

The image shows the cover of the ICOMOS Annual Report 2014. The background is a photograph of a large, ornate dome, likely the dome of St. Peter's Basilica, with a golden lantern on top. The dome is illuminated by warm light, possibly from the setting or rising sun, creating a golden glow. The sky is a clear, pale blue. In the foreground, there are smaller domes and the rooftops of a city. A semi-transparent green banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the text 'ANNUAL REPORT 2014' in white, bold, sans-serif font. The ICOMOS logo and name are in the top right corner.

**ICOMOS**

international council on monuments and sites

**ANNUAL REPORT  
2014**



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# Message of the President



*Dear Members, Partners and Friends  
of ICOMOS,*

Looking back over the past year, and even the past triennium, and as our last General Assembly in Florence proved, our greatest achievement has been the openness that has developed in ICOMOS, an openness that allows our members and our Committees to address and cooperate on all the needs that they perceive in the field of heritage conservation.

There is no doubt that our membership base is the true strength of ICOMOS. In your full diversity of cultures and professional specializations, and through your energetic involvement, you are ICOMOS. Through our joint knowledge, ICOMOS constitutes the greatest global repository of expertise on the protection and management of the world's cultural heritage across all cultures. I am proud and at the same time humbled to preside over this organization.

We have developed incentives for membership growth by creating an ever-expanding array of opportunities for members to be involved in the international work of ICOMOS. Foremost among these are our International Scientific Committees, whose growth and activities have truly flourished since the adoption of the Eger-Xi'an Principles and the establishment of the Scientific Council. The International Scientific Committees are now open to all members who wish to contribute and develop their heritage expertise. But to be truly successful, all National Committees must also fully engage in this endeavor.

Obviously, something is working. The past triennium has seen an 18% rise in membership, from 9148 members in 2012 to 10793 members in 144 countries at the end of 2014. 15 new National Committees have emerged, either through the reorganization of dormant Committees whose recognition had previously been withdrawn or through the creation of new ones. The number of National Committees now stands at 110, with individual members in 34 additional countries. We welcome these new members and congratulate them for their tenacity in spreading the official presence of ICOMOS to Bangladesh, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Haïti, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Tanzania and Trinidad & Tobago. At the present time, 3 new National Committees are in the final stages of organization in Jamaica, Jordan and Azerbaijan.

By reading this report, you will learn about the many activities of our networks and the unwavering involvement of ICOMOS in heritage protection. I hope you will enjoy it.

## Gustavo Araoz

President of ICOMOS



The new ICOMOS Executive Committee (now called Board) 2015 – 2017



The Baptistry of Saint John, Piazza del Duomo, Florence, under restoration and announcing the 18<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly



# An Active Network

ICOMOS  
General Assembly  
**18**

Symposium  
Heritage and Landscape  
as Human Values  
*Eredità culturale  
e Paesaggio come Diritto  
dell'uomo*  
9/14 novembre 2014  
Firenze, Italia

ICOMOS  
international council on monuments and sites

ICOMOS 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly  
Heritage and Landscape as  
**Human Values** 2014  
Italy Florence

*Fiera Firenze,  
Congress and Exhibition Center  
Piazza Adua, 1*

Per il Dialogo tra Culture con il Patrimonio LIFE BEYOND TOURISM MODEL

www.icomos.org



# Key Figures

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**Members:** 10 793

**National Committees:** 110

**Global presence:** members in 144 countries

**New National Committees:** 15 since 2012

**National Committee with the most new members in 2014:**

ICOMOS France who gained over 300 members

**International Scientific Committees:** 28

**Participants at the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly:**

1650 participants and guests from 94 countries

73 National Committees represented

**Abstracts received for the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly Symposium:**

1300 abstracts received, 170 speakers selected





# The 18<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium

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



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



# ICOMOS 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly Italy Florence 2014



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2015-2017)

**President:** Mr Gustavo Araoz, United States of America

**Secretary General:** Ms Kirsti Kovanen, Finland

**Treasurer General:** Ms Laura Robinson, South Africa

### Vice Presidents:

Mr Alfredo Conti, Argentina

Mr Toshiyuki Kono, Japan

Mr Gideon Koren, Israel

Mr Peter Phillips, Australia

Mr Grellan Rourke, Ireland

### Members of the Executive Committee:

Mr Nils Ahlberg, Sweden

Ms Sofia Avgerinou-Kolonias, Greece

Mr Stefan Belishki, Bulgaria

Ms Amel Chabbi, United Arab Emirates

Mr Victor Fernandez Salinas, Spain

Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatier, France

Ms Pamela Jerome, United States of America

Mr Rohit Jigyasu, India

Ms Lu Qiong, China

Mr Christoph Machat, Germany

Ms Olga Orive, Mexico

Mr Mario Santana Quintero

### Ex-officio:

### Honorary Presidents:

Mr Michael Petzet, Germany

Mr Roland Silva, Sri Lanka

### President of the Advisory Committee:

Mr John Hurd, United Kingdom

### Officer of the Scientific Council:

Mr James Reap, United States of America

## 18<sup>th</sup> GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

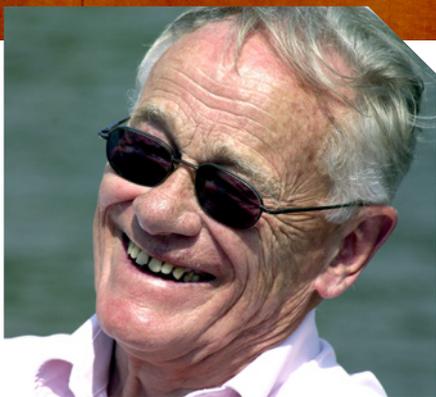
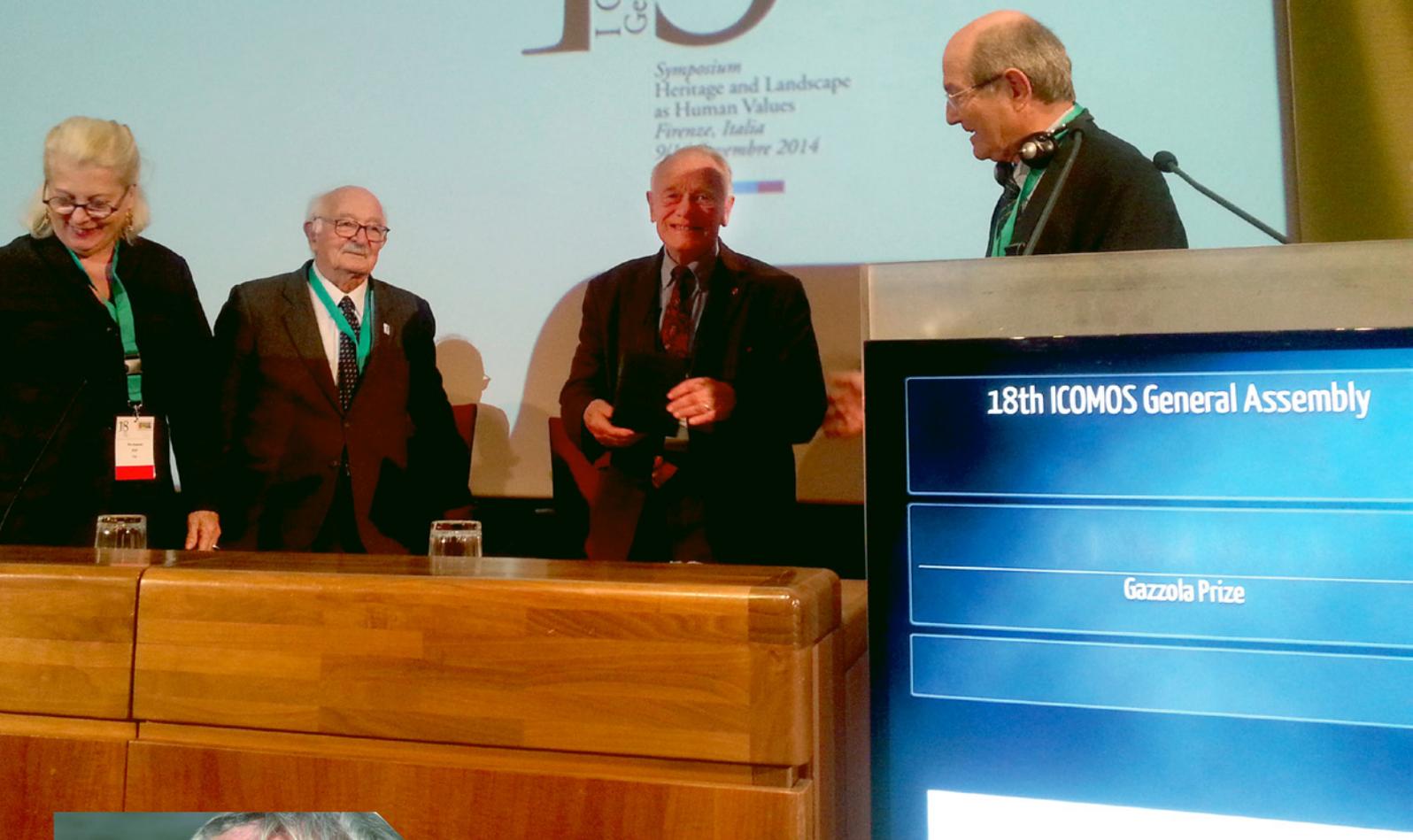
18GA 2014/01	Vote of thanks
18GA 2014/02	In memoriam
18GA 2014/03	Election of the Chairperson, 3 Vice-Chairpersons, the Secretary and the Rapporteur of the 18 <sup>th</sup> General Assembly
18GA 2014/04	Adoption of the Agenda
18GA 2014/05	Appointment of the members of the Credentials, Candidatures and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

The full 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly outcomes and resolutions are available for download on [www.icomos.org](http://www.icomos.org) (About ICOMOS > Governance > General Assembly > 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly - Florence 2014)



Conference accessories and publications of the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

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



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

## Honours

### THE PIERO GAZZOLA PRIZE

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

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

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

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

## NEW HONORARY MEMBERS

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

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

**Mr Giora Solar, Israel**  
**Mr Augusto Villalon, Philippines**  
**Mr Zsolt Visy, Hungary**  
**Mr Dionysis Zivas, Greece**  
**Mr Roberto Di Stefano, Italy (posthumously)**  
**Mr Herb Stovel, Canada (posthumously)**

## Remembrances

### HONOURING ICOMOS MEMBERS WHO PASSED AWAY IN 2014



#### Nesreen Bouza

Staff at the Syrian DGAM,  
Ms Bouza participated at the ICOMOS e-learning course in Damascus and had joined ICOMOS as a member.

She was a very active conservator of the Ecole de Chaillot, and also a participant at ICCROM's Mosaikon courses



#### Louis Bergeron

Eminent international expert in industrial heritage;  
Director of Studies at the Ecole des hautes études en sciences sociales - EHESS -

whose Center for historic research he directed from 1986 to 1992; Founder of the CILAC in 1978; President of TICCIH - The International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage from 1990-2000.



#### Alejandro Alva Balderrama

Former Director for the Architecture and Archaeological Sites Unit at ICCROM; Founder of the Terra and Gaia projects;

Founder of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for the Study and Conservation of Earthen Architecture in 1987 and its President from 1990 until 1996.



#### Karel Anthonie Bakker

Conscious objector to Apartheid; Head of the Pretoria School of Architecture ICOMOS expert in World Heritage issues; Participated in the development and

follow-up work for several World Heritage Nominations in Africa; Central to introducing concepts such as Heritage Impact Assessments, Interpretation & Presentation, Historic Urban Landscapes to South Africa and beyond.



#### Mario Coyula Cowley

Director of the School of Architecture at the Instituto Superior Politécnico José Antonio Echeverría (ISPJAE); Head of the Group for the Integral Development of the Capital;

Founding President of the Monuments Commission of Havana, and Director of the Office of Architecture and Urbanism of the City; ICOMOS Cuba founder in 1982.



#### Willem J. H. Willems

Expert on Roman archaeology in the Netherlands; Inspector General for archaeology at the State Inspectorate for Cultural Heritage;

Dean of the Faculty of Archaeology, Leiden University; Honorary Member of the European Association of Archaeologists (2003); Member of ICOMOS Netherlands and Co-President of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM).

Heritage of Socialism :  
The Café Mockba  
in Berlin, Germany





# Developing Leadership in Cultural Heritage Conservation

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ROBBENEILAND



WE SERVE  
WITH PRIDE



ONS DIEN MET TROTS

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## Sharing Scientific Knowledge and Research

### THE SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL AND THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

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

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



Members of ISC20C (ISC on Twentieth Century Heritage) promoting the “Madrid Document” at the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## In 2014, the work of the ISCs included:

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

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

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

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

- 】 ICLAFI (Legal, Administrative and Financial Affairs): Conference “The Status of Non-Governmental Organizations and their Contribution to Heritage” and Annual Meeting, 12-16 January 2014, Tiberias, Israel
- 】 ICAHM (Archaeological Heritage Management): Joint Meeting with the Indo-Pacific Prehistory Conference “World Heritage and Best Practices in Archaeological Heritage Management in Southeast Asia”, 12-18 January 2014, Siem Reap (Angkor), Cambodia
- 】 ICTC (Cultural Tourism) with the participation of CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages): Symposium “Creative Cities as World Heritage Tourist Destinations”, 13-14 March 2014, Florence, Italy
- 】 SBH (Shared Built Heritage): “Reflection on the Handling of Shared Built Heritage in UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Asia & the Shared Built Heritage in Asia, Australia and the Pacific”, 13-24 April 2014, Melaka and Penang, Malaysia & Bandung, Indonesia
- 】 ISCES (Energy and Sustainability): “Living with the Past” International Conference on Energy Efficiency in Historic Buildings, 9-11 April 2014, Dublin, Ireland
- 】 TheoPhilos (Theory and Philosophy): “Heritage Trends in the Mirror of Social Change. Conservation Reality - 50 Years after the Venice Charter”, 8-10 May 2014, Riga, Latvia
- 】 CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages): Mediterranean Sub-Committee. “Mediterranean Fortified Port Cities in the 21st century: sites, values and genius loci”, 2-3 May 2014, Alanya, Turkey
- 】 ISCEC (Economics of Conservation): Committee meeting and Conference on “Integrated Conservation and the three dimensions of Sustainable Development”, 21-23 May 2014, Visby, Sweden
- 】 ISCS (Stone): “International Conference on the Conservation of Stone and Earthen Architectural Heritage”, Kongju National University, 20-23 May 2014, Kongju, Korea
- 】 IPHC (Polar Heritage): Conference “The Future of Polar Heritage”, 25 - 28 May 2014, Copenhagen, Denmark
- 】 ISCMP (Mural Paintings): Board meeting, 30 January – 2 February and Conference on “Hand-Made Solutions for Man-Made Disasters”, 19-21 June 2014, Esztergom, Hungary
- 】 CIPA (Heritage Documentation): Summer school on “Cultural Heritage 3D Surveying and Modelling”, 5-12 July 2014, Paestum, Italy
- 】 ISCEAH (Earthen Architectural Heritage): International Conference on “Vernacular Heritage, Sustainability and Earthen Architecture”, VerSus 2014, 2nd MEDITERRA, 2nd ResTAPIA, 11-13 September 2014, Valencia, Spain
- 】 ICORP (Risk Preparedness): Annual Meeting, 8 October 2014 linked to the Conference “Cultural HELP - Cultural Heritage and Loss Prevention” taking place on 6 - 7 October, Porto, Portugal
- 】 ICAHM (Archaeological Heritage Management): “Universal Standards for Archaeological Heritage Management”, 20-23 October 2014, Jishou City, Hunan Province, China

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES

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

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

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

## 18<sup>TH</sup> APRIL – THE HERITAGE OF COMMEMORATION

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

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

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

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

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

## ASSOCIATE PARTNER OF THE WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

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

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



During the 6<sup>th</sup> World Urban Forum, held September 2012 in Naples, three ICOMOS ISCs: ISCEC (Economics of Conservation), CIVVIH (Historic Towns and Villages) and ICLAFI (Legal issues) conducted a joint meeting on “The Role of Integrated Conservation of Cultural Heritage for a Creative, Resilient and Sustainable City”. They also participated at a special side-event “ICOMOS at the World Urban Forum”, moderated by Luigi Fusco Girard President of ISCEC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Agrarian landscape within the Lea Valley, Greater London, UK**



## INVITATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

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

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

# 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Venice Charter

2014 marked the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Second International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments and the adoption of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, known today as the Venice Charter. The future ICOMOS founders held a central role - Raymond Lemaire, was official reporter at the Second International Congress and co-author with Piero Gazzola and Roberto Pane of the final Venice Charter.



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

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

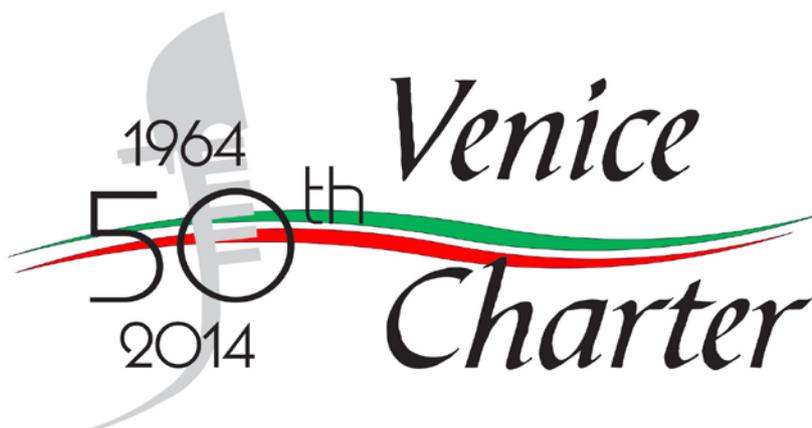
In the fifty years since its issuing, the Venice Charter has uninterruptedly drawn the attention of every generation of heritage theorists, legislators, academics and practitioners from all over the world seeking guidance, inspiration and validation for their efforts in protecting the cultural heritage.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

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

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

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

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





Large scale renovation works at Shoko-ji Temple, designated Important Cultural Property, Takaoka City, Japan

# Nara +20 The Nara Document on Authenticity Twenty Years On

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

## The Nara Conference and the Nara Document

The notion of authenticity was included in the Operational Guidelines of the World Heritage Convention at the first World Heritage Committee in 1977. However, these Operational Guidelines were already challenged in 1978 due to the nomination of the Historic Centre of Warsaw. Since Warsaw had been entirely reconstructed following the destruction caused by WWII, the ICOMOS evaluation for this nomination questioned whether it could pass the authenticity test. In 1978, the World Heritage Committee decided to defer the nomination. The subsequent ICOMOS evaluation in 1980 stated that the criterion of authenticity may not be applied in its strict sense, concluding that Warsaw's authenticity is associated with this unique realization between the years 1945 to 1966, and thus recommended inscription of the historic centre which had been destroyed to over 85% and near-totally reconstructed. Considering the ordinary meaning of the word, this explanation of authenticity is not fully convincing. Thus the struggle to identify a balance between a conceptual framework that maintained the one-list system under the World Heritage Convention and the demands of diverse cultures began at a very early stage.

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

In 1992, the World Heritage Committee requested that the concept of authenticity and its application be further elaborated through international discussions among experts. Japan offered to sponsor an international expert conference in the historic city of Nara and thus the Nara Conference took place in November 1994.

Its outcome was the Nara Document which defines authenticity as “the qualifying factor concerning values” and also states that all “judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture” (art.11). Authenticity is separated from the originality of material aspects of heritage, and instead qualified as a tool to analyse the credibility of information sources.

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

## The Nara Document and the future: NARA +20

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

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

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

The academic publication of the conference proceedings is underway.

The Nara + 20 Document can be downloaded at:  
English: [http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/nara20\\_en.pdf](http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/nara20_en.pdf)  
French: [http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/nara20\\_fr.pdf](http://www.japan-icomos.org/pdf/nara20_fr.pdf)

### A way forward

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

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

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



## The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values

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

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The Florence Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values was adopted by the 18<sup>th</sup> ICOMOS General Assembly as a result of the Scientific Symposium on “Heritage and Landscape as Human Values” held on the same occasion in Florence from 10 -14 November 2014 and attended by over 1650 heritage specialists from 94 countries.

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

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

**› Sharing and experiencing community identity through tourism and interpretation**

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

**› Landscape as cultural habitat**

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

**› Sustainability through traditional knowledge**

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

**› Community-driven conservation and local empowerment**

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

**› Emerging tools for conservation practice**

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

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

The Declaration is available for download on the ICOMOS website [www.icomos.org](http://www.icomos.org) under (About ICOMOS > Governance > General Assembly > 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly - Florence 2014)

# Publications

Unless otherwise mentioned, publications can be ordered through the ICOMOS Documentation Centre <http://www.icomos.org/en/documentation-center>

## NATIONAL COMMITTEES

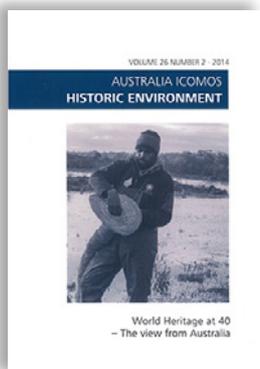


### ICOMOS Argentina

#### 40 Años - ICOMOS Argentina.

Delheye, Pedro (ed.) ; Ciudad Autonoma de Buenos Aires, ICOMOS Argentina, 2014. 230 p., illus.

ISBN: 978-987-29432-1-9



### ICOMOS Australia

#### Historic Environment, Vol. 26, No. 2: World Heritage at 40 - The view from Australia.

Winter, Tim (éd.). Victoria, Australia, Australia ICOMOS, 2014.

128 p., illus.

ISSN : 0726-6715 (Eng)

Summary: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1509/>  
Contact : [georgia.meros\[at\]deakin.edu.au](mailto:georgia.meros[at]deakin.edu.au)



### ICOMOS Finland

#### Building conservation in our time: Essays on the conservation of the built environment / Rakennussuojelu Ajassa: Pohdintoja rakennetun ympäristön suojelusta.

Kovanen, Kirst (éd.), Ehrström, Margaretha (éd.), Häyrynen, Maunu (éd.), Vepsä, Marjo (éd.), Kivilaakso, Aura (éd.), Helsinki, Finnish National Committee of ICOMOS, 2014.

175 p., ill., index. (Mul. : Eng/Fin)

ISBN:978-952-67465-3-1

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



### ICOMOS France

#### Les biens en série du Patrimoine mondial : Nouvel enjeu, nouveaux critères.

Electronic proceedings of the symposium held in Poitiers, France, 17-18 December 2012. Martinot-Lagarde, Jean-Louis (ed.) ; Palmi, Isabelle (ed.) ; Gottfried, Cédric (ed.). Paris, ICOMOS France, May 2014.

196 p., illus. (Fre)

E-publication available for download at: [http://france.icomos.org/fr\\_FR/Formations/Les-publications/Autres-publications/Les-biens-en-serie-du-patrimoine-mondial](http://france.icomos.org/fr_FR/Formations/Les-publications/Autres-publications/Les-biens-en-serie-du-patrimoine-mondial)

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



### ICOMOS Japan

#### Progress report of Great East Japan Earthquake recovery: Present state of affected cultural heritage.

Hanazato, Toshikazu (éd.), Kariya, Yuga (éd.), Yano, Kazuyuki (éd.). Tokyo, Japan ICOMOS National Committee / Japan Cultural Heritage Consultancy, 2014. 25 pages : illustrations. (Eng.)

This progress report provides a summary of the recovery projects being conducted to salvage cultural heritage affected by the Great East

Japan Earthquake. Risk preparedness measures to be examined in future are also briefly mentioned.



### ICOMOS Serbia

#### Modern Conservation. 2nd issue.

Šekarić, Branka (ed.), Belgrade, ICOMOS Serbia, 2014. 315 p., illus.  
ISSN : 2334-9239.  
Contact : office@icomos-serbia.com

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

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

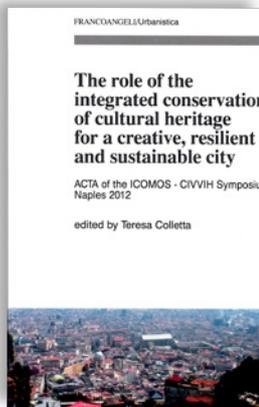


### ICOMOS Slovenia

#### International legal standards for heritage protection in a period of economic recession and tools for safeguarding protection standards.

Stokin, Marko (ed.), Ičko, Sonja (ed.) ; Ljubljana, ICOMOS/Slovenija, International Council on Monuments and Sites, Zdrúženje za ohranjanje spomenikov in spomeniških območij, 2014. 77 p., illus. (Monographic publications of ICOMOS Slovenia ; 01) (Eng)  
ISBN: 978-961-281-627-8

## INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEES



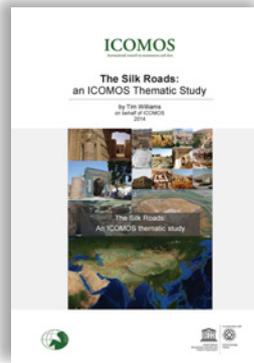
### ICOMOS ISC on the Conservation of Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH)

#### The role of the integrated

conservation of cultural heritage for a creative, resilient and sustainable city. Proceedings of the ICOMOS-CIVVIH Symposium, Naples, September 2012. Colletta, Teresa (ed.) Milan, FrancoAngeli, 2014. 150 p., illus. (various texts in Eng, Fre)  
ISBN: 978-88-204-5079-3. Order (20€): [https://www.francoangeli.it/Ricerca/Scheda\\_libro.aspx?ID=21422](https://www.francoangeli.it/Ricerca/Scheda_libro.aspx?ID=21422)

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

## INTERNATIONAL

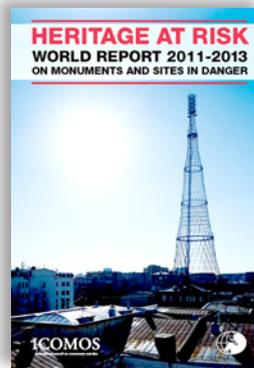


### ICOMOS International Secretariat - World Heritage Unit

#### The Silk Roads: an ICOMOS Thematic Study.

Williams, Tim. Paris, ICOMOS, 2014. 152 p., illus., maps (Eng)  
ISBN: 978-2-918086-12-3.  
E-publication available for download at: [http://www.icomos.org/images/mediatheque/ICOMOS\\_WHThematicStudy\\_SilkRoads\\_final\\_iv\\_201406.pdf](http://www.icomos.org/images/mediatheque/ICOMOS_WHThematicStudy_SilkRoads_final_iv_201406.pdf)

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

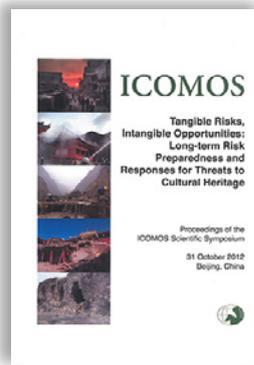


### ICOMOS international (through ICOMOS Germany)

#### Heritage at risk: World Report 2011-2013 on monuments and sites in danger

Machat, Christoph (ed.); Petzet, Michael (ed.); Ziesemer, John (ed.). Berlin, Hendrik Bäßler Verlag, Berlin, 2014  
ISBN: 978-3-930388-24-0  
E-publication available for download at <http://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Publications/HR2011-13final.pdf>

This is the latest volume of a series of World Reports first published in 2000. Taking a strictly preservation-based approach, this publication series offers worldwide information about the dangers that are threatening our cultural heritage, in order to provide help in the case of risks and to promote practical measures to avert or at least allay these risks.



### ICOMOS Advisory Committee (through ICOMOS China)

#### Tangible risks, intangible opportunities: Long-term risk preparedness and responses for threats to cultural heritage.

Proceedings of the ICOMOS Scientific Symposium, 31 October 2012, Beijing, China. Chabbi, Amel (ed.), Jerome, Pamela (ed.), Jiyasu, Rohit (ed.), Kelley, Stephen J. (ed.), Reap, James (ed.). Charenton-le-Pont, France, ICOMOS, 2014. 222 p., ill. (Eng)  
ISBN: 978-2-918086-14-7  
E-publication available for download at: <http://openarchive.icomos.org/1509/>

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



The Horse Panel, Grotte Chauvet-Pont d'Arc, Ardèche, France, inscribed on the World Heritage List in 2014

The image shows a close-up of a cave wall covered in ancient rock art. The wall is a mix of light tan and dark brown tones, with numerous cracks and crevices. A large, dark brown animal, possibly a bison or a similar creature, is painted on the left side. Below it, a smaller animal is also visible. In the lower-left quadrant, there is a distinct handprint. The overall scene is dimly lit, emphasizing the textures and colors of the rock and the art.

**An Unwavering  
Commitment  
to Heritage  
Protection**



# At the Service of the World Heritage Convention

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

Further information on ICOMOS' World Heritage mandate can be found at :  
<http://www.icomos.org/en/what-we-do/involvement-in-international-conventions/world-heritage>

**The Qhapaq Ñan, Andean  
Road System - Argentina,  
Bolivia, Chile, Colombia,  
Ecuador, Peru - inscribed  
on the World Heritage List  
in 2014**



## Evaluation of Nominations to the World Heritage List

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

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

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

## State of Conservation Reports

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

## Retrospective Statements of Outstanding Universal Value

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

## 38<sup>th</sup> Session of the World Heritage Committee

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

## Revision of ICOMOS Methods Regarding the Evaluation of Nominations

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

## Other Activities

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

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



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

# Responding to Emergencies and Heritage Alerts

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## SYRIA AND IRAQ

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

## ICOMOS Working Group for Syria and Iraq

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

The working group is currently composed of Kirsti Kovanen, Rohit Jigyasu, Samir Abdulac, Bijan Rouhani, Gaia Jungblodt, and Regina Durighello.

### Its activities in 2014 included:

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

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

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

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

## THE 1954 HAGUE CONVENTION

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

Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Prepared with the participation of ICOMOS ICORP, the two studies included:

- › a comparison between the 1999 Second Protocol and the 1972 World Heritage Convention, in particular concerning the concept of "greatest importance for humanity" with respect to that of "Outstanding Universal Value";
- › a proposal for clarifying the concept of "greatest importance for humanity", both in terms of movable and immovable cultural heritage, so as to achieve a common approach;
- › proposed criteria for assessing "greatest importance for humanity" with regard to immovable cultural heritage and guidance on their application;
- › a proposal on how to improve the Enhanced Protection Request Form for immovable cultural properties to be used by State Parties to allow a clearer understanding of the property put forward, associated planning (e.g. Management, Conservation and Risk Preparedness Plans) and the commitments made to ensure its protection, as well as a proposed methodology to guide the assessment of applications for enhanced protection.

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

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

## YOU CAN RESCUE HERITAGE INITIATIVE

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

## HERITAGE ALERTS

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

### Historic City of Bucharest – Roumania

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

### Shukhov Tower, Moscow – Russia

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

### The Palacio Bellas Artes, San Sebastian/ Donista – Spain

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

### Blue Shield Statement – Ukraine

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

## 18<sup>TH</sup> ICOMOS GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

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

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

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





ICOMOS' wing at  
the Médiathèque  
de l'Architecture  
et du Patrimoine

A photograph of a large, multi-story classical building with a light-colored facade. The building features a prominent clock tower on the left side, a series of windows on the upper floors, and a row of large, multi-paned windows on the ground floor. A young, bare tree stands in the foreground on the left. The sky is clear and blue. The text "Strengthening the Organisation" is overlaid in white on the right side of the image.

# Strengthening the Organisation



# The International Secretariat has new premises

In May 2014, the International Secretariat moved from its offices in rue de la Federation to new premises in Charenton-le-Pont. The whole team at the International Secretariat worked hard to ensure that the move would cause minimum disruption to services at a crucial time in the World Heritage calendar and in the run up to our triennial General Assembly.

The interior and exterior of the main facade of the Médiathèque de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine, rehabilitated by Pierre Louis Faloci

We are now housed in one wing of a historic building which belongs to the French Ministry of Culture that was rehabilitated for the Médiathèque de l'Architecture et du Patrimoine by the French architect Pierre Louis Faloci, among other previously responsible for the rehabilitation of the Musée Rodin. The new offices are in easy reach from central Paris – only 10 minutes by metro from place de la Bastille.

The Médiathèque is responsible for collecting, studying, inventorying, conserving, and making available the documentation resources of the French Directorate General for Heritage.

Its holdings go back to the birth of the French historic monuments service – including notably the archives of Eugène Viollet-le-Duc – and include all records on the buildings from their date of listing (archives, maps, photographs, books and periodicals).

Its synergies with the ICOMOS Documentation Centre are obvious – and our visitors will benefit of the state of the art reading room of the Médiathèque when consulting the ICOMOS holdings.

Besides ICOMOS, other French heritage organisations are also housed on the same site, currently these are the Donation Lartigue and the Laboratoire d'anthropologie et d'histoire de l'institution de la culture (LAHIC).

In addition, an auditorium and various meeting spaces at the new premises offer an excellent opportunity for both the ICOMOS Committees and the International Secretariat to meet and organise events, as well as allowing us to more comfortably organise the working meetings necessary to accomplishing our advisory work and evaluations in the context of the World Heritage Convention.

**You are welcome  
to visit us in Paris !**



# Amended Statutes

The ICOMOS Statutes were adopted in 1965 and amended only once in 1978. However, ICOMOS has significantly evolved since 1978 and the world in which it is operating has also changed.

By its resolution 17GA17 2011/10, the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly established “a working group with a view to submit to the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly in 2014 amendments to the ICOMOS Statutes as well as Rules of Procedure for approval”. The working group together with members designated by the Executive Committee formed the ‘Merged Working Group’, co-chaired by the former Secretary Generals Bénédicte Selfslagh and Dinu Bumbaru, which prepared the amendments.

The amendments were prepared through an extensive, transparent and documented 3 year consultation process, where suggestions from the membership, Advisory and Executive Committees were taken into account and legal experts consulted.

The 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly meeting in Florence in November 2014, adopted the joint proposal submitted by the Merged Working Group and the Executive Committee by a two-thirds statutory majority with some minor modifications taking into account recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on the final draft.

The new Statutes entered into force on 1 January 2015. Subsequently, according to a timetable established by the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, a set of consolidated Rules of Procedure will be elaborated for adoption by the General Assembly in 2017.

The new Statutes reflect current practices and standards, but they do not alter the existing structures of the association; they clarify governance and offer new ways to improve financial standing.

## The main changes are:

- › the recognition of the intangible dimension of cultural heritage,
- › the requirement to adhere to the ICOMOS Ethical Principles as integral part of ICOMOS membership,
- › the adoption of a policy on cultural diversity and multilingualism to increase the use of more languages,
- › the inclusion of young members as a formal membership category ,
- › the extension of voting rights to individual members even when no National Committee exists,
- › and increased transparency in terms of finances and reporting.

Other changes include: the possibility to create Transnational Committees, the inclusion of affiliates as a category of membership, the recognition of the Scientific Council, the clarification of the duties of the statutory bodies and elected officer positions to avoid overlapping, the allocation of votes taking into account to a certain extent the membership numbers, and the organisation of an annual Assembly in conjunction with the annual Advisory Committee meeting to adopt the accounts and the budget.

The new ICOMOS Statutes and full documentation on the amendment process are available on the ICOMOS website (in part in the member-only section) - <http://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/mission-and-vision/statutes-and-policies>



Plenary meeting debates at the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

# New Ethical Principles

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By its resolution 17GA 2011/11, the 17<sup>th</sup> General Assembly entrusted the Statutes Working Group to review also the 2002 Ethical Commitment Statement “noting the importance of these issues being pursued in a coordinated manner”. The Statutes Working Group together with members designated by the Executive Committee formed the ‘Merged Working Group’, which undertook the review.

The Merged Working Group considered the ‘Ethical Commitment Statement’ (ECS) adopted by the ICOMOS General Assembly in 2002, the reports that led to the adoption of the ECS in 2002 and the review of the ECS conducted by the Academy in 2009-2010. It considered general articles on codes of ethics and examined how other comparable non-governmental organisations deal with ethics.

The review of the ECS took place through an extensive, transparent and documented consultation process launched in October 2013. Throughout suggestions from the membership, Advisory and Executive Committees were taken into account.

## The revision process addressed 5 key issues:

### › How to ensure a better assimilation of the Ethical Principles by the ICOMOS members and a consistent application?

In order to facilitate the assimilation of the Ethical Principles, the provisions have been grouped into five themes or articles. Plain language has been used in English and in French in order to facilitate the understanding and make translation into other languages easier. The Executive Committee (now Board) and ICOMOS Committees have been invited to ensure reinforced communication of the new Ethical Principles, and National Committees to translate them into their national language(s) and include a mention in their membership application forms.

### › To whom do the Ethical Principles apply?

To ICOMOS members, its National and International Scientific Committees and other ICOMOS statutory bodies (article 1-a) regardless of region, culture, specialisation or competences.

### › What is the relationship of the Ethical Principles with the ICOMOS Statutes? And with the ICOMOS doctrinal texts and other ICOMOS policies?

The new ICOMOS Statutes make a specific reference to the ICOMOS Ethical Principles in the preamble and in the first paragraph of article 6 on the rights and duties of members. The Ethical Principles specify that members must respect the ICOMOS Statutes, the Statutes of their National Committee and the By-laws of their International Scientific Committee (article 6-f-1); and that members signify their agreement to adhere to the Ethical Principles by becoming an ICOMOS member and maintaining their membership (article 1-b). ICOMOS members further have an obligation to take cognisance of the ICOMOS doctrinal texts. Ethical provisions included in documents such as the World Heritage Policy have been integrated into the new Ethical Principles.

### › How to distinguish between the aspirational or mandatory character of the provisions?

The ICOMOS Ethical Principles set standards on ethics in our own area of expertise – and contain both principles and rules. The distinction between mandatory and aspirational provisions is made clear through the language used.

### › What is the role of the National and International Scientific Committees with regard to the Ethical Principles?

The role of the National and International Scientific Committees with regard to the dissemination and implementation of the Principles has been reinforced (article 7-a). Committees are invited to increase awareness about the Ethical Principles and to ensure translation of the Principles into as many languages as possible

The 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly meeting in Florence in November 2014, adopted the proposed Ethical Principles submitted by the Merged Working Group, and endorsed by the Executive Committee and Advisory Committee, by acclamation. The ICOMOS Ethical Principles replace the 2002 Ethical Commitment Statement.

The ICOMOS Ethical Principles and full documentation on the revision process are available on the ICOMOS website (in part in the member-only section) -

<http://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/mission-and-vision/statutes-and-policies>

# Key Financials

as at 31 December 2014 (in Euro)

ICOMOS thanks the French Ministry of Culture and Communication – General Directorate for Heritage, the City of Paris, the Austrian Ministry of Culture, the Walloon Region of Belgium, and the Getty Foundation for the subventions they provided in 2014.

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ICOMOS also wishes to thank the partners and sponsors who supported ICOMOS Italy in the organization of the 18<sup>th</sup> General Assembly, in Florence, notably :

The President of the Italian Republic, the President of the Council of the Italian Republic, the Italian Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and UNESCO; as well as the Region of Tuscany, the Province of Florence, the Municipality of Florence, the ITA Italian Trade Agency, the Italian National Commission UNESCO, for their support;

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# Statement of Income and Expenditure 2014

<b>INCOME</b>	
<b>REVENUES FROM ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>950 347</b>
› UNESCO contracts	824 509
› Advisory missions	87 764
› Other contracts	38 074
<b>OTHER REVENUES</b>	<b>673 795</b>
› Members contributions	352 638
› Subsidies	100 571
› Release of provisions	220 586
<b>FINANCIAL REVENUES</b>	<b>23 565</b>
<b>TOTAL INCOME (A)</b>	<b>1 647 707</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	
<b>OPERATING COSTS</b>	<b>1 678 145</b>
› Personnel Costs	585 147
› Other operating costs	718 807
› Provisions *	374 191
<b>FINANCIAL CHARGES</b>	<b>3 106</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES (B)</b>	<b>1 681 251</b>
<b>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR (A - B)</b>	<b>- 33 544</b>

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

A unique non-governmental, democratic not-for-profit international organisation committed to furthering the conservation, protection, use and enhancement of the world's cultural heritage.

ICOMOS was created in 1965 in Warsaw following the adoption the year before of the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, also known as the Venice Charter.

ICOMOS is dedicated to the development of common doctrines, the evolution and circulation of knowledge, the creation of improved conservation techniques, and the promotion of cultural heritage significance. ICOMOS has built a solid philosophical, doctrinal and managerial framework for the sustainable conservation of heritage around the world.

As an official advisory body to the World Heritage Committee for the implementation of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, ICOMOS evaluates nominations and advises on the state of conservation of properties inscribed on the World Heritage List.

#### **International Secretariat:**

Marie-Laure Lavenir, Director General  
Gaia Jungeblodt, Director

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Henri Verrier, Accountant  
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#### **Documentation**

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