

**FOURTH ASEM CULTURE MINISTERS MEETING
POZNAŃ, POLAND**

SUMMARY OF WORKSHOPS' DISCUSSIONS

9 – 10 SEPTEMBER 2010

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

WORKSHOP 1

HERITAGE AWARENESS

Co-chairs: NETHERLANDS and THAILAND

1. Welcoming remarks by co-chairs Mr. Sander Bersee Director Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and Mr. Sahawat Naenna Deputy Director General of the Thai Fine Arts Department, Thailand:

- 1.1 Awareness is often regarded as the best possible way to preserve our cultural heritage. There is much to say in favour of this. Only when we understand and accept the existence, richness, the beauty, the historical significance and the threats to these relics of the past, we can make judgements on how to treat. Only then the public can be mobilized helping to protect our cultural heritage.
- 1.2 But what is the public and how do we need to address them? Is this a one way street? Do cultural heritage professionals have the task to create this awareness or is it the responsibility for all?
- 1.3 According to the classical trinity of Heritage Management, the future perspective of a tangible past is determined by political commitment, public awareness and economic feasibility. Without public awareness, political commitment will lose its legitimacy and economic feasibility will lose its sustainability. For that reason public awareness is of main importance. Since Asia and Europe often deal in different ways with the subject, the workshop aims at reciprocal dialogue.

2. Scope of workshop

In the face of accelerated modernization, increasing globalization, and climate change, creating social awareness of the cultural and environmental importance and role of heritage seems crucial. Without any connection to the past and achievements of their ancestors, subsequent generations will not be able to form a stable identity and future, and if destroyed, these resources cannot be renewed. Another key issue in building an open society is sensitization toward and appreciation of the culture and heritage of other social groups, nations and states. Education fostering an awareness of common cultural heritage (which, due to widespread, rapid civilization change will be used by increasingly extensive social groups) is a fundamental issue and may be implemented by educating children, young people, tourists and also owners and managers of historic buildings, monuments and sites, as well as through specialized exchanges of experts and their know-how.

In education for heritage awareness and the increased role of cultural heritage it is important to perceive heritage as a cultural process. Educational projects should stress the fact that the term "heritage" should not be used to refer to historical objects only but is also a contemporary experience composed of those parts of the social and cultural network which constitute the collective memory and define the identity of bigger social groups. This attitude to heritage will motivate different social groups to collect and document various different but important pieces of information on the region (e.g. historical objects, local crafts, local legends, cuisine). This educational process should result in a greater awareness of the value of local heritage and should evoke better care for it outside formal structures.

3. Goals

Meeting of ASEM countries' expert representatives was aimed both at implementing so-called good practices in the member countries through exchange of experiences in the thematic issues below, and at improving standards for mutually beneficial cooperation.

4. Inputs raised by keynote speakers

- 4.1 Mr. Sander Bersee, Director Department of Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands: The meaning of heritage awareness;
- 4.2 Mr. Sahawat Naenna, Deputy Director General of the Thai Fine Arts Department, Thailand: Observation on Thailand's Heritage Awareness;
- 4.3 Mr. Martijn Manders, Senior Official on Maritime Heritage, Cultural Heritage Agency, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, The Netherlands: Underwater Cultural Heritage;
- 4.4 Mr. Erbprem Vatcharankul, Head of Underwater Archaeology Division of the Thai Fine Arts Department, Thailand: Underwater Cultural Heritage;
- 4.5 Mr. Khalid Bin Syed Ali, Director of Registration and Enforcement, Ministry of Information, Communication and Culture, Malaysia: Heritage Awareness: Malaysia;
- 4.6 Dr. Marc Jacobs, Director Flemish Interface Centre for Cultural Heritage, Belgium: Framework-increasing awareness: heritage and involvement;
- 4.7 Dr. Maria Fakiola, Directorate of modern cultural heritage, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Greece: Unlocking Cultural Heritage;
- 4.8 Mr. Philippe Peycam (ASEF), Director IIAS: Statements from the ASEF Meeting in Amsterdam regarding Heritage Awareness;

5. Issues

- 5.1 Documentation of historic objects and creation of databases; sharing digitalized information on local heritage.
- 5.2 The deductive (top-down) approach from governments and heritage professionals towards the general public.
- 5.3 The deductive (bottom-up) approach, initiated by public parties that involve heritage professionals or government.
- 5.4 Management of tourism designed to popularize the heritage resource, both tangible and intangible.
- 5.5 Education of children, young people and teachers.
- 5.6 The need to look at awareness not just as a goal but as a tool.
- 5.7 The need to use concrete sub fields of heritage, such as underwater archaeology/maritime history, as an example to work together in promoting heritage awareness.

- 5.8 The need to involve the youth and the local communities in the protection, use, enjoyment and preservation of cultural heritage.
- 5.9 The need to share experience and knowledge in the documentation of cultural heritage.

6. Suggested outcomes

During the meeting the experts explored a twin-track course of cooperation and exchange of good practices between Europe and Asia like educational programmes addressed to all areas of society, in particular young people, expert seminars and workshops educating specialists on heritage protection and conservation, and hazard prevention. In the experts' opinion the transfer of Asian experiences in combining protection of environmental and cultural heritage and the co-existence of these spheres is of particular importance.

The participants agreed that social education for the protection of environmental and cultural heritage, including intangible heritage, should comprise initiatives reaching out to all social groups; particular consideration should be given to effective and innovative methods for educating children, young people and teachers.

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 ASEM acknowledges the fact that cultural heritage – tangible and intangible - is part of everybody's life.
- 7.2 ASEM acknowledges that raising awareness is crucial in preserving and using this heritage.
- 7.3 ASEM also acknowledges the fact that our cultural heritage is being approached and appreciated in many different ways.
- 7.4 The approach of cultural heritage can be top down (deductive) from governments and heritage professionals towards the general public. It can also be bottom up (inductive), self initiated efforts from other – often local – stakeholders to preserve, enjoy and give meaning to this heritage.
- 7.5 These different approaches may enforce each other, but can create tensions as well. This should be acknowledged and dealt with.
- 7.6 Everybody should be able to play an active role in debates regarding research, protection, enjoyment and giving meaning to cultural heritage.
- 7.7 This may require a redefining of the role and abilities of the heritage professionals but also other stakeholders.
- 7.8 Governments should accommodate other stakeholders to play an active role in cultural heritage management.
- 7.9 Countries may have a predominant top down or bottom up approach. In order to find the right balance countries with different approach in Europe and Asia can learn a great deal from each other.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

WORKSHOP 2

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE ON HERITAGE POLICIES

Co-chairs: CHINA and POLAND

1. Welcoming remarks by co-chairs Mr. Piotr Żuchowski State Secretary, Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, Poland and Mr. Mr. YANG Zhijin Vice Minister, Ministry of Culture, China:

- 1.1 Intercultural dialogue should be based on universally acknowledged values deriving from art, human creativity and heritage as well as the approach to the heritage
- 1.2 The value of constant and mutual exchange of experiences, ideas and solutions for intercultural dialogue

2. Scope of the workshop

One of the main goals of intercultural dialogue should be to attempt to synthesize some of the different but equally important values contributed to the global civilization by different cultures. This includes values from art, human cultural creativity and heritage, as well as our approach to these areas and their protection. Some experiences, ideas and solutions which are obvious and clear in one cultural context can be quite new and even surprising in another; and their constant and mutual exchange can be very valuable and enriching for all participants. While there is no need to accept every proposal, consideration and discussion of them in a common space can create some new and widely acceptable values. A meeting of representatives of European and Asian countries was an appropriate environment for such a discussion in the area of cultural policies.

3. Goals

A meeting of the representatives and experts of the ASEM members provided an opportunity to create a framework for further cooperation including joint international programmes designed to produce broadly acceptable legal and practical solutions in the area of multicultural heritage protection, based on the experiences of partners of different cultural backgrounds.

4. Inputs raised by keynote speakers

- 4.1 Mr. YANG Zhijin, Vice Minister of Culture, People's Republic of China, proposed to:
 - 4.1.1 deepen cultural exchanges and cooperation among ASEM members within the framework.
 - 4.1.2 set up an ASEM cultural heritage week.
 - 4.1.3 encourage signing of accords or MOUs between Asian and European nations in the framework of international conventions.

- 4.2 Prof. Bogusław Szmygin, ICOMOS Poland president, indicated the following fields of co-operation within heritage policies:
- 4.2.1 creation of national and regional heritage protection systems
 - 4.2.2 education of the society and training of specialists for heritage protection
 - 4.2.3 solving technical problems connected with heritage protection
 - 4.2.4 support for preservation of heritage typical for particular countries (e.g. preservation of Asian heritage in European collections)
 - 4.2.5 protection of sites inscribed on UNESCO's World Heritage List (following the same standards)
- 4.3 Ms. Špela Spanžel, Senior Advisor, Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture, Slovenia, described the "Ljubljana Process" in which the heritage is used in building partnerships;
- 4.4 Ms. Olga Zafeiri, Senior Officer, Directorate for International Relations, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism, suggested :
- 4.4.1 to create an Internet portal on heritage protection policies that would present problems and solutions specific to various ASEM members.
 - 4.4.2 to launch of joint international programmes designed to produce broadly acceptable legal and practical solutions in the area of multicultural heritage protection.
 - 4.4.3 setting up of an ASEM cultural heritage week.
- 4.5 Mrs. Malou Jacob, playwright Executive Director, Philippines, emphasised the necessity of carrying out Asia-Europe cultural exchanges on an basis of equality and mutual respect.
- 4.6 Mr. Prof. Jerzy Malinowski, President of the Polish Society of Oriental Art, proposed the following actions:
- 4.6.1 create a database containing information on the institutions and academic, cultural and restoration programmes in the ASEM members.
 - 4.6.2 create a new organization frames of cooperation via the selection of key activity programs that could be managed by an international panel of experts, and financed from the funds of the ASEM members.
 - 4.6.3 create a longstanding program concerning the research and renovation of wooden relics as well as artefacts on paper base.

5. Issues

During the workshop the delegates raised following issues: What problems connected with intercultural dialogue are emerging in the participating countries? What is their importance and character in particular local cases (heritage of ethnic minorities; of ethnic groups no longer present in the country due to political and historical changes; cultures of immigrants and their integration; museum collections of foreign origin, etc.)?

How do these problems appear in the light of heritage protection and conservation theory and practice? What legal solutions exist in the area of heritage protection and culture policies in various countries to protect diversity? What solutions could be presented and recommended by participants? Is exchange of experiences between politicians and specialists in law, heritage protection and conservation in the area of heritage protection systems and in the context of multicultural diversity, necessary? Is it possible to draw up and approve programmes for such exchanges?

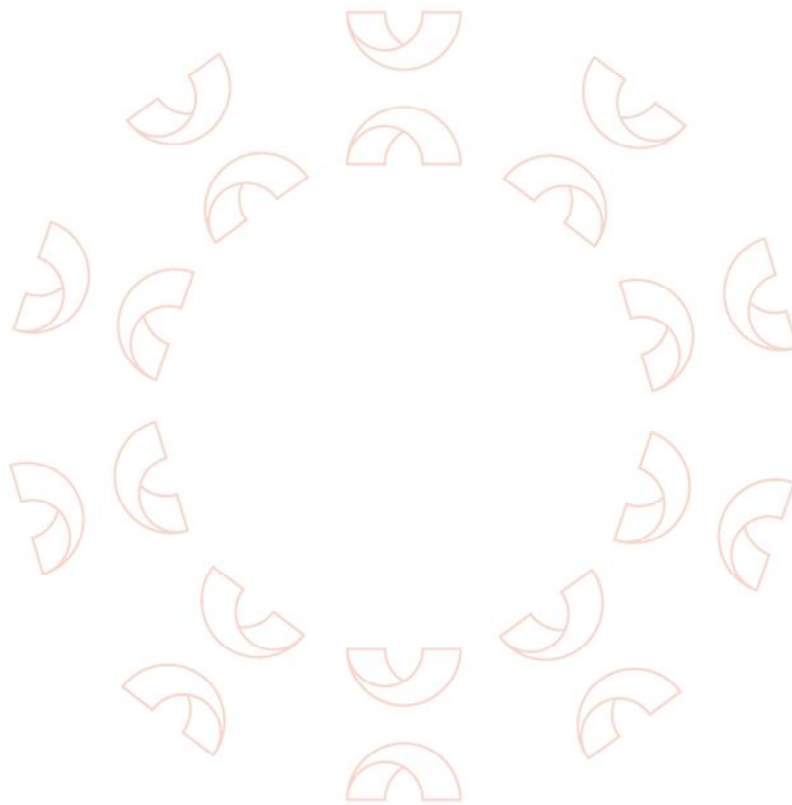
6. Suggested outcomes

- 6.1 Experts reached general agreement concerning common goals in the protection of cultural heritage in all its diversity, including the heritage of minorities, small nations, extinguished cultures, etc., all of which should be approached with equal respect.
- 6.2 Participants underlined the need of developing awareness of different legal solutions and practices in particular countries; attempts to find common ground for further development of shared heritage protection.
- 6.3 Experts agreed that detailed studies and proposals for possible documents, programmes and practices should be prepared on the level of experts, scientific and academic establishments, and non-government organizations, in cooperation with state institutions.
- 6.4 Creation of detailed programmes for preservation, conservation and promotion of these forms of heritage, in their cultural, natural and social context is welcome.
- 6.5 Chairmen stated that conservation programmes harnessing important experiences of different traditions can be a particularly valuable result. In practice, such programmes can include joint workshops; cooperation by restorers of different backgrounds on objects rooted in different cultures, sharing of special technologies and methods; publications comparing different approaches to art and cultural heritage conservation; promotion of different solutions which can bring equally satisfying results in work with objects that should be preserved for the future; mutual promotion of general knowledge about the heritage of Asian and European cultures among conservators, students, artists, museum and academic specialists in all interested countries (in the form of publications, including dictionaries and manuals, exchanges of specialists and students, meetings between experts, etc.).

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 Heritage policies should not only focus on tangible but also intangible aspects of culture, such as the livelihood of the creator/originator of culture.

- 7.2 Heritage policies should respect the past and also focus on future oriented outcomes.
- 7.3 Consider to organize an ASEM cultural heritage week as a platform for Asian and European countries to showcase their heritage and also as a means to increase ASEM visibility.
- 7.4 Consider creating various tools(manuals, websites, publications, etc.) on heritage protection policies that would present problems and solutions specific to various ASEM countries, and especially describe the best practices in the field.
- 7.5 Consider to increase the involvement of younger generations in the heritage protection by various actions undertaken by ASEM members.



WORKSHOP 3

HERITAGE AND DEVELOPMENT. MANAGING HISTORIC CITIES

Co-chairs: INDONESIA and POLAND

1. Welcoming remarks by co-chairs Mrs. Monika Smoleń Undersecretary of State, Ministry of Culture, Poland and Mr. Wardiyatmo Secretary General of Culture and Tourism, Indonesia

- 1.1 Historic cities are living organisms that have to face the challenges of the contemporary world, including search for sources of competitive advantages (attracting tourists, investors, inhabitants), deficit of space and its well-balanced and effective use, as well as achieving high quality of life of the people in the cities.
- 1.2 Recognition of the dynamics of cities requires implementation of a new strategy understood as management of change. This new integrated philosophy of built heritage and cityscape protection replaces the past static approach towards monuments.
- 1.3 The guidelines to achieve harmonious coexistence between the heritage and modernity need to include: safeguarding continuity of urban heritage, anticipating risks (natural and man-caused disasters) and strategies for good governance.
- 1.4 Heritage conservation is responsibility of not only the state but also the private sector, the NGO's and the local communities.

2. Scope of the workshop

Recently, the concept of heritage has been making an unprecedented career and simultaneously undergoing significant evolution. The philosophy of heritage and its protection, particularly protection of historic cities, which are the focal points of modern civilization problems, has also been changing rapidly. Globalization processes compounded by the re-allocation of capital and industrial production bring similar challenges and hazards in Europe and in the Asian and Pacific states. In both cases, cultural heritage, as a part of the free market environment, is an important element of the public space, which is currently facing irrevocable transformation in both historic cities and non-urbanized sites. The new economic situation of historic locations and their immediate surroundings is a challenge both for the civic society and for public institutions. The necessity to protect both tangible and intangible heritage and to include such issues in development strategies for urbanized areas often comes up against aggressive investment activities, which frequently are a result of a lack of systematized solutions. To date, confrontations of East with West have confirmed not only the diversity of systems managing historic heritage, including the natural and cultural landscape, but also the

complexity of the issue. Cultural heritage not only determines the modern shape of cities but on the one hand is the object of protection and on the other an opportunity for future development.

3. Goals

The main goal of the workshop was the exchange of experience and knowledge with regard to managing historic cities facing the challenges of the modern world. There has been an attempt made to define the scope of the notion of heritage as well as the needs related to its protection, raising awareness and promotion.

4. Inputs raised by keynote speakers

- 4.1 Prof. Jacek Purchla (Director of the International Cultural Centre, Poland) – Heritage and development. Managing historic cities. Polish experience
- 4.2 Ms Laretna T. Adishakti (Universitas Gadjah Mada Yogyakarta, Indonesia) - Managing Historic Cities: Management of Continuity Admits Change
- 4.3 Ms Isabelle Maréchal (Head of Heritage Department, Ministry of Culture, France) - Cultural heritage and sustainable development in historic cities. The French example.
- 4.4 Mr. László Mihályfi (Head of the Cultural Heritage Department, Ministry of National Resources, Hungary) - Changing philosophy of heritage.
- 4.5 Dr. Ersi Brouskari (Head of Department of Hellenic and Foreign Scientific Institutions, Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Greece) - Cultural heritage and sustainable development in historic cities. The example of Greece.
- 4.6 Ms Maimunah Mohd Sharif (General Manager of George Town World Heritage Incorporated, Malaysia) – Challenges in managing historic cities – the case of Unesco Heritage List Georgetown.
- 4.7 Mr. Jean Paul Corten (Senior policy officer, Cultural Heritage Agency, the Netherlands) - Integrated conservation in Semarang.

5. Issues

- 5.1 Change in the philosophy of historic cities protection and significant broadening of the scope of cultural heritage protection – modifications in the present passive philosophy of protection, switching from static protection to dynamic heritage planning.
- 5.2 A great need for balancing protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage in urban environments, given the increasing awareness of importance of the intangible heritage.
- 5.3 Heritage conservation and sustainable development – a need to introduce a sustainable and integrated strategy on heritage preservation, including issues related to culture, education as well as spatial planning, regional development, social welfare and tourism.

- 5.4 Importance of local community involvement and the quality of life – culture and heritage are an inseparable element of building high living standards; the main pillars of sustainability may include social and cultural, economic and ecological development; development, thus, means ensuring optimum social and economic well-being, on the one hand, and protection of the natural environment, on the other.
- 5.5 Natural and cultural landscape – protection from over-exploration, sustainable use of the resources needed.
- 5.6 Changing notion of historic cities requires more competent human resources.

6. Suggested outcomes

- 6.1 Creation of a platform for future cooperation:
 - 6.1.1 creation of mechanisms for staff exchange, organization of internships and workshops.
 - 6.1.2 education and training of junior local government officers with regard to the management and basic elements of protection and conservation of historic urban complexes.
 - 6.1.3 selection of centres of excellence in various ASEM countries to design and run such programmes.
 - 6.1.4 promoting inclusion of specific issues surrounding historic urban complexes in curricula of systems educating administrative personnel.

7. Recommendations

In order to provide a chance for implementation of the above mentioned issues it is suggested to add the following text to the Chairman statement that will synthesize the issues raised during workshop and encompass the suggested outcomes:

“Moreover, the Ministers recommend creation of a platform for future cooperation in a form of a think-tank combined with an educational centre to deal with the issues of historic cities’ management in Asia and Europe”.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSION

WORKSHOP 4

CULTURAL HERITAGE AND CONTEMPORARY THREATS

Co-chairs: GREECE and JAPAN

1. Welcoming remarks by co-chairs Vlazaki Maria Acting General Director of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Greece and Mr. Seiichi Kondo Commissioner of the Agency for Cultural Affairs, Japan

- 1.1 **Greece.** Ms Maria Andreadaki-Vlazaki, co-chair and moderator of the Workshop, welcomed all participants and thanked the Polish Ministry of Culture for the impeccable organization of the Meeting. She stressed the interest of the Workshop and the importance of safeguarding our cultural heritage for future generations. In this view a great number of risks must be confronted: natural disasters, often connected to climate change, and human made disasters, such as armed conflicts, illicit trafficking of cultural goods, economic and development pressures. Most of these risks make international initiatives and commitments, as well as transnational cooperation, imperative. In this point, she underlined the opportunity that is offered in the framework of ASEM, which connects a great number of countries from Europe and Asia, to present these phenomena in their true range, to examine common problems and discuss diverse ways of dealing with them, to make known policies applied in different countries, eventual difficulties arising during their application and good practices. Thus, the ground for a fertile cooperation network could be created. Finally, she referred to Greece, as a country who deals with this kind of problems and could give during the workshop some examples deriving from its experience.
- 1.2 **Japan.** Mr Seiichi Kondo, co-chair of the workshop underlined the need for preparation towards potential threats. Either existing since ancient times or contemporary ones, including increasing loss of interest by young generation in cultural heritage, these risks make necessary the establishment of a global response to them. To deal with these problems we need to mobilize the experience and expertise of all parties involved in the governmental as well as private sectors, in various fields such as, tourism, development, education and defense. He stressed the significance of international cooperation and the need for sharing experiences and expertise between countries and for extending assistance to less experienced countries with few human and financial resources, underlining the key role of UNESCO in this field. He also referred to the establishment by Japan of the Networking on East Asia Cultural Heritage, to promote cooperation in Asia. Finally, he mentioned the systematic protection of cultural heritage in Japan based on the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties (1950) and the establishment of the Law for the Promotion of International Cooperation for the protection of Cultural heritage Abroad (2006).

2. Scope of the workshop

Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible struggles with all predictable or unpredictable incidents and phenomena that may occur in the course of time: natural processes of deterioration, natural disasters with destructive consequences to monuments, such as earthquakes, floods and fires, human activity impact. This issue has acquired nowadays a different character, more urgent, as it is widely accepted that during the last years these phenomena have become more frequent and intense, which is mainly due to the global climate change. Nevertheless, the natural disasters are not the only threats to cultural heritage. Armed conflicts, illicit trafficking of cultural goods, economic and development pressure, such as extensive urbanization and excessive tourist movement, and lack of public awareness are other contemporary threats we have to deal with.

Because of the nature and complexity of these issues, European and Asian countries would benefit from the experience of international organisations or of other countries. These new challenges could be more efficiently addressed by the co-operation and sharing of information and know-how among countries and regions, thus composing a precious tool for the protection of cultural heritage against potential natural or human-made disasters.

In the framework of the 4th workshop, we focused on the aforementioned threats and shared information concerning preventive and corrective actions implemented by the ASEM countries. We communicated national measures and good practices, attempted to find ways of enhancing cooperation for fighting against natural and human-made hazards and to create synergies for the protection of cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible. To this end, the workshop included presentations and discussions on the experience of ASEM countries, demonstrating the problems they face and the relevant programmes they have implemented.

3. Goals

An analysis of the wide range of dangers threatening cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, in modern times and an attempt to elaborate common solutions through transnational cooperation among ASEM countries.

4. Inputs raised by keynote speakers

- 4.1 Mrs Benissi Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Greece, archaeologist made an overview of the potential risks in contemporary times. She referred to natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes and fires, to economic and development pressures and to the negative impact of armed conflicts and illicit trafficking to cultural heritage. She mentioned that to address these problems we could benefit from international organizations' experience and create new cooperation networks and synergies in different levels within the ASEM framework, underlining that awareness-raising and mobilization of citizens play a key role for the efficient safeguarding of monuments. Finally, she gave some examples of projects implemented in Greece attempting to deal with threats towards cultural heritage such as earthquake, fire, illicit trafficking and development pressures.
- 4.2 Mr Hastano referred to three main categories of contemporary threats to cultural heritage a) negative thinking, ignorance and management disorder b) egocentric attitude of certain groups of people that consider that cultural heritage belong only to them, an attitude that leads to misappropriation and looting c) natural disasters and armed conflicts. He explained that the

Government of Indonesia has introduced certain actions in order to deal with these problems. Firstly it attempts to enlarge the accessibility to cultural education and to reach the remote areas of the countries. Secondly it intends to create a data-base on cultural heritage, accessible not only to academic but also to the general public. Thirdly, he proposes the international community to assure cultural education that would facilitate the cultural heritage awareness. A video presentation followed - on behalf of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism- dealing with the restoration project launched after the fire in ancient Olympia in 2007.

5. Issues

- 5.1 Examples of cooperation (e.g. earthquakes, floods, fires in Asia and Europe in recent years) during operations to rescue threatened cultural heritage, tangible and intangible – analysis of problems, especially with a view to generating appropriate solutions, at both national and international level.
- 5.2 Cooperation in monitoring and fighting illegal excavation and trafficking of historic artefacts, monuments and cultural property.
- 5.3 Cooperation with international and regional bodies (e.g. UNESCO, Networking on East Asia Cultural Heritage “NEACH”) to establish efficient protection mechanisms and bring support to places threatened by natural disasters or manmade threats.
- 5.4 Elaboration of efficient supranational organizational and technical mechanisms to bring rapid and effective help to threatened areas, e.g. in the form of international rapid response teams composed of experts of various specializations, prepared for operations under specific (difficult) conditions but also belonging to different civilizations or cultures.
- 5.5 Elaboration of joint ways to research and protect newly discovered heritage sites, e.g. underwater heritage.
- 5.6 Elaboration of educational programmes for prevention of natural and manmade threats.
- 5.7 The issue of so-called rescue archaeology in situations of extensive urbanization and infrastructure investments.
- 5.8 Documentation of cultural heritage for raising awareness and ensuring better protection.

6. Suggested outcomes

- 6.1 Determination of the scope and conditions of the exchange of experts and professionals in the field of heritage protection under specific conditions (first of all, persons and groups actively involved in various rescue operations in recent years), with particular consideration given to architectural monuments and movable historic objects and the use of modern technologies for cataloguing, inventorying, securing and rescuing historic objects

- 6.2 Creation of a basis for cooperation for state authorities, local-government authorities and non-governmental organizations with regard to prevention and removal of consequences of the above-mentioned disasters and conflicts.
- 6.3 Creation of ways for cooperation with other international bodies such as UNESCO or ICOMOS in establishing efficient protection mechanisms and support for places threatened by armed conflicts and natural disasters.
- 6.4 Creation of a common ASEM database of legal acts on export/import concerning the art market and trade in cultural and art goods.
- 6.5 Contemporary threats should not only to be limited to natural hazards and armed conflicts, but also to a wider scope, which includes amongst others; illicit trafficking of antiquities, economic and development threats; and traditional craftsmanship and other intangible cultural heritages
- 6.6 The need to acknowledge the role of the people/communities, particularly young generations in dealing with contemporary threats.

7. Recommendations

- 7.1 The Workshop emphasizes the necessity of dealing with the threats on the Intangible cultural heritage. The public awareness regarding this issue should be enhanced, particularly for the youth, through educational programs, festivals, etc.
- 7.2 The Workshop proposes strongly to include in the Chairman's Statement the threat of the illicit trafficking of cultural goods and encourages the adoption of this proposal by the plenary session. (p.3 -point 4).
- 7.3 The Workshop encourages the ASEM member countries that have not already done so to ratify UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of prohibiting and preventing illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property.