de commentaire particulier.

Les apprécations ainsi portées s’inscrivent dans le cadre de notre démarche d’audit des comptes annuels, pris dans leur ensemble, et ont donc contribué à la formation de notre opinion sans réserve, exprimée dans la première partie de ce rapport.

III. VERIFICATIONS ET INFORMATIONS SPECIFIQUES

Nous avons également procédé, conformément aux normes de la profession applicables en France, aux vérifications spécifiques prévues par la loi.

Nous n’avons pas d’observation à formuler sur la sincérité et la concordance avec les comptes annuels des information données dans le rapport d’activité.

Fait à PARIS
Le 19 janvier 2007

MARCOLLA et ASSOCIES

Jean-Pierre MARCOLLA
Commissaire aux Comptes
MARCOLLA ET ASSOCIÉS
COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES - MEMBRE DE LA COMPAGNIE DE PARIS

12, rue Joffre d'Albain
75017 PARIS
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ICOMOS
49-51, Rue de la Fédération
75015 PARIS

RAPPORT SPÉCIAL DU COMMISSAIRE AUX COMPTES SUR LES CONVENTIONS RÉGLEMENTÉES
Exercice clos le 31 décembre 2006

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME AU CAPITAL DE 40.000 € - R.C. PARIS B 413 267 303 - SIRET 413 267 303 00038 - APE 741 C
N° DE TVA INTRACOMMUNAUTAIRE : FR 364 512 573 01
Mesdames, Messieurs,

En notre qualité de Commissaire aux Comptes de votre Société, nous vous présentons notre rapport sur les conventions réglementées conclues au cours de l’exercice.


Il ne nous appartient pas de rechercher l’existence éventuelle d’autres conventions mais de vous communiquer, sur la base des informations qui nous ont été données, les caractéristiques et les modalités essentielles de celles dont nous avons été avisés, sans avoir à nous prononcer sur leur utilité et leur bien-fondé. Il vous appartient, selon les termes de l’article 25-1 du décret du 1er mars 1985, d’apprécier l’intérêt qui s’attachait à la conclusion de ces conventions en vue de leur approbation.

Votre Association a réglé en 2006 les sommes suivantes :

- à Monsieur Giors SOLAR, Trésorier Général, pour 757,08 € qui se décomposent comme suit :

  réunion du « Working Group » on W.H.C. à Paris, novembre 06 ; voyage : 477,60 $US
  réunion du « Working Group » on W.H.C. à Paris, novembre 06 ; hôtel : 375 €

- à Monsieur Dinu BUMBARU, Secrétaire Général, pour 625,67 € qui se décomposent comme suit :

  réunion à Paris sur les changements climatiques, avril 06 ; voyage : 880 CAD
- à Monsieur John HURD, Président du Comité Consultatif, pour 991,95 € qui se décomposent comme suit :

mission de suivi 2005 au Maroc, avril 06 : 991,95 €

- à Monsieur Andrew HALL, Membre du Comité Exécutif, pour 1740,80 € qui se décomposent comme suit :

mission d’évaluation 2006 à l’Ile Maurice, avril 06 : 2176 $US

Nous avons effectué nos travaux selon les normes de la profession ; ces normes requièrent la mise en œuvre de diligences destinées à vérifier la concordance des informations qui nous ont été données avec les documents de base dont elles sont issues.

Fait à PARIS
Le 19 janvier 2007

MARCOLLA et ASSOCIES

Jean-Pierre MARCOLLA
Commissaire aux Comptes
ANNEXES
ANNEX I

RESOLUTIONS OF THE 15TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

17 – 21 October 2005, Xi’an, China

Composition of the Committee: President - Ms Sheridan Burke (Australia); Members - Mrs Ruth Shady Solis (Peru), Mr Benjamin Mouton (France), Mr Gideon Koren (Israel), Mr Donatius Kamamba (Tanzania), and Mr Dosso Sindou (Cote d’Ivoire) ex officio.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005:

- Expresses ICOMOS’s gratitude to Chinese Officials and organisers for the success of this General Assembly. We express our gratitude to the many volunteers who have assisted in the success of the conference, and especially the children of Xi’an.
- Accepts the invitation by the Canadian National Committee to hold the 16th Session of the General Assembly in Quebec in 2008.
- Expresses support for the creation of new National and International Committees.
- Expresses appreciation to the Getty Conservation Institute and The Getty Foundation for their support of international programmes and for the granting of funds to support attendance at this General Assembly by those unable to attend otherwise.
- Expresses support for UNESCO Director General, Koïchiro Matsuura, and the World Heritage Centre in increasing significance and effectiveness of the World Heritage Convention
- Expresses appreciation to ICOMOS’s partner organisations, ICCROM, IUCN, TICCIH and DoCoMoMo.
- Recognizes the significant contribution to the work of ICOMOS of the following members who have passed away and expresses condolences to their families and the National Committees: Mrs. Jalila Kadir (Morocco), Mr Martin Weaver (Canada), Mr. Ernst Bacher (Austria), Mr. Rafael Rojas Hurtado de Mendoza (Cuba), Mr. Elliott Caroll (USA), Mr. Roberto di Stefano (Italy), Mr. Jean Sonnier (France) and Mr. Pierre Laurent Frier (France).

In memory of these persons, a minute of silence is asked.

A. Current Issues

1. Pakistan Earthquake

Proposed by ICOMOS Pakistan

The recent earthquake in Pakistan is the most devastating natural disaster in the entire history of this country. The magnitude of the destruction caused is immense and beyond what could be tackled by the country’s own resources. International help and assistance in all areas is being requested. The region hit by this earthquake has towns and villages which are examples of the traditional
settlements of the mountainous regions of Pakistan, thus living representations of traditions, culture, architectural heritage and natural landscapes.

In addition to this, one of the World Heritage Sites, Taxilla, lies within the zone of the earthquake and another one of the World Heritage Sites, Takht-i-Bahi, lies near to this zone. Hence, involvement of ICOMOS is requested to support development of programs of post-earthquake surveying to assess the magnitude of damage to heritage property and to advise on appropriate re-construction in the area.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005 resolves to support the urgent need to identify and activate:

- Financial assistance to mobilize a team of volunteers into the earthquake-hit areas and do a quick survey for assessing damage to heritage property. This survey would also be a long-term contribution in identifying and demarcating historic areas in the region (documentation which is unfortunately non-existent so far); and
- Expert advice for developing programmes on appropriate solutions and suggestions for rebuilding – with on-site training for local communities.

2. Hurricane Katrina, United States of America

Proposed by ICOMOS France

Considering the scale of devastation caused by Hurricane Katrina in September 2005 on Louisiana’s (USA) traditional and historical built heritage and the great importance of preserving this heritage and the cultural memory which it carries for the community of Louisiana and neighbouring states;

Considering the immense needs, both material and in terms of specialized professionals, to save the remains still in place, and for the necessary reconstruction of the cities and villages.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005 resolves to address to US ICOMOS and to the United States of America:

- An expression of its profound solidarity; and
- Assurance that the most experienced experts and specialists are at their disposal to assist, if necessary, in the drawing up of emergency measures for the salvaging, conservation and restoration of this unique heritage.

3. Disaster Recovery Conference

Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV)

Considering that:

- In the aftermath of the terrible tragedies affecting several parts of the world – tsunamis in Asia and hurricanes in America just to name a few – there is a pressing need to ensure the recovery of familiar environments and traditions transmitted by previous generations;
- In the haste for providing emergency shelter and rebuilding, vernacular traditions are increasingly threatened, and that
- It is important that the planning of reconstruction be based on the traditional characteristics of a region.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005 resolves to:

- Propose to the national authorities of the affected countries that a conference on the rebuilding of devastated areas be held under the leadership of ICOMOS in the following six months in a country affected by these events.
- The purpose of this international conference will be to set up guidelines for reconstructing devastated areas that will respect traditional architecture and cultural landscapes. This forum will also serve to provide a voice to those who are affected by these terrible events.

4. Earthquake Desert of Atacama, Chile

*Proposed by ICOMOS Chile*

Keeping in mind that the 15th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium is dedicated to the theme of Monuments and Sites in their setting and keeping in mind the following considerations that:

- In the northernmost part of Chile, in the eastern zone of the desert of Atacama, there were a number of small villages located in the general area of what was once the old Inca road, later the Royal road. This area with its characteristic architectural structures constitutes a true cultural patrimony which includes movable assets and a fragile intangible heritage;
- On 13 June of this year, a devastating earthquake occurred in this area with an intensity of 7.9 on the Richter Scale, leaving a considerable part of the villages and churches in ruins; and
- Due to the isolation of the area, its fragility, and its almost non-existent economical importance to the country as a whole, official response has been slow and restoration efforts non-existent. Current official plans for conservation and restoration are poorly thought out, hasty and completely inadequate.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005 resolves to:

- Urgently recommend to the appropriate national authorities and to the government of Chile that an appropriate number of specialists come together as a team to prepare a master plan for response that will include consolidation and restoration, followed by conservation and maintenance.
- Further recommend that this team is interdisciplinary in nature in order to ensure the protection of the heritage assets as a whole, both movable and immovable cultural goods, along with its setting, environment, natural heritage and fragile intangible heritage.

5. Akrotiri excavation shelter, Greece

*Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)*

Considering that Akrotiri dates to 2000-1500 BCE and provides very significant information of that time in the Eastern Aegean. The lava cover to the entire city from the Santorini volcanic eruption has protected evidence of the culture at that time to a remarkable degree, providing a precious historic record.
Knowing that expertise on shelters for archaeological sites is held within ICCROM and the Getty Conservation Institute, and that they may be able to assist the Greek Government.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005 resolves to:

- Ask the Greek Government for assurance that it will urgently ensure the safeguarding of the remainder of Akrotiri excavated site, on Thera (Santorini), and in particular that the still-standing shelter is stabilised to protect it over the coming winter.

6. Sourbe Khatche Church in Akhtamar, Turkey

*Proposed by ICOMOS Armenia, relying on the support of ICOMOS Turkey*

Considering that:

- The Sourbe Khatche Church in Akhtamar, on the shores of Lake Van in eastern Turkey, represents one of the most exceptional examples of medieval architecture and of Armenian sculpture;
- Its unquestionable importance lies in its historical significance, but also in its role in the development of classical Armenian religious architecture, of which it is one of the most spectacular cultural and artistic expressions;
- The Armenian scientific community strongly believes that the authenticity of Sourbe Khatche Church must be conserved and that the materials and traditional techniques used in its construction respected and
- The restoration works on the Church have been launched by the local authorities in Spring 2005,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- Strongly recommend that the Turkish government periodically associates, and when necessary, involves Armenian specialists to the restoration projects and works; and that it seeks the assistance of UNESCO.

7. Neolithic site of Apostolos Andreas, Cyprus

*Proposed by ICOMOS Cyprus*

Noting the recent demolition of the Neolithic site of Apostolos Andreas, on the easternmost part of the island of Cyprus by a bulldozer to make a road;

Understanding that this is the only coastal site, probably a fishing village of the Aceramic Neolithic, dated circa 6th MBC, which exemplifies the adoption of the material culture of the period of the coastal environment and resources;

And noting the excavations undertaken by the Turkish Cypriot University in collaboration with the University of Tübingen and Freiberg, Germany, at the Late Bronze Age site of Gallinoporni in the northern part of Cyprus;
The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- Condemn the destruction of the site of Apostolos Andreas and the name change of Gallinoporni and write to Turkey and Turkish Cypriot Authorities calling for measures to be taken to prevent such destruction and name changes.

8. Alburnus Maior, Romania

Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM) and the International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV)

Regarding the site of Alburnus Maior in Rosia Montana, Romania, as a potential World Heritage Site, with reference to Resolution 20 of the 13th General Assembly of ICOMOS held in Madrid, Spain; to the Resolution of the 14th Extraordinary General Assembly, held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe; to the resolution of the ICOMOS Conference, held in Pecs, Hungary, 22-27 May 2004, and with reference to the ICAHM Statement on the mining concept at Rosia Montana in Lyon, France, 9 September 2004.

Taking into consideration some recent information about the site and its permanent state of threat,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Reiterate its deepest concern about the on-going mining operation that has lead to and threatens to continue the destruction of the archaeological site of Alburnus Maior in Rosia Montana, Romania, and its surroundings;
- Call upon the urgent intervention of the National Authorities and the international community to ensure the appropriate protection of the site;
- Call for further evaluation of the significance of that site and its archaeological heritage in the context of the cultural heritage of Europe and the world, and
- Express once again its will to collaborate with the Romanian Authorities and other organisations to achieve these.

9. Tomo-no-Ura, Japan

Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV) and ICOMOS Japan

Considering that the town of Tomo-no-Ura, Japan, is recognized as a place of exceptional significance as it is a historic port town with temples of the fifteenth century, merchant houses and streetscapes of the eighteenth century, stone harbour facilities, and a relationship with the sea which has been long recognized as exceptionally beautiful,

Considering that the people of Tomo-no-Ura are congratulated upon their efforts to preserve the town and to restore its buildings;

Considering that the proposal to build a road bridge across the harbour would destroy the essential quality of the town, and must not proceed,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:
• Demand that the national government of Japan and the local government authorities are called upon to abandon the road bridge proposal, and to develop alternative traffic measures. They are further called upon to support and assist in the conservation and restoration of the buildings in the town.

10. Isla de Pascua, Chile

*Proposed by ICOMOS Chile*

Considering the outstanding universal value of Easter Island, as part of the heritage of humankind and its particular vulnerability, and that is has been inscribed on the World Heritage List since 1995,

Considering that Chile is a State Party to the World Heritage Convention (1972) and a member of the World Heritage Committee, and as such, is encouraged to take an exemplary action in the protection of its heritage, in particular Easter Island,

Considering that the proposed construction of casinos and other similar installations on Easter Island is causing a great concern for the future of the site

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Ask UNESCO and all other authorities, including ICOMOS National Committees, to intervene with the Chilean authorities so that the construction and operation of a casino is not allowed and that full protection is maintained for Easter Island’s tangible and intangible values;
- Offer to the Chilean authorities, as well as to UNESCO, full assistance to help achieve this goal.

11. Russian Modernist Heritage

*Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage*

Noting the outstanding contribution of Russian modernism to Twentieth Century heritage, the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS notes with concern the threats and deterioration which are currently occurring to many places of outstanding international significance in Russia including the Ruskova Workers Club, the house and the studio of the architect Melnikov and the neglected Narkomfin building;

Considering that the heritage value of these places extends beyond Russia to the world;

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Urge the relevant national and professional organizations to act with urgency to safeguard their protection and prevent their damage. Necessary actions include survey and assessment, protective planning measures and innovative conservation approaches, to secure their future.
12. Conjunto Jesuitico de Cordoba, Argentina

Proposed by ICOMOS Argentina

ICOMOS Argentina advises the 15th General Assembly with concern about the damages that are being caused to the Conjunto Jesuitico de Cordoba, Argentina. This site was inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List in December 2000. In particular the Conjunto de la Manzana Jesuitica requires specific attention because it lies in one of the most built up / urbanized zones of the city.

Considering the outstanding universal value of the Jesuitic Complex of Cordoba (Argentina), listed as a World Heritage site in 2000,

Considering the particular impact of urbanization and vibration from heavy vehicular traffic on the conservation of the site and specifically the Manzana Jesuitica,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Bring this situation to the attention of UNESCO, national and local authorities, calling for their intervention to ensure the restoration and future maintenance of the site and to adopt appropriate measures to prevent further damage,
- Offer the collaboration of ICOMOS to achieve this and ensure the long term conservation of the site.

B. Organisational Resolutions

13. General organisation of ICOMOS

Proposed by the Secretary General of ICOMOS

Considering the resolutions adopted at the 13th General Assembly held in Madrid (Spain) and the discussions during the 14th General Assembly in Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe) relative to statutory and procedural aspects in ICOMOS,

Considering the important reflection carried out by the ad hoc committee appointed at the 13th General Assembly in preparing proposals to amend the ICOMOS Statutes, which were communicated to all members according to the deadlines set in the current Statutes in preparation for the 14th General Assembly, and the comments and proposals made by National Committees on the subject on their own initiative or in response to these proposed amendments,

Considering the interest for ICOMOS, on the occasion of its 40th anniversary, to proceed with a broader examination of its role and actions contributing to the conservation of monuments, sites and other types of heritage places in the world to come, and in doing so, to look not only at the Statutes but also the strategies and operations of the organisation, including participation and collaboration amongst the various bodies within ICOMOS,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Thank all the individuals and volunteers who contributed to this reflection and made constructive proposals and recommendations, as part of the ad hoc committee established in Madrid, of the Legal Committee (ICLAFI ) or of other National and International Committees;
• Ask the Executive Committee, within the framework of the 40th Anniversary of ICOMOS, to continue the process of review and reflection in conjunction with ICLAFI on the role and functioning of ICOMOS and, if deemed necessary, to move propositions for the modification of the current procedural or statutory texts, so as to report to the Advisory Committee in the following years, and to the 16th General Assembly in 2008.
• Postpone any possible changes to the statutes, pending the conclusion of this process.

This resolution superseded a resolution from ICOMOS India regarding voting practices

14. Adoption of Eger-Xi’an Principles

Proposed by the Advisory Committee and recommended by the Executive Committee

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005, resolves to support the decision taken by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees at the third strategic planning session in Xi’an to:

• Create the ICOMOS Scientific Council, which will be composed of the Presidents of the International Scientific Committees (or their official representatives), and
• Adopt the Eger-Xi’an Principles as the basic brief for the Scientific Council and the International Scientific Committees and to further develop this process.

15. ICOMOS Scientific Council and Programme

Proposed by the Advisory Committee and recommended by the Executive Committee

Following on from the General Assembly in Zimbabwe in 2003 and the initiatives taken at the Advisory Committee in Bergen in 2004; and

In recognition of the unprecedented interest and response shown by the ICOMOS membership in the scientific programme of the 15th General Assembly in Xi’an; and

In further recognition of the potential of ICOMOS to play an enhanced leadership role in the conservation of the cultural heritage,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves that the new ICOMOS Scientific Council of International Committees (ISCs) be charged with the responsibility of:

• Proposing the ICOMOS triennial scientific programme to the Executive Committee;
• Developing the content of the scientific symposium of each General Assembly, in consultation with the host National Committee; and
• Facilitating a thematic colloquium at each Advisory Committee meeting.

16. Student and Young Professionals annual membership fee

Proposed by ICOMOS Canada
Considering that the Executive Committee adopted a policy to encourage the increase and renewal of the organization’s membership notably by stimulating the participation of students and young professionals working in its fields of interest;

Considering that, with this in mind, the Executive Committee decided that the annual membership fee for any member aged 28 or less would be set at 50% of the normal membership fee;

Considering that there is a need to strengthen the policy that was put forward by the Executive Committee and to promote even more strongly the presence of the younger generation within the organization;

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Request that the annual membership fee for any member aged 30 years old or less be set from now on at 50% of the regular membership fee and
- That these members be entitled to all the rights and privileges attributed to regular membership.

17. Payment of membership fees 2006

*Proposed by the Executive Committee - as modified by a subsequent resolution from ICOMOS Canada*

The Executive Committee has discussed the issue of membership fees, its categories and due time for payment and recommends that changes are needed.

Considering the decision made by the Executive Committee that, from now on, National Committees will be requested to pay their members’ membership fees in Euro rather than in dollars;

Considering that it is impossible for many of these Committees to adapt their internal procedures concerning the collecting their membership fees in such a way that they could comply with the Executive Committee’s decision in 2006;

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October, 2005 resolves that

- All ICOMOS National Committees will pay their membership fees in Euro instead of US$ (for clarification purpose, if paying now 20 US$ per member, it will be 20 Euros). All European Committees, including those which are not part of the Euro countries have been paying in Euro since 2004.
- The payment in Euro will start in 2007
- The categories of 10, 20, 30 and 40 are not changed.
- Deadline for sending the payments to Paris will be 30th of June 2006.
- The Executive Committee with the Treasurer General will develop during 2006 a progressive payment programme. The objective of this programme will be to provide incentives for early payment, for committees paying on time for several consecutive years and for committees showing a considerable growth of membership.

18. Publication of Annual Accounts of ICOMOS International

*Proposed by ICOMOS Australia*
Considering the financial position of ICOMOS International as outlined by the Treasurer General, and in order to assist National Committees in understanding this situation and communicating it to their members with a view to improving it in the future,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China, in October 2005 resolves to:

- Require that the audited annual accounts of ICOMOS International, including as a minimum the profit and loss statement against budget and the balance sheet, both for the financial year just ended and the previous financial year, be published each year in the next issue of ICOMOS News after the audited accounts become available, and
- That they be accompanied by a statement from the ICOMOS Treasurer General interpreting the accounts and reporting on any major discrepancies between the budget and actual results.

19. Establishment of a task team to investigate funding strategies for ICOMOS

Proposed by ICOMOS France

At the meeting of the ICOMOS Advisory Committee, held on 15 and 16 October 2005, it was agreed that a task team be appointed to investigate the development of strategies to assist ICOMOS with future financial planning and financial management.

Members from the National Committees of France, South Africa, Sweden and Bulgaria, held an exploratory meeting and agreed to propose the following resolution.

Recognizing the need to assist the Treasurer-General, the Executive Committee of ICOMOS and the Secretariat with the development of a sustainable funding strategy for the future,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Establish a task team composed among others of France, South Africa, Sweden, Belgium, United States and Bulgaria, in order to:
  - Define the objectives of any future financial strategy. A broad-based transformation of the way in which ICOMOS plans, manages and audits its affairs must be effected.
  - Develop measures to achieve these objectives. These may include functional and project related activities.

20. Victoria Falls’ Solidarity Fund

Proposed by ICOMOS France

Given recurrent difficulties for certain members to participate at General Assemblies, the creation of the so-called Victoria Falls’ Solidarity Fund, whose purpose is to finance this participation, had been proposed as a draft resolution during the 14th General Assembly.

In order to achieve the aims of this resolution and to launch the Fund, ICOMOS Belgium - one of the countries which supported the draft resolution - invited its members to pay, on a voluntary basis, a minimum amount of 20 % of their annual membership fee into this Fund.
ICOMOS Belgium asked the International Secretariat to manage the Fund according to the principles used by the Getty Foundation, namely:

From the point of view of the Fund manager:
- the anonymity of the donation is guaranteed: no link is to be established between the donating Committee and the beneficiary;
- the selection of the candidates is made by an independent Committee (5-6 people), according to objective criteria: geographical diversity, scientific profile of the candidate, representation within his/her National Committee,
- the search for decent yet as inexpensive as possible travel and accommodation, in order to share out the available sums to a maximum of beneficiaries;
- the establishment of a balance sheet of expenditure each year.

From the point of view of the beneficiary
- the necessity of a personal financial contribution, even if minimal;
- the obligation to undertake, in time, all the necessary administrative measures for obtaining a passport, a visa, vaccinations,
- an active participation to the assembly.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- Recommend that all National Committees institute a solidarity component within their annual membership fee, following the example of ICOMOS Belgium. In doing so, each committee will allow this Fund to operate, to increase through other financial sources and to become a permanent way to support colleagues in providing means to participate at General Assemblies of ICOMOS.

21. ICOMOS Publication Programme

Proposed by the ICOMOS Editorial Board and recommended by the Executive Committee

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves that:

- The international publication programme be based on identified priorities, with a draft publication budget;
- Publications will be peer reviewed to ensure the highest standards;
- Each publication will have a coordinating editor;
- Protocols will be developed for the publication process to ensure that publications start with appropriate budget and funding commitments;
- A proportion of ICOMOS’ budget be dedicated to communications / publications;
- Income from publication sales be dedicated to future publications;
- Strategies be developed to ensure the best spread of available funds, including:
  - exploring options for commissioning a publisher to produce on ICOMOS behalf;
  - moving to online publication for key reports
- And that this process be overseen by the Editorial Board, which will provide regular reports to the Executive Committee and Advisory Committee.
22. Risk preparedness for cultural heritage and the participation of ICOMOS in the International Committee of the Blue Shield

Proposed by ICOMOS Macedonia, ICOMOS Sweden and the ICOMOS Secretary General

Considering the need to improve the state of preparedness and the effectiveness of disaster response as part of conservation practice and the accomplishment of ICOMOS's mission;

Considering the founding of the International Committee of the Blue Shield (ICBS) as a partnership of ICOMOS with ICOM, ICA and IFLA (Libraries) to accomplish the following goals and activities defined as the founding principles and heads of agreement of the ICBS:
- To facilitate international responses to threats or emergencies threatening cultural property;
- To encourage safeguarding and respect for cultural property especially by promoting risk preparedness;
- To train experts at national and regional level to prevent, control and recover from disasters;
- To act in an advisory capacity for the protection of endangered heritage;
- To consult and co-operate with other bodies including UNESCO, ICCROM and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Considering the value of international conventions such as the 1954 Hague Convention on the protection of cultural properties in the event of armed conflict that acknowledges the role of the ICBS as an advisory body;

Acknowledging the activities and engagement of several ICOMOS National Committees in this subject and as part of National Committees of the Blue Shield and the work of partner organisations such as Heritage without Borders;

Acknowledging the establishment of the International Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP) by ICOMOS to promote such activity,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- Formally endorse the Founding Principles of the International Committee of the Blue Shield as a partnership and coordinating mechanism;
- Invite all States to ratify the 1954 Hague Convention on the protection of cultural properties in the event of armed conflict and its 1st and 2nd Protocols and implement them in co-operation with ICOMOS and its partners;
- Encourage the development and dissemination of guidelines on risk preparedness for monuments, sites and other types of heritage places, in particular through the participation of ICOMOS National and International Committees in ICORP.

23. ICOMOS Volunteers Programme

Proposed by ICOMOS Australia

Recognizing that the wise and effective use of the resources of ICOMOS includes not only finances but also the energy, commitment and expertise of our international membership; and,

Further recognizing that:
- Many National Committees need particular forms of assistance for example to facilitate the building of the capacity of new and newly revived National Committees; or in response to disasters, and their widespread and devastating human, environmental and cultural impacts; and
- That, in a spirit of international cooperation and professional friendship, there is a widespread enthusiasm for ICOMOS members to participate in heritage conservation activities in places beyond their own countries or regions; and
- That the process of strategic review of the International Scientific Committees has resulted in a clear indication from the International Scientific Committees expressing their readiness to bring their specialist expertise to the service of National Committee’s world-wide, wherever it is needed; and

Noting that while volunteers cannot replace the valuable role of the paid employees of ICOMOS, a small number of volunteers and interns assist the functions of the Secretariat; and

Building on the detailed work and discussions about the formation of an ICOMOS International Volunteers Programme by the Executive Committee during the past triennium;

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves that:

- the ICOMOS International Volunteers Programme be implemented; and
- That the Executive Committee continues to actively develop and promote the application of this program.

C. Doctrine

24. Development of Committees and Projects in the Middle East

*Proposed by the National Committees from Africa and the Middle-East and recommended by the Executive Committee*

Noting the rich heritage of the Middle East Region, the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005:

- urges the Executive Committee to locate professionals in all countries in the region in order to establish effective National Committees.
- further urges all National Committees to initiate and develop regional projects on heritage conservation.

25. African World Heritage Fund

*Proposed by the National Committees from Africa and the Middle-East and recommended by the Executive Committee*

Noting the discussion on the African Position Paper for Heritage that took place at the recent meeting of the World Heritage Committee in Durban, South Africa,
Welcoming the recent establishment of the African World Heritage Fund, in the belief that the Fund will do much to raise the standards of nominations and the conservation of World Heritage Sites in Africa,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Call upon ICOMOS National Committees to urge their States Parties to the World Heritage Convention to support this initiative in whatever manner possible.

### 26. Heritage Beyond Borders

*Proposed by the National Committees from Europe and recommended by the Executive Committee*

Considering that the changes in the political frontiers of countries do not always take into account cultural areas, nor their architectural and artistic expressions, nor varying ways of organizing space, which are sometimes separated by these frontiers.

Considering that cultural heritage conservation is universal and must be the concern of all,

And finally, considering that cultural heritage conservation must first and foremost benefit from the advice of the best specialists.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves that:

- With regards to cases of shared heritage, the scientific community of each country calls on the enlightened experience and involves the most competent experts, and in particular those of neighbouring countries who share this heritage.

### 27. Cultural Routes Draft Charter

*Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) and recommended by the Executive Committee*

Taking into account:

- The evolution of the concept of heritage which today includes territorial scale ensembles.
- That, among the new heritages categories that take into account the values related to the setting, Cultural Routes reveal the macrostructure of heritage on different levels and contribute to illustrate the contemporary conception of cultural heritage values as a resource for sustainable social and economic development.
- That the UNESCO World Heritage Committee recognized Cultural Routes as a heritage category through its inclusion in the Operational Guidelines for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention approved in February 2005.
- That, considering the present situation, it becomes necessary and peremptory that ICOMOS defines and adopts theoretical, methodological and management principles for the identification and assessment of Cultural Routes.
- That the ICOMOS International Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) has worked intensively on clarifying terms and concepts; on defining operational guidelines for the identification, on
a scientific basis, of Cultural Routes and on the development of a methodology of action for this specific field.
- That, as a result, the CIIC has elaborated a draft Charter on Cultural Routes, presented to the ICOMOS Bureau (Havana, June 2005) and Executive Committee (Xi’an, October 2005).

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves that:

- The draft Charter elaborated by the International Committee on Cultural Routes (CIIC) be widely disseminated among National and International Committees, so that it can be known and discussed prior to its adoption, as rapidly as possible, as an official theoretical and doctrinal text of ICOMOS.

### 28. Heritage and Public Interest Research

*Proposed by Peter Goodchild (ICOMOS UK member)*

Considering that:

- Amongst the members of ICOMOS it is commonly agreed that it is of vital importance that the general public should support the conservation of the cultural heritage. There is variable factual information about the levels of support that actually exist in the different countries around the world and what the implications of it are.
- In the UK, the government agency known as English Heritage commissioned a public opinion poll in the year 2000 which revealed extremely high levels of public support. They were higher than anyone had anticipated. In the year 2005, the Heritage Office of New South Wales in Australia has carried out a complementary study.
- Results such as these have important implications for the resourcing of conservation work.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- Recognize the quantitative information on the levels of public interest and support for the conservation of the cultural heritage, with special reference to the subject areas covered by ICOMOS;
- Encourage the setting up of a project to collect data on this subject;
- Investigate the idea of developing consistent frameworks for the collection of data on the value of heritage
- Hold a symposium to review the collected information and its implications for the conservation of the cultural heritage; and
- Publish the results.

### 29. Kyoto Declaration, 2005

*Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Risk Preparedness (ICORP)*

Recognizing the threats to the world’s cultural heritage caused by natural and man-made disasters, and

Recognizing the initiatives taken by ICOMOS over the last decade and the partnerships which have developed with UNESCO and ICCROM as well as ICOM, ICA and IFLA (Libraries), and
Recognizing the inter-governmental initiatives such as the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), and

Taking note of the principles contained within the 2005 Kyoto Declaration on Protection of Cultural Properties, Historic Areas and their Settings from Loss In Disasters adopted at the Kyoto International Symposium “Towards the Protection of Cultural Properties and Historic Urban Areas from Disaster” held at the Kyoto Kaikan on 16 January, 2005, and

Taking note of the recommendations adopted by the UNESCO/ICCROM/Agency for Cultural Affairs of Japan Thematic Session on Cultural Heritage Risk Management, held on 19 January 2005, as part of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, taking place from 18 to 22 January, in Kobe, Japan.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to encourage its National and International Committees to:

- Study and comment on the Kyoto Declaration and Kobe Recommendations in their national and thematic context,
- Contact international and national authorities to promote these principles and the full integration of cultural heritage in emergency planning and disaster training.

30. Industrial Heritage

*Proposed by the ICOMOS Secretary General*

Considering the interest of ICOMOS for all forms of monuments, sites and ensembles related to human activities, including the industries of various historical periods, whose recognition and conservation are affected by specific factors, Considering the collaboration between ICOMOS and TICCIH (The International Committee for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage) whose General Assembly held in 2003 in Nizhny Tagil (Russia) adopted a statement on the conservation of such heritage which has been distributed for information to participants at the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, Considering the decision of the Executive Committee to identify the Heritage of Production as the theme for the 2006 International Day on Monuments and Sites (18 April),

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Support the suggestion of the Executive Committee on the theme of the 2006 International Day on Monuments and Sites and encourage all National and International Committees to organise activities to raise awareness for the industrial heritage and to help its conservation;
- Engage ICOMOS, in co-operation with TICCIH and taking into consideration its principles, in a specific reflection relative to the conservation of the industrial heritage in order to propose guidelines to the 16th General Assembly in 2008.

31. Recognition of the UN Headquarters Building as a part of the World’s Heritage

*Proposed by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth Century Heritage and US/ICOMOS*
Considering the interest of ICOMOS for the cultural heritage of the 20th Century in its full diversity, expressed in particular through the constitution of an International Scientific Committee to establish a permanent forum for cooperation on the subject;

Considering the great success of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972), signed by close to 180 countries, to whose implementation ICOMOS greatly contributes as an advisory body;

Following up on discussions held at the ICOMOS meeting organised in Queretaro (Mexico) in 2003 to reflect on the representativity of the World Heritage List in the Americas, which exposed the very high significance of the United Nations Headquarters building in New York City, as a place of great importance in the World’s recent history as well as an architectural and artistic ensemble of interest;

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Draw the attention of the Secretariat of the United Nations Organisation, on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the UN, to the heritage value of its headquarters building and the need to grant all necessary attention to its adequate conservation and management;
- Invite the United Nations Organisations to award a special recognition to its Headquarters building as part of the World’s heritage taking into consideration its particular legal status;
- Offer the assistance and cooperation of ICOMOS in doing so.

**32. Religious Heritage**

*Proposed by the ICOMOS National Committees of Canada, Chile, Colombia, Benin, Israel, Mexico, Netherlands and Sweden*

Considering the diversity of tangible and intangible cultural properties of the religious heritage – buildings, artwork and other objects, archives, sacred landscapes, traditions – and their strong presence in national heritage inventories as well as on the World Heritage List,

Considering the major challenges this cultural heritage is facing for its protection and conservation in terms of its physical needs for conservation and restoration, the evolution of society and the conflicts or tensions that it often falls victim to,

Considering the many initiatives of ICOMOS National Committees, the reflections carried out by organisations like ICCROM or the Council of Europe, and the current cooperation agreements between ICOMOS and other international organisations or even the Holy See, bearing directly or potentially on the theme of religious heritage,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Call for the establishment of an international thematic programme within ICOMOS on the issue of religious heritage properties and the exploration of possible partnerships with UNESCO and other organisations to that effect;
- Encourage the National and International Committees of ICOMOS to document the issue so as to be able to contribute to the actions ICOMOS would develop in the field.
33. Heritage in the environmental impact assessment process

Proposed by: Arlene Fleming (member, US ICOMOS), Sheridan Burke (member, ICOMOS Australia), Dinu Bumbaru (member, ICOMOS Canada)

Protection of the cultural heritage requires that cultural heritage professionals and organizations be involved in assessing and planning infrastructure development projects, beginning at the early stages. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process used in project preparation should include a cultural heritage component.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves that:

- ICOMOS, through its International Scientific and National Committees, should encourage involvement of cultural heritage professionals in the development process, with particular attention to the early involvement in heritage impact assessment.

34. Training of young African heritage practitioners

Proposed by the National Committees from Africa and the Middle-East

Recognising the need for building skill and capacity in the heritage management sector in Africa, and the successful existing training efforts of a number of institutions that are directed only towards heritage professionals from government institutions,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- support an initiative by African sub-regions to initiate pilot projects that aim to provide training for young African heritage practitioners who operate outside of government institutions through the offices of all the International Scientific Committees, but especially the International Training Committee (CIF).

35. Climate Change

Proposed by the ICOMOS Secretary General

Considering the permanent concern of ICOMOS for the fate of monuments, sites and other types of heritage places in the event of natural disasters, particularly those of atmospheric origin such as hurricanes, ice storms, droughts and their resulting floods, landslides or forest fires, with devastating impacts on communities and their cultural heritage as demonstrated recently by hurricanes Katrina and Stan, and floods in Eastern Europe,

Considering the useful references provided by the World Heritage Convention of UNESCO and by ICOMOS Charters and Guidelines, including the Florence Charter (1981) in relation to the protection of historic gardens and landscapes that are gravely affected by such events and, as they are composed of living material, by the general evolution of climatic conditions that affect their physical setting,

Considering the scientifically proven relation between the increased intensity of such events and human activities influencing the climate and the growing attention paid to this issue by the
international community and by institutions such as the United Nations and its Agencies such as UNESCO which have called for an international conference to be held in Montreal (Canada) in December 2005;

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Communicate to the organisers of and participants at the Montreal Conference on Climate Change, the strong concern of ICOMOS with regards to the impact of climate change on tangible and intangible cultural heritage in its full diversity of types, cultural and historical origins and the need to ensure it is specifically included in the items discussed at the Conference, in its conclusions and the actions that follow it;
- Express its will to fully cooperate through its National and International Committees (including ICORP) with UNESCO and other relevant organisations to document the impact of climate change on cultural heritage and develop preventive measures.

36. Framework Convention on the value of Cultural Heritage for Society

Proposed by: ICOMOS Sweden, Belgium and France

Welcoming the adoption of the Framework Convention on the value of Cultural Heritage for Society by the Council of Europe on the 13th October 2005,

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October 2005 resolves to:

- Encourage the consideration of the text by ICOMOS members

37. The Seoul Declaration on Tourism in Asia’s Historic Towns and Areas

Proposed by ICOMOS Korea

Meeting in Seoul, Korea, from 30 May to 1 June 2005, to take part in the 2005 ICOMOS Regional Conference in Seoul: Managing Tourism in Historic Towns and Areas in Asia, and reflecting upon the Hoi An Declaration of 2003 on the Conservation of Historic Districts in Asia, the meeting resolved to call for the Seoul declaration to be presented to the ICOMOS General Assembly in Xi’an, China, in October 2005, so that its recommendations can be shared with the wider network of ICOMOS committees and partners, and that it can help encourage cooperation between National and International Committees on this universal subject of tourism and historic towns and areas.

The Seoul Regional ICOMOS Conference called for the wide dissemination and discussion of the Seoul Declaration so that the issues, strategies and approaches it expresses can contribute to the improvement of the management of tourism in towns and areas of Asia and to the development of an ongoing dialogue between conservation and tourism interests.

The 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS, meeting in Xi’an, China in October, 2005 resolves to:

- Recommend that National and International Committees of ICOMOS follow up on the dissemination and impact of the Seoul Declaration.

Xi’an, China, 21 October 2005
ANNEX II

THE XI’AN DECLARATION
ON THE CONSERVATION OF THE SETTING OF HERITAGE STRUCTURES, SITES AND AREAS

Adopted in Xi’an, China, by the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS
on 21 October 2005

Preamble

Meeting in the ancient city of Xi’an (China) on 17-21st October 2005, at the invitation of ICOMOS China on the occasion of 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS and the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of its longstanding endeavour to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World’s cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development;

Benefiting from the broad range of cases and reflections shared during the General Assembly’s International Symposium on Monuments and Sites in their Settings – Conserving Cultural Heritage in Changing Townscapes and Landscapes and learning from a broad range of experiences from China and world-wide authorities, institutions and specialists in providing adequate care and management of heritage structures, sites and areas such as historic cities, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites in the context of accelerated change and development;

Taking note of the international and professional interest for the conservation of the settings of monuments and sites as expressed in the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites – the Venice Charter (1964) – and in the many texts it has inspired, particularly through ICOMOS National and International Committees, as well as the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994) and conclusions and recommendations of international meetings like the Hoi An Declaration on the Conservation of Historic Districts in Asia (2003), the Declaration on the Recovery of Bam’s Cultural Heritage (2004), and the Seoul Declaration on Tourism in Asia’s Historic Towns and Areas (2005);

Noting the references to the concept of setting in UNESCO conventions and recommendations like the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding of Beauty and Character of Landscapes and Sites (1962), the Recommendation concerning the Preservation of Cultural Property Endangered by Public or Private Works (1968), the Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (1976), the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, (2003) and more specifically the World Heritage Convention (1972) and its Operational Guidelines, where setting is listed as an attribute of authenticity and as needing protection through the establishment of buffer zones, and the ongoing opportunity this brings for international and interdisciplinary co-operation between ICOMOS, UNESCO and other partners and for developments on topics like authenticity or the conservation of historic urban landscapes expressed in the Vienna Memorandum (2005).

Stressing the need to address adequately the rapid or incremental transformation of cities, landscapes and heritage routes which result from changes in lifestyles, agriculture, development, tourism or large-scale disasters of natural or human origin, and to recognise, protect and sustain
adequately the meaningful presence of heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings as a way to reduce the threat these transformation processes constitute against the cultural heritage in the full richness of its authenticity, meaning, values, integrity and diversity,

Participants of the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS adopt the following Declaration of principles and recommendations, addressing it to intergovernmental and non-governmental organisations, national and local authorities and all institutions and specialists able to contribute through legislation, policies, planning processes and management to better protect and conserve the world’s heritage structures, sites and areas in their settings.

**Acknowledge the contribution of Setting to the significance of Heritage Monuments, Sites and Areas**

1. The setting of a heritage structure, site or area is defined as the immediate and extended environment that is part of, or contributes to, its significance and distinctive character.

Beyond the physical and visual aspects, the setting includes interaction with the natural environment; past or present social or spiritual practices, customs, traditional knowledge, use or activities and other forms of intangible cultural heritage aspects that created and form the space as well as the current and dynamic cultural, social and economic context.

2. Heritage structures, sites or areas of various scales, including individual buildings or designed spaces, historic cities or urban landscapes, landscapes, seascapes, cultural routes and archaeological sites, derive their significance and distinctive character from their perceived social and spiritual, historic, artistic, aesthetic, natural, scientific, or other cultural values. They also derive their significance and distinctive character from their meaningful relationships with their physical, visual, spiritual and other cultural context and settings.

These relationships can be the result of a conscious and planned creative act, spiritual belief, historical events, use or a cumulative and organic process over time through cultural traditions.

**Understand, document and interpret the Settings in diverse contexts**

3. Understanding, documenting and interpreting the setting is essential to defining and appreciating the heritage significance of any structure, site or area.

The definition of setting requires an understanding of the history, evolution and character of the surrounds of the heritage resource. Defining the setting is a process of considering multiple factors to include the character of the arrival experience and the heritage resource itself.

4. Understanding the setting in an inclusive way requires a multi-disciplinary approach and the use of diverse information sources.

Sources include formal records and archives, artistic and scientific descriptions, oral history and traditional knowledge, the perspectives of local and associated communities as well as the analysis of views and vistas.
Cultural traditions, rituals, spiritual practices and concepts as well as history, topography, natural environment values, use and other factors contribute to create the full range of a setting’s tangible and intangible values and dimensions. The definition of settings should carefully articulate the character and values of the setting and its relationship to the heritage resource.

**Develop planning tools and practices to conserve and manage Settings**

5. **The implementation of effective planning and legislative tools, policies, strategies and practices to sustainably manage settings requires consistency and continuity in application, whilst reflecting the local or cultural contexts in which they function.**

Tools to manage settings include specific legislative measures, professional training, development of comprehensive conservation and management plans or systems, and use of adequate heritage impact assessment methods.

6. **Legislation, regulation and guidelines for the protection, conservation and management of heritage structures, sites and areas should provide for the establishment of a protection or buffer zone around them that reflects and conserves the significance and distinctive character of their setting.**

7. **Planning instruments should include provisions to effectively control the impact of incremental or rapid change on settings.**

Significant skylines, sight lines and adequate distance between any new public or private development and heritage structures, sites and areas are key aspects to assess in the prevention of inappropriate visual and spatial encroachments or land use in significant settings.

8. **Heritage impact assessments should be required for all new development impacting on the significance of heritage structures, sites and areas and on their settings.**

Development within the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas should positively interpret and contribute to its significance and distinctive character.

**Monitor and manage change affecting Settings**

9. **The rate of change and the individual and cumulative impacts of change and transformation on the settings of heritage structures, sites and areas is an ongoing process which must be monitored and managed.**

Incremental as well as rapid transformation of the urban or rural landscapes, the ways of life, the economies or the natural environment can substantially or irrevocably affect the authentic contribution that the setting makes to the significance of a heritage structure, site or area.

10. **Change to the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas should be managed to retain cultural significance and distinctive character.**
Managing change to the setting of heritage structures, sites and areas need not necessarily prevent or obstruct change.

11. **Monitoring should define approaches and actions to appreciate and measure as well as prevent or remedy decay, loss of significance or trivialisation and propose improvement in conservation, management and interpretation practices.**

Qualitative and quantifiable indicators should be developed to assess the contribution of the setting to the significance of a heritage structure, site or area.

Indicators for monitoring should cover physical aspects such as intrusion on views, skylines or open spaces, air pollution, sound pollution, as well as economic, social and cultural dimensions.

**Work with local, interdisciplinary and international communities for co-operation and awareness in conserving and managing Settings**

12. **Co-operation and engagement with associated and local communities is essential as part of developing sustainable strategies for the conservation and management of settings.**

Inter-disciplinary engagement should be encouraged as standard practice in conserving and managing settings. Relevant cultural heritage fields include architecture, urban and regional planning, landscape planning, engineering, anthropology, history, archaeology, ethnology, curation and archives.

Co-operation with institutions and specialists in the field of natural heritage should also be encouraged as an integral part of good practice for the identification, protection, presentation and interpretation of heritage structures, sites or areas in their setting.

13. **Professional training, interpretation, community education and public awareness should be encouraged to support such co-operation and sharing of knowledge as well as to promote conservation goals, improve the efficiency of the protection tools, management plans and other instruments.**

The experience, knowledge and tools developed through the conservation of individual heritage structures, sites and areas should be extended to complement the management of their setting.

Economic resources should be allocated to the research, assessment and strategic planning of the conservation and management of setting of heritage structures, sites and areas.

Awareness of the significance of the setting in its various dimensions is the shared responsibility of professionals, institutions, associated and local communities, who should take into account the tangible and intangible dimensions of settings when making decisions.

Xi’an, China, 21 October 2005
ANNEX III

EGER-XI’AN PRINCIPLES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL [SCIENTIFIC] COMMITTEES OF ICOMOS

Working Document adopted in Xi’an, China, by the 15th General Assembly of ICOMOS as revised by the Scientific Council (9 January 2005)

I. Objectives of the International [Scientific] Committees & their role within ICOMOS

1. The International [Scientific] Committees (ISCs) are the vehicles through which ICOMOS brings together, develops and serves its worldwide membership according to fields of specialized interest. ICOMOS expects the ISCs to be at the heart of scientific inquiry and exchange in their domains and to share knowledge among them to foster a multi-disciplinary approach to heritage protection and management, in fulfilment of the goals of ICOMOS as stated in Article 5.b. of its statutes: “Gather, study and disseminate information concerning principles, techniques and policies” related to heritage protection. ICOMOS will support its ISCs to actively pursue programmes that advance the field by defining research needs, stimulating and supporting research activity, increasing exchange and dissemination in order to promote greater understanding in the heritage field and guaranteeing the generational renewal of all heritage professions within and outside of ICOMOS.

2. ICOMOS will support its ISCs to be accessible to all qualified individuals and groups with a capacity to contribute, be democratic in their operations, and be concerned with increasing the impact of their programmes on standards of care in the field. ICOMOS also expects the ISCs to be a venue for mentoring members in their early careers who seek to advance their knowledge and develop their professional expertise.

3. The Scientific Council may establish categories for the grouping of scientific committees according to their needs.

4. These principles are meant to guide the individual activities of all the ISCs, as well as the cooperative work among them, and with affinity organizations and external interested parties. One primary responsibility of each ISC is to ensure the sharing and dissemination of knowledge and information among its members and with all ICOMOS bodies. The tools of the ISCs should respond creatively and practically to the needs in the field. These include, but are not limited to doctrinal development; publications, periodicals and newsletters (both real and virtual); videos; public advocacy; training; conferences and workshops; discussion fora; professional exchanges; technical assistance / cooperation; etc.

5. The resources of ISCs should be shared among the committees as possible and appropriate.
6. The ISCs are established and operate according to the Statutes of ICOMOS. Consequently, their organisation, structure and proceedings may be required to evolve if and when such Statutes are amended. The ISCs are set up and dissolved by the Executive Committee under Article 14 for purposes or reasons that relate to the goals of ICOMOS.

II. Governance and Operating Framework

A. The Scientific Council

1. The Council will consist of the President of each ISC or his/her designated deputy, with the allowance that the specific statutes of an ISC may ordain a different selection process for its representative to the Scientific Council. A designated deputy will be eligible for election as an officer or representative to the Executive Committee. Each Scientific Council member is entitled to one vote on matters before the Scientific Council.

2. The Council shall elect a President, Vice President, and Secretary from among its membership to oversee the activities of the Council. These officers shall be from different ISCs and shall be elected to three-year terms to coincide with the ICOMOS triennium. The duties and responsibilities of these officers shall be those normally associated with such offices.

3. The Scientific Council shall also elect three Representatives who shall represent the interests of the ISCs in the Executive Committee of ICOMOS as co-opted members. Scientific Committee Representatives to the Executive Committee must be members of the Scientific Council and may not be from the same country as any member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee, except the ICOMOS President. An individual may serve as both a Scientific Council officer and a Representative of the Council on the Executive Committee. Representatives shall be elected to three-year terms, to coincide with the ICOMOS triennium. Representatives shall serve as active liaisons between the Council and Executive Committee and shall communicate regularly with the members of each of the two bodies. Representatives should take a lead in raising international awareness of the capabilities of the ISCs as well as in developing strategies to support ISC activities.

4. The duties of the Scientific Council are:
   a. Serve as the coordinating body of the ISCs.
   b. Meet at least once a year in conjunction with, and also separate from, the annual meeting of the Advisory Committee of ICOMOS.
   c. Prepare a summary annual report on ISC activities and progress made on the Scientific Plan.
   d. Advise the Executive Committee on best practices and performances, as well as best use of the ISC resources, as they relate to the advisory and contractual duties of ICOMOS to UNESCO, the World Heritage Centre, ICCROM and any other international, regional or national heritage organization.
   e. Develop and oversee the implementation of a 3-year Scientific Plan with a corresponding budget, and present it to the General Assembly for its adoption as part of the ICOMOS Work Programme required in Article 9 of the Statutes. The
Scientific Plan shall be drafted in broad consultation with the ISC membership; it shall be multi-disciplinary in nature and will define areas and methods of inter-ISC cooperation. The Plan / Programme shall include clear objectives, a workplan, and a strategy for its completion; the budget will include the identification of existing and potential revenue sources.

f. Identify gaps among the ISC fields of specialization, and make appropriate recommendations to fill them.

g. Look for ways to render more effective and available to all of ICOMOS the expertise of the ISC members and the overall work of the ISCs, especially in the conceptualization and organization of the triennial Symposium of ICOMOS.

h. Adopt a process for the triennial performance evaluation of each ISC; carry out such evaluation; and convey its results and pertinent recommendations to the Executive Committee of ICOMOS as part of its annual report.

i. Receive, evaluate and formulate appropriate responses to requests for technical assistance from the Executive, Advisory, and National Committees of ICOMOS.

j. Receive and evaluate proposals for the formation of new ISCs and make recommendations concerning their approval to the Executive Committee of ICOMOS.

k. Formulate its own recommendation, or evaluate recommendations from others, regarding the dissolution of existing ISCs.

l. Investigate issues or complaints regarding the activities, governance, policies or performance of an ISC, and take the appropriate action to solve them, or refer them to the Executive Committee of ICOMOS.

m. Work closely with the ICOMOS Secretary General, President, Treasurer -General, and Vice President responsible for ISCs to coordinate the work of the ISCs with the ICOMOS Secretariat, and to disseminate it to the heritage community and the general public.

B. The Scientific Committees

1. While desiring to accord the ISCs the maximum of independence and flexibility in support of their objectives, the Committees are expected to work within the framework established by statutes, rules of procedure and budgets of ICOMOS, as well as by these Principles.

2. The ISCs shall adopt goals and objectives that reflect the needs expressed by its members; and be supported by appropriate statutes, budgets, rules of procedure and programmes.

3. In addition, each ISC is encouraged to integrate into its triennial work programme training initiatives that address:

   a. The enhancement and actualization of the professional competence of its experts, especially those related to World Heritage issues, and
b. The needs of new and junior members and young professionals in developing their specialization and competence in the specific field.

4. As a general rule, the work of the ISCs relies on the volunteer work of its members. If funds are available or required to dispense honoraria to ISC members, the ISC shall present to the Scientific Council for its approval, a plan for the team selection and payment of honoraria to its members, to ensure that all work meets ICOMOS requirements for ethics and transparency.

5. Each ISC shall be free to establish its officer structure and governing mechanisms. The Bureau will consist of the Officers of the Committee and additional members as specified in the Committee Statutes. ISCs are encouraged to have, as a minimum, a President, Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and, for ISCs managing a monetary budget, a Treasurer. The Committee shall ensure the Bureau has representation from different countries and provides key regional representation.

   a. The Executive Committee of ICOMOS will appoint the first set of Officers of an ISC. The members of the ISC will elect subsequent officers according to the committee’s own statutes.

   b. Officers will be elected to a period of three years, and may serve a maximum of three such consecutive terms in each office, but in no case shall any one serve more than fifteen consecutive years.

   c. In accordance with article 12 of the ICOMOS statutes, the President of each ISC will be an ex-officio member of the Advisory Council of ICOMOS. The President may designate a Deputy to assume all pertinent responsibilities before the Advisory Council.

6. ISC Bureaus shall be responsible for the overall financial and programmatic management of the work of the committees; and for establishing the appropriate sub-committee, task forces and/or working group structure to ensure its proper functioning.

7. Elections for officers shall be verifiable. Each Committee shall establish a fair and transparent voting system according to its needs and circumstances (including postal or electronic). Regardless, of the mode, the results of all elections must be verifiable without sacrificing the integrity of the individual vote. It is recommended that a neutral party receives votes and provides results.

8. Each ISC shall prepare and submit to the Scientific Council on or before September 1 of each year an annual report should address the following

   a. A full list of all members, by category

   b. Minutes of all its meetings

   c. All scientific work performed by the ISC including work performed in the ICOMOS triennial Scientific Program / Plan, including an evaluation of the progress achieved and work done in cooperation with other ISC's.
d. A list of permanent or temporary cooperative partnerships with affinity organizations and agencies; or with National Committees.

e. Suggestions for new initiatives or new work

f. Results of any elections for officers, if held that year, and to include a complete roster of all successful and unsuccessful candidates.

g. If readily available, and to maintain proper files at the ICOMOS Documentation Centre, provide the following:

i. Concise descriptive texts of conferences, symposia, etc, including a copy of the programme, and lists of participants and funding sources.

ii. A list of Committee-sponsored publications

h. A list of the sources that will be approached in the following year to secure funding for programme and activities.

9. The establishment of an ISC Secretariat is strongly recommended for the proper functioning of the ISC. If no Permanent Secretariat exists, its duties should be specifically delegated to the ISC officers. The duties of the Secretariat shall include but not be limited to:

a. Maintaining the archival record and institutional memory (in paper or electronic format) of the ISC. Changes of location in the Secretariat should include the transfer of the ISC archives.

b. Serving the Bureau of the ISC.

c. Ensuring the dissemination of information to all members of the ISC

d. Be directly in charge of, or make provisions for, the development, maintenance and expansion of the ISC Website, and if pertinent, a listserv.

III. Formation of new International Scientific Committees

A. Proposal

1. National Committees, specialized institutions or groups of at least 10 (ten) like-minded ICOMOS members, preferably representing different world regions, sharing a particular expertise, and wishing to form or sponsor a new ISC, shall submit a proposal to the Scientific Council, who in turn will present it to the Executive Committee along with its recommendations. The proposal will include:

a. A mission statement or a statement of need for the new committee, including its potential for cooperation with other ISCs.

b. Manner in which the proposed committee will contribute to the progress of the current ICOMOS Scientific Plan / Programme.
c. Long-term aims/goals and associated programmes of activities.

d. Proposed Committee statutes.

e. A proposed roster of members, ensuring broad representation.

f. An annotated roster of affinity organizations or groups working in the field of interest, identifying proposed institutional partners, if any.

g. Roster of proposed officers, along with professional credentials / curriculum vitae for each.

h. Location of proposed Committee secretariat, including a letter of commitment to that effect.

i. Proposed budget and details of financial and administrative support secured or to be secured.

B. Incubation Period

1. Once the Executive Committee approves the formation of a new ISC, it shall be constituted for an incubation period of three years as a probationary task force.

2. During the incubation period, the group shall work as a fully functional ISC, and shall be required to meet all the programmatic, administrative and reporting duties of ISCs.

3. At the end of the three year incubation period, the Scientific Council shall evaluate the probationary task force and make appropriate recommendations to the Executive Committee for:

   a. Its constitution as a permanent ISC;

   b. An extension of its probationary status;

   c. Its dissolution. The Task Force may appeal any decision of the Scientific Council before the Executive Committee.

4. The Task Force may appeal any decision of the Scientific Council before the Executive Committee.

C. Hybrid ISCs, or Committees shared with and responding simultaneously to ICOMOS and other affinity organizations

1. Under certain conditions, an ISC may be established in cooperation with one or more affinity organization in order to serve both. In such cases, the statutes may be adapted to suit the needs of ICOMOS and the other organization(s) involved. Nonetheless, the spirit of these
principles shall be respected. The Scientific Council will evaluate all such proposals for Hybrid ISCs and make its recommendations known to the Executive Committee of ICOMOS.

IV. Members

A. General principles

1. The various membership categories in the ISCs shall be open to all members of ICOMOS, within the provisions stated below. It is the intention of ICOMOS that its ISCs continually gather a membership that will include the most recognized experts in its field of specialization, be representative of all of the world regions or pertinent regions, and recruit young or beginning professionals seeking such specialization; and that all be given ample opportunities and stimulus to become actively engaged in the work of the Committee. A structure of membership is recommended, as follows:

2. All members of the ISCs shall be familiar with the Statement of Ethical Commitment adopted by ICOMOS in Madrid in 2002, and abide by it at all times. Failure to behave accordingly may result in dismissal.

3. The categories of members for the ISCs will consist of the following, each with specific rights and responsibilities

B. Expert Members

1. Expert Members are unlimited in number. They shall have the right to vote on all matters before the committee including the election of the members of a Committee Bureau.

2. There are no numerical limits to the number of Expert Members in an ISC. Any member of ICOMOS with proven or established expertise in the relevant field may be an Expert member of the Committee. It is up to each ISC to adopt minimum criteria and a transparent and well-understood methodology to assess and verify the individual competence and expertise of applicants as well as to terminate the membership of a given expert member.

3. Experts Members may be nominated by their National Committee, be self-nominated, or directly invited by the ISC.

4. Expert members shall have the right to participate in any aspect of the work of the committee.

C. Associate Members

1. Members of ICOMOS who wish to gain knowledge and build up an expertise in a given field through active volunteer work may apply to be an Associate Member of an ISC.
2. The ISC will select Associate Members from among the applicants. The ISCs will strive to incorporate Associate Members in their work.

3. Associate Members are conditionally accepted for a period of three years, after which time their contribution to the Committee will be evaluated using a transparent and well-understood methodology to assess their contributions to the Committee. The Associate Membership shall be:
   a. Extended for another similar period of time, with a maximum of three such triennial extensions, or
   b. Upgraded to Expert Member, or
   c. Rejected on the basis of no participation or unsatisfactory performance.

4. When appropriate, an ISC may ask a National Committee to designate one or more Associate Members to help build up the particular expertise in countries where such a need exists.

D. Non-ICOMOS Members

Non-ICOMOS Members who can make an important contribution to the ISC may be invited to participate in committee meetings and activities and will be encouraged to apply for ICOMOS membership.

E. Institutional Members.

When in the interest of ICOMOS and of an ISC, and at the ISC’s discretion, the optional category of Institutional Membership may be established as follows:

1. Institutional Members shall be institutions, academic programs, government agencies, or any other juridical entity whose work and mission are closely aligned to those of the ISC.

2. Acceptance of an Institutional Member shall be through ballots from Expert Members.

3. Institutional Memberships will be valid for one triennium, and may be renewed indefinitely for additional three-year periods.

4. An Institutional member may designate from its staff one person with the required qualifications to be its representative and spokesperson in the Committee. The Committee may accept that individual as an Expert Member.

F. Honorary Members.

Honorary Members may be proposed for election by Expert Members of the Committee. Honorary Members may participate in all activities of the Committee, except elections. Honorary Members may use the title of: “Honorary Member, ICOMOS ***** Committee.”
V. Institutional Partnerships

1. When it is in its own interest, one or more ISC may enter into temporary or permanent, bilateral or multilateral partnerships with any institution or agency whose work, mission and/or resources may help advance the goals of the ICOMOS Scientific Plan / Programme or the work of the ISC.

2. Institutional Partnerships shall in no way curb or limit the independence of action and thought of ICOMOS and of its ISCs.

3. Institutional Partnerships with a single ISC shall require the approval of the majority of the Committee’s Expert Members.

4. Approval from the Scientific Council shall be required for any simultaneous partnership by one or more institutions with multiple ISCs.

VI. Compliance

1. The statutes of all ICOMOS ISCs shall comply with these Principles and with the Statutes of ICOMOS.

2. All existing ISCs are required to revise their statutes and to bring them into compliance with these Principles within three years of this document’s adoption.

3. This document supersedes and replaces the following documents:
   a. Directives for the International Specialized Committees of ICOMOS” (Summa Vesuviana), adopted 12 December 1982
   b. Guidelines for ICOMOS International Committees, undated;
   d. The Eger Principles for International Scientific Committees, adopted in Colombo, August 1993

4. The Scientific Council shall review the activities of the ISCs. Where it finds that an ISC is out of compliance with the provisions of these Principles, it shall provide advice and guidance to the ISC to assist the committee to come into compliance. If a committee remains out of compliance, the Council shall refer to matter to the Executive Committee with recommendations for corrective action.

Xi’an, China, 21 October 2005
Revised, 9 January 2006
ANNEX IV

WORKPLAN / ACTION PLAN 2006-2008

Preamble

This 4th version of the Triennal Action Plan flows from discussions at the January 2006 meeting of the Executive Committee in Paris, electronic consultations and discussions at the June 2006 meeting of the expanded Bureau in Rome. Its purpose is to integrate the various actions we expect to address for ICOMOS, whether they come from GA resolutions, recommendations from the ICOMOS instances, initiatives or circumstances. It is a guiding document rather than a fixed one, considering that not all can be planned even in the context of ICOMOS. The document is arranged around 4 main strategic axes and will be complemented by specific objectives, resources and deadlines on a limited number of priorities which the Executive Committee will set in its duty for fulfilling the mission of ICOMOS as an NGO and professional volunteer network built on a spirit of initiative, foresightedness and timeliness.

1. Improve the conservation and protection of cultural heritage world-wide
   a. Pursue the development and communication of ICOMOS doctrinal texts and guiding principles
      
      Action following:
      i. Assess the current set of doctrinal texts and guiding principles
         • Overlaps
         • Conceptual and definitions discrepancies
         • Gaps
      ii. Develop new texts according to identified needs or resolutions
         • Cultural Routes (GA Resolution 29)
         • Intangible heritage
         • Industrial Heritage (GA Resolution 32)
         • Religious Heritage (GA Resolution 34)
         • Interpretation and presentation of heritage sites
      iii. Implement specific communication programmes for existing and future texts
         • Website
         • Publications and leaflets
         • Distribution lists
   b. Reinforce ICOMOS World Heritage programme and implement GAP Report Action Plan
      
      Action following:
i. Review existing ICOMOS procedures for improvement
   • Involvement of ICOMOS members and Committees
   • Evaluation and monitoring missions’ procedures, ethics
   • Participation at World Heritage Committee
   • Relations with World Heritage Centre, other Advisory Bodies

ii. Document the action of ICOMOS on World Heritage
    • Participation of ICOMOS members in WH related activities
    • Participation of ICOMOS representatives in WH-related activities
    • Initiatives of National and International Committees in relation to sites or issues

iii. Develop programmes in support of ICOMOS World Heritage action
    • Training / information of members and committees on procedures, missions
    • Thematic and comparative studies
    • Fundamental reflections on Outstanding Universal Values and Article 5


   c. Set up an ICOMOS International Observatory on conservation and protection of cultural heritage

   Action following:
   i. Define the concept of an ICOMOS Observatory (IOMS)
      • Mission and general organisation
      • Relation to WH activities (preventive monitoring, state of conservation)
      • Accreditation and reporting procedures for observers, ethics
      • Allocation of resources
      • Partnerships
   ii. Develop the implementation through pilot projects
      • National and regional pilot projects
      • pilot projects
      • Review and report

   d. Promote the involvement of the ICOMOS committees in the development and delivery of training activities

   Action following:
   i. Encourage ICOMOS Committees to contribute to existing training activities
      • ICOMOS constitution and activities
      • Charters and other guiding documents of ICOMOS
   ii. Establish an ICOMOS accreditation to training activities
      • Training guidelines and standards
      • Partnership with institutional and professional networks
   iii. Develop training activities for members on specific ICOMOS needs
      • World Heritage work (evaluation, monitoring, thematic studies...)
      • ICOMOS Observatory Thematic pilot projects
e. **Convene ICOMOS meetings on priority subjects**

*Action following:

i. Encourage Committees to develop and engage in activities
   - National Committees (GA Resolution 22) and Dubrovnik Guidelines
   - International Committees and Eger-Xi’an Principles (GA Resolutions 15, 16)
   - ICOMOS calendar of ICOMOS Committees’ activities

ii. Organise scientific symposia in relation to statutory meetings
   - Scientific Council activities at Advisory Committee meetings (GA Resolution 16)
   - Role of Scientific Council in developing symposium of 16th GA (Spirit of place)
   - Identification of theme for 17th GA in 2011

iii. Hold activities to put heritage on the public agenda (GA resolutions 30, 37, 38)
   - International Monuments Day (GA Resolution 32)
   - Regional and national priorities
   - International conventions, charters and other texts

iv. Develop a programme of ICOMOS international meetings on key topics e.g. regional meetings on trans-national conservation issues (GA Resolution 26)
   - Archaeological Sites and their Settings (Xi’an, 10.2006)
   - Heritage & Climate Change (Macao, 10.2006) GA Resolution 35
   - Heritage & natural disasters (Leipzig, 10.2006) GA Resolutions 1-4, 24, 31
   - Heritage and Metropolis (Hong Kong, 2007)

v. Develop and realise a programme of ICOMOS publications (GA Resolution 23)
   - Monuments and Sites series (e.g. intangible, inventories, charters in Arabic)
   - ICOMOS meetings proceedings (e.g. conservation philosophy, settings, Leipzig)
   - Materials for the symposium of the 16th General Assembly
   - ICOMOS and World Heritage (history of ICOMOS involvement, thematic works)
   - H@R special issues (e.g. underwater, 20th C, climate change, landscapes, African heritage, Afghanistan)

2. **Strengthen and develop the organisation of ICOMOS**

a. **Reinforce the general organisation of ICOMOS**

*Action following:

i. Clarify and optimize the roles and responsibilities of the statutory instances
   - Members
   - National Committees
   - International Committees
   - Advisory Committee
   - Executive Committee and Bureau
   - Officers
   - General Assembly

ii. Clarify the roles and procedures of the International ICOMOS Secretariat
- Administrative centre and keeper of ICOMOS’ records
- Service to members, committees and elected representatives
- Dedicated units (World Heritage, Documentation Centre)
- Permanent liaison with UNESCO, French Authorities and partners
- Centre for internal and external communications including with the media
- Support in the definition and implementation of decisions and global strategies
- Support for organisation of statutory meetings and for specific initiatives
- Task descriptions, individual goals and performance review

iii. Assess the needs for modification of statutory documents (GA Resolution 13)
- Rules of procedures (General Assembly, Advisory Committee)
- Statutes

iv. Reinforce the visible and consistent presence of ICOMOS
- Official graphic standards and tools for ICOMOS International
- Proactive media strategy
- Representatives’ kit
- Participation of ICOMOS representatives in meetings and conferences

b. Provide ICOMOS with adequate and sustained human, financial and physical resources to accomplish its mission

Action following:

i. Define and implement an overall financial strategy
   - Budget planning and monitoring review
   - Reporting to the Officers, Executive Committee, Advisory Committee, members
   - Fund-raising Strategy and tools
   - ICOMOS Foundation

ii. Provide adequate resources for the Secretariat to carry out its mission
   - Staff
   - Budgets and cash flow
   - Facilities and equipment

c. Expand and engage the ICOMOS membership

Action following:

i. Survey current membership
   - Statistical data
   - Current and future interests, concerns
   - Relation to ICOMOS and its committees
   - Expertise and availability

ii. Develop and implement a campaign strategy for new members through
   - active existing National Committees
   - reviving dormant National Committees
   - creating new National Committees
   - national, regional or international professional networks or events
iii. Improve and promote services and benefits
   • Cards
   • Newsletters

iv. Produce and distribute a Members Kit
   • Members handbook
   • Welcome kit for new members
   • Ethical Commitment Statement

v. Encourage young professionals to join ICOMOS
   • Presentation of ICOMOS to training programmes
   • Students and interns exchange
   • Young Professionals Programme (GA Resolution 17, 34)
   • Volunteers Programme (GA Resolution 25)
   • ICOMOS Young Professional Forum

3. Reinforce our network of strategic partnerships

a. Reinforce our working relationship with UNESCO

   Action following:
   i. Identify ICOMOS’ contribution to support implementation of UNESCO texts
      • Convention on the Protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflicts (1954) and its Protocols (GA Resolution 24)
      • Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001)
      • Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005)
      • UNESCO recommendations
      • Vienna Memorandum on Historic Urban Landscape (2005)
   ii. Reinforce contacts with the UNESCO Secretariat and Permanent Delegations
      • Regular information on ICOMOS activities and their conclusions
      • Working meetings (Director General, DDG for Culture, World Heritage Centre)
      • Regular information meetings with National Delegations
   iii. Enhance the current long-standing cooperation items into work programmes
      • Documentation Centre
      • World Heritage activities

b. Develop our relations with inter-governmental organisations relevant to ICOMOS’ mission

   Action following:
   i. Enhance our cooperation with ICCROM
      • Joint work programme (training, Africa, risks, World Heritage, intangible)
      • Publications
      • Promotion of ICOMOS network and membership to trainees
• Development of the Young Professional Forum
• Regular liaison and attendance to statutory meetings

ii. Explore new collaborative relationship with Inter-governmental organisations
• UN World Tourism Organisation
• UN Habitat
• Regional organisations (European institutions, Asia-Pacific, African Union)

c. Develop our relations with non-governmental organisations relevant to ICOMOS’ mission

Action following:
   i. Strengthen our working relations with ICOM
   • Regular liaison at and between statutory meetings
   • Relation with UNESCO
   • Maison internationale du patrimoine project
   • Joint activities and meetings programmes
   • Collaboration at the National and International committees levels
   • Common regional interests in Africa and the Pacific

ii. Develop other specific working relationships and collaborations
• Policy on relation with other NGOs
• Liaison and coordination mechanisms
• International Committee of the Blue Shield (GA Resolution 24)
• Joint work programme with TICCIH (GA Resolution 32), DoCoMoMo
• Relation with World Heritage Cities Organisation (OVPM) and other city networks
• Relation with *Union internationale des architectes* and other professional networks
• Relation with regional non-governmental organisations (e.g. Europa Nostra, APT)
• Relation with financial partners (e.g. Getty Institutions, World Monuments Fund)

4. Plan for the future of ICOMOS

   a. Hold an ICOMOS Strategic Retreat on the future plan for the organisation

Action following:
   i. Develop this into a special project for the organisation
   • Issue: future relevance of ICOMOS in the changing context of conservation
   • Issue: balancing universal / pluralistic approaches in theory and practice
   • Outcome: a vision of ICOMOS’ future role and strategic actions required
   • Proposal: format; programme; participants; research; budget
   • Possible application to Rockefeller Foundation’s Bellagio Programme or others

ii. Ensure the endorsement and implementation of the conclusions
• Report and information to all ICOMOS members, and Committees and GA
• Implementation strategy and means
• Monitoring mechanisms to ensure and guide the implementation
b. Establish an ICOMOS Scientific Programme based on identified current and future needs of cultural heritage and the conservation community

*Action following:*

i. Identify current or anticipated trends and needs for the cultural heritage
   - Survey of members, elders, committees, partner organisations on issues, trends
   - Impacts of current policies and programmes on conservation at various levels
   - Futures needs in knowledge, tools, expertise and skills

ii. Produce an ICOMOS Scientific Development Plan (GA Resolution 16)
   - Evaluation of ICOMOS’ current scientific coverage of conservation needs
   - Role of the Scientific Council
   - Implementation strategy and means
   - Prospective Scientific and Professional needs
   - Improvement of ICOMOS International Committees thematic coverage

c. Plan the ICOMOS 16th and 17th General Assemblies and other statutory meetings according to such needs and strategies

*Action following:*

1. Ensure the success of the 16th GA at the institutional and scientific levels
   - Close liaison with National Committee and organising Committee
   - Participation in the constitution of the Scientific Committee
   - Collaboration with partner organisations at the international level
   - Preparation of draft resolutions in advance

2. Select the host for the 17th GA (2011) according to criteria and strategic plan
   - Location of previous GAs
   - Host committee’s capacity and support
   - Possible impact on the development of ICOMOS’ mission, network and presence
   - Relevance of the proposed themes and programmes

3. Prepare draft workplan for 2008-2011 to be tabled at 16th GA in 2008
   - ICOMOS’ organisation and committees
   - Membership development
   - Young professionals initiative
   - Scientific Development Programme
   - Resource development strategies
ANNEX V

POLICY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ICOMOS WORLD HERITAGE MANDATE

Adopted by the Executive Committee, January 2006

The purpose of ICOMOS’ involvement with the World Heritage Convention is provision of the highest available degree of professional expertise in the evaluation of World Heritage nominations and other aspects of implementation of the World Heritage Convention. The purpose of this document is hence to ensure that the credibility of ICOMOS in performing these functions is above question and to this end it brings together a variety of practices and decisions that have been previously adopted.

Further to the above, ICOMOS understands that in dealing with this area, situations that have potential to create perceptions of conflict of interest are as damaging to the credibility of its work as those in which an actual conflict may exist. This policy is hence designed to avoid both situations where misperceptions may arise and those that raise real questions concerning the validity of its professional opinions.

Experts in the ICOMOS World Heritage system include all persons involved in the process of evaluation of nominations, state of conservation reports and other missions and programmes, including amongst others experts consulted by ICOMOS, its World Heritage Panel (ie: the Panel appointed by the Executive Committee of ICOMOS to evaluate the work of the organisation in the area of World Heritage), experts presenting nominations and the state of conservation reports to the Panel and World Heritage Committee, those conducting evaluation missions and other officers of the organisation.

In order to avoid possible conflicts of interest the following apply:

1. ICOMOS bases its evaluations and other opinions on research and peer review.

2. Whilst as a standard practice ICOMOS consults the national committees concerned with a property that is being evaluated, in all other steps of the process it draws only on experts from countries other than the State Parties concerned.

3. ICOMOS does not use in its involvement with a property experts who have contributed to the nomination file, the development of a management regime or any other study, or state of conservation report submitted by a State Party, regardless of the nationality of the experts concerned.

4. All experts involved in ICOMOS’ World Heritage work are required to disclose to ICOMOS any advice given or other work (scientific, professional, contractual or voluntary) done on advancing the nomination of the property in question or such activities in the country concerned, including the particular circumstances of the service provided (eg: guest expert).

5. ICOMOS does not utilise in field evaluations experts who are currently serving as representatives of their countries on the World Heritage Committee.
6. Experts are all made aware of the ICOMOS Ethical Commitment Statement and are required to abide by its principles.

7. In order to ensure equitable handling of all nominations and state of conservation reports, ICOMOS does not entrust external missions to any of those whom it employs in its Secretariat, or in any capacity to process World Heritage nominations nor does it involve those serving on its World Heritage Panel in missions the results of which will be considered by the Panel.

8. During discussion of a report or situation that concerns their own country, members of the World Heritage Panel must absent themselves from discussion and decision making processes.

9. The recommendations to the World Heritage Committee adopted by the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, or a working group mandated to evaluate additional information, are final and may not be changed or amended in any way other than by the Panel itself.

10. When new information concerning a nomination is submitted by a State Party before 31 March, a revised evaluation will be submitted to the World Heritage Panel, or a working group convened for this purpose, in order that the recommendation to the World Heritage Committee may, if appropriate, be amended. New information received after 31 March will only be examined for submission to the following year’s session of the World Heritage Committee.

11. The recommendations and opinions of ICOMOS experts and the World Heritage Panel are confidential and individuals may not in their independent capacity engage the media, representatives of the State Party or any other individual or organisation that may or may not have an interest in the property concerned. Furthermore, officials of ICOMOS and members of its World Heritage Panel may not disclose the discussions that have taken place in the panel to any person or organisation that was not present in those discussions.

A copy of this policy must be provided to each individual formally involved with ICOMOS World Heritage work (including experts, panel members and staff) and those conducting evaluation and other missions must indicate in advance that they understand and will abide by its terms.

Approved for implementation
ICOMOS Executive Committee
Paris, 17 January 2006
ANNEX VI

CRITERIA FOR CO-OPTING MEMBERS TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(In application of Article 10 of the ICOMOS Statutes)

Article 10. A. of the ICOMOS Statutes stipulates that:

“The Executive Committee is the executive body of ICOMOS. It shall be composed of 26 members as follows:

- the President of ICOMOS
- 5 Vice-Presidents
- the Chairman of the Advisory Committee
- the Secretary General
- the Treasurer General
- 12 members elected by the General Assembly
- 5 co-opted members.

All members of the Executive Committee shall be Individual Members of ICOMOS chosen with regard to their professional standing. They shall be in active service. Part shall be elected by the General Assembly (see Article 9) and part co-opted by the Executive Committee. They shall represent in an equitable manner the different regions of the world. No country shall be represented by more than one member within the Executive Committee (with the exception of the country to which president belongs).

The President of ICOMOS or, in his absence, one of the Vice-presidents shall preside at the meetings.

The Director of the Secretariat shall be in attendance at all Executive Committee meetings in an advisory capacity.”

The Executive Committee adopted the following criteria with regards to the co-option of members to the Executive Committee:

A co-opted member shall:

a) Be an individual member of ICOMOS in good standing
b) Be an active professional
c) Contribute to a greater equity in the representation of regions of the World on the Executive Committee
d) Not be duplicating a country already represented on the Executive Committee except for the President’s country
e) Not be an unsuccessful candidate to the elections that constituted the current Executive Committee
f) Be able to fully take part in the work and meetings of the Executive Committee
g) Contribute to a greater equity in the representation of women on the Executive Committee

Adopted by the Executive Committee
Edinburgh, September 2006
ANNEX VII

PUBLICATIONS AND DOCUMENTATION

ICOMOS publications


This ICOMOS study on the World Heritage List and Tentative Lists should be seen as a contribution to the further development of the Global Strategy for a credible, representative and balanced World Heritage List. It is a response to the invitation by the World Heritage Committee at its 24th Session in Cairns (2000) to “proceed with an analysis of sites inscribed on the World Heritage List and the Tentative List on a regional, chronological, geographical and thematic basis”. The proposed scope of the study was to “provide States Parties with a clear overview of the present situation, and likely trends in the short- to medium-term with a view to identifying under-represented categories”. Its aim was to try and identify possible gaps in, and underrepresented areas of, cultural heritage which could be considered to be of outstanding universal value.

Heritage@Risk Special edition 2006:
Underwater Cultural Heritage at Risk - managing natural and human impacts

This edition demonstrates the application of the principles of the 2001 UNESCO Convention for the protection of the underwater cultural heritage. With over 30 authors, the book canvasses a wide range of underwater cultural heritage sites from around the world. These include shipwrecks, fish traps and inundated offshore deposits in Asia, South America, the Pacific, North America, South Africa and Europe. The environments in which they are set range from tidal zones to the extreme depths of international oceanic waters. Heritage managers from government and private organisations share a wealth of experience in managing natural and human threats to these sites. Risks arising from human activities are also addressed. The solutions are varied, imaginative and effective. They highlight the real opportunities that exist for governments and organisations faced with similar challenges and make this publication an invaluable reference work.

The publication is a joint venture of ICOMOS and its International Scientific Committee of Underwater Cultural Heritage (ICUCH), with core funding from UNESCO.
Thematic study on Rock Art in Latin America and the Caribbean

Paper edition and web edition

The first volume in a series of Regional Thematic Studies on Rock Art, which will amass data on regional characteristics in order to begin to link more strongly rock art images to social and economic circumstances, and strong regional or local traits, particularly religious or cultural traditions and beliefs.

Rock art needs to be anchored as far as possible in a geo-cultural context. Its images may be outstanding from an aesthetic point of view; however, more often their full significance is related to their links with the societies that produced them and the meanings with which they were imbued. In order to understand these links, further research may be needed on the context of rock art. It is hoped that the thematic studies will help identify where such further work could be helpful.

The thematic study on Latin America and the Caribbean is a collaborative effort between the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Rock Art, one of the ICOMOS advisors on World Heritage and the World Heritage Unit at the ICOMOS International Secretariat.

ICOMOS News - Vol. 16, n° 1, April 2006

ICOMOS News - Vol. 16, n° 2, December 2006

ICOMOS e-news: In 2006, the International Secretariat produced six editions of its electronic newsletter between August and December. The e-news is emailed to ICOMOS Committees and can be subscribed to by sending an e-mail message (in “text” and not “html” format) to majordomo@icomos.org with “subscribe doc-centre” as the only line in the message body.
ICOMOS contributions to other publications

**Art and cultural heritage:** Law, policy and practice.  
Sponsored by the International Bar Association, ICOM and ICOMOS, this publication provides more than a comprehensive in-depth analyses of national and international laws concerning cultural heritage. It is a bubbling cauldron of law mixed with ethics, philosophy, politics, and working principles about how cultural heritage law, policy and practice should be sculpted from the past as the present becomes the future.

ICOMOS webpages

In 2006, the International Secretariat prepared the following special web pages:

- **Follow-up to the 15th General Assembly in Xi’an (2005)**: the “Xi’an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas”; the 15th General Assembly resolutions; ICOMOS Executive Committee 2005 - 2008 and detailed election results; Proceedings of the Scientific Symposium: "Monuments and sites in their setting - conserving cultural heritage in changing townscape and landscapes".
- **Heritage@Risk: Special Report on Istanbul, Turkey (December 2006)**: Statement by the International Committee of the Blue Shield on threatened cultural property in the Middle East conflict (July 21st 2006); Special Report on Spain (July 2006)
- **International Sites and Monuments Day (18 April) – Industrial heritage**: Call for participation; a history of the day and how to celebrate it; introductions by the Secretary General of ICOMOS and the President of TICCIH; the TICCIH Nizhny Tagil Charter for the Industrial Heritage; the ICOMOS resolution concerning TICCIH / Industrial Heritage from the 15th General Assembly, Xi’an, China; the list of reports on Industrial Heritage published in “Heritage at Risk”; UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre Bibliography on Industrial Heritage; the list of Industrial Sites included on the UNESCO World Heritage List; links to TICCIH web site and list of national committees; the list of Endangered Industrial Heritage Sites identified by the World Monuments Fund; the Calendar of 18th April events and related conferences and the write-up of the events held.

ICOMOS Documentation

In 2006, the Documentation Centre prepared the **following new thematic bibliographies**, available on its web site:

- Risk preparedness and heritage at risk
- Industrial heritage
- World Heritage Hominid Sites
- World Heritage in Africa
- World Heritage in Asia and Pacific
- Patrimonio Mundial en América Latina y Caribe
- World Heritage in Arab States
- World Heritage Industrial Sites
- World Heritage Cultural Landscapes
ANNEX VIII

MEMBERS OF ICOMOS STATUTORY BODIES AND INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Executive Committee (2005-2008)

President
Michael Petzet (Germany)

Secretary General
Dinu Bumbaru (Canada)

Treasurer General
Giora Solar (Israel)

Vice Presidents
Gustavo Araoz (USA)
Kristal Buckley (Australia)
Tamas Fejerdy (Hungary)
Carlos Pernaut (Argentina)
Guo Zhan (China)

Executive Committee members
Ray Bondin (Malta)
Andrew Hall (South Africa)
Axel Mykleby (Norway)
Gilles Nourissier (France)
Yasuyoshi Okada (Japan)
Hae-Un Rii (Republic of Korea)
Angela Rojas (Cuba)
Bénédicte Selfslagh (Belgium)
Hristina Staneva (Bulgaria)
Lazar Sumanov (Macedonia)
Boguslaw Szmygin (Poland)
Javier Villalobos (Mexico)

Honorary Presidents:
Michel Parent (France)
Roland Silva (Sri Lanka)
Advisory Committee (2005-2008)

President
Dosso Sindou (Ivory Coast), until 11 September 2006
John Hurd (United Kingdom), from 11 September 2006

Vice Presidents
Dosso Sindou (Ivory Coast), from 11 September 2006

Members
Presidents of the National and International Scientific Committees are de facto members of the Advisory Committee. See lists below

Scientific Council

Coordinators
Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias (Greece)
Michal Firestone (Israel)
Pamela Jerome (USA)

Members
Presidents of the International Scientific Committees are de facto members of the Advisory Committee. (See lists below)

National Committees

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**Specialised International Committees**

Whilst the ICOMOS statutes speak of Specialised International Committees, common usage over the past years has been the term *International Scientific Committees*

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<tr>
<th>Committee</th>
<th>Chair and/or representative at the Advisory Committee meeting, September 2006</th>
<th>P = Present</th>
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<td>Pere Roca (Spain)</td>
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<td>Marilyn Truscott (Australia)</td>
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<td>Conservation/Restoration of Heritage Objects in Monuments and Sites</td>
<td>Nikos Agriantonis (Greece)</td>
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<td>Maria Rosa Suarez Inclan Ducassi (Spain)</td>
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<td>Nei Silbermann (Belgium)</td>
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<td>Andrew Hall (South Africa)</td>
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<td>Legal, Administrative and Financial Issues</td>
<td>James K. Reap (USA)</td>
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<td>Christopher Sand (New Guineé Calédonie)</td>
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<td>Susan Barr (Norway)</td>
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<td>Dinu Bumbaru (Canada) - Interim President</td>
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<td>Robyn Riddett (Australia)</td>
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<td>Stefan Trünpler (Switzerland)</td>
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<td>Andrzej Tomaszewski (Poland)</td>
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<td>Marc de Caraffe (Canada)</td>
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<td>Nimal de Silva (Sri Lanka)</td>
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International Secretariat

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Assistant to the Director
Bernadette Bertel-Rault

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Henri Verrier

UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre and ICOMOS web-site
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ANNEX IX

AFFILIATE ORGANISATIONS AND PARTNERS

International Organisations

**UNESCO** - United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Paris, France)

ICOMOS maintains *formal associate relations* with UNESCO, involving sustained cooperation both upstream and downstream from the Organization's programming and priorities, and in particular with:

- the World Heritage Committee and World Heritage Centre: ICOMOS is officially recognised as an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee. ICOMOS evaluates nominations submitted by the States Parties for inclusion on the World Heritage List, and is also involved in thematic studies and in monitoring the state of conservation and management of listed World Heritage cultural properties.

- the Culture Sector: Under the UNESCO-ICOMOS “Framework Agreement”, ICOMOS runs the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre, provides expert advice and support in the context of the *2001 Convention on the protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage* and regularly publishes its “Heritage at Risk” reports. It also supports Culture Sector activities in other areas such as the *1954 Hague Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict*.

**Council of Europe** (Strasbourg, France)

The Council of Europe is a regional organisation grouping 45 Member States. It has developed numerous standard setting instruments in the field of cultural heritage including 4 European Conventions, 24 recommendations, numerous programmes and activities including the European Heritage Days. ICOMOS has observer status at its Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage (CDPAT)

Intergovernmental Organisations

**ICROM** - The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (Rome, Italy)

ICROM is an intergovernmental organization dedicated to the conservation of cultural heritage. It exists to serve the international community as represented by its over 125 Member States and aims at improving the quality of conservation practice as well as raising awareness about the importance of preserving cultural heritage.

ICOMOS is a non-voting ex-officio member of the ICCROM Council and the ICOMOS Statutes under Article 5 formally stipulate cooperation between the two organizations. ICCROM also being an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee, the two organisations cooperate among other in the context of the World Heritage Convention. ICCROM kindly hosted the first meeting of the ICOMOS Scientific Council (Rome, 16 June 2006) and of the Bureau of the Executive Committee (Rome, 17 June 2006).
IUCN - the International Union for Conservation of Nature (Gland, Switzerland):
IUCN is the world’s oldest and largest global environmental network, with more than 1,000
government and NGO member organizations, and some 10,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160
countries. It helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and
development challenges. IUCN also being an advisory body to the World Heritage Committee, the
two organisations cooperate in the context of the World Heritage Convention, in particular in what
concerns mixed cultural-natural properties.

Non-Governmental Organisations

ICOM – The International Council of Museums:
ICOM is the international non-governmental organisation of museums and museum professionals,
with 24,000 members in 150 countries, organised into 117 National Committees, 30 International
Committees. ICOM observers attend the ICOMOS Executive and Advisory Committee, and vice-versa.

IFLA – The International Federation of Landscape Architects
IFLA represents the landscape architectural profession globally, providing leadership and networks
supporting the development of the profession and its effective participation in the realization of
attractive and sustainable environments. ICOMOS and IFLA have a joint International Scientific
Committee on Cultural Landscapes (formerly Historic Gardens)

DOCOMOMO – International working party for documentation and conservation of
buildings, sites and neighbourhoods of the modern movement.
With 52 working parties and more than 2000 members, DOCOMOMO act as watchdog when
important modern movement buildings anywhere are under threat, provides a platform for the
exchange of ideas relating to conservation technology, history and education and works to elicit
responsibility towards this recent architectural inheritance.

TICCIH – The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage
TICCIH is the world organisation for industrial heritage, promoting preservation, conservation,
investigation, documentation, research and interpretation of our industrial heritage. Since 2000,
ICOMOS and TICCIH have an official cooperation agreement and TICCIH acts as consultative body to
ICOMOS in relation to industrial heritage in the context of the World Heritage Convention.

ICBS - The International Committee of the Blue Shield
The ICBS was set up as a cooperation mechanism to work to protect the world’s cultural heritage
threatened by wars and natural disasters. The ICBS is recognised in the Second Protocol to the 1954
Hague Convention on the protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict. ICOMOS is
one of the 5 Non Governmental Organisations composing ICBS, the others being:
CCAAA - Co-ordinating Council of Audiovisual Archives Associations
ICA - The International Council on Archives
ICOM - The International Council of Museums
IFLA - The International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions
In September 2006, the creation of an Association of National Committees of the Blue Shield was
agreed.
National Public Authorities

Ministry of Culture and Communication (France)
Continuing France’s commitment to welcome ICOMOS in France made in 1965 by André Malraux, former Minister of Culture, the Ministry of Culture financially supports the activities of our International Secretariat through an annual subvention.

City of Paris (France)
Paris continues its longstanding support to ICOMOS by a significant financial contribution to the rental costs for our International Secretariat premises.

Ministry of Education, Science and Culture (Austria)
Austria generously provides ICOMOS with an annual voluntary financial contribution towards the running of its UNESCO – ICOMOS Documentation Centre.

The Holy See
ICOMOS has an official cooperation agreement since 1993 with the Holy See, whose official representatives attend the major ICOMOS meetings, such as the General Assembly.

Other Organisations

Fondation du Patrimoine (France)
The Fondation du Patrimoine is a private independent non-profit organization whose mission is to safeguard and enhance endangered heritage properties which do not benefit from state protection, the "local heritage" which is not listed or inventoried.
The Fondation du Patrimoine provided financial support for developing the new ICOMOS Membership Expertise Database.

Ecole d’Avignon - Centre de formation à la réhabilitation du patrimoine architectural (Avignon, France)
Under the leadership of its Director, Executive Committee member Gilles Nourissier, the Ecole d’Avignon provided technical support for developing the new ICOMOS Membership Expertise Database.

Historic Scotland (Edinburgh, UK)
Historic Scotland is an executive agency of the Scottish Government, charged with safeguarding the nation’s historic environment and promoting its understanding and enjoyment. Historic Scotland, with ICOMOS UK, kindly hosted the meetings of the ICOMOS Scientific Council, Advisory and Executive Committees from 9 - 13 September 2006 and of the Open Seminar on “Challenges of ICOMOS’ International Work” on 8 September 2008.

Leonardo da Vinci Programme
This European Union vocational education and training programme has sponsored several of the UNESCO-ICOMOS Documentation Centre interns.
COLOPHON

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French translation
A translation into French will be made available

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This report has been submitted to the Executive Committee at its meeting in March 2008.

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