



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

Resolutions of the General Assembly

19GA Agenda item 1 Official Opening of the General Assembly

Vote of thanks

Resolution 19GA 2017/01

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Congratulates with gratitude ICOMOS India for the successful hosting of the 19th General Assembly and Scientific Symposium; and in particular, its Organizing Committee, Exhibition Team, Elections Committee and its enthusiastic brigade of young Volunteers; as well as the ICOMOS International Secretariat;

Thanks for their contribution: the General Assembly officers and Committee members; the Scientific Symposium Committee and CultureNature Journey team; the Chief Guests and Eminent Speakers; members among other of ICOMOS Belgium, Canada, France and UK who helped with translations; ICOMOS India Institutional Members (CEPT University, Ahmedabad; Srishti School of Design; School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal; Sushant School of Art and Architecture, Centre for heritage Management, Ahmedabad); Outlook Group and Livewire; Medanta The Medicity; Performing Artists and Craft persons from the Aga Khan Trust for Culture and Banglanatak Dot Com; CIM Global; SM Verma & Company; India Habitat Centre; Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium Sports Authority of India; India International Centre; Old World Hospitality; Reality Showbiz Pvt. Ltd; Grover Audio Visual Services; Sardana Exihcon; Compton Infotech Pvt. Ltd;

Acknowledges with gratitude the support of partners and sponsors, in particular: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India; NIUA; Ministry of Culture and Archaeological Survey of India; Wildlife Institute of India; Ministry of Culture, Government of Jammu & Kashmir; Jammu & Kashmir Tourism; Bihar Tourism; Odisha Tourism; Aga Khan Trust for Culture; Innovative Lighting; Tata Steel; Stonex India; KSR Brothers as well as international partners UNESCO, ICCROM, IUCN, the Chinese State Administration for Cultural Heritage, the Austrian Bundeskanzleramt; the French Ministry of Culture; the Bundesamt für Kultur of Switzerland;

Acknowledges with gratitude all the ICOMOS members, friends and supporters who generously donated to and relayed the ICOMOS Crowdfunding campaign "Help ICOMOS remain an open non-political cultural heritage forum" following the unexpected withdrawal of a grant for the General Assembly and thus allowed ICOMOS to honour the travel grants it had committed for the event (see Annex I for the full list of names to date of 24 January 2018).

In memoriam

Resolution 19GA 2017/02

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

19GA Agenda item 2 Organisation of the sessions

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/03

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Having regard to the report of the Credentials Committee;

Takes note that:

- As of 31 December 2016, there were 1090 voting members from 84 National Committees and 59 individual members from countries with no National Committees; that is a total of 1149;
- The Credentials Committee's decisions in Delhi added 20 potential voting members to the above; bringing the overall figure of possible voting members to 1169;
- This 14 December 2017, there are 328 voting members present expressing 847 votes and representing 65 National Committees up to date with their dues and having sent their list of voting members and proxies.

Noted that General Assembly deliberations should be taken by a majority of the voting members present or represented - i.e. 424 members - from at least one third of the National Committees - i.e. 36 committees.

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/04

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS **elects** as:

President: Rohit Jigyasu (India)
Vice-Presidents: Mohammad Al-Aidaros (Saudi Arabia), Natalia Almazova (Russia), Angela Rojas (Cuba)
Rapporteur: Irina Iamandescu (Romania), Kai Weise (Nepal)

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/05

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS **adopts** its Agenda.

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/06

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Appoints to the Elections Committee:

Head Teller: Lucille Karen Malilong Isberto (Philippines)
Assistant Tellers: Martin Cernansky (Czech Republic); Marika Konola Tuominen (Finland); Dukagjin Bakija (Kosovo); Esmeralda Vila Pouca (Portugal); Nikolay Lavrentyev (Russian Federation); Elisabeth Muttner (Switzerland); Oriël Prizeman (United Kingdom); Graciela Cecilia Gayetzky de Kuna (Argentina); Luis Arellano (Bolivia); Mario Ferrada (Chile); Mario Melara (El Salvador) Monica Galindo (Guatemala); Nirvana Persaud (Guyana); Kathy Khine (Myanmar); Priyanka Misra (New Zealand); Dicky Atmadja (Indonesia); Mariana Isa (Malaysia); Abdoul Sow (Senegal); Patrick Abungu (Kenya); Dror Solar (Israel); Mahmoud Al Arab (Jordan); Hayat Zerouali (Morocco); Hala Asslan (Syria); and Khansa Bouaziz (Tunisia)

19GA Agenda item 3 Reports on the triennium 2015 - 2017

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/07

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

19GA Agenda item 4 Statutory matters

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/08

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/09

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Adopts the following as the objectives and strategies of the ICOMOS General Programme 2018 – 2020:

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

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

Strategies:

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

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/10

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/11

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Appoints the following members to serve on the Credentials Committee for the 2018 Annual General Assembly:

Giora Solar (Israel), Chair

Su Su (Myanmar); Sharif Shams (Bangladesh); Kjeld Borch Vesth (Denmark); Mario Ferrada (Chile); Amel Chabbi (United Arab Emirates);

19GA Agenda item 5 Elections

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/12

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

For the position of President

Toshiyuki Kono (Japan)

For the position of Secretary General

Peter Phillips (Australia)

For the position of Treasurer General

Laura Robinson (South Africa)

For the position of Vice President

Leonardo Castriota (Brazil)
Alpha Diop (Mali)
Pamela Jerome (USA)
Rohit Jigyasu (India)
Pietro Laureano (Italy)
Grellan Rourke (Ireland)
Mario Santana Quintero (Canada)
Boguslaw Szmygin (Poland)

For the Board

Nils Ahlberg (Sweden)
Riin Alatalu (Estonia)
Adriana Careaga (Uruguay)
Zeynep Gül Ünal (Turkey)
Suk Young Han (Korea)
Jörg Haspel (Germany)
Jiang Bo (China)
Elena Korka (Greece)
Alberto Martorell (Peru)
Teresa Patricio (Belgium)
Nancy Pollock-Ellwand (Canada)
Clara Rellensmann (Germany)
Lazar Shumanov (Macedonia)
Jean-Christophe Simon (France)
Hatthaya Siriphatthanakun (Thailand)

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/13**The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,**

Elects Toshiyuki Kono (Japan) as ICOMOS President;

Elects Peter Phillips (Australia) as ICOMOS Secretary-General;

Elects Laura Robinson (South Africa) as ICOMOS Treasurer;

Elects

Leonardo Castriota (Brazil)
Alpha Diop (Mali)
Rohit Jigyasu (India)
Grellan Rourke (Ireland)
Mario Santana Quintero (Canada)
as ICOMOS Vice-Presidents; and

Elects

Nils Ahlberg (Sweden)
Riin Alatalu (Estonia)
Adriana Careaga (Uruguay)
Zeynep Gül Ünal (Turkey)
Suk Young Han (Korea)
Pamela Jerome (USA)
Jiang Bo (China)
Elena Korka (Greece)
Teresa Patricio (Belgium)
Clara Rellensmann (Germany)
Jean-Christophe Simon (France)
Hatthaya Siriphatthanakun (Thailand)
as Members of the Board.

19GA Agenda item 6 Resolutions

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

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

19GA Agenda item 6 – 3 ICOMOS Doctrinal texts

Agenda item 6 – 3 – 1

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

Acknowledging the recommendation supporting adoption of the ICOMOS – IFLA “Principles concerning Rural Landscapes as Heritage” made by the ICOMOS Board Meeting of March 2017 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

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

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

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

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

Agenda item 6 – 3 – 2

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

Acknowledging the recommendation supporting adoption of the ICOMOS-IFLA “Document on Historic Urban Public Parks” made by the ICOMOS-IFLA International Scientific Committee on Cultural Landscapes (ISCCL) 2016 Annual Meeting (Bath, UK), as well as by the ICOMOS Board in March 2017 and the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

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

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

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

Agenda item 6 – 3 – 3

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Recognizing that the present text of the “Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites” is the product of an in-depth, essential and professional work;

Acknowledging the recommendation supporting adoption of the “Salalah Guidelines for the Management of Public Archaeological Sites” made by the ICOMOS Board Meeting in March 2017 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

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

Agenda item 6 – 3 – 4

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

Acknowledging the updating process which began in Guadalajara, Mexico (2012), Himeji, Japan (2013) and continued in Falun, Sweden (2016);

Acknowledging the recommendation supporting adoption of the “Principles for the Conservation of Wooden Built Heritage” made by the ICOMOS Board Meeting of March 2017 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

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

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

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requests the ICOMOS Board to support, in the context of tourism, the formulation of a framework for an integrated place-based approach to protecting and safeguarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage; encouraging empowerment of multi-cultural and mono-cultural and indigenous communities; and developing various methods of directly or indirectly engaging visitors to contribute to enhancement of respect and safeguard of tangible and intangible heritage values, contributing to a shared experience that

explicitly or implicitly supports heritage conservation, and that we contend is an essential prerequisite for distinctive self-confident communities, as well as individual well-being;

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

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

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/21 - Strengthening efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural heritage through fully supporting the Sustainable Development Goals and “Culture 2030 Goals”

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

Referring to the Quito Declaration on ‘Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All’ (or the ‘New Urban Agenda’) adopted at the third summit on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) on 21 October 2016, which makes numerous references to culture and cultural heritage including Para. 10 of the Preamble, acknowledging that “culture and cultural diversity are sources of enrichment for humankind and provide an important contribution to the sustainable development of cities, human settlements, and citizens” and Para. 38 on “leveraging natural and cultural heritage in cities and human settlements, (...) both tangible and intangible, through integrated urban and territorial policies and adequate investments at the national, sub-national, and local levels, (...) the role that these play in the rehabilitation and revitalization of urban areas, and as a way to strengthen social participation”;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requests the ICOMOS Focal Point for the SDGs, in collaboration with the International Secretariat, the Chair of the TFSD and the Focal Point for the WUC, to continue developing partnerships with UNESCO,

UN-Habitat, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG), ICCROM, OWHC and other relevant international and non-governmental organizations, toward implementation of Agenda 2030 and the SDGs;

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

Acknowledging the recommendation supporting endorsement of the "Seville Principles: International Principles on Virtual Archaeology" made by the ICOMOS Board Meeting in March 2017 and recommended by the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

Endorses the International Principles on Virtual Archaeology (Seville Principles) and encourages their use and distribution by ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees as a fundamental international document to guide the appropriate documentation, modelling and dissemination of heritage places using virtual reality applications.

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 Encouraging the development of Rights Based Approaches, and raising its awareness and knowledge in heritage management;
- 2 Advocating for the adoption of a common language and conceptual framework across the World Heritage Committee, States Parties and the Advisory Bodies;
- 3 Strengthening the World Heritage tools and practice in regards to issues of rights, and the participation and ownership by communities;
- 4 Supporting national-level processes and policy development, to promote more inclusive and socially sensitive approaches to groups and communities living within, or in the vicinity, of World Heritage properties;
- 5 Furthering cross-cultural cooperation, awareness raising and mutual knowledge-building on the topic of rights in heritage management, continuing the “Our Common Dignity initiative” with shared global and geo-cultural diversity.

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

Recommends that all ICOMOS members disseminate the “Lyon Declaration” worldwide, including relevant national and local authorities;

Resolution 19GA 2017/25 - Incorporating the interconnectedness of nature and culture into heritage conservation

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Invites ICOMOS and its National and International Scientific Committees to cooperate with the Republic of India, the Council of Europe and the European Union to disseminate more widely all conventions, recommendations and other documents on heritage preservation, restoration and interpretation, as well as the results of research and projects conducted with their support.

Resolution 19GA 2017/27 - Indigenous Heritage

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

the Australia ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (The Burra Charter, 2013), and the ICOMOS New Zealand Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value (2010);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/28 - Supporting the strategies for heritage in Europe

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

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

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

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

Welcomes the initiative of the European Union to proclaim 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage and **invites** ICOMOS and its National and International Scientific Committees to cooperate.

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

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

Recalling further the resolution 18GA 2014/34 – Promotion and Development of Twentieth -Century Heritage Guidelines (ongoing development of the Madrid Document), adopted by the 18th General Assembly of ICOMOS (Florence, 2014), which welcomed the publication of the 2014 edition of “Approaches for the Conservation of Twentieth-Century Architectural Heritage” (the Madrid Document) by the ICOMOS International Scientific Committee on Twentieth-Century Heritage (ISC20C);

Recalling that the 2014 publication incorporated the careful consideration of the comments received through wide circulation of the draft document between 2011 and 2014, and confirmed the established value of the existing text in guiding the conservation of the architectural heritage of the twentieth century, and that the General Assembly resolved to support the use and distribution of the 2014 publication in English, French, Spanish and Russian;

Acknowledging that the ISC20C has continued to collaboratively refine and develop the document, and has expanded its scope to cover cultural landscapes, urban ensembles and industrial heritage through the participation of the relevant ICOMOS National and International Scientific Committees in the amendment process, notably Historic Towns and Villages (CIVVIH), Cultural Landscapes (ICOMOS-IFLA ISCCL), Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES+CC), as well as our partner organisation, the International Committee for the Conservation of the Industrial Heritage (TICCIH) and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

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

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

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

Resolution 19GA 2017/30 – Mobilizing ICOMOS and the cultural heritage community to help meet the challenge of climate change

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Acknowledging that climate change has become one of the most significant and fastest growing threats to people and their heritage worldwide; that unequivocal scientific evidence shows that unprecedented concentrations of greenhouse gases, driven by human activities including burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, are contributing to climate changes including warming of the oceans and atmosphere, rising sea levels and diminished snow and ice; that such trends are predicted to worsen; and that the adverse impacts are greatly increasing;

Recalling the long engagement by ICOMOS on climate change and cultural heritage including the resolution of the 15th General Assembly (Xi’an 2005); as well as the important work done by the Scientific Council (SC) and Scientific Committees (ISCs) including the ISCs on Energy, Sustainability and Climate Change (ISCES+CC); Earthen Architectural Heritage (ISCEAH), Polar Heritage (IPHC), and on Risk Preparedness (ICORP), as well as by the Advisory Committee and numerous National Committees;

Recalling the expert meeting held in the host city for this 19th General Assembly - Delhi, India - on 22 May 2007 entitled “The International Workshop on the Impact of Climate Change on Cultural Heritage,” which recognised the role of cultural heritage solutions to climate change adaptation and heritage’s potential to contribute to the global climate change regulatory regime;

Recalling the Scientific Council Symposium entitled “Cultural Heritage and Global Climate Change” held in Pretoria, South Africa on 7 October 2007, which underlined that loss and destruction is as much a dimension of climate change and heritage as preservation; noted the “serious local social impact” from such loss; and called for communities to take part equitably in establishing related priorities;

Recalling the “Strategy to Assist States Parties to the Convention to Implement Appropriate Management Responses” endorsed by the World Heritage Committee at its 30th session (Vilnius 2006) and the ‘Policy Document on the Impacts of Climate Change on World Heritage Properties’ (Policy Document) adopted by the General Assembly of States Parties of the World Heritage Convention at its 16th session (UNESCO 2007) and the positive role of ICOMOS in the formulation of both;

Taking Into account the enabling role of cultural heritage in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) adopted by the UN General Assembly in 2015 including SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action); the explicit roles identified for heritage in SDG Target 11.4, as well as in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN New Urban Agenda; and the ongoing work of the ICOMOS Task Force for Sustainable Development in connection with the SDGs;

Noting the adoption in 2015 of the Paris Agreement during the 21st session of the Conference of Parties (COP21, Paris 2015) to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), as well as the decision taken at the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee (Krakow 2017) stating that “growing evidence of climate impacts across World Heritage properties confirm that urgent and rapid action to reduce global warming is essential and the highest degree of ambition and leadership by all countries is needed to secure the full implementation of the Paris Agreement.”

Noting “Mālama Honua – to care for our island Earth,” a Statement of Commitments from participants in the joint ICOMOS-International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Nature-Culture Journey held at the World Conservation Congress in Hawai‘i, USA in 2016, which calls on the nature and culture sectors to work together to address urgent global challenges by, among other things, advancing integrated nature-culture solutions to achieving the Paris Agreement;

Noting decision 41 COM 7 of the 41st session of the World Heritage Committee (Krakow 2017) which asks that “in view of the urgency of the issue of climate impacts on World Heritage properties, the World Heritage Centre and the Advisory Bodies aim, subject to available time and resources, to prioritize work on a proposed update to the [Policy Document], for consideration by the Committee at its 42nd session in 2018.”

Notes with appreciation the significant work undertaken by ICOMOS members, ISCs and NCs in providing cultural heritage voices in the processes of the UNFCCC, including COP21, COP22 (Marrakech 2016), and COP23 (Bonn 2017); in promoting climate action throughout the ICOMOS network;

Notes with appreciation the work of UNESCO, including the World Heritage Centre, the Culture Sector, the Natural Sciences Sector and other programmes to provide leadership on issues related to climate change and heritage;

Emphasizes

- i that cultural heritage is both impacted by climate change and a source of resilience for communities;
- ii that heritage sites as well as local communities' intangible heritage, knowledge and practices constitute an invaluable repository of information and strategies to address climate change, even while those resources are themselves at risk from climate impacts;
- iii the value of cultural heritage-based solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation;

Welcomes the adoption of the Paris Agreement and encourages all ICOMOS members to strengthen their efforts to aid in implementing the Paris Agreement, emphasizing cultural heritage and landscape-based solutions, noting the need for rapid and deep reductions in emissions to reverse the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C; that adaptation efforts should take into consideration vulnerable communities and ecosystems, and enhance understanding and action with respect to loss and damage from climate change; and the need for solidarity with those nations most impacted by, or least able to bear the cost of, climate change to enable them to safeguard their heritage;

Welcomes the decision of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) at its 43rd Session to pay special attention in its Sixth Assessment Report cycle (AR6) to the impacts of climate change on cities and to prepare three additional special reports; and to include in AR7 (2023-2028) a Special Report on Climate Change and Cities; and

Notes the opportunity to improve the connection between these IPCC processes and the scientific work of ICOMOS and its members, including a potential Special Report on Climate Change & Cultural Heritage in a future IPCC cycle;

Welcomes the climate change-related decisions of the World Heritage Committee at its 40th and 41st sessions and the subsequent formation by the ICOMOS Director-General of an ICOMOS Working Group on Climate Change and Heritage to aid the International Secretariat (World Heritage units) in addressing the requests made of ICOMOS by the World Heritage Committee;

Requests the Board, in coordination with the Scientific Council and the Advisory Committee and with the support of the Director-General and the International Secretariat, subject to available time and resources, to prioritize action on, and to develop appropriate mechanisms for overseeing ongoing development of, ICOMOS's climate change policies and engagement in light of the implementation of the Paris Agreement; experiences gained from the work of ISCs and NCs; IPCC work and science updates; and the work of UNESCO, IUCN, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), and other relevant organizations, and taking advantage of the assistance offered by the ICOMOS Working Group on Climate Change and Heritage as appropriate.

19GA Agenda item 6 – 5 Resolutions on organisational matters

Resolution 19GA 2017/31 - ICOMOS Policy on Cultural Diversity and Multilingualism

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

Acknowledging the decision of the ICOMOS Board in July 2017 and the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017.

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

Cultural Diversity and ICOMOS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accordingly

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

Multilingualism and ICOMOS

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

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

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

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

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

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

Accordingly

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

Implementation and review of the Policy

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT 1

French Language Volunteers Group

Background

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

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

All translations are proofread. The translator and the proof-reader are nominated simultaneously.

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

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

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

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

The Secretariat

- establishes the lists of documents for translation biannually and informs the members of the translation group, once or twice a year, about the dates and deadlines of the statutory meetings, events and symposia where documents in French are required
- establishes the priorities for translations and plans as far as possible, future translation work, together with the translating group;
- creates links between translation groups
- distributes the documents to be translated as they become available for translation and proofreading;
- ensures effective translation turnaround times for reviewing and proofreading by both the Translation Group and the Secretariat, and
- keeps a record of the names of the translators.

The ICOMOS France translation Group recruits volunteers, ensures a smooth running of the translation work, organizes the necessary proof-reading of the texts, compiles an annual report on its activities, develops improved tools to help in translations and utilizes the most up-to-date software.

The new working method and roles are:

The Board of ICOMOS

- prioritizes document types for translations.

The Secretariat

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

The focal point of the French translation group

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

The focal point is nominated by ICOMOS France.

Developing work of the French translation group

This method is an experiment for the next years and will be reviewed at the next 20th General Assembly. It would be desirable to enlarge this approach to other French speaking committees and envisage that the focal point could be appointed from among other French speaking committees.

ATTACHMENT 2

How to Better Understand Each Other

Background

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

Oral presentations

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

Generally:

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

If English or French is your mother tongue:

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

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

Meeting documents and conference abstracts

It is important in all ICOMOS meetings and conferences to have access to the experience and research from all parts of the world, including areas where English and/or French are not official languages. Participation is easier for non-native speakers when documents and papers have been distributed well in advance in the working languages.

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

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

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

Additional measures to overcome language barriers

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

- What is the best format in a multilingual environment to submit proposals for papers, with a view to ensuring access to knowledge and experience from the whole world, but also to being efficient?
- Could teams of volunteers who are native speakers of the working languages help non-native speakers by quickly checking presentations, abstracts and summaries, as an expression of solidarity and collegiality?

Resolution 19GA 2017/32 - Development of an ICOMOS Methodology on Preventive Monitoring

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

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

Referring to the guiding texts and other relevant documents of ICOMOS (Ethical Principles, ICOMOS World Heritage Policies and others) as well as the framework set out in the World Heritage Convention, the “Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention” and the findings of the ad-hoc working group in relation to the working methods of ICOMOS established by the World Heritage Committee;

Highlighting that in the preservation of cultural heritage values and especially the Outstanding Universal Value of properties inscribed in the World Heritage List continuous monitoring and frequent relevant feedback is much more efficient than subsequent corrective interventions;

Recommends to the newly elected Board of ICOMOS to consider the necessity and the possibility of establishing a working group, in order to explore ways and means for ICOMOS to develop a Methodology on Preventive Monitoring as part of its overall involvement in monitoring activities. The Working Group should take into consideration previous analyses and work already carried out, and focus on the topics set out in the Annex of this resolution;

Further recommends that this has to be done in due time, with definition of the composition, mandate, scope of work of this future working group as well as a timeline for its work.

Annex: Topics to be compiled for the preparation of the methodology on preventive monitoring:

- Ethical considerations;
- The composition, mandate, scope of work as well as the timeline for its work;
- The role and obligations of ICOMOS in the monitoring processes of the World Heritage Convention;
- The role of the ICOMOS International Scientific Committees in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention;
- The role of the ICOMOS National Committees in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention;
- The role of individual ICOMOS members in the monitoring process of the World Heritage Convention;
- The communications needs within these different processes (e.g. notification of members that have submitted an inquiry, follow up on these inquiries);
- The role and visibility of ICOMOS Heritage Alerts and their relation to monitoring in the context of the World Heritage processes;
- The role of ICOMOS, the National Committee and individual ICOMOS members in relation to the management of World Heritage sites;
- Reflection on mechanism;
- Proposing monitoring methods in relation to preventive monitoring issues at heritage sites, including World Heritage sites;
- Aligning the calendars of National Committee monitoring groups with the monitoring calendar established under the World Heritage Convention;
- Introduction of good practices, examples and their dissemination;
- Reporting and analysis of the working group is to be shared with relevant ICOMOS bodies.

Resolution 19GA 2017/33 – Emerging Professionals Initiative

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Taking into account the Emerging Professionals Working Group (EPWG) desire to enhance the integration of Emerging Professionals (EPs) into all levels of ICOMOS;

Acknowledging the need to maintain ICOMOS’ scientific relevance for future generations;

Acknowledging the decision of the ICOMOS Board in July 2017 and recommendation of the Advisory Committee on 11 December 2017;

Requests the ICOMOS Board to:

- 1 Encourage the nomination to the Emerging Professionals Working Group of one representative from all National Committees and International Scientific Committees that are currently not yet represented in this working group, by 1 February 2018;
- 2 Encourage the formation and recognition of Emerging Professionals Working Groups within all individual National and International Scientific Committees to collaborate nationally and internationally during the 2017- 2020 triennium;

- 3 Include arrangements for dedicated Emerging Professionals sessions at the General Assemblies in 2018, 2019 and 2020;
- 4 Encourage the National and International Scientific Committees to engage with ICOMOS Emerging Professionals at their meetings and conferences both at the national and international level, and that they include updates on such activities in their annual reports;
- 5 Nominate a contact person or persons to liaise with the EPWG on behalf of the Board;
- 6 Include a report from the EPWG on progress in these initiatives and its work in the agendas of future Advisory Committee and Board meeting and to submit this report annually to the General Assembly;
- 7 Seek the advice of the International Scientific Committee on Legal, Administrative and Financial Matters (ICLAFI) on how the recognition of EPs within the ICOMOS Statutes can be improved to facilitate their meaningful involvement in ICOMOS Committees;
- 8 Endorse EPWG involvement with regular ICOMOS projects such as the International Day for Monuments and Sites, and regional activities such as the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018;
- 9 Endorse the recognition and inclusion of representatives of the EPWG within existing ICOMOS communication channels;

Requests the Advisory Committee to include the implementation of the all the above National and International Scientific Committee actions as a fourth pillar of its National and International Scientific Committee compliance mechanism.

19GA Agenda item 7 Reports and conclusions on the Scientific Symposium & Culture-Nature Journey

19GA Agenda item 7 – 3 Scientific Symposium conclusions and recommendations

Resolution 19GA 2017/34

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Acknowledging the quality of presentations and fruitful discussions of the Scientific Symposium on “Heritage and Democracy” and the Culture-Nature Journey, organised on the occasion of the 19th General Assembly here in Delhi;

Recalling the “Mālama Honua – to care for our island Earth,” Statement of Commitments issued by the Nature-Culture Journey held at the World Conservation Congress in Hawai’i, USA in 2016, of which the CultureNature Journey held at the 19th ICOMOS General Assembly (Delhi 2017) is a continuation;

Adopts and promotes the “Delhi Declaration on on Heritage and Democracy” and the “Yatra aur Tammanah Statement - Yatra: our purposeful Journey and Tammanah: our wishful aspirations for our heritage” on learnings and commitments from the CultureNature Journey.

19GA Agenda item 8 Closing

19GA Agenda item 8 – 6 Conferring of Honorary Membership

Resolution 19GA 2017/35

The 19th General Assembly of ICOMOS,

Confers Honorary Membership on:

Salvador Aceves Garcia (Mexico)
Mário Mendonça de Oliveira (Brazil)
Blanca Estela Niño Norton (Guatemala)
Leelananda Prematilleke (Sri Lanka)
Isabel Rigol Savio (Cuba)
Leo van Nispen tot Sevenaer (Netherlands) (posthumously)

Annex 1 – ICOMOS Crowdfunding campaign – “Help ICOMOS remain an open non-political cultural heritage forum”

List of donors at 23/01/2018

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