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

DEADLINE 30 APRIL 2017

Instructions for completing the request form are available at:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Name of the organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.a. Official name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Please provide the full official name of the organization, in its original language, as it appears in the supporting documentation establishing its legal personality (section 8.b below).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conseil international des monuments et des sites (ICOMOS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.b. Name in English or French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Please provide the name of the organization in English or French.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Contact of the organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.a. Address of the organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Please provide the complete postal address of the organization, as well as additional contact information such as its telephone number, e-mail address, website, etc. This should be the postal address where the organization carries out its business, regardless of where it may be legally domiciled (see section 8).</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organization: ICOMOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: 11 rue du Séminaire de Conflans, 94220 Charenton-le-Pont, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone number: +33 (0) 1 41 94 17 59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail address: <a href="mailto:secretariat@icomos.org">secretariat@icomos.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website: <a href="http://www.icomos.org">www.icomos.org</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other relevant information:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Form ICH-09-2018-EN – revised on 31/08/2016 – page 1
2.b Contact person for correspondence
Provide the complete name, address and other contact information of the person responsible for correspondence concerning this request.

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

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

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

Please list the primary country(ies) where it is active:
Please see attached list of ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees (country specified indicates where main officers, President/Secretary General, are located)

4. Date of its founding or approximate duration of its existence
Please state when the organization came into existence, as it appears in the supporting documentation establishing its legal personality (section 2.b below).

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

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

Not to exceed 350 words; do not attach additional information

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

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

ICOMOS has six principal objectives:

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

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

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

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

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

To put the expertise of qualified professionals and specialists at the service of the international community.
6. The organization’s activities in the field of safeguarding intangible cultural heritage

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.c. Description of the organization’s activities

Organizations requesting accreditation should briefly describe their recent activities and their relevant experience in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage, including those demonstrating the capacities of the organization to provide advisory services to the Committee. Relevant documentation may be submitted, if necessary, under section 6.c below.

Not to exceed 550 words; do not attach additional information

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

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

The core business of ICOMOS is the conservation of monuments and sites and the development of standards of professional practice and networks. ICH is an established area of professional
specialisation within ICOMOS. Our focus is how appropriate and adequate protection of sites can strengthen intangible heritage practices; and how intangible values such as traditional knowledge systems, crafts and practices contribute to the sustainability of cultural places and landscapes.

Key activities in this area:

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

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

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

Not to exceed 200 words; do not attach additional information

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

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

Members of ICICH are members of ICOMOS with particular expertise, experience and interest in the documentation, identification, and assessment of intangible cultural heritage. ICOMOS has 9,800 members; of these 66 are members of ICICH with 6 new application in process.

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

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

Not to exceed 350 words; do not attach additional information

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

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

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

8. Documentation of the operational capacities of the organization

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

8.a. Membership and personnel

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

Please attach supporting documents, labelled ‘Section 8.a’.

8.b. Recognized legal personality

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

Please attach supporting documents, labelled ‘Section 8.b’.

8.c. Duration of existence and activities

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

Please attach supporting documents, labelled ‘Section 8.c’.
9. Signature

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

Name: Gaia Jungeblodt
Title: Director, ICOMOS International Secretariat
Date: 27/04/2017
Signature: [Signature]

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8.a. Membership and personnel

List of current ICOMOS Board members

Board 2014-2017

President: Mr Gustavo Araoz (U.S.A.)
Secretary General: Mrs Kirsti Kovanen (Finland)
Treasurer General: Mrs Laura Robinson (South Africa)

Vice Presidents:
Mr Alfredo Conti (Argentina)
Mr Toshiyuki Keno (Japan)
Mr Gideon Koren (Israel)
Mr Peter Phillips (Australia)
Mr Greil D. Rourke (Ireland)

Members of the Executive Committee:
Mr Nils Ahlberg (Sweden)
Mrs Sofia Avgennou-Kolonias (Greece)
Mr Stefan Belishki (Bulgaria)
Mrs Amel Chabbi (United Arab Emirates)
Mr Victor Fernandez Salinas (Spain)
Mrs Pamela Jerome (U.S.A.)
Mr Rohit Jigyasu (India)
Mr Pierre-Antoine Gatier (France)
Mrs Lu Qiong (China)
Mr Christoph Machat (Germany)
Mrs Olga Orive Bellinger (Mexico)
Mr Mario Santana Quintero (Canada)

Invited Experts to the Board:
Mr Alpha Diop (Mali)

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

Honorary Presidents: Mr Michael Petzet (Germany); Mr Roland Silva (Sri Lanka)
8.a. Membership and personnel

List of ICOMOS chief managers or officers

ICOMOS International Secretariat Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director General</td>
<td>Marie-Laure Lavenir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Gaia Jungeblodt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Assistant</td>
<td>Bernadette Berta-Rault</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Manager</td>
<td>Henri Verrier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications and Projects Assistant</td>
<td>Maureen Pelletier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

World Heritage Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Director of Advisory and Monitoring Unit</td>
<td>Regina Durighello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant, Advisory and Monitoring Unit</td>
<td>Tara Bushe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Evaluation Unit</td>
<td>Gwenaelle Bourdin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant, Evaluation Unit</td>
<td>Apsara Sanchez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant, Evaluation Unit</td>
<td>Aulis Andreaud</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Documentation Centre

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Head of the Documentation Centre</td>
<td>Lucile Smirnov</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 8. Membership and personnel

**ICOMOS - adhésion par pays - 2016**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMITÉS NATIONAUX</th>
<th>Membres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 AFRIQUE DU SUD</td>
<td>41 (37,1,3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ALBANIE</td>
<td>29 (27,2,0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ALLEMAGNE</td>
<td>412 (396,3,13)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 ANDORRE</td>
<td>18 (18,0,0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 ARABIE SAOU Diane</td>
<td>59 (59,0,0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 ARGENTINE</td>
<td>88 (87,1,0)</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 ARMENIE</td>
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<td>8 AUSTRALIE</td>
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<td>9 AUTRICHE</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 BAHRAIN</td>
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<td>11 BANGLADESH</td>
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<td>13 BELGIQUE</td>
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<td>15 BELARUS</td>
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<td>18 BRESIL</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 BULGARIE</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 CAMBODGE (comité inactif)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>27 COSTA RICA</td>
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<td>28 CROATIE</td>
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<td>31 EGYpte (comité en reconstruction)</td>
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<td>32 EQUATEUR</td>
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<td>44 HONGRIE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pays</td>
<td>Total membres professionnels</td>
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<td>MADAGASCAR (comité inactif)</td>
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<td>MALAISIE</td>
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<td>MAROC</td>
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**TOTAL** 9 837

**Total membres professionnels** 8 996
**Total membres jeunes** 587
**Total membres institutionnels** 254
Nombre de membres : le premier chiffre après le pays correspond au nombre total de membres. Entre parenthèses, le premier chiffre donne le nombre de membres individuels professionnels, le deuxième chiffre donne le nombre de membres individuels "Jeunes" et le troisième chiffre donne le nombre de membres institutionnels.
3. Countries in which the organization is active

List of ICOMOS National Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
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<td>Andorra</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Bosnia Herzegovina</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
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<td>China (committee under reconstruction)</td>
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<td>ICOMOS International Scientific Committees</td>
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<tr>
<td>20th Century Heritage</td>
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<tr>
<td>Analysis and Restoration of Structures of Architectural Heritage</td>
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<td>Interpretation And Presentation</td>
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**ICOMOS Statutes**

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<th>I. Name and Headquarters</th>
<th>I. Dénomination et siège</th>
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<td>Article 1 Name</td>
<td>Article 1 Dénomination</td>
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<td>Article 2 Headquarters</td>
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<th>Article 4 Activities and Actions</th>
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<th>Article 6 Rights and Duties of the Members</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<th>Article 9 General Assembly</th>
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<td>Article 12 Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council</td>
<td>Article 13 National Committees</td>
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<td>Article 14 International Scientific Committees</td>
<td>Article 15 Voluntary Nature of Positions</td>
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<th>Article 20 Legal Status</th>
<th>Article 21 Languages</th>
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<td>Article 22 Rules of Procedure</td>
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<tr>
<th>Article 23 Amendment of the Statutes</th>
<th>Article 24 Dissolution</th>
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**Entry into force**

| Article 25 Entry into Force |  |
|-----------------------------| |

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**Preamble**

Established in 1965, the International Council on Monuments and Sites, ICOMOS, is an international non-governmental organisation under French law (Law of 1 July 1901 relating to contract of association). ICOMOS is an associate partner of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

The ICOMOS Ethical Principles complement these Statutes and the ICOMOS Rules of Procedure and should be adhered to in conjunction with them. All terms used in these Statutes to designate a person with responsibilities are to be interpreted as implying that women and men are equally eligible to exercise such responsibilities.

---

**Le 02 MAI 2017**

Il s'est constitué en 1965, et pour une durée illimitée, une association nommée Conseil international des Monuments et des Sites, désignée ci-après par le sigle ICOMOS. L'utilisation du nom et du sigle se fait indifféremment ; elle est exclusivement réservée aux fonctions autorisées par et pour l'ICOMOS et ses membres.

---

The ICOMOS headquarters is in Charenton-le-Pont, France.
### Article 3: Aims

**Aims and Activities**

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

- a) Cultural heritage conservation: generic term encompassing the protection, conservation and management of monuments, groups of buildings and sites.
- b) Monument: a structure with its setting, fixtures and fittings which is of historical, architectural, archaeological, artistic, aesthetic, scientific, social, ethnological, anthropological, cultural or spiritual value. This definition shall include works of monumental sculpture or painting, and elements and structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, caves and combinations of such features.
- c) Group of buildings: group of structures freestanding or joined together and their surroundings, built or natural, which because of their architecture, planning, or of their integration in the landscape, are of historical, architectural, artistic, aesthetic, scientific, social, ethnological, anthropological, cultural or spiritual value.
- d) Site: topographical areas and landscapes, the work of man, of nature or the combined work of man and nature, including historic parks and gardens, which are of historical, architectural, archaeological, artistic, aesthetic, scientific, social, ethnological, anthropological, cultural or spiritual value.
- e) Protection, conservation and management: all activities relative to monuments, groups of buildings and sites in their tangible and intangible aspects. In particular their study, inventory, preservation, protection, conservation, restoration, refurbishment, use, enhancement, management and interpretation, as well as the study and practice of traditional building techniques.
- f) Co-operate at national and international levels in the creation and development of documentation centres charged with cultural heritage conservation.
- g) Encourage the adoption and implementation of international conventions, recommendations and other standard setting texts concerning cultural heritage conservation.
- h) Co-operate in the preparation of training programmes in cultural heritage conservation.
- i) Provide institutional advice.
- j) Manage technical assistance projects.
- k) Establish and maintain close co-operation with programmes in cultural heritage conservation.

### Article 3: Objet

**Objet et activités**

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

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

i. Provide advice on and support the implementation of the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, or 'World Heritage Convention', adopted by UNESCO in 1972;

j. Encourage and instigate other activities consistent with its Statutes.

### Article 5 Membership categories

**a** ICOMOS shall have four categories of members:
- Individual Members, Institutional Members, Affiliates and Honorary Members.

**b** Individual membership shall constitute the majority of the membership.

1. Individual membership shall be open to individuals with expertise in one or more areas related to the aims of the association as defined in Article 3 and to students who have chosen a discipline in one of these areas.

2. Institutional membership shall be open to institutions and organisations of any kind with expertise in one or more areas related to the aims of the association defined in Article 3 and those that own or have in their charge monuments, groups of buildings or sites.

3. The Affiliate category shall be open to individuals, institutional and organisations who are interested in cultural heritage conservation and wish to support the aims and activities of the association as defined in Articles 3 and 4.

4. Honorary membership shall be conferred by the General Assembly of ICOMOS, on the proposal of a National or International Scientific Committee, on individuals, members or not of ICOMOS, who have given distinguished services at the international level to the conservation of cultural heritage.

**b** All candidates for ICOMOS individual, institutional and affiliate membership must submit their candidacy in accordance with Article 13-b and demonstrate their interest in the aims and activities of the association as defined in Articles 3 and 4. Candidates for individual membership, including young professionals and students, must in addition submit their resume illustrating their activities in one or more areas of the association as defined in Article 3.

The process for submitting candidatures is further detailed by the National Committees and may include a nominating process, with one or more sponsors.

### Article 6 Rights and Duties of Members

**a** Members shall commit to comply with the ICOMOS Ethical Principles and with the decisions of the General Assembly and the Board.

**b** Members shall pay such annual membership dues as shall be set every year for each category of member by the General Assembly. Individual members less than 30 years old shall benefit from a reduced membership due. Honorary members shall not be subject to membership dues.

**a** Les membres s'engagent à se conformer aux Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS ainsi qu'aux décisions de l'Assemblée générale et du Conseil d'administration.

**b** Les membres s'acquittent d'une cotisation annuelle dont le montant est fixé chaque année, pour chaque catégorie de membres, par l'Assemblée générale. Les membres individuels de moins de 30 ans bénéficient d'une cotisation annuelle réduite. Les membres d'honneur sont...
National Committees shall collect the annual membership dues. They may levy higher membership dues on their members and retain a part for their own operation.

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

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

c Each member shall receive a membership card and periodical publications.

d All members shall have the right to attend the General Assembly and may be designated to be a voting member at the General Assembly within the conditions set out in Articles 9 a and 13-d-4.

e Only individual members shall be eligible for office within ICOMOS.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 7 Sanctions and loss of Membership</th>
<th>Article 7 Sanctions et perte de la qualité de membre</th>
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| a Non-compliance by members with the obligations set out in the ICOMOS Statutes and Ethical Principles shall be reviewed by the relevant National and International Scientific Committees or the Bureau, and may lead to sanctions. If there is no National Committee or in case of non-compliance with obligations at the international level, the review shall be carried out by the Bureau.
Sanctions that may be imposed are:
1. Admonishment;
2. Suspension of membership for a period of time;
3. Loss of ICOMOS membership.
The relevant National and International Scientific Committees and the Bureau shall confer when a sanction is envisaged.
Only the National Committees and the Bureau may impose sanctions; the International Scientific Committees shall transmit the results of their review to the relevant National Committee, or if none exists to the Bureau, for further action as appropriate.
| a Lorsqu’un membre ne respecte pas les obligations prévues par les Statuts ou les Principe éthiques de l’ICOMOS, sa situation est examinée par le Comité national ou le Comité scientifique international concerné et peut donner lieu à des sanctions. A défaut de Comité national ou en cas de non-respect des obligations au niveau international, l’examen est fait par le Bureau.
Les sanctions qui peuvent être imposées sont :
1. l’avertissement ;
2. la suspension de l’adhésion pour une certaine durée ;
3. la perte de la qualité de membre de l’ICOMOS.
Le Comité national et le Comité scientifique international concerné et le Bureau se consultent lorsqu’une sanction est envisagée.
Seuls le Comité national et le Bureau sont habilités à prononcer une sanction ; les Comités scientifiques internationaux transmettent les résultats de leur examen au Comité national concerné ou à défaut de celui-ci au Bureau, pour suite éventuelle.
| b A member of ICOMOS shall cease to be a member:
1. If the membership dues are not paid by 1 May of the current year;
2. By written notice of resignation addressed to the National Committee or, if none exists, to the International Secretariat, having paid dues for the current year;
3. By death;
4. By dissolution of the organisation or institution;
5. If struck from the register by the National Committee or the Bureau in application of Article 7-a or for any other serious cause.
Before a sanction is imposed and prior to being struck from the register for a serious cause in application of Articles 7-a and 7-b, the member
| b La qualité de membre de l’ICOMOS se perd :
1. pour non-paiement de la cotisation au 1er mai de l’année en cours ;
2. par démission adressée par écrit au Comité national, ou, à défaut de celui-ci, au Secrétariat international, la démission ne décharge néanmoins pas de l’obligation de payer la cotisation de l’année en cours ;
3. par décès ;
4. par dissolution de l’organisation ou de l’institution ;
5. par radiation prononcée par le Comité national ou le Bureau en application de l’article 7-a ou pour tout autre motif grave.
| c Avant qu’une sanction ou une radiation pour motif grave ne soit prononcée en application des articles 7-a ou 7-b, le membre intéressé est
Article 9: General Assembly

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

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

- Voting members at the General Assembly shall be designated by their National Committee in accordance with this article and Article 13-4 or, if no National Committee exists, by the Bureau. The Bureau may delegate this responsibility to an independent ad hoc committee.

- Voting members duly nominated may give a proxy to another voting member of their National Committee or if none exists, to another member of their country. No member shall have more than four proxy votes in addition to his/her own.

- The General Assembly shall meet at least once a year to approve the annual accounts and budget, every third year it shall elect the members of the Board.

Les organes statutaires de l'ICOMOS sont :

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

IV. Administration and Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 8 Statutory Bodies</th>
<th>Article 8 Organes statutaires</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The statutory bodies of ICOMOS are:</td>
<td>Les organes statutaires de l'ICOMOS sont :</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The General Assembly,</td>
<td>- l'Assemblée générale,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Board, and its Bureau,</td>
<td>- le Conseil d'administration et son Bureau,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The Advisory Committee, and its Scientific Council,</td>
<td>- le Conseil consultatif et son Conseil scientifique,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The National Committees,</td>
<td>- les Comités nationaux,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The International Scientific Committees,</td>
<td>- les Comités scientifiques internationaux,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- The International Secretariat.</td>
<td>- le Secrétariat international.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. L'Assemblée générale se réunit au moins une fois par an en afin d'approver les comptes et le budget annuels ; tous les trois ans elle procède à l'élection des membres du Conseil.
The General Assembly may also be convened at the request of the majority of the members of the Board or of a third of the National Committees each represented by at least two voting members designated according to the principles set out in Article 9a and 13-d-4. The notice of a General Assembly shall be addressed by postal or electronic means at least two months prior to the meeting of the General Assembly and contain its agenda. Only an extraordinary General Assembly organised as set out in Articles 23 and 24 shall have the authority to modify the Statutes or to decide on the dissolution of the association. For each meeting, the General Assembly shall elect its President, three Vice-Presidents, and a Rapporteur whose term of office shall be for the duration of the meeting.

c Unless specified otherwise in these Statutes, decisions shall be taken by a majority of the voting members, present and represented, provided that they come from at least a third of the National Committees.

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

d'administration.
L'Assemblée générale peut également être convoquée à la demande de la majorité des membres du Conseil d'administration ou du tiers des Comités nationaux, chacun représenté par au moins deux membres votants désignés selon les principes prévus aux articles 9a et 13-d-4. La convocation à l'Assemblée générale est adressée par voie postale ou électronique au moins deux mois avant la tenue de l'Assemblée générale et en précise l'ordre du jour.
Seule l'Assemblée générale extraordinaire organisée selon les modalités prévues aux articles 23 et 24 est compétente pour modifier les Statuts et prononcer la dissolution de l'association.
A chaque réunion, l'Assemblée générale élit son Président, trois Vice-présidents et un Rapporteur dont les mandats prennent fin à la clôture de la réunion.

c Sauf disposition contraire des présents Statute, les décisions se prennent à la majorité des membres votants, présents et représentés, sous réserve qu'ils soient issus du tiers au moins des Comités nationaux.

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

d'administration, à l'exception du pays du Président du Conseil consultatif.
Les administrateurs ne peuvent cumuler plus de deux mandats au sein de l'ICOMOS. Ces dispositions s'appliquent à tous les organes internationaux de l'ICOMOS;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Article 10 Board</th>
<th>Article 10 Conseil d'administration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a The Board shall be the governing body of ICOMOS and shall be accountable to the General Assembly. It shall be composed of maximum twenty-one members, namely the twenty members elected by the General Assembly and the President of the Advisory Committee. A representative of the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCCROM), the Vice-President of the Advisory Committee, and the Director General of the International Secretariat shall be in attendance at Board meetings in a non-voting advisory capacity. Experts may be invited by the Board to attend meetings of the Board and of its Bureau, in a non-voting advisory capacity, in line with the agenda.</td>
<td>a Le Conseil d'administration est l'organe de direction de l'ICOMOS et rend compte de ses actions à l'Assemblée générale. Il se compose de maximum vingt-et-un administrateurs, à savoir les vingt membres élus par l'Assemblée générale et le Président du Comité consultatif. Un représentant du Centre international d'Etudes pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Biens culturels (ICCCROM), le Vice-président du Comité consultatif et le Directeur général du Secrétariat international assister à titre consultatif, sans droit de vote, aux réunions du Conseil d'administration. Le Conseil d'administration peut inviter des experts à assister à titre consultatif, sans droit de vote, aux réunions du Conseil d'administration et de son Bureau lorsque l'ordre du jour le justifie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b The Board shall be convened by the President every six months at least and at the request of one quarter of the members of the Board.</td>
<td>b Le Président convoque le Conseil d'administration tous les six mois au moins et si un quart des administrateurs en le demande.</td>
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<td>c Valid meetings of the Board shall require a quorum of at least a third of its members. Decisions shall be taken by a majority of members present and represented. In case of a tie, the President has the casting vote. Each member may only carry one proxy.</td>
<td>c La présence du tiers au moins des administrateurs est nécessaire pour assurer la validité des délibérations. Les décisions se prennent à la majorité des administrateurs présents et représentés. En cas de partage des voix, celle du Président est prépondérante. Chaque administrateur ne peut détenir qu'un seul pouvoir.</td>
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<tr>
<td>d The Board shall act on behalf of the General Assembly between its meetings and deliberate on all matters relating to the management of ICOMOS. Board members must defend the general interest of the association and shall not represent their National or International Scientific Committees. The Board shall inter alia:</td>
<td>d Le Conseil d'administration agit au nom de l'Assemblée générale entre les réunions de celle-ci et délibère sur toutes les questions relatives à la gestion de l'ICOMOS. Les administrateurs doivent défendre l'intérêt général de l'association et ne pas représenter leur Comité national ou leur Comité scientifique international. Le Conseil d'administration est notamment chargé de :</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Ensure the compliance with the aim of ICOMOS, the compliance of its operation with the legislation applicable to associations, and the protection of its good reputation and of the use of its name and logo;</td>
<td>1 veiller au respect de la mission de l'ICOMOS, à la conformité de son fonctionnement avec la législation s'appliquant aux associations, à sa bonne réputation et à l'utilisation de son nom et sigle ;</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Ensure the implementation of the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the triennium and of the annual budget voted by the General Assembly;</td>
<td>2 assurer la mise en œuvre du Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS et des orientations budgétaires pour la période triennale et du budget annuel votés par l'Assemblée générale ;</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Be entitled to receive, borrow, hold and use, on behalf of ICOMOS, the funds necessary for the achievement of the aims set out in these Statutes, as well as to accept gifts; however decisions relating to the borrowing of funds must be approved by the General Assembly;</td>
<td>3 acquérir, emprunter, conserver et utiliser, au nom de l'ICOMOS, les fonds nécessaires à la réalisation des objectifs prévus dans les Statuts, ainsi qu'accepter des dons manuels ; cependant, les décisions relatives aux emprunts doivent être approuvées par l'Assemblée générale ;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Nominate the Director General of the</td>
<td>4 désigner le Directeur général du Secrétariat</td>
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International Secretariat based on a proposal by the Bureau;

5 Accredit the establishment of National Committees as defined in Article 13-a and ascertain that their Statutes and operation are in conformity with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles. The Board may withdraw accreditation of a National Committee whose organisation or activities are not in conformity, in particular for non-payment of membership dues, after having asked them to provide explanations. It may approve the creation of Transnational Committees as defined in Article 13-e;

6 Establish International Scientific Committees as defined in Article 14-a following consultation with the Advisory Committee and ascertain that their By-laws and operation are in conformity with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles. The Board may, following consultation with the Advisory Committee, dissolve International Scientific Committees whose work has been completed or whose organisation or activities are not in conformity, after having asked them to provide explanations;

7 Set up an appeal procedure and decide on the validity of appeals in the event of refusal of membership requests, sanctions or loss of membership;

8 Adopt a policy on cultural diversity and multilingualism in application of Article 21 and report annually to the Advisory Committee and triennially to the General Assembly on its Implementation and on the state of cultural diversity and multilingualism in ICOMOS;

9 Submit every six years a report to the General Assembly on the implementation of the ICOMOS Ethical Principles;

10 Prepare the Rules of Procedure of the association and review them, as appropriate;

international sur proposition du Bureau ;

5 accéditer la constitution des Comités nationaux tels que définis à l'article 13-a et s'assurer de la conformité de leurs Statuts et de leur mode de fonctionnement avec les Statuts de l'ICOMOS, le Règlement intérieur et les Principes éthiques. Le Conseil d'administration peut retirer l'accréditation des Comités nationaux dont l'organisation ou l'action n'est pas conforme, notamment pour non-paiement des cotisations, après leur avoir demandé de fournir des explications. Il peut approuver la création de Comités transnationaux tels que définis à l'article 13-e ;

6 créer des Comités scientifiques internationaux tels que définis à l'article 14-a, après avoir pris l'avis du Conseil consultatif, et s'assurer de la conformité de leur Règlement et mode de fonctionnement avec les Statuts de l'ICOMOS, le Règlement intérieur et les Principes éthiques. Après avoir pris l'avis du Conseil consultatif, le Conseil d'administration peut dissoudre les Comités scientifiques internationaux lorsque leur mission est arrivée à terme ou lorsque leur organisation ou leur action n'est pas conforme, après leur avoir demandé de fournir des explications ;

7 arrêter une procédure et statuer sur la validité des appels en cas de refus de demande d'adhésion, de sanction ou de perte de la qualité de membre ;

8 adopter une politique concernant la diversité culturelle et le multilinguisme en application de l'article 21 et faire rapport tous les ans au Conseil consultatif et tous les trois ans à l'Assemblée générale sur sa mise en œuvre et sur la situation de la diversité culturelle et du multilinguisme au sein de l'ICOMOS ;

9 soumettre tous les six ans un rapport à l'Assemblée générale sur la mise en œuvre des Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS ;

10 préparer le Règlement intérieur de l'association et le cas échéant sa révision ;
Article 11 Bureau of the Board
a. The President, five Vice-presidents, the Treasurer and Secretary General constitute the Bureau. The Bureau shall be accountable to the Board.
b. The Bureau shall be convened by the President between meetings of the Board. It shall also meet at the request of four of its members.
c. Valid meetings shall require the presence of at least half of the Bureau members. Bureau Members may participate in meetings via teleconferencing.
   The decisions of the Bureau shall be taken by majority of the members present and represented.
   In case of a tie, the President shall have the casting vote. Each member may only carry one proxy.
d. The Bureau shall prepare the Board meetings, effect the decisions of the Board and handle membership issues for members from countries where no National Committee exists.
   In addition to the duties mentioned in Articles 9, 10, 11, 12 and 16, the members of the Bureau shall have the following responsibilities:

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

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

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

1. Le Président de l'ICOMOS :
   a. représente l'association dans tous les actes de la vie civile ;
   b. propose l'ordre du jour de l'Assemblée générale, du Conseil d'administration et du Bureau ;
   c. fait exécuter les décisions de l'Assemblée générale, du Conseil d'administration et du Bureau ;
   d. préside les réunions du Conseil d'administration et du Bureau ;
   e. ordonne les dépenses dans le cadre du budget approuvé ;
   f. informe la préfecture du département ou la sous-préfecture de l'arrondissement où l'association a son siège social, dans les trois mois de tous les changements survenus dans l'administration ou dans la direction de l'association.
International Secretariat, nominated by the Board;
b May delegate his/her signature and powers for any purpose to the Vice-
Presidents or to the Director-General;
c May initiate legislation on behalf of the organisation. The President may only be
represented in legal cases by an attorney whose mandate shall be approved by the
Bureau.
Past Presidents shall receive the title "Honorary President" and may attend the
meetings of the Board in a non-voting advisory capacity.

2 The Vice-Presidents shall:
   a Assist and take the place of the President in his/her absence;
   b Assist the President in representing ICOMOS and furthering its aims and
      activities throughout the world, in particular in their region.

3 The Treasurer shall:
   a With the help of the International Secretariat propose to the Board the
      measures to manage the assets and resources of the association;
   b Verify the handling of the receipts and expenditure by the International
      Secretariat;
   c Present the financial reports, the draft annual budget and draft budgetary
      guidelines for the next triennium to the
      Board and General Assembly.

4 The Secretary General shall verify the following and shall present an annual report to
   the Board, on these matters:
   a Compliance with the Statutes and Rules of Procedure,
   b The invitations to the statutory meetings,
   c The implementation of the decisions of the statutory bodies;
   d The updating by the International Secretariat of the lists of members,
      National and International Scientific Committees, and voting members for
      each National Committee and if none exists for each country;
   e The establishment by the International Secretariat of the minutes of the Statutory
      meetings on numbered pages, without
      voids or cross outs and their conservation
      at the headquarters of the association.
   f The keeping of the records of the association by the International
      Secretariat.

Minutes shall be kept of the Bureau meetings. The
minutes shall be signed by the President and
Secretary General, and made available to the
members upon request.

Article 12 Advisory Committee and its Scientific Council body

a The Advisory Committee shall be a bicameral organ, namely of the Presidents of the National
Committees and of the Presidents of the International Scientific Committees, the latter
forming the Scientific Council.
Board members shall have observer status.

b The Advisory Committee shall meet at least once a year in conjunction with the annual General
Assembly: It shall be convened by its President.

At the first meeting of the Advisory Committee

Lors de la première réunion du Conseil consultatif scientifique

a engage le Directeur général du
Secretariat international désigné par le
Conseil d'administration ;
b peut déléguer sa signature et ses
pouvoirs à toutes fins utiles aux Vice-
Présidents et au Directeur général ;
c peut être en justice. En cas de
représentation en justice, le Président ne
peut être remplacé que par un
mandataire agissant en vertu d'une
procuration spéciale approuvée par le
Bureau.
Les anciens Présidents de l'ICOMOS
reçoivent le titre de « Président honoraire » et
peuvent assister aux réunions du Conseil
d'administration, à titre consultatif et sans
droit de vote.

2 Les Vice-présidents :
   a assistent et suppléent le Président en son
      absence ;
   b aident à assurer la représentation de
      l'ICOMOS et à promouvoir ses objectifs et
      activités dans le monde entier et en
      particulier dans leur région.

3 Le Trésorier :
   a propose au Conseil d'administration, avec
      le concours du Secrétariat international,
      les mesures nécessaires à la gestion des
      biens et des ressources de l'association ;
   b vérifie la gestion des recettes et des dépenses par le Secrétariat
      international ;
   c présente le rapport financier et le projet de
      budget pour l'exercice suivant ainsi
      que le projet d'orientations budgétaires pour
primaire période triennale au
      Conseil d'administration et à l'Assemblée
      générale.

4 Le Secrétaire général vérifie les points
   suivants et en fait rapport au Conseil
d'administration chaque année :
   a le respect des Statuts et du Règlement
      intérieur ;
   b l'envoi des convocations aux réunions
      statutaires ;
   c la mise en œuvre des décisions des
      organes statutaires ;
   d la mise à jour par le Secrétariat international des listes des membres, des
      Comités nationaux, des Comités
      scientifiques internationaux et du nombre
      de membres votants par Comité national et, à défaut de Comité national, par pays ;
   e l'établissement par le Secrétariat international des procès-verbaux des
      réunions statutaires sans aucun blanc, ni
      nature, sur les feuilles numérotées et leur
      conservation au siège de l'association ;
   f la tenue par le Secrétariat international des archives de l'association.

Il est tenu procès-verbal des réunions du Bureau.
Les procès-verbaux sont signés par le Président et le Secrétaire général et mis à la disposition des
membres sur demande.
following the statutory elections by the General Assembly, the National Committees Presidents and the Scientific Council shall each elect a maximum of three officers for a term of office of three years, renewable twice, who shall coordinate the activity of their component. A retiring officer who has served three consecutive terms may not be re-elected before the expiration of a three-year term. Among these officers, the Advisory Committee shall elect first a President and then a Vice-President, both from two different countries one of whom shall be a President of a National Committee and the other a President of an International Scientific Committee, for a term of office of three years renewable twice. The Vice President of the Advisory Committee shall assist the President of the Advisory Committee or take his place in his absence. The Vice-President of the Advisory Committee may be elected to the Presidency of the Advisory Committee at the next election. Should a position become vacant, a successor shall be elected for the remaining term of office according to the same process. The longest continuous term of service for the Advisory Committee as officer, President or Vice-President or as a combination of them is nine years.

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

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

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

following the statutory elections by the General Assembly, the National Committees Presidents and the Scientific Council shall each elect a maximum of three officers for a term of office of three years, renewable twice, who shall coordinate the activity of their component. A retiring officer who has served three consecutive terms may not be re-elected before the expiration of a three-year term. Among these officers, the Advisory Committee shall elect first a President and then a Vice-President, both from two different countries one of whom shall be a President of a National Committee and the other a President of an International Scientific Committee, for a term of office of three years renewable twice. The Vice President of the Advisory Committee shall assist the President of the Advisory Committee or take his place in his absence. The Vice-President of the Advisory Committee may be elected to the Presidency of the Advisory Committee at the next election. Should a position become vacant, a successor shall be elected for the remaining term of office according to the same process. The longest continuous term of service for the Advisory Committee as officer, President or Vice-President or as a combination of them is nine years.

c Les recommandations du Conseil consultatif sont formulées à la majorité des membres présents et représentés. En cas de partage des voix, la voix de son President est prépondérante.
d Le Conseil consultatif donne des avis ou fait des propositions à l'Assemblée générale et au Conseil d'administration concernant les orientations et les activités prioritaires de l'ICOMOS. Le Conseil consultatif peut créer et réunir des sous-comités s'il l'estime utile pour l'exercice de son rôle consultatif. Ces sous-comités et leur équipe dirigeante doivent, dans la limite des expertises existantes, représenter de manière équitable les différentes régions du monde.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

c National Committees shall be convened by their President, at least once a year.

d National Committees shall serve as a forum for discussion and reflection with a view to linking public authorities, institutions, professionals, local authorities and individuals interested in cultural heritage conservation and to promote the exchange of national and international information on matters related to the objectives of ICOMOS.

To that end, they shall amongst others:

1 Establish and carry out national programmes in accordance with the aims and objectives of ICOMOS and taking local needs into account;

2 Implement the General Assembly decisions and the ICOMOS General Programme, and cooperate with the International Scientific Committees;

3 Provide the International Secretariat with the names of all members and transfer their membership dues in accordance with Article 6-b;

4 Designate their voting members at the General Assembly within the numerical limits laid down in Article 9-a and in accordance with their own Statutes and Rules of Procedure, and communicate their names not less than one month before the General Assembly. A majority of the voting members of each National Committee shall be individual members. Representatives of institutional members shall be mandated by their institution;

5 Approve their annual activity report, which they must transmit to the International Secretariat.

e When the establishment of a National Committee is difficult, Transnational Committees may be established, consisting of ICOMOS members in the countries concerned.

They shall be accredited by the Board as equivalent to National Committees, with such arrangements as appropriate to take into account their particular situation. This does not preclude the later establishment of a National Committee in one or more of the countries concerned.

accréditée par le Conseil d'administration.

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

Les Comités nationaux sont composés de tous les membres de l'ICOMOS, tels que définis à l'article 5-b, dans le pays concerné. Un Comité national doit compter au moins cinq membres individuels.

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

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

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

c Les Comités nationaux se réunissent au moins une fois par an, sur convocation de leur Président.

d Les Comités nationaux offrent un cadre de dialogue et de réflexion, permettant de tisser des liens entre les administrations, les institutions, les professionnels, les autorités locales et les personnes intéressées à la conservation du patrimoine culturel, et de promouvoir l'échange d'informations nationales et internationales sur les questions entrant dans les objectifs de l'ICOMOS.

A cet effet, ils sont notamment chargés de:

1) établir et mener à bien leurs programmes nationaux, en accord avec les buts et les objectifs de l'ICOMOS et en fonction des besoins locaux;

2) mettre en œuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée générale et le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS, et coopérer avec les Comités scientifiques internationaux;

3) communiquer au Secrétariat international les noms de leurs membres et transférer les cotisations conformément à l'article 6-b;

4) désigner leurs membres votants à l'Assemblée générale dans les limites numériques définies par l'article 9-a et conformément aux dispositions de leurs propres Statuts et Règlement intérieur, et communiquer leurs noms au Secrétariat international au plus tard un mois avant l'ouverture de l'Assemblée générale. Les membres individuels constituent la majorité des membres votants dans chaque Comité national. Les représentants des membres institutionnels sont valablement mandatés par leur institution;

5) approuver le rapport annuel d'activité qu'ils doivent adresser au Secrétariat international.

Lorsque l'établissement de Comités nationaux est difficile, des Comités transnationaux composés des membres de l'ICOMOS des pays concernés, peuvent être constitués. Ils sont accrédités par le Conseil d'administration et assistés à des Comités nationaux avec les aménagements utiles pour tenir compte de leur situation particulière. Il n'exclut pas la constitution ultérieure d'un Comité national dans un ou plusieurs des pays concernés.
International Scientific Committees after consultation with the Advisory Committee. Their field of action must be related to achieving ICOMOS' aims in their specific area of cultural heritage conservation.

The By-laws and operation of the International Scientific Committees must be in accordance with the ICOMOS Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Ethical Principles.

The International Scientific Committees and their management teams must represent, in a balanced manner, the different regions of the world taking into account the available expertise.

b Applications for membership must be sent to the relevant International Scientific Committee with a copy for information to the National Committee or where none exists, to the International Secretariat. In the event of an International Scientific Committee refusing an application for membership, there shall be an appeal procedure to the ICOMOS Board.

The initial list of members of International Scientific Committees and their Bureau shall be approved by the Board, on the proposal of the Advisory Committee.

c International Scientific Committees shall be convened by their President, at least once a year.

d The International Scientific Committees shall serve as the scientific and technical bodies of ICOMOS. To that end, they shall:
1 Establish and carry out programmes in their area of expertise as contribution to the ICOMOS General Programme;
2 Implement the General Assembly decisions and the ICOMOS General Programme in their area of expertise, and cooperate with the National Committees;
3 Provide the International Secretariat and relevant National Committees with the names of their members;
4 Submit their By-laws through the Advisory Committee for the approval of the Board;
5 Address their annual activity report and their work programme for the next year to the International Secretariat, for opinion by the Advisory Committee and approval by the Board.

International Scientific Committees may form working parties among themselves as subcommittees or commissions. The same provisions shall apply to these.

e Minutes of the meetings of the International Scientific Committee shall be signed by their President and put on record by the International Secretariat.

Article 15 Voluntary nature of positions

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

Comités scientifiques internationaux, après avis du Conseil consultatif. Le champ d'action de ces comités est la réalisation des objectifs de l'ICOMOS dans leur domaine spécifique de conservation du patrimoine culturel.

Le Règlement et les modalités de fonctionnement des Comités scientifiques internationaux doivent être conformes aux Statuts, au Règlement intérieur et aux Principes éthiques de l'ICOMOS.

Les Comités scientifiques internationaux et leurs équipes dirigeantes doivent, dans la limite de l'expertise disponible, représenter de manière équilibrée les différentes régions du monde.

Les demandes d'adhésion à un Comité scientifique international doivent être adressées au Comité scientifique international concerné avec copie pour information au Comité national, ou à défaut de celui-ci, au Secrétariat international.

En cas de refus d'une demande d'adhésion par un Comité scientifique international, un appel est possible devant le Conseil d'administration de l'ICOMOS.

La première liste des membres des Comités scientifiques internationaux et de leur Bureau est approuvée par le Conseil d'administration sur proposition du Conseil consultatif.

c Les Comités scientifiques internationaux se réunissent au moins une fois par an sur convocation du Président.

d Les Comités scientifiques internationaux sont les organes scientifiques et techniques de l'ICOMOS. A cet effet, ils sont chargés de:
1 élaborer et mettre en œuvre des programmes de travail dans leur domaine de compétence en tant que contribution au Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS;
2 mettre en œuvre les décisions de l'Assemblée générale et le Programme général d'action de l'ICOMOS dans leur domaine d'expertise, et coopérer avec les Comités nationaux;
3 communiquer au Secrétariat international et aux Comités nationaux concernés les noms de leurs membres;
4 soumettre leur Règlement à l'approbation du Conseil d'administration par l'intermédiaire du Conseil consultatif;
5 adresser leur rapport annuel d'activités pour l'exercice clos et leur programme de travail pour l'exercice suivant au Secrétariat international, qui le soumet pour avis au Conseil consultatif et pour approbation au Conseil d'administration.

Les Comités scientifiques internationaux peuvent constituer en leur sein des groupes de travail sous la forme de sous-comités ou de commissions, auxquels se mêmes règles sont appliquées.

e Les procès-verbaux des réunions des Comités scientifiques internationaux sont signés par leur Président et archivés par le Secrétariat international.

Article 15 Gratuité des fonctions

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

Article 16 International Secretariat

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

a Le Secrétariat international est l'organe chargé de la gestion quotidienne de l'ICOMOS. Il est
It shall be composed of paid staff and volunteers.

b All activities of the International Secretariat shall be carried out under the authority of its Director General who shall be accountable to the Board and its Bureau for his/her actions and the activities of the International Secretariat.

c The International Secretariat shall amongst others:

1. Implement the decisions of the General Assembly, the Board and its Bureau;

2. Co-ordinate and implement the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the triennium, and the annual budgets voted by the General Assembly, and the decisions of the Board;

3. Manage membership and membership dues at the International level;

4. Update the lists of members, National and International Scientific Committees, and voting members for each National Committee or if none exists each country;

5. Lodge receipts and make expenditures within limits of delegation approved by the Board;

6. Provide services to the International Scientific Committees and assistance to the National Committees;

7. Provide all necessary information and support to the President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary General relating to the fulfillment of their respective responsibilities;

8. Prepare the documents for the statutory meetings and their minutes, and provide all assistance to the ICOMOS statutory bodies during these meetings;

9. Produce the draft annual report on the activities of the association, which includes the contributions of the National and International Scientific Committees and the annual accounts, and disseminate them to the members;

10. Prepare the preliminary drafts for the ICOMOS General Programme and budgetary guidelines for the next triennium, based on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, and the preliminary projects for the annual budget;

11. Manage the records of the association.

Toutes les activités du Secrétariat international sont conduites sous l'autorité du Directeur général qui rend compte de ses actions et des activités du Secrétariat international au Conseil et à son Bureau.

Le Secrétariat international est chargé notamment de :

1. mettre en œuvre les décisions de l’Assemblée générale, du Conseil d’administration et de son Bureau ;

2. coordonner et exécuter le Programme général d’action de l’ICOMOS, les orientations budgétaires pour la période triennale ;

3. gérer les adhésions et cotisations des membres au niveau international ;

4. tenir à jour la liste des membres, des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux et le nombre de membres votants par Comité national ou, à défaut de Comité national, par pays ;

5. encaisser les recettes et acquitter les dépenses dans la limite des délégations qui lui sont accordées par le Conseil d’administration ;

6. offrir des services aux Comités scientifiques internationaux et apporter son concours aux Comités nationaux ;

7. donner toute information et tout appui nécessaire aux Président, Vice-Présidents, Trésorier et Secrétaire général dans l’accomplissement de leurs responsabilités respectives ;

8. préparer les documents pour les réunions statutaires ainsi que leurs procès-verbaux, et offrir toute assistance aux organes de l’ICOMOS lors de ces réunions ;

9. établir le projet de rapport annuel sur les activités de l’association, qui comprend les contributions des Comités nationaux et des Comités scientifiques internationaux et les comptes annuels, et le diffuser aux membres ;

10. préparer l’avant-projet du Programme général d’action de l’ICOMOS et les orientations budgétaires pour la prochaine période triennale, à partir des recommandations du Conseil consultatif, ainsi que l’avant-projet de budget annuel ;

11. gérer les archives de l’association.

L’UNESCO, le Centre International d’Études pour la Conservation et la Restauration des Biens Culturels (ICCROM, Rome), et d’autres organisations internationales ayant des buts analogues à ceux de l’ICOMOS peuvent être invités à envoyer des observateurs à toutes les réunions de l’ICOMOS.

Les ressources de l’ICOMOS se composent :

- des cotisations des membres,
- des dons manuels,
- des subventions,
- du produit des ventes et des rétributions pour services rendus,
- du produit de manifestations,
- des intérêts,

d’autres sources de financement approuvées par le Bureau qui les soumet à l’approbation du Conseil d’administration.

Other sources of revenue, approved by the Bureau, which submits them for ratification by the Board.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Article 19 Accounting</th>
<th>Article 19 Comptabilité</th>
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<tr>
<td>The accounting system shall be based on the calendar year and shall provide for an income statement, a balance sheet and an attachment, in accordance with a format consistent with the applicable accounting principles. Funds for special programmes and for all international Scientific Committees shall be separated and tracked within it. Justification shall be given for the use of funds from all grants obtained.</td>
<td>Il est tenu une comptabilité selon l’année calendaire faisant apparaître annuellement un compte de résultat, un bilan et une annexe, selon le format correspondant aux pratiques comptables en vigueur. Les fonds pour les programmes spéciaux et les Comités scientifiques internationaux y sont clairement identifiés. Justification est donnée de l’emploi des fonds provenant de toutes les subventions accordées.</td>
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<tr>
<th>VI Various Provisions</th>
<th>VI Dispositions diverses</th>
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<tr>
<td>Article 20 Legal Status</td>
<td>Article 20 Personnalité juridique</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Board shall be entitled to take appropriate measures to establish legal status for ICOMOS in the countries where it exercises its activities.</td>
<td>Le Conseil d’administration est habilité à prendre les mesures qu’il juge utiles en vue de doter l’ICOMOS de la personnalité juridique dans les pays où exerce son activité.</td>
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<th>Article 21 Languages</th>
<th>Article 21 Langues</th>
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<tr>
<td>a ICOMOS shall be respectful of cultural diversity and multilingualism with a view to providing access to and dissemination of professional content as well as facilitating communication among its members.</td>
<td>a L’ICOMOS respecte la diversité culturelle et le multilinguisme afin de rendre accessibles et de diffuser les contenus professionnels et de faciliter la communication entre ses membres.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b The ICOMOS Ethical Principles and the doctrinal texts of ICOMOS and its International Scientific Committees shall be translated into English, French, and Spanish at the minimum. The working languages shall be English and French. However, in order to encourage multilingualism, Spanish and other languages, in particular those of a country hosting an international meeting, may be used according to conditions specified in the Rules of Procedure.</td>
<td>b Les Principes éthiques de l’ICOMOS et les textes doctrinaux de l’ICOMOS et de ses Comités scientifiques internationaux sont traduits au minimum en anglais, en espagnol et en français. Les langues de travail sont le français et l’anglais. Cependant, en vue d’encourager le multilinguisme, l’espagnol et d’autres langues dont celles du pays hôte d’une réunion internationale, peuvent être utilisées dans les conditions précisées par le Règlement intérieur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>c ICOMOS is an association incorporated under French law, French shall be the official language for the Statutes and other administrative and legal documents; the French version of the Statutes and other official documents shall take precedence in the event of there being a material discordance between the texts and shall be the primary reference for new translations.</td>
<td>c L’ICOMOS est une association déclarée sous la loi française, le français est la langue officielle pour les Statuts et autres documents administratifs et légaux ; la version française prévaut en cas de discordance entre les documents et sert de référence pour les nouvelles traductions.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Article 22 Rules of Procedure</th>
<th>Article 22 Règlement intérieur</th>
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<tr>
<td>The Rules of Procedure shall specify and provide the procedures for putting into effect the provisions of the Statutes and the operational procedures for ICOMOS international statutory bodies. They may be amended by the General Assembly on the proposal of the statutory body concerned or of a third of the National Committees, each represented by at least two voting members. The draft Rules of Procedure and any proposal for their amendment must be transmitted to the members in the working languages at least four months before the opening of the General Assembly.</td>
<td>Le Règlement intérieur complète et précise les dispositions des Statuts et les modalités de fonctionnement des organes internationaux de l’ICOMOS. Il peut être modifié par l’Assemblée générale sur proposition de l’organe statutaire concerné ou d’au moins un tiers des Comités nationaux, chacun représenté par au moins deux membres votants. Le projet de Règlement intérieur et les projets de modification doivent être transmis dans les langues de travail quatre mois au moins avant l’ouverture de l’Assemblée générale.</td>
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<tr>
<th>VII Amendment of the Statutes and Dissolution</th>
<th>VII Modification des Statuts et dissolution</th>
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<tr>
<td>Article 23 Amendment of the Statutes</td>
<td>Article 23 Modification des Statuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Statutes may be amended by an extraordinary General Assembly convened for this specific purpose on the proposal of the Board of the Advisory Committee or of a third of the National Committees each represented by at least three voting members. The agenda with the proposed amendments must be transmitted to the members in the working languages at least four months before the opening of the extraordinary General Assembly. Valid meetings of the extraordinary General Assembly shall require a quorum of at least three quarters of the voting members.</td>
<td>Les Statuts peuvent être modifiés par l’Assemblée générale extraordinaire convoquée spécialement à cette fin sur la proposition du Conseil d’administration, du Conseil consultatif, ou d’un tiers des Comités nationaux chaque représenté par au moins trois membres votants. L’ordre du jour et les propositions de modification doivent être transmises aux membres dans les langues de travail quatre mois au moins avant l’ouverture de l’Assemblée générale extraordinaire. L’Assemblée générale extraordinaire ne délibère...</td>
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members, appointed according to Articles 9-a and 13-d-4, coming from at least a third of the National Committees. Should this quorum not be reached, the extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened again with the same agenda, at least 24 hours later and its deliberations shall then be valid, irrespective of the number of voting members present or represented. Decisions by the extraordinary General Assembly shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the voting members present or represented, coming from at least a third of the National Committees.

**Article 24 Dissolution**

**a** An extraordinary General Assembly, called to consider the dissolution of ICOMOS shall be convened for this specific purpose under the conditions set out in the previous article, except in relation to a quorum. Should this quorum not be reached, the extraordinary General Assembly shall be convened again, after an interval of fifteen days at least, and its deliberations shall then be valid irrespective of the number of voting members present and represented. The decision to dissolve can only be taken by a two-third majority of the voting members present and represented, coming from at least a third of the National Committees.

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

**VIII Entry into Force**

These Statutes were adopted by the Constituent Assembly of ICOMOS on 22 June 1965 in Warsaw (Poland), and amended by the Vth General Assembly at Moscow (U.S.S.R.) on 22 May 1976 and the XVIIth General Assembly on 12 November 2014 in Florence (Italy). The amended Statutes adopted by the General Assembly in Florence shall come into force on 1 January 2015.

22 Juillet 1966

74 - Haute-Savoie


SEINE


75 - Seine-MARITIME


SEINE-OUEST


24 - VAUCLUSE


97 - VENDÉE


11 - ESSONNE


96 - VAL-DE-MarNE


MARTINIQUE


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

RÉUNION


ASSOCIATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES


8.b. Recognized legal personality - ICOMOS

FRENCH REPUBLIC
PREFECURE
D.R.C.T.
Bureau des Elections et des Associations
21 à 29 avenue du Général de Gaulle
94038 CRETEIL CEDEX
Tél : 01 49 56 82 09

Le numéro W751005548 est à insérer dans toute correspondance.

Récépissé de Déclaration de MODIFICATION
de l'association n° W751005548

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

Le Préfet du Val-de-Marne
donne récépissé à Monseur le Président
d'une déclaration en date du : 31 juillet 2015
faisant connaître le(s) changement(s) suivant(s) :

Vie de l'association dont le siège est :
CONSEIL INTERNATIONAL DES MONUMENTS ET DES SITES (ICOMOS)
dont le siège social est situé : 11 rue du Séminaire de Conti,
94220 Charenton-le-Pont
Décision(s) prise(s) le(s) : 12 novembre 2014, 14 novembre 2014
Pièces fournies :

- Statuts, Directeurs
- Lettre de mandat
- Procès-verbal

Critère le 29 octobre 2015

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

Michel DUPUY

Ancienne référence de l'association : 5848
**Recognized legal personality - ICOMOS**

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

**ICOMOS**

11 RUE DU SEMINAIRE DE CONFLANS
94220 CHARENTON LE PONT

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

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A la date du 16/11/2016

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

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**Pour toute question relative à ce certificat, s’adresser au service SIRENE de la Direction Régionale du Grand Est 10 RUE EDOUARD MIGNOT CS 10048 51721 REIMS CEDEX**
Le répertoire des entreprises et des établissements SIRENE

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

L'état civil des entreprises

Le répertoire SIRENE enregistre l'état civil des entreprises :

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

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

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

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

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

L'activité principale exercée (APE)

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


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

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


Des services aux entreprises

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

- L'avis de situation est un document qui présente l'identification d'une entreprise ou d'un établissement au répertoire SIRENE. Il est souvent demandé aux entreprises, dans le cadre de leurs démarches auprès des banques ou d'autres organismes. Deux outils permettent de l'obtenir facilement :
  - Le service « AVIS DE SITUATION » sur www.insee.fr qui permet sur saisie du numéro Siren ou Siret de télécharger le document ;
  - Important : A l'exception des informations relatives à l'identification de l'entreprise, les renseignements figurant dans ce document, en particulier le code APE, n'ont de valeur que pour les applications statistiques (décret 2007-1888 du 26 décembre 2007 portant approbation des nomenclatures d'activités et de produits).

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

Toute modification (changement d'adresse, statut, raison sociale, activité,...) concernant votre entreprise doit être déclarée au CFE dont vous dépendez.
8.c. Duration of existence and activities - ICOMOS

Safeguarding activities of ICOMOS

Research documentation and publications


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


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


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

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


**Conference and Presentations**

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


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

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

**Meetings and workshops**

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

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

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

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

**Other safeguarding activities**

Susan McIntyre-Tamwoy participated in a project with the IRCI in Japan and as part of that research met and discussed Intangible cultural heritage with heritage practitioners and government officials particularly in relation to legal and non-legal mechanisms for the safeguarding of ICH in each of the following countries: Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand.
A unique intergovernmental, democratic, non-profit international organization committed to furthering the conservation, protection, use and enhancement of the world’s cultural heritage.

ICOMOS was formed in 1965 in Venice 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  scientific, doctrinal, the evolution and expansion of knowledge, the creation of improved conservation techniques, and the promotion of cultural heritage significance.

ICOMOS has built a solid philosophical, doctrinal and practical foundation for a sustainable conservation of cultural 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 listed on the World Heritage List.

ICOMOS:
11 rue du Serment de Castello
85 209 Carpirolo-di-Foce
France
Tel. +39 055 145 047 0
Fax +39 055 145 047 11
www.icomos.org

ANNUAL REPORT
2014
Key Figures

Members: 10
National Committees: 10
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: 21
Participants at the 18th General Assembly:
1600 participants and guests from 144 countries
75 National Committees represented
Abstracts received for the 18th General Assembly Symposium:
1200 abstracts received, 196 speakers selected

Strengthening the Organisation
The 18th ICOMOS General Assembly and Scientific Symposium

Held under the high patronage of Mr. Sergio Mattarella, President of the Italian Republic and Ms. Irina Bokova, Director General of UNESCO, and organized by ICOMOS Italy in Florence from 9 to 14 November 2014, the event gathered over 1500 participants and guests from 89 countries, and over 70 ICOMOS National Committees represented. This encourages us to consider that the important network of the ICOMOS is a key professional gathering of heritage professionals worldwide.

18th ICOMOS General Assembly

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

The Palazzo Belas Artes, San Sebastian/ Donostia – Spain

The Fine Arts Cinema, which celebrated its centenary on 10 November 2014, was threatened by incompetence development. Thanks to the concerns expressed by ICOMOS through ICOMOS (Florence, 2014) the Heritage Alert was sent to the Spanish Government and the municipality of San Sebastian urging that the building be restored to receive its intended function, removing its library and co-opting it as a new hotel. In 2015, a full-fledged Heritage Alert was issued, and the General Director of the Spanish Heritage Department finally announced that the Palacio Belas Artes would be protected as a Bien de Interés Cultural, the maximum level of protection possible in Spain.

Blue Shield Statement – Ukraine

In February 2014, the Blue Shield network, in which ICOMOS is a founding member, and in cooperation with ICOMOS Ukraine and the UNESCO National Blue Shield Committee (UNESCO) the General Assembly endorsed the ICOMOS Standards, dating from 1979, and revised the 2015 ICOMOS Ethical Principles. It also adopted the Rome Declaration on Heritage and Landscapes as Human Values resulting from the discussions during the Scientific Symposium, as well as 46 resolutions, including new strategic directions for ICOMOS.

The Paris Climate Prize was awarded to Professor Henry Chasi and 12 members were conferred Honorary Membership.

On this occasion, ICOMOS and ICCROM (the International Committee for the Conservation of the Cultural Heritage) signed a new partnership agreement updating the earlier understanding. The agreement recorded the growing number of areas in which the two organizations cooperate, as well as building on the prior ICOMOS/ICCROM Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites. Structures, Areas and Landscapes endorsed in 2011.

18th ICOMOS General Assembly Resolutions

In addition to the above, the General Assembly endorsed resolutions concerning the safeguarding of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq, the international Greenwich Observatory (UK); and the conservation of the World Heritage Site of Archeological Park of Rome-Villa Adriano, the nature of the Rio Grande mining landscapes from Mexico, the recovery of the de la Vega Square, historic centre of Lima, Peru, the monument status of the National Opera of Athens, Greece, the Royal Monastery of María de la Asunción, the Centre de Santiago, and the historic and cultural resources of the Route of Santiago of Compostela, the regulatory framework for the protection of urban cultural heritage in Peru; and urban cultural heritage protection in Bolivia.

The General Assembly elected a new Board, which now includes representatives from Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Mexico, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, United Arab Emirates and the USA. In order to support the organization’s governance, the General Assembly endorsed the ICOMOS Standards, dating from 1979, and revised the 2015 ICOMOS Ethical Principles. It also adopted the Rome Declaration on Heritage and Landscape as Human Values resulting from the discussions during the Scientific Symposium, as well as 46 resolutions, including new strategic directions for ICOMOS.

The Fair Gladiators Prize was awarded to Professor Henry Chasi and 12 members were conferred Honorary Membership.

On this occasion, ICOMOS and ICCROM (the International Committee for the Conservation of the Cultural Heritage) signed a new partnership agreement updating the earlier understanding. The agreement recorded the growing number of areas in which the two organizations cooperate, as well as building on the prior ICOMOS/ICCROM Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites. Structures, Areas and Landscapes endorsed in 2011.

The general theme of the Scientific Symposium was “Heritage and Landscapes as Human Values”. The discussions showed, in the words of Professor Samuel Jett, President of the Scientific Committee, that “The Symposium programs to challenge the task of redefining a site - a cultural, natural, and/or intangible value, in the World Heritage context, as a Human value, aimed at the safeguarding and management of them human values that guarantee the sum of peace, culture and identity and, hopefully, we envision the possibility of one of those who live in it”. In the sense the Symposium wanted to present a broad discussion to provide insights for influencing the international dialogue and proposing the human living at the heart of the cultural values, those that are landscape and heritage values represent a shared synthesis.

Selected from among the almost 300 abstracts received, 17 papers were to present their papers on 10 scientific sessions, these provided fuel for discussions during the various Symposium sessions. The Symposium proceedings will be published in 2015.

The 19th General Assembly was again accompanied by an award for students and young professionals: the Finance Hotel & Heritage Prize, promoted and organized by the Fondazione Palazzo dei Congressi with the International University Life Beyond Borders. Over 250 international students from over 25 countries were invited, young professionals were introduced to the Scientific Symposium through the appointment of Junior Rapporteurs. A significant number of students in attendance from Universita di Torino were able to attend the Symposium free of charge. The Award for students and young professionals: the Finance Hotel & Heritage Prize, promoted and organized by the Fondazione Palazzo dei Congressi with the International University Life Beyond Borders. Over 250 international students from over 25 countries were invited, young professionals were introduced to the Scientific Symposium through the appointment of Junior Rapporteurs. A significant number of students in attendance from Universita di Torino were able to attend the Symposium free of charge.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE (2015-2017)

President: Mr. Gabriel Assi, United States of America
Secretary General: Mr. Nahid Fakhrieh, Jordan
Deputy Secretary General: Mrs. Laura Nkontchou, South Africa

Vice Presidents:
- Mr. Attilio Coni, Argentina
- Mr. Tran Van Thien, Vietnam
- Mr. Nabil Kahlout, Jordan
- Mr. Tarek Hafez, Australia
- Mr. William Toumey, Ireland

Members of the Executive Committee:
- Mr. Nita Arikare, Sweden
- Mr. Sofia Aghammer, Denmark
- Mr. Elias Bekele, Ethiopia
- Mr. Amr Elshanif, United Arab Emirates
- Mr. Hector Vazquez, Mexico
- Mr. Thomas Verheugen, France
- Mr. Yvonne Verwaal, United States of America
- Mr. Wilf Jepson, India
- Mr. Li Qiang, China
- Mr. Cristobal March, Germany
- Mr. Jose Cline, Mexico
- Mr. Wes Samuelson, United States

Executive Committee:
- Mr. Michael Peat, Germany
- Mr. Francisco de la Peña, Spain
- Mr. Maria Ines, United Kingdom
- Mr. James Rees, United States of America

18th GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS

ICOMOS Working Group for Syria and Iraq

A working group was established, and informedly in 2016, for Syria, and this in a non-political way through the international community. Key issues include the protection of cultural heritage in Syria and Iraq. This 18th General Assembly meeting in November 2016. The working group is currently composed of Mr. Nizar Khoury, Nizar Joubert, Samir Alim, Ryan Rival, Gali Joubert, and Nizar Joubert.

Relevant activities in 2016 included:
1. ICOMOS Conference on Safeguarding the International Community for the Safeguarding of Syrian Cultural Heritage, 22-26 May 2016. ICOMOS was represented at the 6th International Meeting by ICOMOS and the ICOMOS Executive Committee.
3. Approval of the reports of the meeting and the establishment of the Committee on Safeguarding the International Community for the Safeguarding of Syrian Cultural Heritage.

Istanbul Convention on Safeguarding of Syrian Cultural Heritage, 17 July 2016, Samir Alim, Nizar Joubert, and Ryan Rival participated in the emergency meeting in Istanbul, convened by the ICOMOS Istanbul Office, in cooperation with the United Nations World Heritage Centre. The meeting was also attended by representatives of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities of Iraq, Ministry of Culture of Iraq, the Temporary Mission of Iraq to UNESCO, and ICOMOS.


ICOMOS participation in the training courses on “Think Art to Cultural Heritage” held in Istanbul, organized by UNESCO, the ICOMOS ATRI, and the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality.

ICOMOS Annual Report 2014

You can rescue heritage initiative.

Istanbul Convention 2018-2019

ICOMOS was commissioned by UNESCO to prepare two reports on the assessment of movable cultural property for preventive protection under the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the “1970 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict”.
Responding to Emergencies and Heritage Alerts

SYRIA AND IRAQ

A waitress plots her course amid ruins. Since 2011, the external group of forces, and escalating “Islamic State” led by Islamic State has created a challenging situation in Syria. The resilience and systematic destruction of cultural heritage by fundamentalist groups like the Islamic State and others from Afghanistan to Syria and Iraq is, and has also been through ISIS, continues unabated. Relief and reconstruction efforts are desperately needed throughout the area.

18CA001: Protection of Cultural Heritage in Relation to Real Estate Development: Real Estate Project, Manisa, Philippines
18CA002: Conservation of Cultural Heritage Property and its Context: Conservation of Cultural Heritage Property and its Context, Manisa, Philippines
18CA003: Cultural Heritage in Cities of Economic Impact: Challenges and Opportunities: Cultural Heritage in Cities of Economic Impact, Manisa, Philippines
18CA004: Promotion and Development of Tourism: Challenges and Opportunities: Promotion and Development of Tourism, Manisa, Philippines
18CA005: World Heritage and Cultural Landscapes: Manisa, Philippines
18CA006: Cultural Heritage and Tourism: Manisa, Philippines
18CA007: Ensuring that cultural and heritage values are acknowledged in the proposed Goals and Targets for Sustainable Development: Ensuring that cultural and heritage values are acknowledged in the proposed Goals and Targets for Sustainable Development, Manisa, Philippines
18CA008: Legislative Framework for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Morocco: Legislative Framework for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Morocco
18CA009: Culture and Heritage Protection in Morocco: Culture and Heritage Protection in Morocco
Honours

THE PIERO GAZZOLA PRIZE

The Piero Gazzola Prize is awarded every three years at the General Assembly of ICOMOS to an individual or 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.

The prize was created 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 President.

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS was scheduled to take place in Rome, Italy, in 2019, for its outstanding contribution to ICOMOS in the implementation of the World Heritage Convention, in particular during its time as ICOMOS President from 1992 to 1994, and for his work in the field of archaeological heritage management.

Henry Clark, among others, worked as Director of the Council for British Archaeology from 1974 to 1991, edited major works on archaeological heritage management, and was elected as a fellow of the British Academy. He is also the founder and Director of the International Centre for Academic Exchange and Management (ICAE) and the Archaeological Institute of America (AIA), as well as being a member of the Department of the British Council in Rome, Italy, and a member of several international scientific organisations and honorary member of the AIA.

ICOMOS participated in the process of review of the tentative list of sites of outstanding universal value, relating to the second cycle of periodic reporting. This process is organised following the regional timeframe, ICOMOS representatives were challenged to be active in each region, while the centenary of the World Heritage Convention was being celebrated by the 43rd session of the World Heritage Committee. ICOMOS also examined 71 nominations to the World Heritage List and supported the implementation of the recommendations made by the 43rd session. ICOMOS works primarily in strengthening dialogue and mutual cooperation with States Parties, and also to strengthen the World Heritage site management capacity and sustainable tourism management, and management of cultural heritage.
NEW HONORARY MEMBERS

On the occasion of the 10th General Assembly, 12 members were made honorary Members of ICOMOS for their distinguished service in favour of the preservation of monuments and sites:

Mr. Frank Bunting, Australia
Mr. Jukka Jauhiainen, Finland
Mr. Wilson J. Mortag, United States of America
Mr. Eugenio Mieres Montes, Dominican Republic
Mr. James Ogilvy, Cuba
Mr. Carlos Sohn, The Netherlands
Mr. lord Sainsbury, UK
Mr. Augusto Villalba, Philippines
Mr. Josep Vila surveyor
Mr. Olympus Zisis, Greece
Mr. Roberto D. Singson, USA (posthumously)
Mr. Herb Street, Canada (posthumously)

Remembrances

HONOURING ICOMOS MEMBERS WHO PASSED AWAY IN 2014

Nesreen Bouza

Staff at the Syrian OSAM.

She was a very active conservator at the École des Chartes and was a participant in ICOMOS Mission courses.

Louis Bergeron

Director of Studies at the École des Chartes.

He was a founder of UNESCO's Centre for Historic Research.

Alejandro Álvarez Balderrama

Professor of the School of Architecture and Urbanism (ESICM).

He was a member of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee for the Study and Conservation of Historic Urban Spaces.

Karel Anthonie Bakker

Director of ICOMOS and its National School of Architecture.

He was a founder of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee.

Mario Coyaña Cowley

Director of the Office of Architecture and Urbanism.

He was a founder of ICOMOS in Cuba.

Offilval de la Hora

Director of the School of Architecture.

He was a founder of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee.

Willem J. H. Willens

Director of ICOMOS.

He was a founder of ICOMOS in the Netherlands.

The ICOMOS Annual Report 2014
An Unwavering Commitment to Heritage Protection
Developing Leadership in Cultural Heritage Conservation
On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the World Heritage Convention, this anniversary emphasized the need to protect cultural heritage through a universal approach. An epistemological discussion of the concept of heritage is a current way of understanding the world. This is followed by an overview of the political and administrative frameworks of the landscape heritage management. The second section contains case studies of projects and initiatives implemented at national, regional, and local levels. The report is accompanied by an introductory note on the importance of cultural heritage in understanding cultural diversity.

In 2014, the work of the ISCs included:

- A report on heritage and development. As a result of the World Heritage Convention, the World Heritage Committee in 2014, under the leadership of the Government of India, organized a workshop in Delhi in April, whose findings were presented at a special event during the 38th Session of the World Heritage Committee, in June in Doha.

The workshop was conducted in collaboration with the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in cooperation with the Netherlands Cultural Heritage Board and other international organizations. The workshop aimed to address the challenges of cultural heritage in the context of current global trends and to identify strategies for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage in the future.
NATIONAL COMMITTEES

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


ICOMOS Germany (a cooperating International Conference) "Build Protection for Historic Sites", 13 - 14 June 2004, Dresden.


ICOMOS Spain: International Conference on "Cultural Landscape and World Heritage", organised by the City Council of Madrid with the scientific advice and technical coordination of ICOMOS Spain, 1-3 December 2014, Madrid.


18TH APRIL – THE HERITAGE OF COMMEMORATION

As every year, on 18 April ICOMOS celebrated the "International Day for Monuments and Sites", whose establishment was approved by the 36th UNESCO General Conference in 1995. Inspired by the parenthesis 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, to express and celebrate, 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 ephemeral 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 provides 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 bears a variety of forms, from engraved inscriptions, to buildings of exceptional architecture or works of monumental sculpture, from stone memorials relating to social, political or cultural events and achievements, to temporary monuments or markers.

The theme also includes events that were given a commemorative value, for example, sites or industrial heritage interpreted as commemorative plaques, or public squares whose topography commemorates a historical event or individual.

ICOMOS Committees and other organisations from more than 45 countries organized specific events to mark the day. The full list of events is available at http://www.icomos.org/what-we-do/events/18-april-events-2014.

ASSOCIATE PARTNER OF THE WORLD URBAN CAMPAIGN

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

Heritage in an urban setting - the Acropolis in Athens, under the Mediterranean Skies
During the 5th World Urban Forum, held September 2012 in Naples, Italy, ICOMOS-OSI, ISOS, ISOC (European Network of Heritage Volunteers), and ICSSW (American Institute of Conservation) joined forces to convene the first ever "World Congress on Heritage and the Sustainable City: Balancing Creativity and Sustainability". The purpose of this event was to provide a platform for discussions on the relationship between heritage and sustainability, and to explore ways in which these two concepts can be integrated into urban planning and development. The event was organized by ICOMOS-OSI and UN-Habitat, and was held in collaboration with the World Urban Campaign as a Coproduction of the World Urban Campaign and ICOMOS.

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

In 2014, ICOMOS joined the core group of international networks calling the campaign to include culture in the Sustainable Development Goals, supporting UNESCO's efforts for any scenario to be an integral and indivisible part of a balanced and inclusive strategy for sustainable development. The campaign group was coordinated by the World Urban Campaign (WUC) and led by Michele Bindi

The World Urban Campaign is a global coalition of public, private and civil society partners united by the common desire to advocate for the urbanization of cities around the world and to promote sustainable urbanization policies and practices. Launched at the 5th World Urban Forum in Naples in 2013, the campaign is coordinated by UN-Habitat and driven by a Steering Committee of Partners - http://www.worldurbancampaign.org/

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

Jeff Sales, a member of ICOMOS' Historic Towns and Villages department, participated in the 5th World Urban Forum (Naples, Italy) in 2013 and was part of the working groups of the Steering Committee of the World Urban Campaign.

The Nara Conference and the Future Document

The Nara Conference, held in 1995, was a key event in the development of international cultural heritage law. This conference was held in Nara, Japan, and was attended by representatives from around the world. The conference focused on the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, and resulted in the adoption of the Nara Document. This document established a new international framework for the protection of cultural heritage, and has been widely recognized as a landmark achievement in the field of cultural property law. The document includes provisions on the prevention of cultural property theft, the return of stolen objects, and the promotion of the return of cultural property. The Nara Document has been widely adopted by countries around the world, and has been instrumental in the development of new international frameworks for the protection of cultural heritage. The document has been widely recognized as a landmark achievement in the field of cultural property law. The document includes provisions on the prevention of cultural property theft, the return of stolen objects, and the promotion of the return of cultural property. The document has been widely adopted by countries around the world, and has been instrumental in the development of new international frameworks for the protection of cultural heritage.

The Future Document

The Future Document is a new document that is currently under discussion. It is hoped that the document will be adopted by a future conference of the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in 2025. The Future Document is intended to provide a new framework for the protection and preservation of cultural heritage, and to address the challenges presented by the rapid changes that are currently occurring in the world. The Future Document is expected to be a comprehensive document that will address a wide range of issues, including the protection of cultural heritage in the face of climate change, the return of stolen objects, and the promotion of the return of cultural property. The Future Document is expected to be a comprehensive document that will address a wide range of issues, including the protection of cultural heritage in the face of climate change, the return of stolen objects, and the promotion of the return of cultural property.
INVITATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC EVENTS

These report only some of the events at which COMOS participated throughout the year.

- "Heritage First, Electrify a Common Agenda for a Sustainable Europe", Greek Presidency of the EU, (10 September 2014), Ministry of Culture and Sports, Athens, Greece, 9-10 March 2014.
- 18th Round Table of the Expert of the Romano-Milanese Foundations, 3-4 March 2014, Florence, Italy.
- Conference of Europe: 3rd meeting of the Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscapes, (EDOCP), 18-19 March 2014, Brussels, Belgium.
- 1st meeting of the International Committee for the Implementation of the UNESCO-OSCD joint programme on biological diversity, 8-12 April 2014, Florence, Italy.
- Meeting on the Eastern Caribbean Coastal Heritage in the framework of the international conference, 8-11 May, St-Martin, France.
- 13th UIC World Congress, 5-9 August 2014, Durban, South Africa.
- UNESCO World Forum on Culture and Cultural Industries, 24-26 October 2014, Florence, Italy.
- International Conference on the Sustainable Development of the Cultural Landscape of Hong Kong Rice Terraces, co-organized by SATHO and the Provincial Government, and co-organized by UNESCO China, Taiwan Provincial Agency of Cultural Heritage and local governments, at the Wats, 27-30 October 2014.
- High-level Regional Conference on Culture: Heritage revitalization as a key to sustainable development, 27-30 October 2014, Doha, Qatar.
- UNESCO 2014 Conference, 3-8 November 2014, Doha, Qatar.
- OECD 2014 - Opening Ceremony, Liptegger Meets, 5 November, Leipzit, Germany.
- ICOMOS, 4th Meeting of the Council, 17-18 November 2014, Rome, Italy.
- Council of Europe - Parliamentary Assembly, Committee on Culture, Science, Education and Media, 3 December 2014, Paris, France.

Nara +20
The Nara Document on Authenticity Twenty Years On

Twenty years after the Nara Conference took place in November 1994, COMOS has been instrumental in exploring and assessing new issues emerging as a result of the socio-cultural perspectives introduced by the Nara Document at that time.
Expanding the concept of universal heritage set out in 1964, the Venice Charter sought to address the growing complexities of cultural heritage, partly in reaction to a post-war Europe and the expansion of heritage classifications. The Venice Charter attempted to provide a framework for universally applicable guidelines, beginning with the fundamental assumption that heritage is crucial to human identity and cultural continuity. In all, for five years since its issuing, the Venice Charter has unambiguously offered the foundation of every generation of heritage practitioners, researchers, academics, and practitioners from all over the world, seeking guidance, interpretation, and inspiration for their efforts in protecting the cultural heritage.

Contemporary conservation practice has long held to the principles of the Venice Charter while also adapting the values and significance of cultural heritage to suit the changing times. The Venice Charter, in recent decades, has been revised and contextualized, adapted to changing social, economic, and technological conditions. At the same time, the Venice Charter has been a foundation for the development of the International Council of Organisations for Cultural and Natural Heritage (ICOMOS), founded in 1964 by the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and the Venice Charter has been a cornerstone in the establishment of ICOMOS as a platform for international cooperation and dialogue.

In 2014, the Venice Charter was celebrated in the context of the Venice Charter 50th Anniversary, an event organized by the Italian Ministry of Culture and the Venice Biennale. The event included a retrospective of the Venice Charter and an exhibition of works by architects, artists, and designers, showcasing the evolution of the concept of cultural heritage. The event also featured a series of panels and discussions on the future of cultural heritage conservation, emphasizing the importance of collaboration and innovation in addressing the challenges of preserving the cultural heritage.

Today, the Venice Charter remains a fundamental document in the field of cultural heritage conservation, guiding the efforts of practitioners around the world to protect and preserve the world's cultural heritage.
Statement of Income and Expenditure 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REVENUES FROM ACTIVITIES</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNESCO conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Advisory services</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other contracts</td>
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<tr>
<td>OTHER REVENUES</td>
<td>670,981</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Members contributions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Subsidies</td>
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<td>Revenue of premises</td>
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<td>FINANCIAL REVENUES</td>
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<td>EXTRAORDINARY REVENUES</td>
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<td>TOTAL INCOME (A)</td>
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<table>
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<th>EXPENDITURES</th>
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<tr>
<td>OPERATING COSTS</td>
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<td>Personal costs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Other operating costs</td>
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<td>FINANCIAL CHARGES</td>
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<td>EXTRAORDINARY COSTS</td>
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<td>TOTAL EXPENDITURES (B)</td>
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<td>SURPLUS OR DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR (A - B)</td>
<td>24,543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes amortisation for costs, social contributions, conglomeration as well as amortisation and depreciation.
Key Financials

as at 31 December 2015 (in Euro)

ICOMOS thanks the French Ministry of Culture and Communication – General Directorate for Heritage and the Austrian Ministry of Culture for the subscriptions they provided (2015).

ICOMOS also wishes to thank the partners and sponsors who supported ICOMOS Japan in the organization of the 2015 Annual General Assembly and Advisory Committee in Japan, in October 2015. The Japanese Agency for Culture Affairs, the Takeda Foundation, Genworth, The Japan Foundation and ICOMOS Japan.

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

- The Takeda Foundation, which facilitates the participation of members in Institutional meetings of ICOMOS Japan and ICOMOS/Francophone; and ICOMOS/France, verified and ICOMOS Members who submitted their fees to review of World Monuments Fund’s nominations to the fund.
- The Raymond Lemaître Fund for Next Generation Skills, which provides internships to young heritage professionals. ICOMOS Belgium as well as the individual membership categories of the fund provide internships.

An Unwavering Commitment to Heritage Protection
- At the Service of the World Heritage Convention
- Responding to Emergency Situations
- Heritage Value

Strengthening the Organisation
- First Raymond Lemaître Fund Scholarship
- Revitalization of the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit
- Key Financials
Message of the President

In reviewing 2011, our 20th anniversary year, we have to recognize the tremendous progress made in various sections of our work. ICOMOS has always been committed to the protection of cultural heritage and the advancement of our professional practice. In 2011, we celebrated this commitment with several initiatives, including a number of seminars and conferences throughout the world, and we continued our dedication to ensuring the future of our profession.

The agenda of ICOMOS is always vast, making it impossible to report on all of our programmes and activities. For 2011, I would like to focus on three initiatives that I believe particularly important and promising.

The first is the creation of our World Heritage Partnerships. In my view, these initiatives have brought us closer to the cultural heritage profession around the world, establishing a more inclusive and collaborative approach to heritage management.

The second is the reorganization of our World Heritage Unit. In 2011, we undertook a comprehensive review of our World Heritage Unit, aiming to enhance its efficiency and effectiveness, and to ensure it remains at the forefront of global heritage conservation efforts.

The third is the establishment of our new International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) International Secretariat. In 2011, we also announced the establishment of an International Secretariat to support the implementation of our Strategic Plan and to facilitate more effective communication and cooperation among our worldwide network of members and partners.

In conclusion, I wish to express my gratitude to all of our members, partners, and friends for their support and contributions to our work. I look forward to continuing our work in 2012 and beyond, with the goal of advancing our profession and protecting cultural heritage for future generations.

The World Heritage Unit was reorganized into two separate units: "World Heritage Partnerships" and "World Heritage Unit." In charge of the evaluation procedure of the new nominations, the Director of the World Heritage Unit is "World Heritage Partnerships," while "World Heritage Unit" is in charge of the monitoring process. The new structure was designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our work in protecting cultural heritage.

Reorganisation of the ICOMOS World Heritage Unit

The World Heritage Unit was reorganized into two separate units: "World Heritage Partnerships" and "World Heritage Unit." In charge of the evaluation procedure, the new nominations prepared each year for inscription on the World Heritage List, is "World Heritage Partnerships," while "World Heritage Unit" is in charge of the monitoring process. The new structure was designed to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our work in protecting cultural heritage.

In addition, World Heritage Unit was designated for the ICOMOS to verify World Heritage issues and World Heritage Nomination Forms. The latter was an important milestone in the implementation of the ICOMOS Strategic Plan and in the advancement of our work in the field of cultural heritage conservation.

When completed, the reorganization of the World Heritage Unit took place on 1 September 2011.
The incoming year 2015 is to assert a faster evolution from where global recognition among universities and ICOMOS can quickly lead to realizing pending issues to be faced to in order to reach creative solutions. As the Forum nations, there will be plenty of time to address functional and administrative concerns, including whether this University Forum should eventually become a statutory body of ICOMOS. Our objective is the formal endorsement of an ICOMOS Universitas Forum at the 39th General Assembly of ICOMOS in New Delhi, India, in 2017.

The second regards the growth and identification of our members in all National Committees, especially those that are not as active and developing as what they should, which necessitates a priority for the Board according to the new National Committees World Plan. While ICOMOS’s Board approved in Florence in 2014 have been implemented, a policy has also been implemented in order to globally examine and, if necessary, take decisive action on National Committees that are deemed to be restricted in their membership acceptance criteria, do not have a sufficiently regular measure in the criteria or whose thresholds have exceeded the acceptable norm.

Finally, let me share a few words regarding the development of young professionals and the development of policies to affect the next generation of ICOMOS members. Very these months together with the board, sessions have been held to discuss ways to involve the board in the Board, and we hope to have a fruitful meeting with you in next year’s Annual Forum. The energy and dedication of our global membership, guarantee the reality and relevance of ICOMOS and our meaningful presence in the world stage.

Gustavo Aracil
President of ICOMOS
ABOUT RAYMOND LEMARE

Born in 1934 into a family of Belgian architects, Raymond Lemare was trained in History, Archeology, and Architcture at the Catholic University of Louvain. He is one of the authors of the "Waxka Charter", which he drafted during the 7th International Congress of Architecture and Urbanism in 1964, at the request of his colleagues and friends from California. The "Waxka Charter" was launched in 1966 as an international instrument on cultural property.

For seven years as Secretary General of ICOMOS, Raymond Lemare succeeded Pierre Gauckler as President of ICOMOS in 1971. A teacher in many universities, Raymond Lemare was particularly concerned with the education of young professionals in 1966, he founded the Centre for Conservation of Historic Town and Buildings known as "The Raymond Lemare International Centre for Conservation" (ICCC) at the R.U. Louvain.

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

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

To make a donation, contact the International Secretariat: secretaria@icomos.org

MEET THE 2015 LAUREATES AND THEIR PROJECTS!

Ms. Nazieh Mousa

Ms. Nazieh Mousa holds a Bachelor of Arts in Architecture from the American University in Cairo and a Master of Architecture from the University of Maryland. She has worked on conservation projects in Egypt, providing technical support and training for heritage professionals. Ms. Mousa has been recognized for her contributions to the field of architectural conservation and is currently affiliated with the American University in Cairo, where she continues to engage in research and practice.
First Raymond Lemaire Fund Scholarships

IKOSCO Raymond Lemaire Fund seeks to encourage young heritage professionals to develop their skills through training and CV development within the organisation.

In 2019, the Fund awarded its first aid packages to young pedagogists or students aimed at work at the holiday site. (Click to view awards) The awardees were selected from a pool of applications drawn from IKOSCO's list of experts in harnessing the conservation, protection, use and interpretation of the world's cultural heritage.

Due to the high quality and number of applications received, the Foundation Committee faces a very difficult choice among so many worthy and deserving candidates. Despite this, we can only award a grant to one in every four applicants, but for the past four years, potential members of the IKOSCO family are being identified.

An Active Network
Key Figures

Members: 4516
National Committees: 106
Global presence: members in 101 countries
National Committees with the most new members in 2015:
ICOMOS Belgium, ICOMOS Germany and ICOMOS India
International Scientific Committees: 26
Events organised by ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees: 30
Special 50th anniversary events: 26
Visit to the ICOMOS website: 108,870
ICOMOS Open Archive: 165,515 documents downloaded
and 132,597 viewed
The first Annual General Assembly in Fukuoka

The gala dinner in Fukuoka, Japan, is an event for the scholarly community. The 2019 ICOMOS Annual General Assembly and Advisory Committee held on October 23rd to 26th at the Fukuoka City Museum.

This was the first Annual General Assembly to be held under the new ICOMOS charter and it is the first time that the video recordings of such meetings were made available, offering a chance for members to follow the negotiations.

LARGE-SCALE RECONSTRUCTION OF URBAN Spatial SITES – BULGARIA

In April 2020, ICOMOS sent a letter to the Bulgarian authorities to alert them of the destructive impact of ongoing large-scale reconstructions of ancient sites. The Bulgarian authorities have now been officially informed that these actions are not in accordance with the principles established in the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. It is important to respect the scientific and historical value of these sites.

Rather than enhancing the significance of the monuments, the large-scale reconstruction of these heritage sites is diminishing their authentic value. By respecting the original structures, these reconstructions contribute to the preservation and understanding of our cultural heritage.

ICOMOS called for a halt to such reconstructions, as they are a threat to the authenticity of the sites. As an international organization, ICOMOS plays a crucial role in protecting the world's cultural and natural heritage for future generations.
In 2016, ICONOS worked with the French Ministry of Culture to develop a new building for the Musée Carnavalet, a museum dedicated to the history of Paris. The building is designed to be a dynamic cultural hub that connects the past with the present, offering a space for exhibitions, events, and educational programs. The design integrates the museum's existing collections with new acquisitions, providing a comprehensive overview of Parisian history from the Middle Ages to the present day.

The new building features a series of interlocking volumes, each one dedicated to a different aspect of Parisian history. The central rotunda, designed by the architects Atelier Peter Zumthor, serves as a focal point for the museum, with a large, open space that can be used for temporary exhibitions and public events. The building's materials and construction techniques are inspired by traditional Parisian architecture, creating a sense of continuity with the city's rich history.

In addition to the permanent exhibition, the building includes a series of temporary exhibition spaces, which can be adapted to accommodate a wide range of events, from lectures and conferences to performances and workshops. The museum also offers a range of educational programs for schools and other groups, providing a platform for the exchange of ideas and the sharing of knowledge.

The Musée Carnavalet is an important contribution to the cultural life of Paris, offering a unique insight into the city's past and present. Through its exhibits and programs, the museum serves as a reminder of the rich history of Paris and the importance of preserving cultural heritage for future generations.
In addition, site visits were held to update members on the UN Sustainable Development Goals and Habitat III, by the International Scientific Committee on 20th Century Heritage (ISCO) to work with concerned national committees in identifying conservation action priorities in the countries around the World, and sharing information on the importance of conservation and development.

At the site of the project, the ICOSOS Board met to discuss the importance of the conservation efforts for the future of Vitamin B and to identify next steps for the realization of its vision. The project team presented the initial plans and progress, highlighting the commitment of the local community to preserving their heritage and cultural identity. The site visits were followed by a workshop, attended by local residents and experts, to discuss the challenges and opportunities for the conservation and sustainable development of the site, building on the existing heritage and natural resources.

The project focused on restoring and preserving the historical buildings and structures that are significant to the local community. The restoration work included the removal of modern additions, the repair of structural damage, and the renovation of interiors to maintain the original architectural features. The aim was to create a space that is both a historical landmark and a vibrant community hub.

In addition to the restoration work, the project also included the development of educational programs and workshops to engage the local community in the conservation efforts. This included training on heritage management, cultural tourism, and sustainable development practices. The project was designed to ensure that the conservation efforts are integrated into the daily lives of the local community, fostering a sense of pride and ownership in their heritage.

The project represented a significant contribution to the conservation and sustainable development of the site, and it is expected to have a positive impact on the local community, preserving their cultural heritage while promoting economic opportunities.
Looking forward to the next 50 years

In 2015, ICOMOS celebrated its 50th anniversary by looking forward to the next 50 years, highlighting its commitment to be a bridge between science and policy through a variety of international events. The momentum continued in 2016, with the International Council of Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) having been established in 1964, the International Charter for the Conservation of Monuments and Sites, also known as the Venice Charter, was established, and ICOMOS was selected to carry out the charter.

In 2016, ICOMOS worked with over 100 countries, implementing projects in 100 countries, 100 National Committees, and 25 international Scientific Committees, carrying out numerous activities and collaborating through a variety of partnerships.

ICOMOS is a vibrant organization with over 1000 members in 100 countries, 100 National Committees, and 25 international Scientific Committees, carrying out numerous activities and collaborating through a variety of partnerships.

SYRIA, IRAQ AND YEMEN

The year 2015 was particularly difficult for the Nicolay and other cultural heritage sites in Syria and Iraq, which saw a rapid deterioration of cultural heritage sites in Syria and Iraq, particularly in the Islamic State. Less than 10 months after the fall of the Islamic State, the local government and the World Bank invested $200 million in Iraq. The World Bank concluded that the economic crisis will remain and will lead to a decrease in tourism, although some regions have continued to attract tourists from Iraq and Syria. This will create long-term cultural heritage site.

The ICOMOS Regional Office for the Middle East and North Africa, in partnership with the World Bank, is collaborating with the Syrian government to help develop a restoration plan for the Islamic State site. The project will continue to be a priority for ICOMOS in the future.
INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATIONS

On 15 March, the International Secretariat organised a Round Table Debate on 'How can international cooperation contribute to addressing the main challenges faced by heritage conservation, and what is ICOMOS' role?' Brought about for the first time by the ICOMOS Secretariat in partnership with the UNESCO's Assistant Director General for Culture, the Mayor of Ercolano, UNESCO Delegations and partner organisations, during the annual meeting in Ercolano. October 2018, Italy. Japan also organised a special 50th anniversary ceremony.

However, the main celebration was organised by ICOMOS Japan and took place from 20-21 June 2018 in the same country. The main event was accompanied by an international Conference on the subject of 'Heritage in Transformation' and a gathering of the European National Committee Presidents. The event had been preceded by a similar set of celebrations in Poland, with 10 presidents in 10 cities (Warsaw, Rzeszow, Poland, and others).

The conference 'Heritage in Transformation' sought to explore contemporary challenges to heritage conservation and propose solutions for the future, both by reflecting on the past but also examining transformative forms of change in the understanding and function of heritage, changing societies, times and circumstances for heritage practices.

The event was attended by almost 260 ICOMOS members, including the current President, Gentleman and two Honorary Presidents, Michael Peterson andなもの."
"Culture is - in and of itself - a development resource of immense, potential value. Some who share this view refer to cultural investments as a springboard for development. Similarly, I like to say that cultural heritage can be a trampoline - propelling dramatic improvements in the quality of human life."

45 Highgate, the Atrium, 25 October 2015, London

ICOMOS has established two pivotal roles in two ways. In an effort to increase and elevate the visibility of the Cultural Heritage Commission, the Initiative entitled "Power of One" called on each member to advocate at least one person to see the "broad scope" in such a way that young professionals, as well as the development of a new programme to engage with others, education methods and delivering scholarly frameworks and promoting amenities and understanding.

The last anniversary celebration took place at the annual general meeting, where there were over 70 different participants on the 30th anniversary of ICOMOS and took the opportunity to encourage further action in the field of cultural heritage.

On October 25th, the Special Advisory Meeting, established by ICOMOS UK, University College Dublin and the Institute of Conservation Officers (ICO), hosted a special session on "The Importance of Cultural Heritage Services in the 21st Century"." The session was moderated by Dr. Mary Anne McTavish, Head of the Department of Conservation at the University of Kent. The purpose of this session was to discuss the importance of cultural heritage services in the 21st century and the role of ICOMOS in promoting the conservation of cultural heritage.

"The overall strategy for the promotion of cultural heritage, consisting of a five-year plan, has been proposed to ensure the conservation of cultural heritage resources. This is based on national policy and initiatives, with the overarching goal of safeguarding cultural heritage for future generations."

THE GORKHA EARTHQUAKE IN NEPAL

On 25 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal. The tremors lasted 15 minutes and were followed by numerous aftershocks that severely affected many ancient buildings and historical monuments. About half a million houses collapsed and a further 2.8 million were severely damaged, leaving millions of people homeless. Around 9,000 people lost their lives and hundreds of thousands were injured. The damage was greatest in the Kathmandu Valley, where the capital city of Kathmandu, was completely destroyed. Many ancient temples and monasteries were severely damaged, including the iconic Durbar Square, which was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996.

THE NEPAL EARTHQUAKE

On 4 April 2015, a 7.8 magnitude earthquake struck Nepal. The tremors lasted 15 minutes and were followed by numerous aftershocks that severely affected many ancient buildings and historical monuments. About half a million houses collapsed and a further 2.8 million were severely damaged, leaving millions of people homeless. Around 9,000 people lost their lives and hundreds of thousands were injured. The damage was greatest in the Kathmandu Valley, where the capital city of Kathmandu, was completely destroyed. Many ancient temples and monasteries were severely damaged, including the iconic Durbar Square, which was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996.

The Indian response in terms of resources was coordinated by ICOMOS Nepal members, which included architects, conservationists, and engineers. The Indian government provided financial assistance and resources to assist in the reconstruction of the affected areas. The Indian team worked closely with local authorities and communities to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage and the reconstruction of damaged structures.

The ICOMOS Nepal team, established in 1991, is a registered non-profit organization that works towards the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage in Nepal. The team consists of experts in various fields, including architecture, engineering, and archaeology, who work together to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage and the reconstruction of damaged structures. The team has played a key role in the reconstruction of the Durbar Square, which was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1996.
Responding to Emergency Situations

A one-day symposium on the theme of “Resilience” was held on 30 May 2015 in Aarhus, in collaboration with the Middle East Technical University, Department of Architecture, Graduate Programme in Conservation of Cultural Heritage.

Since the creation of ICOMOS, the scope of the discipline has considerably expanded from “heritage monuments” to include the conservation and management of historic areas and landscapes, towns, villages, rural and industrial areas, architectural, industrial, and movable components. Thus, conservation has evolved into a comprehensive field of research, action, and implementation, which requires interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches.

A wide range of participants from the general public, experts and stakeholders from architectural, planning, and conservation fields, as well as members of ICOMOS around the world were present. The symposium allowed for presentations and participatory discussion around the concept of resilience in the context of cultural heritage in Aarhus during the last 50 years.

ICOMOS Australia

The ICOMOS Australia national conference “Resilience: The Threat of the Century” was held in January 2015 in Sydney. The conference featured a number of Australian and international speakers. The event was attended by all four ICOMOS Australia’s national committees: Ian South (Tasmanian History), Andrew Mayo (New South Wales), and Mark Winter (Victoria). The conference was held at the Sydney Opera House, where the audience was able to experience the stunning architecture of the building.

“Resilience 2015” was a forum to discuss the importance of traditional and innovative conservation methods in the community. It featured community involvement in conservation, innovative conservation techniques, and the role of technology in conservation. The event also included an exhibition of the latest conservation technologies and materials. The conference was attended by hundreds of conservationists, architects, and community members.

More information is available on the conference website: http://www.icomos.org/d2015-

1965-2015

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Remembrances

HONOURING ICOMOS MEMBERS WHO PASSED AWAY IN 2015

Chahryr Asile
Archaeologist and anthropologist, member of the Board of Directors of the Regional Persian Gulf Research Centre (RPC), President of the International Scientific Commission for the Preservation of Cultural Heritage (CPSIC), and former director of the Iraq Museum. Passed away in 2015.

Sema Akrout Yafeh
Director General of the Association de Sauvegarde de la Méditerranée (ASSMED), President of the UNESCO Regional Commission for Africa and the Middle East, and President of the Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie (OIF). Passed away in 2015.

Hasnul Azizan
Member of the Board of Directors of the ICOMOS Pacific, a former Board Member of ICOMOS, and a former member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (1991-2000).

Sema Karidi
President of the Association of Mediterranean Archaeology and Anthropology in Lebanon, a former General Secretary of ICOMOS, and a former member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (1991-2000).

Maurice Descamps
Architect and member of the ICOMOS Belgium, a former General Secretary of ICOMOS, and a former member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (1980-1991).

Carlos Flores Marini
Architect and member of the ICOMOS Mexico, a former Director of Education and Promotion of the ICOMOS Mexico, and a former member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (1980-1991).

Ove Hidenmark
Architect and member of the ICOMOS Sweden, a former President of the ICOMOS Sweden, and a former member of the ICOMOS Executive Committee (1980-1991).

Participating in a virtual remembrance ceremony in honor of the deceased members, the ICOMOS members gathered to remember their contributions to the field of cultural heritage conservation and management.

The ICOMOS Annual Report 2015

For further information, please visit: http://www.icomos.org/2015/
For the 2015 cycle, ICOMOS evaluated 35 properties for inscription on the World Heritage List. It presented reports following 15 site-specific meetings in 11 countries in preparation for its 40th Session. At the request of the concerned States Parties, ICOMOS also volunteered to examine other sites potentially affecting the Outstanding Universal Value (OUV) of cultural properties. In addition, the World Heritage Centre consulted ICOMOS on a regular basis throughout the year or on reference or specific sites, and its research was carried out via ICOMOS networks.

At the 29th session of the World Heritage Committee in Bonn, Germany, ICOMOS presented the thematic study on the "Cultural Heritage of Water in the Middle East and the Maghreb" and initiated a thematic study on the "Lands of Avalon." At the request of the World Heritage Centre, a preliminary follow-up to the Key Report on World Heritage List Filing the Gap in Action in 2014 on the ICOMOS site was updated and contained a number of recommendations for future action. The project was further analyzed by the ICOMOS Secretariat in preparation for the 40th Session to review the preliminary actions taken. The site was eventually reviewed, and the gaps were remedied. The key report was published in 2014, in the context of the Global Strategy, and aimed at filling the gap in action in the field of World Heritage List Filing the Gap. This report presented the World Heritage List and the ICOMOS site for the 2014-2015 period. The site is to be reviewed in the 2015-2016 period and is a valuable source of information on the state of the world's natural and cultural heritage since 1976.

Nobuo Ito
Professor in the area of internationally recognized expert on the preservation of modern architectural buildings.

Kazuo Watanabe
Professor in the area of preservation and restoration of modern architectural buildings.

Spencer Leineweber
Professor in the area of modern architectural buildings.

Kos van Ooij
Professor in the area of modern architectural buildings.

Spencer Leineweber
Professor in the area of modern architectural buildings.

Maria Claudia Romero
Professor in the area of modern architectural buildings.

The ICOMOS Annual Report 2015 includes a comprehensive review of the activities and achievements of the organization during the year. It highlights the work done in various countries, including Syria and Iraq, where ICOMOS provided technical assistance and support to protect cultural heritage sites. The report also covers the work done in the fields of monuments, artifacts, and cultural landscapes. The report concludes with a list of the ICOMOS members and officers for the year 2015.
As requested by the World Heritage Committee at its 36th session in 2012, and in order to strengthen dialogue and establish direct cooperation with States Parties, the Secretariat of the World Heritage Centre is organizing an Open Dialogue on the implementation of recommendations for evaluating nominations to the World Heritage List. These meetings were presented to States Parties at a meeting of the ICOMOS International Secretariat in March 2013, and immediately considered for the 2013 nominations cycle.

All of these resources share the goal of promoting greater transparency in our work as well as a more productive collaboration with States Parties in improving dialogue on the evaluation of nominations and in finding solutions for implementation.

The ICOMOS World Heritage Panel, which meets once a year to deliberate the recommendations on each property and identity, if necessary, the additional information required to be sent to States Parties, is now primarily composed of experts that reflect the specific nature of the nominations under consideration in each particular case. The members of the ICOMOS Secretariat have the opportunity to contribute to the process of the Panel.

In the past, these meetings have been financial support for travel and assistance in resolving certain critical issues, such as in the case of the World Heritage Site of the 20th Anniversary of the Tanzanian National Park System.

Direct communication is now established with determining States Parties, immediately following the Panel's determination in terms of ICOMOS recommendations, and even possible, to the resolution of extraordinary that may represent a recommendation for inscription. In addition, in the weeks following the Committee's session, ICOMOS reports on each evaluation to the States Parties, as well as the Chair of the World Heritage Committee and the World Heritage Centre, before the release of the final evaluations.

The latest review process for determining the Outstanding Universal Values of natural or cultural structures has been improved to include a qualified panel of national scientific experts from ICOMOS, to review the larger number of members in the implementation of the Convention.

Jointly with ICOMOS, the two organizations will continue to make recommendations and enhance our efforts in building capacity for the broad implementation of the recommendations of the World Heritage Committee. As a first step, and as part of our initiative to provide opportunities for our young professional members, World Heritage evaluations and running sessions will be organized, along with training workshops for ICOMOS and ICOMOS Members to assist in preparing nominations.

TAMMARA BEACH PROTECTED AREA AND OPEN DIALOGUE

The World Heritage Centre decided to include twelve new properties in the World Heritage List during its 36th session in 2012, in the Americas, Europe, and Oceania. Twelve new properties are located in the Americas, Europe, and Oceania. Twelve new properties are located in the Americas, Europe, and Oceania. Twelve new properties are located in the Americas, Europe, and Oceania.

On the occasion, the "Blue and John Cane Marine National Park" was the first site to be inscribed to recognize the marine national parks of the United States as an example of indigenous marine heritage. Disappearing in a unique landscape and natural condition, this marine region in the southeast of the island, it offers refuge to marine flora and fauna and the unique culture heritage associated with the Mesopotamian Gulf and the Persian Gulf. The western areas are rich in marine resources and provide a unique marine heritage associated with the Mesopotamian Gulf and the Persian Gulf. The eastern areas are rich in marine resources and provide a unique marine heritage associated with the Mesopotamian Gulf and the Persian Gulf.

Read the list of the other properties inscribed in 2013: http://whc.unesco.org/en/newproperties/

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Developing Leadership in Cultural Heritage Conservation

At the Service of the World Heritage Convention

ICOMOS is a consultative body to the World Heritage Committee, and its main functions are the evaluation of cultural and natural nominations to the World Heritage List, State of Conservation reporting, reviewing of requests for international assistance through the World Heritage Fund, and contribution to the objectives of the Global Strategy and to the implementation of UNESCO's policies for the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage.
Sharing Scientific Knowledge and Research

An Unwavering Commitment to Heritage Protection
At its meeting in October 2013 in Phnom Penh, the Scientific Council adopted its Interventionary work theme for 2014 (Sustainable Development, 2014, the Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development) and 2016 (Sustainable Development, 2016, the Cultural Heritage and Sustainable Development). The World Heritage Committee (WHC) met in June 2013 in Phnom Penh, a multi-lateral agreement to include the conservation of the World Heritage sites in Cambodia.

In 2016, several International Scientific Committees (ISC) continued their work on improving the management of World Heritage areas. Their recommendations have been incorporated into the World Heritage Convention (WHC) and the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), which promotes the conservation of World Heritage sites. The WHC also approved the 2016-2021 ICOMOS strategy, which focuses on improving the management of World Heritage sites in Cambodia.

Follow-up to the resolutions adopted by the 19th General Assembly in 2015 continued. For example, ICOMOS, ICOMOS, and KOCHAM continued to work on the rehabilitation of the Angkor Wat temple complex, an exceptional example of cultural landscape in Cambodia. The President of KOCHAM, Dr. Yves Deschamps, visited the site in 2015 to assess the conservation work being done. KOCHAM also continued to work on the conservation of the Preah Khan temple complex, another exceptional example of cultural landscape in Cambodia.

The World Heritage Convention, the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and the KOCHAM continued to work on the conservation of cultural heritage in Cambodia. KOCHAM also continued to work on the conservation of cultural heritage in Cambodia. KOCHAM also continued to work on the conservation of cultural heritage in Cambodia. KOCHAM also continued to work on the conservation of cultural heritage in Cambodia. KOCHAM also continued to work on the conservation of cultural heritage in Cambodia. KOCHAM also continued to work on the conservation of cultural heritage in Cambodia.
A new International Scientific Committee: Places of Religion and Ritual

The ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) project on the theme of religion and ritual (PRIRIT) aims at encouraging awareness, appreciation and understanding of places of religious and ritual significance from a cultural and historical perspective.

The project seeks to identify and document places of religious and ritual significance that are important for understanding the history and cultural heritage of a community. It also aims to provide a framework for the preservation and management of these places.

The project is part of a broader initiative by ICOMOS to promote the preservation and management of cultural heritage sites around the world. It is hoped that the project will contribute to the global understanding of the diversity of religious and ritual practices and their significance in promoting cultural diversity and understanding.

The project is being implemented through a series of workshops, conferences, and collaborative projects involving experts from different countries and regions.

Overall, the project is expected to contribute to the preservation and management of cultural heritage sites, and to promote greater understanding and appreciation of the diversity of religious and ritual practices around the world.

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The Connecting Practice project aims to explore, learn from and create new methods of recognition and support for the intercultural character of the cultural and religious diversity of significant sites. The project was initiated in October 2015, as a joint initiative between ICOMOS and IUCN, and is being coordinated by the ICOMOS group of experts from ICOMOS and IUCN. The project seeks to develop a framework for identifying and assessing the intercultural character of significant sites, including sites that are of cultural and ecological significance.

The project aims to develop a framework for identifying and assessing the intercultural character of significant sites, including sites that are of cultural and ecological significance. The framework will be tested in various case studies, and the results will be shared with the international community to promote greater understanding and appreciation of the diversity of cultural heritage.

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Overall, the project is expected to contribute to the preservation and management of cultural heritage sites, and to promote greater understanding and appreciation of the diversity of cultural heritage around the world.

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In this context, ICOMOS and IUCN seek to develop a fully connected approach to preserving and revitalizing places of religious and ritual significance from a cultural and historical perspective. The project aims to identify and document places of religious and ritual significance that are important for understanding the history and cultural heritage of a community. It also aims to provide a framework for the preservation and management of these places.

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Connecting Practice: nature & culture

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

Water & Heritage

In the context of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the importance of connecting water and heritage in the context of climate change is becoming more and more apparent. This is particularly true in regions where water is a key resource for livelihoods and cultural practices.

Since 2013, UNESCO’s Intangible Heritage Committee has been co-producing the ‘Return to Nature’ series, which highlights the importance of connecting nature and culture in the context of climate change.

In 2015, the Intangible Heritage Committee launched the ‘Water & Heritage’ series, which focuses on the importance of connecting water and heritage in the context of climate change. This series aims to raise awareness about the importance of connecting water and heritage in the context of climate change.

The World Bank, through its partnership with UNESCO, is working to support the integration of water and heritage in the context of climate change. This includes supporting the development of policies and strategies that connect water and heritage.

For further information, see the UNESCO website: www.unesco.org/heritage

KOMOS Annual Report 2018
The UN Sustainable Development Goals. "The Future We Want Includes Culture" Campaign

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the most ambitious development framework ever conceived. The two goals that we believe maximally support a human-centered, financially, technologically, and culturally inclusive development that benefits both humans and the planet are the "SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions," and the "SDG 17: Partnerships for the SDGs." The "SDG 16" focuses on peace, justice, and institutions that ensure peace and justice for all, and "SDG 17" emphasizes the importance of partnerships to achieve the SDGs.

The "SDG 16" is crucial for sustainable development as it promotes peace, justice, and institutions that provide a stable and secure environment for development. It also promotes human rights and good governance, which are essential for sustainable development. The "SDG 17" is equally important as it recognizes the need for strong partnerships between governments, civil society, and the private sector to achieve the SDGs. These partnerships are necessary to mobilize resources, share knowledge, and expertise, and to ensure that the implementation of the SDGs is inclusive and equitable.

The "The Future We Want Includes Culture" Campaign is an initiative that promotes the role of culture in achieving the SDGs. It emphasizes the importance of culture in promoting peace, justice, and strong institutions, and in fostering partnerships for the SDGs. The campaign aims to raise awareness about the role of culture in achieving the SDGs and to encourage all stakeholders to contribute to its implementation.

The campaign calls on all stakeholders to support the implementation of the "SDG 16" and "SDG 17" and to recognize the importance of culture in achieving these goals. The campaign also encourages the involvement of local communities in the implementation of the SDGs, and the promotion of cultural diversity and heritage.

The campaign is supported by various organizations, including the United Nations, UNESCO, and the World Economic Forum. It seeks to mobilize support for the implementation of the SDGs and to ensure that culture is at the heart of the implementation process.

The campaign is an example of how culture can be used as a tool for achieving sustainable development. It emphasizes the importance of cultural diversity and heritage in promoting peace, justice, and institutions, and in fostering partnerships for the SDGs.

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