

19th General Assembly of ICOMOS  
New Delhi, India  
11 to 15 December 2017

## Draft Resolutions of the General Assembly

### 19GA Agenda item 1 Official Opening of the General Assembly

#### Vote of thanks

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#### Resolution 19GA 2017/01

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Congratulates** ....

**Thanks** ....

**Acknowledges** ....

To be completed

#### In memoriam

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#### Resolution 19GA 2017/02

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recognizes** the significant contribution to the work of ICOMOS of the following members and heritage defenders who have passed away and **expresses** condolences to their families and National and International Scientific Committees:

Chahryar Adle (Iran); Khaled al Assaad (Syria); Abdallah al Humaid (Syria); Samira al Nuaimi (Iraq); Hasmik Azizyan (Armenia); Karel Anthonie Bakker (South Africa); Senake Bandaranayake (Sri Lanka); Jean Barthélemy (Belgium); Susan Bugey (Canada); Maurice Carbonnell (France); Romana Cielatkowska (Poland); Baba Alpha Ismaël Cissé (Mali); Nancy Hatch Dupree (US); Adil Arif Fathi (Iraq); Bassim Hasan (Syria); Ove Hidemark (Sweden); Nobuo Ito (Japan); Spencer Leineweber (US); Carlos Flores Marini (Mexico); Sylvio Mutal (Netherlands); José Correa Orbegoso (Peru); Paul Philippot (Belgium); Maria Claudia Romero (Colombia); María Teresa Sassi (Argentina); Suzanna Sampaio (Brazil); Leo van Nispen tot Sevenaer (Netherlands); Ron van Oers (Netherlands); H.E.Dr. Vann Molyvann (Cambodia); Enrique Roux Vargas (Argentina); Kunio Watanabe (Japan); Willem J. H. Willems (Netherlands); Gábor Winkler (Hungary); Samia Yaiche – Akrou (Tunisia); Qassem Yehya (Syria)

## **19GA Agenda item 2**

### **Organisation of the sessions**

#### **19GA Agenda item 2-2 - Attendance and quorum: adoption of report of the Credentials Committee**

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##### **Resolution 19GA 2017/03**

To be completed on the basis of the report of the Credentials Committee.

#### **19GA Agenda item 2-3 - Election of the President, 3 Vice-Presidents and the Rapporteur of the 19th General Assembly**

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##### **Resolution 19GA 2017/04**

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS elects as: To be completed

President:  
Vice-Presidents:  
Rapporteur:

#### **19GA Agenda item 2-3 - Adoption of the Agenda**

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##### **Resolution 19GA 2017/05**

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS adopts its Agenda with the following amendments:  
To be completed

#### **19GA Agenda item 2-4 - Appointment of the members of the Elections Committee**

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##### **Resolution 19GA 2017/06**

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS appoints to the Elections Committee: To be completed

## **19GA Agenda item 3**

### **Reports on the triennium 2015 - 2017**

#### **19GA Agenda item 3-4 - Approval of the 2015 and 2016 accounts and discharge of the Board and Treasurer from liabilities**

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##### **Resolution 19GA 2017/07**

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Approves the reports by the President, Secretary General and Treasurer;  
Further approves the accounts of 2015 and 2016 and discharges the Board and the Treasurer.

## 19GA Agenda item 4 Statutory matters

### 19GA Agenda item 4-1 - Nomination of the Auditor

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#### Resolution 19GA 2017/08

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the excessive duration of the Auditor's term, entrusted to Cabinet Marcolla since 1996;

**Noting** the engagement letter proposed by the company Commissaireauxcomptes.fr after being contacted by the Secretariat;

**Considering** the proposal of the ICOMOS Board and the letter of acceptance signed by Ms Isabelle Marquis, who would be designated as the partner in charge, if nominated;

**Nominates** the company Commissaire aux comptes.fr as Auditor for six accounting years, starting with the year 2017.

### 19GA Agenda item 4-2 - General programme and budgetary guidelines for 2018 - 2020 incl. membership dues for 2018 - 2020

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#### Resolution 19GA 2017/09

##### ICOMOS General Programme 2018 – 2020

**Mission: Foster active and wide membership links and connections for an empowering engagement in the future of heritage conservation**

Objective: Develop our membership base and link public authorities, institutions and individuals to ICOMOS programmes, projects and activities.

Strategies:

- Engage members in the development of conservation theory and practice by opening pathways for meaningful participation in ICOMOS;
- Involve Young Professionals in all ICOMOS activities including training, mentorship, public advocacy and the dissemination of knowledge;
- Ensure the credibility of the National Committees by effectively monitoring their inclusiveness and activities
- Identify targets for institutional membership;
- Clarify expectations for all members, be more inclusive and foster exchanges across disciplines and cultures;
- Analyse membership trends, including members' reasons for leaving ICOMOS.

**Mission: Share research and knowledge of ICOMOS members through active participation, exciting initiatives and solid partnerships**

Objective: Using the knowledge of our membership and partner institutions, develop cultural heritage-related knowledge and expertise through research and projects, and the creation of structures that facilitate all members to contribute and use these through effective information dissemination.

Strategies:

- Enhance interdisciplinary topics and partnerships by:
  - o exploring initiatives that link nature and culture conservation,
  - o engaging universities as forums of discussion,
  - o bringing rights based approaches to heritage conservation and
  - o creating special scientific programmes (e.g. reconstruction guidance, Nature-Culture Journey);
- Reinforce ICOMOS' open access resources (e.g. ICOMOS Photobank, ICOMOS Open Archive), and publications (e.g. toolkits, post-disaster documentation);
- Promote and diversify ICOMOS' website and social media activity.

**Mission: Act as leaders in cultural heritage conservation to manage better the challenges of the future**

Objective: Reaffirm the role of ICOMOS as a leading advocate and think-tank for the conservation of cultural heritage worldwide.

Strategies:

- Develop strategic analyses of the core topics of cultural heritage conservation;
- Encourage young professionals to develop new initiatives;
- Disseminate the work and results of ICOMOS through its website, publications and conferences ;
- Engage actively with universities and academic institutions;
- Apply World Heritage experience and practices for daily use in all heritage places;
- Expand boundaries into new fields (e.g. new technologies, tangible and intangible heritage linkages, sustainable development) and develop collaboration on shared ideas within heritage and conservation (e.g. International Scientific Committees collaborations).

**Mission: Nurture the strong ICOMOS network of expertise to benefit society**

Objective: Share best practice and awareness on heritage issues throughout the world - enhance the ability of the full network of ICOMOS to provide assessments and technical assistance - identify heritage trends, share best practice and provide technical assessments and cooperation - use cultural heritage knowledge and expertise for the benefit of society in the spirit of cultural diversity.

Strategies:

- Establish systems for cross-regional relationships such as twinning among National Committees;
- Promote collaborative/shared meetings and scientific symposia, and develop toolkits to share best practice documents freely;
- Facilitate remote participation and reduce the burden of travel to enable participation and voting in meetings;
- Increase targeted and effective communication in all activities;
- Re-establish the membership database based on the work of the National Committees and International Scientific Committees;
- Seek financial and human resources to achieve ICOMOS' goals and to support ICOMOS solidarity funds.

**19GA Agenda item 4-3 - Approval of the 2018 budget**

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**Resolution 19GA 2017/10**

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Approves the budget for 2018 as presented in the working documents.

## 19GA Agenda item 4-4 - Appointment of the Credentials Committee of the 2018 Annual General Assembly

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### Resolution 19GA 2017/11

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS appoints the following members to serve on the Credentials Committee for the 2018 Annual General Assembly : **To be completed**

## 19GA Agenda item 5-2 - Report of the Candidatures Committee

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### Resolution 19GA 2017/12

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Adopts the report of the Candidatures Committee, according to which the following candidates shall be eligible by the General Assembly for the offices indicated:

#### **For the position of President**

**To be completed**

#### **For the position of Secretary General**

**To be completed**

#### **For the position of Treasurer General**

**To be completed**

#### **For the position of Vice President**

**To be completed**

#### **For the Board**

**To be completed**

## 19GA Agenda item 5-5 – Report by the Election Committee on the election results

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### Resolution 19GA 2017/13

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Elects XX as ICOMOS President; **To be completed**

Elects XX as ICOMOS Secretary-General; **To be completed**

Elects XX as ICOMOS Treasurer; **To be completed**

Elects **To be completed**

Xx

Xx

Xx

as ICOMOS Vice-Presidents; and **To be completed**

Elects **To be completed**

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as Members of the Board.

## 19GA Agenda item 6 Resolutions

### 19GA Agenda item 6 – 2 Heritage at Risk, resolutions on site related matters

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#### Resolution 19GA 2017/14 - Studying the feasibility of an ICOMOS Technical Assistance Mission to evaluate the state of conservation and management of the World Heritage site "Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso, Chile"

[Submitted by Mario Ferrada Aguilar, President of ICOMOS Chile – **only valid if necessary supporting letters will be received**]

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Taking into account** the persistence of risks, and lack of a conservation and management system, affecting the universal and exceptional values presented by the World Heritage site "Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso" (2003);

**Recalling** Resolution 18GA 2014/24, adopted at the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Florence 2014), the work developed by the Advisory Mission of ICOMOS (Chile, 2013) and affirming the recent Resolution 41 COM 7B.60 adopted for the site at the UNESCO World Heritage Committee Meeting (Krakow, Poland, 2017);

**Decides** to initiate a dialogue with the concerned relevant authorities of the State Party about the necessity and feasibility of an ICOMOS Technical Assistance Mission to evaluate the state of conservation of the "Historic Quarter of the Seaport City of Valparaíso" World Heritage site, in order to provide specialized advice and propose measures to improve the conservation of its universal and exceptional values in harmony with sustainable landscape, social, economic and urban development.

#### Resolution 19GA 2017/15 - Conservation of the Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape, Australia

[Submitted by Ian Travers (President, Australia ICOMOS), Steve Brown (President, ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes - ISCCL)

Supported by:

##### Australia ICOMOS

- Ian Travers – President, Australia ICOMOS; M.ICOMOS
- Mary Knaggs – Vice President, Australia ICOMOS; M.ICOMOS
- Anne McConnell – Executive Committee member and AI NSC Cultural Landscapes EC Representative and member; M.ICOMOS
- Juliet Ramsay – Australia ICOMOS member; AI NSC Cultural Landscapes member, ISCCL
- Honorary member; M.ICOMOS
- Richard Morrison – Australia ICOMOS member; M.ICOMOS (Canberra resident)
- Marilyn Truscott - Australia ICOMOS member; M.ICOMOS (Canberra resident)

##### ICOMOS –IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL)

- Dr Steve Brown – President, ISCCL; M.ICOMOS
- Jane Lennon – Expert voting member, ISCCL; Australia ICOMOS NSC Cultural Landscapes member; M.ICOMOS

##### ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20<sup>th</sup> Century Heritage (ISC20C)

- Sheridan Burke – President, ISC20C; M.ICOMOS
- Helen Lardner – member, ISC20C; M.ICOMOS]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the ICOMOS International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter, 1964); the ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (1987); the ICOMOS Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (2011); and the ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas (2005);

**Recognising that** the Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape is of national heritage value as a unique cultural landscape that is an integral part of the designed city of Canberra;

**Noting** with concern that the current development proposals threaten to substantially change the landscape, adversely undermining its cultural heritage value;

**Taking account** that the current management framework around the Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape is inadequate for such a significant heritage landscape, and measures urgently need to be taken to address this;

**Expresses** concern that National Heritage Listing by the Australian Government to conserve the outstanding heritage value of the cultural landscape has not progressed;

**Requests** that the planned infill development should be halted to ensure the removal of threats to identified national heritage;

**Requests** the Australian Government to ensure that the inclusion of the Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape to the National Heritage List is progressed without further delay;

**Calls** on the Australian Government to investigate and activate all possible measures to ensure that all development and use of the Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape, including that proposed in the West Basin, be guided by an overarching conservation management plan that recognizes the cultural heritage significance of this outstanding heritage landscape and protects the heritage and environmental values;

**Calls** on the Australian Government to ensure all development and use of the Lake Burley Griffin and Lakeshore Landscape, including that proposed in the West Basin, be subject to a rigorous professional heritage impact assessment which considers the full extent of proposals, in order to have a reliable basis for future decisions.

## 19GA Agenda item 6 – 3 ICOMOS Doctrinal texts

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### Agenda item 6 – 3 – 1

#### Resolution 19GA 2017/16 – Adoption of the ICOMOS-IFLA “Principles concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage”

[Submitted by the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) - Steve Brown (President); ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Vernacular Architecture (CIAV) - Gisle Jakhelln (President); ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C) - Sheridan Burke (President); ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICICH) - Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (President)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** Resolution 18GA 2014/35 welcoming the “World Rural Landscape Initiative” project and encouraging ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committee participation;

**Recalling** Resolutions of the ICOMOS Scientific Council and Advisory Committee in 2015 (Fukuoka, Japan) and 2016 (Istanbul, Turkey) supporting the progression of “Principles concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage” toward achieving the status of an ICOMOS doctrinal text;

**Taking into account** the responses on the draft Principles from ICOMOS National Committees and International Scientific Committees;

**Acknowledging** the recommendation supporting adoption of the ICOMOS – IFLA “Principles concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage” made by the ICOMOS Board Meeting of March 2017;

**Recognising** that “Territory: World Rural Landscapes” is the interdisciplinary research theme adopted for 2019 by the ICOMOS Scientific Council;

**Adopts** the ICOMOS-IFLA “Principles concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage” as an ICOMOS doctrinal text,

**Recommends** that the Principles be subject to review and revision after a period of five years from December 2017, and

**Welcomes** the proposal by the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) to work to promote and monitor implementation of these Principles.

### **Agenda item 6 – 3 – 2**

#### **Resolution 19GA 2017/17 – Adoption of the ICOMOS-IFLA “Document on Historic Urban Public Parks”**

[Submitted by the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) - Steve Brown (President); ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISC20C) - Sheridan Burke (President); ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Intangible Cultural Heritage (ICICH) - Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy (President)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** Resolution 18GA 2014/36 – “Canberra Declaration on Historic Urban Public Parks”;

**Recalling** Resolutions of the ICOMOS Scientific Council and Advisory Committee in 2015 (Fukuoka, Japan) and 2016 (Istanbul, Turkey) supporting the progression of the Document toward achieving the status of an ICOMOS doctrinal text;

**Taking into account** the responses on the draft Document from ICOMOS National Committees and International Scientific Committees;

**Acknowledging** the recommendation supporting adoption of the ICOMOS-IFLA “Document on Historic Urban Public Parks” made by the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) 2016 Annual Meeting (Bath, UK);

**Adopts** the ICOMOS-IFLA “Document on Historic Urban Public Parks” as an ICOMOS doctrinal text,

**Recommends** that the Document be subject to review and revision after a period of five years from December 2017, and

**Welcomes** the proposal by the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) to work to promote and monitor use of the Document.

### **Agenda item 6 – 3 – 3**

#### **Resolution 19GA 2017/18 – Adoption of the “Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites”**

[Submitted by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** that the present text of the “Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites” is the product of an in-depth, essential and professional work of ICOMOS which has fulfilled all the steps required by the “ICOMOS Procedure for the adoption of a doctrinal text”.



**Adopts** the “Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites” as an ICOMOS doctrinal text.

#### **Agenda item 6 – 3 – 4**

#### **Resolution 19GA 2017/19 – Adoption of the “Principles for the Conservation of Wooden Built Heritage”**

[Submitted by the ICOMOS International Wood Committee (IWC)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Considering** the need to update the “Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures” adopted by ICOMOS at its 12<sup>th</sup> General Assembly in Mexico, October 1999;

**Acknowledging** the updating process which began in Guadalajara, Mexico (2012), Himeji, Japan (2013) and continued in Falun, Sweden (2016); and which has fulfilled all the steps required by the “ICOMOS Procedure for the adoption of a doctrinal text”.

**Adopts** the “Principles for the Conservation of Wooden Built Heritage” as an ICOMOS doctrinal text. These new Principles replace those adopted previously in 1999.

#### **19GA Agenda item 6 – 4 Resolutions on other heritage issues**

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#### **Resolution 19GA 2017/20 - “The Florence Declaration on Cultural Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Tourism for Development”**

[Submitted by the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism (ICTC) and supported by: Flemming Aalund (ICOMOS Denmark), Luisa Ambrosio (ICOMOS Portugal) , Suzanne Bott (ICOMOS USA), Teresa Colletta (ICOMOS Italy), Yüksel Dinçer (ICOMOS Turkey), Jim Donovan (ICTC), Ivan Henares (ICOMOS Philippines), Ian Kelly (ICOMOS Australia), Erzsébet Kovacs (ICOMOS Hungary), Fergus Maclaren (ICOMOS Canada), Sue Millar (ICOMOS-UK), Michèle Prats (ICOMOS France), Carlos Alberto Hiriart Pardo (ICOMOS Mexico), Jaturong Pokharatsiri (ICOMOS Thailand), Tzanetos Pomonis (ICOMOS Greece), Noel B. Salazar (ICOMOS Belgium), Celia Martínez Yáñez (ICOMOS Spain)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the United Nations World Tourism Organization’s (UNWTO) International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development 2017 (IYSTD); UNWTO’s Chengdu Declaration on “Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals”, adopted 13 September 2017; and UNESCO’s Hangzhou Declaration on “Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies”, adopted 17 May 2013;

**Recognising** that the UNESCO UNWTO Siem Reap “Declaration on Tourism and Culture - Building a New Partnership Model”, 5 February 2015, made an important contribution to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 and highlights the importance of relationships between tourism and heritage sectors at national government and international institutional levels, reaffirming commitment to new partnerships models between tourism and culture whilst promoting and protecting cultural heritage, aiming to foster sustainable development through cultural routes, to establish closer linkages between tourism, living cultures and cultural and creative industries, and to support the contribution of cultural tourism to urban development;

**Acknowledging** the Statement by ICOMOS on the Adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, 8 October 2015 and the ICOMOS Concept Note “Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda”, February 2016;

**Recalling** the historical decision by UNWTO to approve a Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics, 15 September 2017, on the responsibilities of all stakeholders in the development of sustainable tourism, recommending an ethical and sustainable mode of operation including the right to tourism, the freedom of movement for tourists and the rights of employees and professionals;

**Accepting** that the UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972 only mentions tourism once, in the context of threats potentially warranting the inclusion of a site in the List of World Heritage Sites in Danger, whilst the 2016 Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention cover tourism in terms of visitor management and providing appropriate facilities and interpretation for visitors, emphasising the potential economic benefits tourism can bring to World Heritage destinations;

**Building on** ICOMOS charters, declarations and reports, specifically the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (The Venice Charter, 1964), The Nara Document on Authenticity (1994, jointly developed by UNESCO, ICCROM and ICOMOS), International Cultural Tourism Charter – Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (1999), the Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development (2011), ICOMOS-IUCN Connecting Practice Report (2015), the “Our Common Dignity: advancing rights-based approaches to heritage conservation” report presented to ICOMOS Advisory Committee (2016);

**Restating** the importance and continuing relevance of the almost 20-year-old ICOMOS International Cultural Tourism Charter which, in acknowledging tourism as a vehicle for cultural exchange, a personal experience, not only of that which has survived from the past, but of the contemporary life and society of others, and also acknowledging the need to provide a worthwhile visitor experience, presaged the broadening of the concept of cultural heritage and the need for promotion of authentic products and programmes of host communities and also the wide enjoyment of the heritage of others as an inclusive and no longer elitist leisure pastime;

**Noting** that through an emphasis on stakeholder involvement with communities of interest, the Nara+20 process “On heritage practices, cultural values, and the concept of authenticity” (2015) implicitly signals the diminishing role played by the State in the heritage field, and by extension that of the expert and the scientific discourse from which modern conservation evolved;

**Affirming** the importance of the role and responsibilities of tourists as major stakeholders in safeguarding and protecting cultural heritage and cultural diversity through their multiple and dynamic interactions with the places they visit and the people they encounter in formal and informal settings at a destination, an inter-relationship expressed by Irina Bokova, former Director-General UNESCO: “Every tourist must be a custodian of world heritage, an ambassador of intercultural dialogue. This is why safeguarding cultural heritage must move forward with sustainable tourism”;

**Taking into account** the economic influence of private sector interests on conservation decision-making and priorities relating to the historic built environment, living heritage in urban areas and on individual monuments and sites;

**Taking also into account** the public sector’s focus on cultural tourism development within strategic planning processes designed to redevelop, reenergise and encourage community enterprise as part of the regeneration initiatives which all too frequently lead to the gentrification and homogenisation of historic urban landscapes and disappearance of local communities in favour of the creation of the 21<sup>st</sup> century phenomenon of the “tourist historic city” (UN Sustainable Development Goals Target 11.4);

**Reiterating** that heritage is a way by which societies culturally value, represent and understand the past and is widely recognised as an increasingly important resource not only produced, exhibited and consumed, but also key in shaping, projecting and challenging identities at all levels from that of the individual to the nation state; and that there is a danger that without a set of parameters for cultural heritage and tourism development in this era described as “mass cultural tourism” the balance may shift in favour of exploitation at the expense of shaping identities;

**Conscious** too that in creating and providing local cultural products and services to visitors (e.g. in creative hubs), cultural heritage is a key source of job creation and poverty alleviation worldwide in towns and cities and across rural territories, in line with Target 8.9 of the UN SDGs which promotes culture as defining distinctiveness and difference for visitor engagement at a tourism destination and which is enhanced by authenticity, integrity and sustainable practices;

**Urges** the ICOMOS Board to support, in the context of tourism, the formulation of a framework for an integrated place-based approach to protecting and safeguarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage; encouraging empowerment of multi-cultural and mono-cultural and indigenous communities; and developing various methods of directly or indirectly engaging visitors to contribute to enhancement of respect and safeguard of tangible and intangible heritage values, contributing to a shared experience that explicitly or implicitly supports heritage conservation, and that we contend is an essential prerequisite for distinctive self-confident communities, as well as individual well-being;

**Recommends** that the ICOMOS' Board, in collaboration with IUCN, ICCROM, UNESCO, UNWTO and other international bodies concerned with setting standards for heritage conservation, formulate an agenda to provide a framework document to address pertinent issues and provide guidance on Cultural Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Tourism for Development, including:

- Management of the visitor experience to support sustainable tourism for development
- Planning to enable positive interactions between local people and visitors
- Regulation to counter over-tourism in historic towns and cities and iconic World Heritage sites
- Guidance on the appropriate use of replicas
- Promotion and engagement of visitors in conservation practices and activities
- Parameters for immersive living heritage experiences
- Awareness of decision-making priorities for conservation in the sustainable tourism context
- Measures to promote many varied and creative conservation achievements relating to the historic environment
- Methodologies for harmonising the exploitation of cultural and natural heritage resources with their protection
- Local economic development that complements and enhances heritage values rather than abuses and diminishes them
- Inclusion of cultural resource management practices in visitor management at natural heritage destinations
- Participation of tourists in supporting communities in heritage reconstruction following natural disasters and armed conflict

**Confirms** the position stated by ICOMOS to UNWTO in response to the invitation from UNWTO to contribute to the Discussion Paper on “Sustainable Tourism for Development” (June 2017), “For ICOMOS it is axiomatic that where cultural heritage is concerned tourism development cannot be described as sustainable if heritage protection, safeguarding and actions in favour of conservation are compromised over the short, medium and long term.”

### **Resolution 19GA 2017/21 - Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural heritage through fully supporting the SDGs and “Culture 2030 Goals”**

[Submitted by Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias (ICOMOS Sustainable Development Task Force - chair), Ege Yildirim (ICOMOS Focal Point on Sustainable Development Goals). Supported by the following ICOMOS National Committees: Italy, Hellenic (Greece), Ireland, Japan, UAE, Turkey; and the following International Scientific Committees: Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), Economics of Conservation (ISCEC), Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES+CC); Cultural Tourism (ICTC), Cultural Landscapes (ICOMOS-IFLA ISCL)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the Hangzhou Declaration on ‘Placing Culture at the Heart of Sustainable Development Policies’ adopted on 17 May 2013;

**Recognizing** the milestone document “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” adopted by the United Nations on 25 September 2015, including the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, or the ‘Global Goals’) for the period 2015-30, among which are Goal 11 to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable” and Target 11.4 to “strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage”, as well as numerous other Goals and Targets with direct and indirect references to culture and heritage;

**Considering** the complementary United Nations (UN) policy frameworks drawn by the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, adopted in March 2015; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for Financing for Development, adopted in July 2015; and the Paris Agreement, adopted in December 2015, at the 21st Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21);

**Referring** to the Quito Declaration on ‘Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All’ (or the ‘New Urban Agenda’) adopted at the third summit on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) on 21 October 2016, which makes numerous references to culture and cultural heritage including Para. 10 of the Preamble, acknowledging that “culture and cultural diversity are sources of enrichment for

humankind and provide an important contribution to the sustainable development of cities, human settlements, and citizens” and Para. 38 on “leveraging natural and cultural heritage in cities and human settlements, (...) both tangible and intangible, through integrated urban and territorial policies and adequate investments at the national, sub-national, and local levels, (...) the role that these play in the rehabilitation and revitalization of urban areas, and as a way to strengthen social participation”;

**Noting** the Global Report on Culture for Sustainable Urban Development (‘Culture: Urban Future’) launched by UNESCO in October 2016;

**Taking into account** the year 2017 being designated by the UN as the International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development with Resolution A/RES/70/193, to raise awareness and mobilize all stakeholders in making tourism a catalyst for positive change;

**Referring** to the UN High-Level Meeting on the New Urban Agenda convened on 5-6 September 2017 in New York, to assess and enhance the effectiveness of UN-Habitat after adoption of the New Urban Agenda;

**Recalling** the Paris Declaration on ‘Heritage as a Driver of Development’ adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Paris, 2011); the conclusions of the 17<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly Symposium; the resolutions 17GA 2011/15 and 17GA 2011/27 and the series of initiatives undertaken by ICOMOS over many years in order to promote the inclusion of cultural heritage in the development process on which these documents were based;

**Recalling** Resolution 18GA 2014/37, adopted by the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Florence, 2014), on ‘Ensuring that culture and cultural heritage are acknowledged in the proposed Goals and Targets on Sustainable Development for the Post-2015 United Nations Development Agenda’;

**Taking into consideration** the Statement by ICOMOS on the Adoption of the UN Sustainable Development Goals, issued on 8 October 2015 and the ICOMOS Concept Note ‘Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda’ issued in February 2016;

**Referring** to the ICOMOS Board decision, dated March 2017, on ‘ICOMOS work on UN SDGs’, updating the membership structure of the ‘Cross-ISC Task Force on Sustainable Development’ and rename it the ‘Task Force on Sustainable Development (TFSD)’; approving the inclusion of the SDGs and Agenda 2030 as a major element and focus of the cross-disciplinary theme of “Sustainability” chosen for 2018 in the ICOMOS Scientific Programme; and mandating the ICOMOS Focal Point on SDGs in collaboration with the ICOMOS TFSD to prepare a relevant Action Plan highlighting ICOMOS’ vision, principles, priority action areas;

**Considers** that, with the adoption of the United Nations’ post-2015 Development Agenda, ICOMOS has a historic opportunity to drive the recognition of cultural heritage within the broader sustainable development discourse and should thus strengthen its institutional position and membership engagement with this agenda;

**Welcomes** the results of the ICOMOS Coordination Meeting on the SDGs, convened by the ICOMOS Focal Point for the SDGs, on 4-5 February 2017 in Istanbul, expressed in the ICOMOS Action Plan ‘Cultural Heritage and Localizing the SDGs’, which sets forth a vision for “the recognition, mainstreaming and effective contribution of cultural heritage as a driver and enabler of sustainable development”, a mission “to achieve a coordinated and effective process of advocacy for the localization and monitoring of the SDGs and New Urban Agenda from the perspective of cultural heritage”, focusing on the three action areas of ‘Advocacy’ (mobilizing membership, building partnerships, awareness-raising), ‘Localizing the means of implementation’ (guidance for stakeholders, showcasing good practice), and ‘Monitoring’ (developing methodologies for UN-designated indicator on ‘per capita expenditure for heritage’ and other supplementary indicators),

**Notes** with satisfaction the work undertaken by members of the ICOMOS Task Force on Sustainable Development, the ICOMOS Focal Point for the World Urban Campaign (WUC), the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees on Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), Economics (ISCEC), Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES+CC), Risk Preparedness (ICORP) and Cultural Tourism (ICTC), the Working Group on Rights-Based Approaches (RBA) and the teams of the ‘Our Common Dignity’ and ‘Connecting Practice’ projects, to support efforts integrating heritage and sustainable development, as well as the work of the ICOMOS National Committees of Bulgaria, Canada, Ecuador, Germany, Italy, Ireland, South Korea, Morocco, Poland, Sweden, Turkey and the USA in supporting the

organizing of ICOMOS events and advocacy with national and local governments in connection with sustainable development;

**Reaffirms** its commitment to the implementation of the UN Agenda 2030 and the SDGs, in particular Target 11.4, advocating the positive integration of culture and cultural heritage into sustainable urban planning and policy frameworks, most imminently for the robust and visible reporting on heritage in the UN High-Level Political Forum Review of SDG11 in 2018,

**Encourages** the ICOMOS Board, the Focal Point for the SDGs, the Chair of the TFSD and the Focal Point for the WUC in continuing their coordinated efforts toward the implementation of the Agenda 2030, particularly in terms of measuring and reporting progress,

**Requests** the ICOMOS Focal Point for the SDGs, in collaboration with the International Secretariat, the Chair of the TFSD and the Focal Point for the WUC, to continue developing partnerships with UNESCO, UN-Habitat, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), ICCROM, OWHC and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations, toward implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs,

**Requests** the ICOMOS Focal Point for the SDGs, with the support of the Task Force on Sustainable Development, to advance partnerships with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) and other relevant stakeholders that may emerge, toward developing mechanisms for measuring and reporting progress on the SDGs, building on the collaboration initiated during Habitat III and enhanced at the UCLG's 2nd Culture Summit in May 2017 in Jeju, South Korea,

**Urges** all ICOMOS National and Scientific Committees, as well as all individual and institutional members, to make efforts to take relevant actions and develop projects within the framework of the ICOMOS Action Plan 'Cultural Heritage and Localizing the SDGs';

**Requests** the ICOMOS Board, the Focal Point for the SDGs, the Chair of the TFSD and the Focal Point for the WUC within their financial capacities, to ensure the representation of ICOMOS and affiliated heritage constituencies in the UN High-Level Political Forum Review of SDG11 and Target 11.4 in July 2018,

**Calls** on national governments to embrace the cultural heritage agenda in their work streams related to the UN Agenda 2030, in particular through the inclusion of SDG11, Target 11.4 and SDG 12 in their Voluntary National Reviews for the UN High-Level Political Forum Review of the SDGs in 2018,

**Strongly recommends** the ICOMOS Board to reaffirm the engagement of ICOMOS in the alliance of international networks working on the 'Culture 2030 Goal' campaign, promoting the explicit recognition of culture in future policy frameworks for sustainable development.

## **Resolution 19GA 2017/22 – Endorsement of the Seville Principles: International Principles on Virtual Archaeology**

[Submitted by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Heritage Documentation (CIPA)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** ICOMOS' commitment and concern for appropriate documentation, modelling and dissemination of heritage places using virtual reality applications;

**Recalling** the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee (Istanbul, 2016) that the Principles be submitted for endorsement by the ICOMOS General Assembly subject to their distribution for comment to all National and International Scientific Committees of ICOMOS;

**Noting** that CIPA has carefully considered and adopted the comments received, which have been integrated in a revised version;

**Endorses** the International Principles on Virtual Archaeology (Seville Principles) and encourages their use and dissemination by ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees as a fundamental

international document to guide the appropriate documentation, modelling and dissemination of heritage places using virtual reality applications.

### **Resolution 19GA 2017/23 - Our Common Dignity: Next steps for Rights-Based Approaches in World Heritage**

[Submitted by ICOMOS Norway, Australia ICOMOS, ICOMOS India, ICOMOS South Africa]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the Resolutions 17GA 2011/30 of the 17<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly (Paris, 2011) and 18GA 2014/43 of the 18<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly (Florence, 2014), as well as the recommendation made by the Advisory Committee (October 2016, Istanbul) “Our Common Dignity: Advancing Rights-Based Approaches to Heritage Conservation”, and the substantial progress made by the Working Group established by the ICOMOS Board in relation to this programme since 2011;

**Acknowledging** the adoption by the 20th General Assembly of the States Parties to the World Heritage Convention of the “Policy on the integration of a sustainable development perspective into the processes of the World Heritage Convention” (Resolution 20 GA 13, November 2015);

**Acknowledging** the United Nations’ mainstreaming of Human Rights Based Approach and the continued collaboration between the three Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Convention - ICCROM, ICOMOS and IUCN;

**Noting** that rights issues, including the involvement of communities, are a growing aspect of the work of international organizations working in the field of culture and heritage;

**Supporting** the global recommendations issued by the “Our Common Dignity” initiative to date;

**Requests** that the ICOMOS Board continues to advance these issues through the “Our Common Dignity” component of the ICOMOS General Programme 2018-2020, aiming at:

- 1 Encouraging the development of Rights Based Approaches, and raising awareness and knowledge of Rights Based Approaches in heritage management;
- 2 Advocating for the adoption of a common language and conceptual framework across the World Heritage Committee, States Parties and the Advisory Bodies;
- 3 Strengthening the text and content of World Heritage guidelines and practice in regards to issues of rights, and the participation and ownership by communities;
- 4 Initiating efforts to support national-level processes and policy development beyond what is in place today to promote more inclusive and socially sensitive approaches to groups and communities living within, or in the vicinity, of World Heritage properties who depend on the resources within these designated areas;
- 5 Furthering cross-cultural collaboration, awareness raising and mutual knowledge-building on the topic of rights in heritage management, continuing the “Our Common Dignity initiative” with shared global and geo-cultural diversity.

### **Resolution 19GA 2017/24 - Lyon Declaration on Earthen Architecture**

[Submitted by ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH) - Julio Vargas Neumann (President); supported by ICOMOS Madagascar - Rafolo Andrianaivoarivoni (President), ICOMOS India - Rohit Jigyasu (President), ICOMOS France – Jean-François Lagneau (President) – other supports to come]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Considering** the organisation of the 12<sup>th</sup> International Conference on the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architectural Heritage, the “Terra 2016” World Congress in the city of Lyon, France, 11-14 July 2016;

**Taking note** of the quality of its organisation and the success achieved through a strong international participation (755 participants representing 70 countries from all continents);

**Acknowledging** the “Lyon Declaration” on earthen architecture which arose from this important World Congress;

**Recognising** the relevance of the “Lyon Declaration” and its associated recommendations, and their value to the international community in the pursuit of both heritage conservation and sustainable development activities;

**Expresses** its sincere gratitude to the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH), CRAterre, ICOMOS France, the Labex AE&CC of the ENSA of Grenoble and their local partners for the outstanding organisation of this Congress, and to the city of Lyon for its hospitality;

**Recommends** that broad, worldwide dissemination of the “Lyon Declaration” by ICOMOS members be ensured;

**Invites** governments throughout the world, and in particular the ministries or entities in charge of heritage and housing-related issues, to familiarise themselves and implement the recommendations that accompany this declaration.

### **Resolution 19GA 2017/25 - Incorporating the Interconnectedness of Nature and Culture into Heritage Conservation**

[Submitted by: Douglas Comer (US/ICOMOS); James Reap (US/ICOMOS); Peter Phillips (Australia ICOMOS); Nora Mitchell (US/ICOMOS); Brenda Barrett (US/ICOMOS); Steve Brown, (Australia ICOMOS); Diederik Six (ICOMOS Netherlands); Toshiyuki Kono (ICOMOS Japan); Kirsti Kovanen (ICOMOS Finland), Kristal Buckley (Australia ICOMOS)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** Resolution 18GA 2014/46 “Connecting Practice: supporting integrated approaches to nature and culture” adopted by the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Florence, 2014) ;

**Recognizing** that in all heritage conservation contexts, nature and culture are not separate domains, and are inextricably intertwined in many places, particularly in cultural landscapes and in many indigenous and non-western cultural contexts;

**Recalling** Resolution 16GA 2008/28 on the “Monuments of Nature” initiative adopted by the 16<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Quebec, 2008), and numerous other ICOMOS resolutions and international and national programmes that relate to sustainability and the intersections of nature and culture;

**Noting** that ICOMOS and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) have worked together to develop more integrated practices to natural and cultural heritage in the context of their work as Advisory Bodies to the World Heritage Committee through the “Connecting Practice” programme as well as sharing possibilities for harmonising assessment and management processes;

**Noting** also that the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) has worked with both ICOMOS and IUCN to include the need for integrated approaches to nature and culture into the World Heritage Capacity Building programme;

**Acknowledging** that the World Heritage Convention provides a context where new practices can be forged, given that it provides an international instrument for both natural and cultural heritage;

**Noting** there are sites inscribed on the World Heritage List that predate these more integrated approaches to nature and culture which may warrant reasonable re-evaluation of the sources of their outstanding universal value and/or their conservation strategies to more fully recognize the interconnections of culture and nature;

**Recognizing** that adverse outcomes can occur when heritage processes do not adequately reflect the interrelated character of nature and culture, and that these can intersect with sustainability objectives as well as rights concerns, especially for indigenous peoples;



**Noting** that the ICOMOS Board and the International Scientific Committee for Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL/ICOMOS-IFLA) are actively involved in this programme, and that the ISCCL/ICOMOS-IFLA has continued to develop and share tools and resources on this subject and can provide a focal point for interested International Scientific Committees;

**Noting** the profound conversations and dialogue that emerged from IUCN's 2016 World Conservation Congress Nature-Culture Journey which resulted in the "Malama Honua - To Care for Our Island Earth" Statement of Commitments, as well as the anticipated robust connections to be made during the Culture-Nature Journey taking place at the 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Delhi, 2017);

**Highlighting** the importance of enhanced recognition of the interconnectedness of nature and culture for the successful localization of the Sustainable Development Goals;

**Requests** that the ICOMOS Board continues to advance these issues through the ICOMOS General Programme 2018-2020.

### **Resolution 19GA 2017/26 - Considering the preservation of heritage as a key element in the partnership between the European Union and the Republic of India on smart and sustainable urbanization**

[Submitted by: Willem Derde (ICOMOS Belgium); Marko Spikic (Secretary General, ICOMOS Croatia), Drazen Arbutina (President, ICOMOS Croatia); Rohit Jigyasu (President, ICOMOS India – member of ICOMOS Board); Gurmeet S. Rai (Vice-President, ICOMOS India); Nils Alhberg (President, ICOMOS Sweden); Eva Roels (ICOMOS Belgium; Secretary General, ISC Interpretation and Presentation / ICIP); Sara Van Rompaey (ICOMOS Belgium); Sue Hodges (President, ISC Interpretation and Presentation / ICIP); Nicole Deufel (Vice President, ISC Interpretation and Presentation / ICIP)

Supported by: Sofia Avgerinou Kolonias (President, ISC Historic Towns and Villages / CIVVIH); Boguslaw Szmigin (ICOMOS Poland; President, ISC Theory and Philosophy / TheoPhil)]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS on 1 December 2011, and based on a series of initiatives and actions that have been undertaken by ICOMOS over many years in order to promote the inclusion of cultural heritage in the development process;

**Recalling** the conclusions of the 17<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly Symposium (Paris, 2011) that heritage - with its value for identity, and as a repository of historical, cultural and social memory, preserved through its authenticity, integrity and 'sense of place' - forms a crucial aspect of the development process; that it is necessary to take up the challenge of conserving this fragile, crucial and non-renewable resource for the benefit of current and future generations; and that fostering socio-economic regeneration is among the indispensable roles heritage plays in sustainable development and urbanization; increasing the density of urban cores while containing the anarchic spread of new buildings; enhancing tourism benefits by preserving cultural resources as a fundamental asset of long-term tourism development; strengthening social fabric and enhancing social well-being, and enhancing the appeal and creativity of regions;

**Recalling** resolution 17GA 2011/15 adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Paris, 2011) by which ICOMOS and its national and international bodies were requested in particular to "make better known the structural role of heritage as a factor within economic development, social cohesion, the appeal of certain regions and as a means to stimulate growth and reduce poverty";

**Recalling** resolution 17GA 2011/27 adopted by the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Paris, 2011) by which ICOMOS considered "that culture and cultural heritage, its conservation and enrichment, should be declared a major vehicle (the "fourth pillar") for sustainable development at the next Earth Summit planned in Rio de Janeiro in 2012" and requested "the Executive Committee [now Board] to offer the full cooperation of ICOMOS to UNESCO and other intergovernmental, international, national organizations in order to implement this recognition effectively in policies, laws, standards and programmes related to heritage and its cultural values";

**Recalling** that the European Union and the Republic of India announced the India-European Union Smart and Sustainable Urbanization Partnership in a joint declaration in New Delhi on 6 October 2017;



**Noting** that India's urban population will touch 590 million by 2030 and that the number of people living in Indian cities by the year 2050 is estimated at approximately 850 million;

**Noting** with concern that India's rapid urbanization is one of the most pressing challenges that will change the fundamental structure of India profoundly and that it will have a tremendous impact on the social, economic, political, cultural and environmental aspects of urban life in general;

**Recalling** that the Smart Cities Project of the Indian government aims at upgrading its major cities to a better living standard;

**Considering** that the cities of the future need to be sustainable economically and environmentally and heritage as it gets expressed in the urban fabric of cities, including its monuments in relation to their urban environment will have a tremendous impact on the well-being of the population;

**Considering** that Europe has developed important tools and approaches aiming at the preservation of its heritage as an integral part of the city fabric and as an incentive to its social, economic, cultural and political dynamics as well as the accomplishments of institutions such as the Council of Europe in translating the intellectual vision into legal and political actions;

**Noting** the growing role of the institutions of the European Union as developers and coordinators of supra-national heritage policies;

**Recognizing** the potential of those towns and cities that have preserved their historical fabric as an asset for current and future well-being of the citizens and that this heritage not only should be preserved but integrated in a sustainable urban environment;

**Supporting** initiatives between the European Union and the Republic of India to share know-how on heritage preservation, restoration and interpretation as a key factor in their partnership on smart and sustainable urbanization and regarding the integration of heritage as a prerequisite for a sustainable development of towns and cities;

**Encourages** within the framework of 2018 - European Year of Cultural Heritage - the Council of Europe and the European Union, in cooperation with ICOMOS and its National and International Scientific Committees, to disseminate more widely their standard setting texts on heritage preservation, restoration and interpretation, as well as the results of research and projects conducted with their support, in cooperation with the Republic of India.

## **Resolution 19GA 2017/27 - Indigenous Heritage**

[Submitted by ICOMOS Canada, and supported by ICOMOS Mali, Australia ICOMOS, ICOMOS New Zealand]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Noting** that the World Heritage Convention considers that the "deterioration or disappearance of any item of the cultural or natural heritage constitutes a harmful impoverishment of the heritage of all the nations of the world" and the need to "adopt new provisions [...] establishing an effective system of collective protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value, organized on a permanent basis and in accordance with modern scientific methods";

**Recalling** that ICOMOS has expressed its commitment to cultural diversity and respect for the rights of Indigenous peoples in a number of statements and charters such as the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter, 1964), the Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage (1990), the International Cultural Tourism Charter - Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance (1990), the Nara Document on Authenticity (1994), the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter, 2013), and the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (2010);

**Considering** that a number of international conventions and commitments, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007), state the rights of Indigenous peoples to identify, protect, share, manage, and live their cultural heritage;

**Recognizing** that an increasing number of World Heritage nomination proposals address in whole or in part cultural heritage of Indigenous significance;

**Considering** that Indigenous cultural heritage is characterized by relations between nature and culture, and intangible and tangible heritage;

**Recognizing** the challenges of evaluating the comparative significance and state of conservation of cultural heritage of Indigenous significance with current methods and tools, and the need for ICOMOS to be able to fully assess these matters in the course of its work;

**Acknowledging** the rights of Indigenous people to define and implement the best methods to conserve heritage of significance to their culture;

**Recognizes** that the definition and conservation of Indigenous cultural heritage requires the development of guidance that reflects the form and nature of this heritage;

**Further acknowledges** that the inclusion of Indigenous peoples and of their perspectives in the development of this guidance is a goal that needs to be pursued through the work of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees;

**Resolves** to set up a working group composed of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees members within the first year following the adoption of this resolution. The mandate of this working group is to develop guidance on the theory and best practices related to the identification and conservation of Indigenous cultural heritage. A secretariat may be hosted by one of the National Committees to support the work;

**Notes** that, while this working group will strive to include the leadership of Indigenous peoples from around the world, it is understood that it will not legitimately reflect all the views or impede on the rights of Indigenous peoples.

## **Resolution 19GA 2017/28 - Supporting the Council of Europe's Strategy for Heritage in Europe in the 21st Century**

[Submitted by the ICOMOS Board]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Acknowledging** the decisive contribution of the Council of Europe, as well as of other international organisations to the protection, safeguarding, conservation and enhancement of heritage;

**Welcoming** the initiative of the European Commission to proclaim 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage;

**Taking into account** the Namur Declaration adopted at the 6<sup>th</sup> Conference of European Ministers responsible for Cultural Heritage (23-24 April 2015);

**Considering** the Recommendation by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to Member States on the European Cultural Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Strategy 21);

**Requests** that the ICOMOS Board offer the full cooperation of ICOMOS to the Council of Europe and other intergovernmental European organisations in the implementation of the Strategy 21.

## **Resolution 19GA 2017/29 – Endorsement and Promotion of the 2017 “Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth-Century Heritage” - Madrid Document Revision**

[Proposed by the International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage - namely: Leo Schmidt, Susan Macdonald, Gunny Harboe, Kyle Normandin, Fernando de los Monteros, Sheridan Burke, Robert Moore, Alan Croker, Smriti Pant, Laura Materese]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** the commitment to and concern of ICOMOS for the identification, conservation and presentation of modern heritage sites of the Twentieth-Century;

**Recalling** further the resolution 18GA 2014/34 – Promotion and Development of Twentieth -Century Heritage Guidelines (ongoing development of the Madrid Document), adopted by the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Florence, 2014), which welcomed the publication of the 2014 edition of “Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage” (the Madrid Document) by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth-Century Heritage (ISC20C); recalling that the 2014 publication incorporated the careful consideration of the comments received through wide circulation of the draft document between 2011 and 2014, and confirmed the established value of the existing text in guiding the conservation of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century, and that the General Assembly resolved to support the use and distribution of the 2014 publication in English, French Spanish and Russian;

**Noting** that the ISC20C has continued to collaboratively refine and develop the document, and has expanded its scope to cover cultural landscapes, urban ensembles and industrial heritage through the participation of the relevant ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees in the amendment process, notably Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), Cultural Landscapes (ICOMOS-IFLA ISCCL), Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES+CC), as well as our partner organisation, the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH);

**Noting** the publication of the third expanded edition, retitled “Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth-Century Heritage”, at the 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Delhi, 2017).

**Taking into account** that the document now reflects the broad range of heritage place typologies and the inter-relationships between them,

**Endorses and encourages** the use and distribution of the 2017 *Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth-Century Heritage* by ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees, as a fundamental international document to guide the conservation of all Twentieth-century heritage sites and places.

## **19GA Agenda item 6 – 5 Resolutions on organisational matters**

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### **Resolution 19GA 2017/30 - ICOMOS Policy on Cultural Diversity and Multilingualism**

[Submitted by the ICOMOS Board, ICOMOS France and ICOMOS Belgium]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** Art. 10-d-8 and 21 of the ICOMOS Statutes;

**Adopts** the following policy on Cultural Diversity and Multilingualism in ICOMOS:

#### **Cultural Diversity and ICOMOS**

To ensure cultural diversity in the range of activities it undertakes around the world, ICOMOS aims at ensuring inclusive policies, respect for all cultures\* and transparent practices in its actions and governance. It encourages all cultures to enrich the professional approaches to conservation of cultural heritage and works for promotion of cultural interaction and creativity through developing conservation ideas and practices among cultures.

\*Convention on Cultural Diversity adopted in 2005 (article 2, al.1)

Conservation philosophies and actions should reflect all cultural attitudes and peaceful international cooperation. Core ideas of conservation philosophy, like authenticity, may be perceived as a cultural construct.

In its activities and governance, ICOMOS recognizes and respects cultural diversity. ICOMOS has already taken steps to take into account cultural diversity in its governance and use of languages. For instance, the ICOMOS Statutes require that Board members come from different countries, that Vice Presidents are elected by region and that the Advisory Committee seeks to ensure (among other things) balanced representation of the different regions of the world in the activities and international bodies of ICOMOS.

ICOMOS applies and promotes documents that represent cultural diversity, such as the Nara Document on Authenticity (1993). Through its ICOMOS Victoria Falls Fund (and additional external grant support), it supports attendance from all world regions at the ICOMOS General Assemblies to ensure diverse representation.

Within its available resources, ICOMOS continuously strives to harness available information and communication technologies, and to overcome the challenges these pose, to facilitate participation and interaction among its members, with the aim of mitigating imbalances between developed and developing countries. In its actions towards State Parties, ICOMOS acts in the spirit of the Convention on Cultural Diversity adopted in 2005.

#### **Accordingly**

- ICOMOS should continue to explore ways to strengthen cultural diversity in its activities, thereby increasing the richness of its activities and experiences;
- ICOMOS will continue to strive for cultural diversity in the composition of its committees and bodies, both statutory and *ad hoc* (such as the ICOMOS World Heritage Panel) in order to avoid any cultural bias;
- ICOMOS should continue to foster intercultural dialogue when promoting and creating conservation discourse.

#### **Multilingualism and ICOMOS**

To facilitate the exchange and sharing of knowledge and information, ICOMOS pursues the principle that all members should be able to understand the work that ICOMOS is performing and yet recognizes that the organization has limited resources in the International Secretariat and Committees to provide for translation.

To implement linguistic diversity in its governance, ICOMOS applies the minimum framework for the use of official and working languages as stipulated in the Statutes, and always encourages its Committees to provide a more diverse linguistic basis for their activities and governance.

In its daily work, ICOMOS uses the two working languages, one of which is the official language. Other languages are used when possible. Statutory documents are prepared in the official language and the other working language. Doctrinal texts are prepared in the three languages specified in the Statutes, and after their approval will be translated into as many other languages as possible, depending on the translation groups. Other documents, if not already in one of the two working languages, can be translated into one or both.

ICOMOS meetings and symposia are conducted in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference. ICOMOS prefers multilingual publishing and will endeavor to publish in both working languages, but recognizes that resources for multiple translations may be limited. The ICOMOS web site will continue to be available in both working languages.

National Committees employ a multitude of languages in their own national work, but in the context of the international statutory framework and in their relations with the international ICOMOS network they operate in one of the two working languages.

For translation, ICOMOS may use the resources of the International Secretariat, volunteer translation groups of members, or external resources. Because of the limited resources of ICOMOS, the volunteer translation groups have in the past produced many of the existing translations of documents. The continuity and effectiveness of the translation process therefore relies on the capacity of the translation groups, which are key actors for improving the tools and quality of translations. More translation groups are needed for the translation of both governance and doctrinal documents, as well as for the dissemination of the results. A method of implementing this would be for National Committees of the same

native language to organize their own translation groups in the way that the French, English and German translation groups do.

#### **Accordingly**

- ICOMOS should publish on its website existing translations of statutory documents, doctrinal texts and other documents;
- ICOMOS should prepare a gap analysis of translations of doctrinal texts and other documents, and a programme for preparing missing translations and improving existing ones where necessary;
- ICOMOS should publish statutory documents (including its annual report) and instructions for members (such as the *Members' Handbook*) in at least the two working languages.

#### **Implementation and Review of the Policy**

This policy will be accompanied in the *Members' Handbook* by instructions on the use of English, French, Spanish and other languages in the practices of ICOMOS International.

ICOMOS will include in its annual report a section on cultural diversity and multilingualism, with information on progress towards implementation of the policy. This progress will be reviewed periodically by the Advisory Committee and the General Assembly in accordance with the Statutes.

The policy itself will be reviewed by the Board in six years.

### **ATTACHMENT1.**

#### **French Language Volunteers Group**

##### **Background**

This document describes the operation of the ICOMOS France translation group. It may be helpful for those seeking to establish translation groups in other languages.

The group is organized and managed by ICOMOS France and consists of French speaking volunteers who commit to make translations of documents into French. Most of the translations are from French into English; other languages can be added depending on the expertise of the volunteers. Currently, the translators are native speaking and translate exclusively into French. In 2017, the group consists of nearly thirty members.

All translations are proofread. The translator and the proofreader are nominated simultaneously.

The group has a focal point, appointed by ICOMOS France who is the contact with the International Secretariat (later Secretariat). The Secretariat appoints a contact for the tasks in hand.

Translations offer a possibility to become acquainted with the work and texts that ICOMOS produces collectively and are an effective way to apply the vocabulary of the conservation profession.

Translators may wish to have their name published with the document.

The **existing method** includes three groups of actors, the Board of ICOMOS, the Secretariat and the ICOMOS France translation group. In the present practice, their roles are:

The Board of ICOMOS prioritizes the document types for translations.

The Secretariat

- establishes the lists of documents for translation biannually and informs the members of the translation group, once or twice a year, about the dates and deadlines of the statutory meetings, events and symposia where documents in French are required
- establishes the priorities for translations and plans as far as possible, future translation work, together with the translating group;
- creates links between translation groups
- distributes the documents to be translated as they become available for translation and proofreading;
- ensures effective translation turnaround times for reviewing and proofreading by both the Translation Group and the Secretariat, and
- keeps a record of the names of the translators.
- The ICOMOS France translation Group recruits volunteers, ensures a smooth running of the translation work, organizes the necessary proof-reading of the texts, compiles an annual report on its activities, develops improved tools to help in translations and utilizes the most up-to-date software.

**The new working method and roles are:**

##### **The Board of ICOMOS**

- prioritizes document types for translations.

### **The Secretariat**

- establishes the list of documents to translate twice a year;
- establishes the priorities between the documents; and
- turns to the focal point to coordinate the translation work.

### **The focal point of the French translation group**

- ensures the link between the different French speaking committees for translations;
- plans as far as possible the translation work and informs the members of the translation group, once or twice a year, about the dates and deadlines of the statutory meetings, events and symposia where documents in French are required;
- distributes the documents to be translated as they become available to translators and proof readers volunteers;
- ensures turnaround times for reviewing and proofreading by the translation group and the Secretariat;
- keeps a record of the names of the translators;
- recruits volunteers;
- compiles an annual report on the activities of the group;
- develops improved tools to help in translations; and
- utilizes the most up-to-date translation software.

The focal point is nominated by ICOMOS France.

### **Developing work of the French translation group**

This method is an experiment for the next years and will be reviewed at the next 20<sup>th</sup> General Assembly. It would be desirable to enlarge this approach to other French speaking committees and consider a focal point from any French speaking members.

## **ATTACHMENT2.**

### **How to Better Understand Each Other Background**

This document offers suggestions for improving communication among ICOMOS members, who come from many different countries and speak many different languages. However, during ICOMOS meetings and conferences, we mostly use English and sometimes French as working languages. Other languages are seldom represented. At previous meetings and conferences, some interventions or presentations were difficult to understand for non-native speakers.

#### **Oral presentations**

Members should be mindful of their audience and apply the following guidelines.

Generally:

- Speak slowly and clearly;
- Check whether people understand what you say;
- Listen to what your colleagues actually say, without any prejudices about what you may think that they are saying.

If English or French is your mother tongue:

- Use standard language and soften any regional accent;
- Remember that your audience includes non-native speakers, so use simple language, speak slowly and articulate clearly;
- Avoid local expressions and make sure that technical terms are understood: they may have a different meaning in other languages;
- Include only about two thirds of the content that you would normally present to a group of native speakers;
- Try to prepare slides of your presentation in the other working language.

By adhering to these guidelines, you will not only help colleagues to understand you better but you will also facilitate their participation in discussions.

#### **Meeting documents and conference abstracts**

It is important in all ICOMOS meetings and conferences to have access to the experience and research from all parts of the world, including areas where English and/or French are not official

languages. Participation is easier for non-native speakers when documents and papers have been distributed well in advance in the working languages.

At previous meetings and conferences, it has often been difficult to assess the content based upon the submitted abstracts, but the two-page summaries turned out to be of great interest. In other cases, the abstracts were well written, but the two-page summaries turned out to be less interesting or did not meet expectations. The two-step system of abstracts and two-page summary resulted in extra work for both the organisers, the authors and the volunteers who translated the abstracts and/or summaries.

All members need to be sensitive to these practical issues. Some steps could be taken immediately to ensure that ICOMOS has better access to the experience and knowledge of all its members:

- Documents and papers should be distributed in the working languages in advance of meetings, to facilitate better understanding and participation;
- Calls for contributions to conferences should be published in the ICOMOS Newsletter in the working languages, at least four months in advance of the deadline for submission, in order to give non-native speakers more time to prepare their paper proposal or abstract in the working languages;
- Organisers should arrange programmes for their international meetings or conferences that make provision for the participation of members from different regions of the world and with different backgrounds to reflect cultural diversity.

#### **Additional measures to overcome language barriers**

By introducing and refining the above simple steps, ICOMOS will benefit more than in the past from the knowledge of all its members, whatever their country of origin. Further work could explore additional measures, such as answering the following questions:

- What is the best format in a multilingual environment to submit proposals for papers, with a view to ensuring access to knowledge and experience from the whole world, but also to being efficient?

Could teams of volunteers who are native speakers of the working languages help non-native speakers by quickly checking presentations, abstracts and summaries, as an expression of solidarity and collegiality?

### **Resolution 19GA 2017/31 - Development of an ICOMOS Methodology on Preventive Monitoring**

[Submitted by the ICOMOS National Committees of Austria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Switzerland]

The 19<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS,

**Recalling** resolutions 16GA 2008/27 by the 16<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Quebec, 2008) and 18GA 2014/17 by the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of ICOMOS (Florence, 2014) ;

**Referring** to the various guiding principles of ICOMOS (Ethical Principles, draft Handbook...) as well as the framework set out in the World Heritage Convention and the "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention" and the findings of the ad-hoc working group in relation to the working methods of ICOMOS established by the World Heritage Committee;

**Decides** to establish a working group with the goal of developing an ICOMOS Methodology on Preventive Monitoring, including internal coordination with other monitoring activities, to be submitted for adoption to the Annual General Assembly in 2018 and subsequently integrated in ICOMOS' procedures;

**Also decides** that the working group shall consist of at least one appointed member of the National Committees of Austria, Czech Republic, Germany and Poland and will be opened to other National Committees in order to cover as many regions as possible. The working group will be chaired by Bernd Paulowitz, ICOMOS Austria.

By 31 January 2018, the working group will establish a working plan and base document defining the scope of its work. In cooperation with the ICOMOS Board, a review group will be established by 31 January 2018 composed of a minimum of 5 members. The work plan and base document shall be submitted for validation to the ICOMOS Board. By 1 June 2018, the working group shall submit a progress report to the ICOMOS Board, specifying its main findings and recommendations and proposing a ICOMOS Preventive Monitoring Manual, including rules and procedures, for adoption by the 2018 Annual General Assembly.

**Requests** that the working group build upon previous analysis and work already carried out, and focus on the following topics:

- The role and obligations of ICOMOS in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention
- The role of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention,
- The role of the ICOMOS National Committees in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention,
- The role of individual ICOMOS members in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention,
- The communications within these different processes (e.g. notification of members that have submitted an inquiry, follow up on these inquiries),
- The communications, role and visibility of ICOMOS Heritage Alerts and their relation to monitoring in the context of the World Heritage Convention,
- The role of ICOMOS, the National Committee monitoring groups and individual ICOMOS members in relation to the managers or responsible authorities of World Heritage sites,
- Coordinating the monitoring of the implementation of national heritage laws carried out by the ICOMOS National Committees with ICOMOS World Heritage activities;
- Proposing means to ensure the communication and dissemination of the ICOMOS Preventive Monitoring Manual,
- Proposing methods and a set-up for National Committees in relation to monitoring issues at heritage sites, including World Heritage sites,
- Aligning the calendars of National Committee monitoring groups with the monitoring calendar established under the World Heritage Convention,
- Listing of best practice cases.

**Requests** that the working group present its findings in form of a draft resolution and a ICOMOS Preventive Monitoring manual to the Annual General Assembly in 2018.

## **19GA Agenda item 6 – 6 Conferring of Honorary Membership**

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### **Resolution 19GA 2017/32**

The names will be announced during the award ceremony at the General Assembly

## **19GA Agenda item 8 Reports and conclusions on the Scientific Symposium & Culture-Nature Journey**

### **19GA Agenda item 8 – 3 Scientific Symposium Conclusions and Recommendations**

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#### **Resolution 19GA 2017/33**

To be distributed in a separate document