

**ANNEXURE to the ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CHARTER FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE TOURISM 2021: Reinforcing cultural heritage protection and community resilience through responsible and sustainable tourism management**

ICOMOS has engaged with the tourism dimension in heritage protection, conservation and education since the 1970s. The establishment of the International Scientific Committee on Cultural Tourism (ICTC) pioneered the integration of heritage protection practice and tourism by adopting the first *International Cultural Tourism Charter* in 1976. This and the second *International Cultural Tourism Charter - Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance* (1999) together with the ICOMOS *Florence Declaration on Sustainable Tourism for Development* (2017) are regarded as milestones of the international doctrine in this field.

As one of the three Advisory Bodies to the UNESCO World Heritage Convention (1972) ICOMOS provides scientific and technical support including evaluation, monitoring and upstream advice on cultural and mixed properties including tourism impacts and management. This work aligns with and supports the *United Nations 2030 Agenda including the Sustainable Development Goals* and the *UNESCO World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme*. ICOMOS has explored rights based approaches and a people-centred approach to cultural heritage management through the *Our Common Dignity Initiative*. Since 2011 this initiative has expanded to become a cooperative endeavour of the Advisory Bodies, ICOMOS, ICCROM and IUCN. The IUCN/ICOMOS Connecting Practice, the ICOMOS/IUCN/ICCROM Nature-Culture Journey, and the IUCN Nature Based Solutions Programme are also relevant to heritage tourism.

Recognizing the wealth of resources that directly and indirectly addresses tourism and cultural heritage and as such are complementary to the ICOMOS International Charter for Cultural Heritage Tourism 2021, the following selected online references should guide and support its implementation:

**International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)**

ICOMOS (2021) [Heritage and the Sustainable Development Goals: Policy Guidance for Heritage and Development Actors](#)

ICOMOS (2020) [Declaration on Climate and Ecological Emergency](#)

ICOMOS (2019) [Future of Our Pasts: Engaging Cultural Heritage in Climate Action](#)

ICOMOS (2018) [Buenos Aires Declaration marking the 70th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights](#)

ICOMOS (2017) [“The Florence Declaration on Cultural Heritage Conservation and Sustainable Tourism for Development” \(Resolution 19GA 2017/20\)](#)

ICOMOS (2016) [Our Common Dignity: advancing rights-based approaches to heritage conservation](#)

ICOMOS (2011) [Paris Declaration on Heritage as a Driver of Development](#)

ICOMOS (2008) [ICOMOS Charter on Cultural Routes](#)

ICOMOS (2008) ICOMOS [Charter for the Interpretation and Presentation of Cultural Heritage Sites](#)

ICOMOS (1999) [International Cultural Tourism Charter - Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance](#)

ICOMOS (1976) [International Cultural Tourism Charter](#)

### **United Nations (UN)**

- UN (2019) [Culture in the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda](#)
- UN/FAO (2016) [Free, Prior and Informed Consent \(FPIC\) – An Indigenous Peoples' right and a good practice for local communities. Manual for project practitioners](#)
- UN (2015) [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)
- UN (2007) [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples \(UNDRIP\)](#)
- UN (1966) [United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights](#)
- UN (1948) [United Nations Universal Declaration on Human Rights](#)

### **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)**

- UNESCO [World Heritage Sustainable Tourism Programme & Toolkit](#)
- UNESCO World Heritage Visitor Management Assessment & Strategy Tool (VMAST)
  - 10 How To guides
  - Tourism Counts! Guidance for protected areas on the economic analysis of visitation (forthcoming)
- UNESCO (2016) [World Heritage and Tourism in a Changing Climate](#)
- UNESCO (2008) [Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties](#)
- UNESCO (2005) [Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions](#)
- UNESCO (2003) [Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage](#)
- UNESCO (2002) [Managing Tourism at World Heritage Sites: a Practical Manual for World Heritage Site Managers](#)

### **United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO)**

- UNWTO (2021) [Inclusive Recovery Guide – Sociocultural Impacts of Covid-19](#)
- UNWTO (2020) [Framework Convention on Tourism Ethics](#)
- UNWTO & UNESCO (2019) [Kyoto Declaration on Tourism and Culture: Investing in future generations](#), 4th International Conference
- UNWTO World Committee on Tourism Ethics (2019): [Recommendations on Sustainable Development of Indigenous Tourism](#)
- UNWTO & UNESCO (2018) [Istanbul Declaration on Tourism and Culture: For the Benefit of All](#)
- UNWTO (2017) [International Year of Sustainable Tourism for Development](#)
- UNWTO (2017) [Chengdu Declaration on Tourism and the Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- UNWTO & UNESCO (2017) [Muscat Declaration on Tourism and Culture: Fostering Sustainable Development](#)
- UNWTO & UNESCO (2015) [Siem Reap Declaration on Tourism and Culture – Building a New Partnership Model](#)
- UNWTO (2013) [Study on Tourism and Intangible Cultural Heritage](#)
- UNWTO (2005) [Indicators of Sustainable Development for Tourism Destinations](#)

UNWTO (2004) [Tourism Congestion Management at Natural and Cultural Sites](#)

### **Organisation of World Heritage Cities (OWHC)**

OWHC (2020) [Guidelines for Sustainable Cultural Tourism](#)

OWHC (2019) [Study of Heritage and Sustainable Tourism](#)

OWHC (2017) [Community Involvement in Heritage Management](#)

### **World Bank (WB)**

World Bank (2020) [Rebuilding Tourism Competitiveness: Tourism Response, Recovery and Resilience to the COVID-19 Crisis](#)

World Bank (2017) International Finance Corporation, [Twenty Reasons Sustainable Tourism Counts for Development, Tourism for Development knowledge series](#)

### **European Commission (EC)**

European Commission (2018) [A New European Agenda for Culture](#)

European Commission (2014) [Heritage Commons: Towards a participative heritage governance in the third millennium](#)

### **European Union (EU)**

European Union (2018) [Participatory Governance of Cultural Heritage. Report from the OMC \(Open Method of Coordination\) Working Group of Member States' Experts](#)

European Union (2014) [Notices from European Union Institutions, Bodes, Offices and Agencies Council. Council conclusions on participatory governance of cultural heritage \(2014/C 463/01\)](#)

### **Europa Nostra**

[Europa Nostra & ICOMOS \(2021\) European Cultural Heritage Green Paper](#)

Europa Nostra (2018) [Berlin Call to Action Cultural Heritage for the Future of Europe](#)

Europa Nostra et al. (2015) [Cultural Heritage Counts for Europe](#)

### **Ministers of Culture of the Council of Europe**

Ministers of Culture of the Council of Europe (2018) [The Davos Declaration Towards a High-quality Baukultur for Europe](#)

### **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

OECD (2021) [Managing tourism development for sustainable and inclusive recovery](#)

### **United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)**

UCLG (2020) [Rome Charter: the right to participate fully and freely in cultural life is vital to our cities and communities](#)

UCLG (2015) [Culture 21: Actions toolkit](#)

ICOMOS International Charter for Cultural Heritage Tourism 2021

**First Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop of National Human Rights Institutions**

The Larrakia Declaration on the Development of Indigenous Tourism (2012)

**Responsible Tourism Institute, Global Sustainable Tourism Council**

The World Charter for Sustainable Tourism + 20 (2015)