[Document reference]

STRATEGIC BUSINESS PLAN (SBP)
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ISO/COMMITTEE:	SECRETARIAT:	DATE:
ISO/TC 349	SAC	DATE OF NEXT REVISION:

Introduction

The evolution of formal strategic planning in ISO Technical Committees is a key measure in supporting the ISO 2030 Strategy vision of making lives easier, safer and better. This document is designed to aid committees in:

- Identifying benefits and vision of standardization within the committee's field of activity
- Linking benefits to higher strategic imperatives (ISO 2030 Strategy, SDGs , London Declaration Action Plan)
- Prioritizing among projects and allocating resources
- Transparency and communicating through a format adapted to three key audiences (general public, TMB and other TCs, and internal TC stakeholders)
- Data-driven continuous improvement, including user perspectives where available
- Flexibility for different market cadences

International standards embody the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus and technical coherence. These are safeguarded through its development in ISO Technical committees, representative of all interested parties, supported by a WTO TBT-compliant public enquiry phase.

International standards are developed through a member-driven market-centric process, where any P-member may submit a proposal for new work. This document represents an important filter through which new work items should be considered by P-members of a committee and shall be referenced in new work item proposals submitted to the committee. Deviations from this strategy shall be rationalized in new work item proposals.

SECTION 1: Strategic Analysis

The strategic analysis outlines the benefits and vision of standardization with the committee's field of activity. It is designed to provide a standards development-centric assessment of the committee's business environment and an assessment of how the committee's standards relate to wider ISO and global strategic imperatives.

TITLE, SCOPE, AND BRIEF HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

State the scope, date of committee establishment and key publications or events in the committee's history

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee on Cultural Heritage Conservation (ISO/TC 349) was established on March 1, 2024.

Scope: Standardization in the field of terminology, technologies, materials and equipment for monitoring, evaluation, conservation of cultural heritage, excluding the fields covered by ISO/TC 36 Cinematography, ISO/TC 42 Photography and ISO/TC 46 Information and documentation.

Note: Limited to tangible cultural heritage and associated intangible qualities. If an overlap or the potential for overlap with other TC/SC is identified, coordination with related TC/SC should be sought by contact or forming joint working groups.

A meticulous and scientific methodology is crucial for the conservation of cultural heritage, ensuring not only the proper execution of restoration efforts but also the sustainability of these interventions. Currently, not all nations engaged in standardization adhere to a uniform approach or employ identical methodologies, which poses a significant impediment to the unfettered exchange of knowledge and complicates the sharing of expertise and operational strategies. Global standardization facilitates the adoption of a cohesive and unified strategy to address issues pertinent to the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage. It is instrumental in fostering a universal consensus on cultural heritage conservation, disseminating advanced technical knowledge and best practices gleaned from the past, establishing a platform for international dialogue, enhancing the level of worldwide cultural heritage conservation efforts, and advancing research into the genesis and evolution of standardization practices.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND FUTURE TRENDS

Identify any technological advancements, market dynamics, and regulatory developments relevant to the committee's scope to anticipate shifts in the landscape to proactively respond to emerging challenges and opportunities.

1. Technology

Cultural heritage conservation is a comprehensive activity that spans disciplines, fields, and sectors. In addition to the historical, archaeological, anthropological, sociological, architectural, artistic significance and value the monitoring, valuation, disease analysis, detection, and restoration of cultural heritage also reflect the cutting-edge theories and advanced technologies of physical and chemical sciences, biological sciences, life sciences, earth and space sciences, technology and engineering, which plays a vital role in the conservation, inheritance, research, and technological innovation of cultural heritage.

(1) Physical and chemical sciences

In the field of physical and chemical sciences, the theoretical basis and technical support for the conservation of cultural heritage is provided through the following aspects. The development of advanced analysis and characterization techniques, the revelation of the mechanism of ageing and deterioration of materials, the development of materials suitable for the conservation of cultural heritage (such as the use of chemical solvents and materials in surface cleaning), and the strengthening of environmental monitoring and preventive protection. High-performance and environment friendly protection and restoration materials can help to improve the chemical stability of conservation materials as well as their compatibility with the cultural heritage. By analyzing the chemical changes under the effect of humidity, temperature, light and pollution, we can gain further insight into the processes of corrosion of metal, acidification of paper and fading of pigment, etc. The study of the erosion mechanisms of microorganisms on textiles, paper, wood and other heritage materials can shed light on the aging and deterioration mechanisms of the materials, while laying the foundation for the long-term and preventive conservation of cultural heritage such as stone, wood, paper, metal and painted pottery, etc. The decreasing of the chances of destructive interventions on cultural heritage and enhancement the sustainability of conservation efforts can enable the maintenance of the historical look of such heritages as murals and earthen sites.

In addition, the development of non-invasive analytical techniques such as mass spectroscopy and micro-imaging technology can help to analyse the composition and characteristics of materials, through the development of highly sensitive and miniaturised analytical instruments. This allows us to achieve non-destructive or minimally invasive testing of cultural heritage, as well as reveal the composition, structure and characteristics of cultural heritage materials. With a more in-depth understanding of the materials and production processes, which provides a basis for the decision-making of conservation, the sustainability of cultural heritage conservation can be enhanced.

For example, the multi-field coupling laboratory can simulate and examine the effects of the coupled action of multiple physical fields (e.g. climate, physical forces, water, light and ultraviolet rays, pollutants, etc.) so as to achieve dynamic adjustment and preventive conservation regarding preservation environments. It provides crucial technical support for research and training that are related to environmental impact assessment, material performance testing, protective material R&D, restoration effect evaluation, earthquake and other disaster simulation, and microenvironment control in museums.

(2) Biological sciences

Microbiological research also contributes to understanding and controlling biological factors that affect the conservation of cultural heritage, such as the erosion and destruction of cultural heritage by biological colonies. Consider cleaning and decontaminating cultural heritage with microorganisms as an option for reducing damage to cultural heritage. In addition, microorganisms can also be used to reinforce fragile cultural heritage such as paper and textiles.

(3) Life sciences

Advances in life sciences, especially DNA analysis technology, have offered fresh perspectives for the conservation of cultural heritage. Analysis of ancient DNA can help cultural heritage conservators reconstruct the origins, migration history and population dynamics of human beings, thus providing a scientific basis for understanding the background and value of cultural heritage.

(4) Earth and space sciences

Remote sensing technology and satellite monitoring allow long-term and continuous monitoring of cultural heritage sites on a real-time basis, collecting high-definition images and video data of cultural heritage, and spotting potential threats such as natural hazards or human destruction in time to take preventive measures. The use of drone technology can access areas that are difficult to reach in traditional ways.

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and three-dimensional (3D) modeling provide powerful tools for monitoring and management of cultural heritage. GIS helps to accurately map and record cultural heritage sites, including terrain, as well as the spatial location and morphological characteristics of buildings and archaeological sites, informing strategies and plans, as well as corresponding risk management and emergency plans.

(5) Technology and engineering

The advancement of frontier technologies has provided new methods and means for the conservation of cultural heritage by facilitating the efforts to monitor the conservation status, predict and prevent the threat of natural disasters, and offer accurate data support in preventive conservation.

A variety of sensor technologies may be applied in continuous monitoring of key environmental indicators of cultural heritage such as earthen sites, murals, and stone cultural objects, including temperature, humidity, gaseous environment, and vibration conditions. These allows the quick identification of any abnormalities and mitigate potential damage.

Chemical science can be combined with digital technology. By analyzing the chemical reactions of materials in complex environments, it is possible to perform molecular dynamics simulations to construct a chemical database for cultural heritage, thus providing theoretical basis and data support for cultural heritage conservation.

The technical advancements help improve the efficiency of conservation, and enhance the sustainability of cultural heritage, providing a more diverse experience of cultural heritage for future generations.

2. Market

Cultural heritage is the common wealth of mankind, and it is our shared responsibility to protect and pass on. The long-term conservation of cultural heritage is an ethical issue, and the preservation of this common good for humanity is the main driving force behind this sector over commercial interests and market pressures. It is important for the sector to guard against massive exploitation and immediate profit. Nevertheless, amidst the increasing complexity of global multipolarity, economic globalization, societal informatization, and cultural diversity, the international standardization in the field of cultural heritage conservation must incorporate a comprehensive consideration of various market dynamics.

(1) Fostering the development of industries involved in cultural heritage conservation

The industries dedicated to the materials, equipment and services for cultural heritage conservation are at the forefront, distinguished by their rapid pace of innovation and frequent cycles of iteration. These industries are significantly propelled by advancements in science and technology. Standardization of cultural heritage conservation can promote the development of the above mentioned industries, expand the related market, provide guidance for related fields, help industries integrate with new technologies and cultivate talents in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Furthermore, standardization can enhance the international standing of industries and foster the globalization of markets associated with cultural heritage conservation.

(2) Relationship between cultural heritage and tourism

Cultural heritage, while offering business opportunities, first and foremost embodies significant ethical value. Therefore, realizing its commercial potential in a sustainable manner can effectively mitigate the risks associated with conservation. Diminishing the lifespan of cultural heritage equates to forfeiting long-term economic prospects. Tourism is often advantageous for economic growth, but not always for conservation. The management and conservation of cultural heritage sites faces pressures from the growth of the tourism, especially when vulnerable objects are exposed to excessive lighting, or in closed, crowded environments. It is crucial to assess the limit for sustainability in order to utilize cultural heritage while preserving its integrity. This might require limitations to exposure or to the visitors' thermal comfort, in order to prevent rapid deterioration.

The standardization of cultural heritage conservation can become the driving force to create new sustainable models for tourism development. The increasing demand for tourism should, in turn, stimulate the development of international standards aimed at preventing unsustainable and excessive commercial exploitation.

(3) Promoting sustainable and creative economy

Many countries and regions have established comprehensive plans that encompass both cultural heritage conservation and economic development objectives, actively considering the value of cultural heritage and its potential contributions to the local economy. UNESCO has issued *Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions* (2005), which has propelled the development of cultural diversity and creative economy. The international standardization of cultural heritage conservation integrated with relevant international, national, and regional policies can promote the development of a sustainable creative economy, while contributing to inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This approach encourages the creation, production, distribution, and access to cultural products and services, promotes the participation of women and youth in the creative economy, attracts investment in creative industries and infrastructure, fosters innovation and sustainable development, and enhances the overall level of internationalization in cultural heritage conservation and its alignment with international markets.

3. Regulation and supervision

As an important component of SDGs and a driving force for social development, cultural heritage conservation is increasingly recognized by international organizations and governments. The international standardization of cultural heritage conservation needs to be harmonized with international regulations, fully consider the legal frameworks and regulatory requirements of different countries and regions, and promote the implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation.

(1) International organizations. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), and the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM) have established global frameworks, guiding documents, principles and technical guidelines for cultural heritage conservation, providing technical support and practical reference for the formulation of international standards in this field. The future work of ISO/TC 349 needs to be coordinated with the regulatory framework of relevant international organizations and to ensure that international standards for cultural heritage conservation are compatible with existing international specifications, thereby enhancing the scientific basis and applicability of these standards.

(2) Countries and regions. The European Union, the United States, China, Russia, India, South Korea, Japan, Canada, Brazil and many other countries have developed laws, regulations and other policies on cultural heritage conservation. The international standardization of cultural heritage conservation may draw upon their regulatory progress and experience in cultural heritage protection and conservation. ISO/TC 349 will consider the legal frameworks and latest regulatory requirements of all countries, actively engage stakeholders in setting international standards, develop international standards for cultural heritage conservation based on global consensus, improve the applicability of international standards for cultural heritage conservation, strengthen international exchanges, collaboration and training, and ensure the consistency and compatibility of standards on a global scale.

BENEFITS OF STANDARDS AND VISION FOR STANDARDIZATION IN THE FIELD OF ACTIVITY

Given the business environment and trends, provide a general reflection on how the publication of standards will bring added value to the field.

Provide the rationale for the market relevance of the future standards being produced in the committee.

Describe how standards in the committee's field of activity benefit and impact users.

1. Benefits from international standardization of cultural heritage

The standardization of cultural heritage conservation offers a cohesive set of specifications and guidelines that govern the conservation, inheritance, management, and utilization of cultural heritage. This process not only enhances the professionalism and systematic approach to conservation efforts but also ensures the effective preservation of the authenticity and integrity of cultural heritage. Furthermore, such standardization advances global cultural heritage conservation and technologies which involves and creates opportunities for balanced development, through equal exchanges and mutual learning. This also casts a positive impact on governments, museums and cultural industries, universities and scientific research institutions, raw material suppliers, equipment manufacturers and other commercial entities.

(1) With profound standardization in cultural heritage conservation， governments are enable to optimize resource allocation and improve the efficiency of cultural heritage management. Thus, the formulation and smooth implementation of policies and regulations are likely to enhance the government's credibility and propel diversified

international collaboration and contribute wisdom and strength to global conservation endeavors.

(2) Driven by standardization, museums and cultural industries have significantly improved their operating procedures and strengthened their risk management capabilities. In so doing, a solid foundation has been laid for technological innovation in parallel with improved quality of cultural heritage conservation. The establishment and enforcement of international standards for cultural heritage conservation empower museums and cultural industries to more effectively anticipate and mitigate hazards, ensuring both the efficiency and safety of conservation efforts.

(3) International standardization of cultural heritage conservation improves the quality and efficiency of scientific research carried out by universities and scientific research institutions, promotes technological innovation, academic exchanges and knowledge sharing, as well as eliminating barriers, obstacles to theoretical discussions and technical exchanges. Meanwhile, standardization also strengthens the protection of intellectual property rights and safeguards the legitimate rights and interests of research findings.

(4) For raw material suppliers, equipment manufacturers and other businesses, international standards for cultural heritage conservation can significantly raise the quality of products and services, improve production efficiency, control the quality of products and services, achieve economy of scale, save production and transaction costs, and standardize market behaviors through unified specifications and standardized processes. The adoption of international standards and related certification and accreditation activities will contribute to wider recognition of products and services, better market reputation and image, and greater competitiveness in the global market.

2. Vision statement for international standardization of cultural heritage

The vision is to build a global collaborative platform, jointly constructing a multi-level, multi-element system for the conservation and inheritance of culture heritage worldwide. This aims to achieve a scientific, standardized, and institutionalized approach to cultural heritage conservation work. It enables developed and developing countries to share advanced applicable technologies and best practices, jointly enhancing the ability to address the severe challenges in cultural heritage conservation. The objective is to foster a profound and enduring commitment, ensuring that the preservation and conservation of cultural heritage becomes a conscious and collective action ingrained in the fabric of society.

The standardization of cultural heritage conservation is committed to the following four visions:

(1) Gather consensus on cultural heritage conservation. Countries around the world will be driven to reach greater consensus in the field of cultural heritage conservation, establish a mutually recognized system for conservation terminology, theory and method, and ensure that cultural heritage conservation is in line with international best practices.

(2) Bring cultural heritage conservation to a higher level. By developing and implementing a series of international standards for cultural heritage, it is essential to share the advanced technical experience and good practices from global efforts on cultural heritage conservation, boost technological innovation in the field of cultural heritage conservation with joint efforts, facilitate R&D, commercialization and application of cultural heritage conservation technology, and allow all countries level up cultural heritage conservation in all respects, thus giving full play to the leading and supporting role of standards.

(3) Build a communication platform for cultural heritage conservation. An accessible platform for communication on cultural heritage conservation will be established to allow more countries and regions to actively and equally participate in the international standardization of cultural heritage conservation, and promote the exchanges and communication of ISO with UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM, IIC, ICCROM and other international organizations engaged in cultural heritage conservation, while offering effective support for the implementation of cultural heritage conservation conventions.

(4) Promote research on the origins and theoretical systems of standardization. Starting with standards related to cultural heritage, analyze the key milestones and overall trajectory of the evolution from spontaneous to conscious, and from empirical to scientific approaches in cultural heritage protection. This will lead to identification of cultural heritage conservation within the conceptual framework and logical patterns of standardization, thereby better elucidating the origins and developmental path of global standardization.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Indicate the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sub-goals that are addressed by work within the committee and provide specific information about how the committee is addressing the SDG. Focus on the direct impacts of the work of the committee.

Consider the sub-goals, targets and their indicators for more specificity.

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- ☐ **GOAL 1:** No Poverty
- ☐ **GOAL 2:** Zero Hunger
- ☐ **GOAL 3:** Good Health and Well-being
- ☐ **GOAL 4:** Quality Education
- ☐ **GOAL 5:** Gender Equality
- ☐ **GOAL 6:** Clean Water and Sanitation
- ☐ **GOAL 7:** Affordable and Clean Energy
- ☐ **GOAL 8:** Decent Work & Economic Growth
- ☐ **GOAL 9:** Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure
- ☐ **GOAL 10:** Reduced Inequality
- ☐ **GOAL 11:** Sustainable Cities and Communities
- ☐ **GOAL 12:** Responsible Consumption & Production
- ☐ **GOAL 13:** Climate Action
- ☐ **GOAL 14:** Life Below Water
- ☐ **GOAL 15:** Life on Land
- ☐ **GOAL 16:** Peace, Justice Strong Institutions
- ☐ **GOAL 17:** Partnerships to achieve the Goals

Based on the core philosophy of ISO and the framework of SDGs , ISO is taking actions on the economy, society and environment to fully contribute to SDGs. At the economic level, ISO injects strong vitality into economic growth by promoting the smooth flow of international trade and sustainable business models. At the social level, ISO standards are dedicated to improving the well-being of citizens at the national and community levels, ensuring social

progress and harmony. In terms of environmental protection, ISO spares no effort to promote environmental sustainability. In the future, ISO/TC 349 will carry out international standardization for cultural heritage conservation in line with SDGs to help achieve the following goals, including but not limited to GOAL 1 (No Poverty), GOAL 3 (Good health and well-being), GOAL 4 (Quality Education), GOAL 5 (Gender Equality), GOAL 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), GOAL 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), GOAL 10 (Reduced Inequalities), GOAL 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), GOAL 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), GOAL 13 (Climate Action), GOAL 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and GOAL 17 (Partnerships to achieve the Goals).

1. GOAL1: No Poverty

ISO/TC 349 will contribute to the realization of GOAL 1(No Poverty) through the development, implementation and dissemination of international standards for cultural heritage conservation, by raising awareness of cultural heritage conservation among impoverished populations, providing more jobs, and promoting economic growth.

(1) Among the protectors and rights holders of cultural heritage, impoverished communities may also be included. Poverty may inhibit the sustainability of cultural heritage. Impoverished groups may find themselves without the necessary resources to adhere to the pertinent ethical standards for the conservation of cultural heritage. International standards for cultural heritage conservation can actively help advocate all parties to publicize and disseminate the concept of cultural heritage conservation and make it into a standardized and social consensus, improve the level of cultural heritage conservation education for impoverished groups around the world, and ensure that impoverished groups have access to cultural heritage conservation resources and education.

(2) On the premise of preserving the cultural and natural environment of areas rich in cultural heritage, the standardization of cultural heritage conservation will harness these heritages as a sustainable development resource. This approach aims to stimulate local economic growth, generate additional employment opportunities, and consequently, may lead to a reduction in the number of impoverished individuals.

2. GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

(1) A wealth of evidence indicates that cultural participation extends its benefits broadly, from enhancing health and psychological well-being to enriching social relationships. ISO/TC 349 plays a pivotal role in standardizing activities related to cultural heritage conservation which are then integrated into educational and promotional initiatives. The aim is to share knowledge and experience on the cultural heritage conservation, to enlighten the public on specific methods for safeguarding these treasures, and to foster an appreciation for cultural heritage that imbues a profound ethical value and psychological fulfillment, thereby enhancing the quality of life. Undoubtedly, engagement with culture serves as a potent vehicle for individuals to sustain and amplify their health and well-being.

(2) Cultural heritage conservation encompasses the safeguarding of living heritage, and the standardization of conservation techniques. For an urban community, cultural heritage plays a crucial role. It promotes the adoption of more environmentally friendly and sustainable materials, the evolution of cutting-edge technologies, and the enhancement of monitoring and management methodologies. These improvements of the living environment significantly contribute to the mental health and overall well-being of local residents. ISO/TC 349 is dedicated to improving the level of preservation for cultural heritage during the exhibition process, using advanced technologies to safeguard the heritage while providing the public with a sense of belonging and cultural identity, which in turn, help to mitigate inner anxiety and alleviate feelings of collective alienation, enriching the cultural tapestry of society.

3. GOAL 4: Quality Education

Through the development, implementation and dissemination of international standards for cultural heritage conservation, ISO/TC 349 will contribute to GOAL 4 (Quality Education) by fostering the conservation and inheritance of cultural heritage, promoting the sharing of global cultural heritage conservation knowledge, enhancing cultural heritage conservation capabilities, and advancing interdisciplinary education and knowledge integration.

(1) Promote the conservation and inheritance of cultural heritage as educational resources. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will pool the efforts of technological innovation in conservation, promote research and development, commercialization and application of conservation technology, enable cultural heritage to be protected and inherited in a scientific manner, make cultural heritage long exist as an educational resource for students, scholars and the public to learn and research, and enhance the capabilities of the international community to exchange over and develop cultural heritage educational materials, content, methods, and organizational forms.

(2) Promoting the sharing of knowledge. International standardization of cultural heritage conservation will share the advanced technical experience and good practices on a global scale. With standardized terms, technologies and

methods, all nations can enhance mutual understanding and communication, thereby effectively sharing conservation experiences and knowledge., and reduce technical barriers.

(3) Enhancing the capacity of academic institutions and professionals in cultural heritage conservation involves several strategic actions. By establishing international standards for cultural heritage conservation, it can provide academic institutions, including universities, museums, and research institutions dedicated to heritage conservation, with technical support and reference benchmarks. These international standards can serve as a foundation for developing courses or training programs focused on cultural heritage conservation, which in turn, help cultivate specialized professionals in the field of cultural heritage conservation. This not only elevates the educational standards and professional capabilities of these institutions but also ensures that students gain access to high-quality knowledge and skills in cultural heritage conservation. Optimizing educational resources enables students to acquire the necessary expertise, which is vital for the advancement of professionals in the field of cultural heritage conservation. It promotes the enhancement of skills and career development among cultural heritage conservation professionals, contributing to the diversity and inclusiveness of the international job market.

(4) Advancing interdisciplinary education and knowledge integration. Cultural heritage conservation, as an interdisciplinary endeavor, encompasses a wide array of fields and perspectives. It promotes collaboration and integration among different disciplines, facilitates the design of interdisciplinary courses, and provides more interdisciplinary teaching resources and opportunities for the education system. Furthermore, international standardization can deepen the interdisciplinary application and integration of knowledge since technical experts in different fields leverage their knowledge and expertise and work together to address the challenges faced by cultural heritage conservation from multiple perspectives.

4. GOAL 5: Gender Equality

ISO/TC 349 will contribute to GOAL 5 (Gender Equality) by increasing inclusiveness and diversity, engaging women in decision-making, supporting economic empowerment of women, and providing women with more education and training opportunities.

(1) Increasing inclusiveness and diversity. While international standards for cultural heritage conservation are being developed and carried out, efforts will be made to advocate inclusiveness and diversity and ensure gender-balanced participation in the field of cultural heritage conservation. ISO/TC 349 endeavors to pave the way for equal opportunities and resources for women in all aspects of cultural heritage conservation, defend the status of women in key decision-making and improve gender awareness, ensure women's equal rights and treatment, and promote the realization of gender equality goal. This equality elevates their status and amplifies their influence in the field of cultural heritage conservation, fostering a more inclusive and diverse environment.

(2) Supporting economic empowerment of women. Standardization of cultural heritage conservation can enhance the status and contributions of women in the field of cultural heritage conservation, particularly in the domains of handicrafts, traditional knowledge, and the transmission of skills and crafts, which will improve women's economic independence, and enhance their social status and recognition.

(3) Providing women with more education and training opportunities. International collaboration and training programs on cultural heritage conservation standardization can increase opportunities for women to participate in education and training in the field of cultural heritage conservation, enhance their expertise and skills, and broaden their career development prospects as one of solution to promote gender equality.

5. GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will contribute to GOAL 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by increasing job opportunities, improving productivity and competitiveness, and supporting the development of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

(1) Creating job opportunities and promoting economic growth involves stimulating the development of the cultural heritage conservation sector in a specialized and systematic way. This approach not only generates a multitude of employment opportunities within museums, cultural heritage research institutions, and enterprises, but also within the broader realm of cultural and creative industries. Moreover, effective conservation and management of cultural heritage can propel the growth of cultural tourism and services, thereby fostering sustainable economic development.

(2) Enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of the cultural heritage conservation industry. Standardization can promote technological innovation and the dissemination of best practices. The implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can boost the productivity of cultural heritage conservation and related industries, improving work efficiency and quality. At the same time, standardization ensures the consistency of quality in cultural heritage products and services, making cultural heritage conservation and presentation more appealing and enhancing the global competitiveness of the cultural tourism and creative industries.

(3) Promoting decent work and skills improvement. The development, implementation and dissemination of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can provide professional training opportunities for cultural heritage conservators. Thereby, improving their expertise, raising the safety awareness, enhancing professional values and increasing income level. Compliance with skills training and standardization requirements will offer a safe and secure working environment for conservators, help to achieve full and productive employment, and ensure that conservators work under decent conditions.

(4) Supporting the development of SMEs. Cultural heritage conservation standardization can enable SMEs to participate more effectively in the development of the cultural heritage and tourism industries.. Through standardization, SMEs can more efficiently enter the international market, engaging in the manufacturing of cultural heritage conservation-related products, the supply of conservation materials and the provision of tourism services. In addition, by removing technical barriers, international standardization can motivate SMEs to be actively involved in international conservation projects and promote their sustainable and healthy development.

6. GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will contribute to GOAL 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) by promoting the industrialization of cultural heritage conservation, boosting technological innovation and improving the quality of infrastructure.

(1) Promoting the industrialization of cultural heritage conservation. International standardization of cultural heritage conservation will stimulate the standardized development of the industries related to cultural heritage conservation. It provides unified technical specifications for the monitoring, evaluation, preservation and restoration processes of cultural heritage conservation, enabling industries to develop in a more specialized and systematic way. This will result in increased job opportunities and enhance the operational effectiveness and productivity of enterprises in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Industrialization of cultural heritage conservation will be bolstered by encouraging both local and international enterprises to engage in conservation efforts, as well as extending and expanding the industry chain within the sector.

(2) Boosting technological innovation. Developing international standards for cultural heritage conservation is conducive to greater application and promotion of suitable technologies, materials and equipment in the field of cultural heritage conservation. Interactive development of standardization and scientific and technological innovation, as well as further research and development and progress of new technologies will follow suite. There are other benefits, including management, policy, business model innovations, sustainable development of innovative ecosystems, further unleashing of market vitality, and greater sustainability of infrastructure and technology.

(3) Improving the quality of infrastructure. International standardization for cultural heritage conservation can provide unified technical specifications for cultural heritage conservation and infrastructure construction worldwide. Standardized planning and management can lead to more effective integration of resources, while mitigating over-exploitation or destruction of cultural heritage. It can also ensure the coordinated development of infrastructure construction and cultural heritage conservation, promote the fusion of history and modernity, achieving the cultural heritage conservation while also advancing the modernization and sustainable development of infrastructure.

7. GOAL 10: Reduced Inequalities

The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will contribute to GOAL 10 (Reduced Inequalities) by enhancing the fairness and inclusiveness of global conservation efforts, facilitating technology transfer and capacity building in developing countries, protecting minority and local cultural heritage, and increasing job opportunities for vulnerable groups.

(1) By enhancing principles of fairness, openness, transparency, consensus, and broad participation, the development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation aims to globally share experiences, thereby reducing disparities in conservation resources and technology among nations. This approach also fosters international collaboration, addressing inequalities in conservation resources and capabilities within the global community.

(2) Facilitating technology transfer and capacity building in developing countries. International standardization of cultural heritage conservation can provide support and training on conservation, narrowing the gap in understanding, technology and resources, deepening knowledge sharing, technology transfer and capacity building. By sharing best practices（included advanced professional experiences, technical capabilities, good practices, relevant resources）, conservators globally can improve the level of cultural heritage conservation, as well as their capabilities and international status, while boosting their national economy, tackling world-wide inequalities.

(3) Protecting minority and local cultural heritage. The implementation and dissemination of international standards for cultural heritage conservation help to protect the cultural heritage of marginalized or easily neglected ethnic minorities and local cultural heritage, respect and support the diversity of different cultures, and make the value of minority and local cultures more widely recognized and protected, thereby reducing inequalities in the cultural field.

(4) Increasing job opportunities for vulnerable groups. International standardization can promote the systematic and standardized development of cultural heritage conservation on a global scale, drive the development of monitoring, preservation, restoration, and management, as well as tourism. It also provides more job opportunities for vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities, and economically disadvantaged groups. Vulnerable groups can acquire knowledge and skills on cultural heritage conservation from standardized training and education. This will empower them in finding decent jobs, and enhance their competitiveness in the labor market, with stable incomes. Social inequalities are expected to be reduced in this way.

8. GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

ISO/TC 349 will contribute to GOAL 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) by protecting and carrying forward urban history and culture, promoting sustainable urban planning and construction, enhancing the engagement and sense of responsibility of urban residents, and further striving to protect and defend the world cultural and natural heritage.

(1) Protecting and carrying forward urban history and culture. Cultural and natural heritage are the carriers of urban and community history. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can scientifically protect and inherit cultural and natural heritage in urban areas. This helps to maintain the historical and cultural identity of urban areas and provide urban residents with a sense of identity and belonging to their own culture. Modern cities, based on standardized, regularized and systematic conservation, can better balance development with conservation, and prevent overexploitation causing damage to historical heritage, which allows cities to maintain their unique cultural identity amidst growth and promotes sustainable urban development.

(2) Promoting sustainable urban planning and construction. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can promote the establishment of better urban historical and cultural heritage conservation strategies and refined conservation and management mechanisms, promote the

construction of inclusive and sustainable cities, put in place a benign mechanism for the mutual promotion of urban development planning, urban conservation and cultural heritage conservation, extend the life of cultural heritage such as historical buildings, and leverage the conservation of urban historical and cultural heritage as an important strategic measure to balance urban development and higher quality of life.

(3) Enhancing the engagement and sense of responsibility of urban residents. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can not only help the conservation of cultural heritage, but also raise the awareness of urban residents on the sense of cultural heritage conservation, strengthen the fairness and transparency of cultural heritage conservation, and encourage more residents to take an active part in the sustainable conservation of urban cultural heritage through education and community engagement projects. By jointly protecting cultural heritage, community residents can play a greater role in urban development, form stronger social cohesion and sense of responsibility, and push up the sustainability of cities and communities.

9. GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

ISO/TC 349 will contribute to GOAL 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) by promoting the sustainable use of resources in cultural heritage conservation, improving production efficiency in the related field, and boosting the sustainable development of cultural and tourism industries.

(1) Promoting the sustainable use of resources in cultural heritage conservation. International standards can regulate the materials, technologies and equipment used in the process of cultural heritage conservation, improve the efficiency of resource utilization, and achieve efficient management and reasonable allocation of resources. International standards can also promote the use of environmentally friendly materials and renewable resources in cultural heritage conservation, thereby reducing dependence on non-renewable resources, driving the sustainable use of resources, and achieving a sustainable production model. By supporting the culture of repair, reuse, remanufacturing and recycling, using conservation methods and approaches as inspiration.

(2) Improving production efficiency in the field of cultural heritage conservation. International standards can encourage the adoption of innovative technologies in conservation for more scientific, systematic and efficient conservation efforts. Consequently, this mitigates the expenditure of time, capital, and resources, while concurrently enhancing the efficacy of production. Enhanced production efficiency can lead to a diminished consumption of environmental resources and energy, thereby contributing to the realization of a sustainable production paradigm.

(3) Protocols for the development and use of locally sustainable conservation materials should be encouraged in conservation, while ensuring authenticity and integrity. These materials should be chosen with the consideration that the local community have the capacity for their responsible recycling or disposal, thereby supporting a circular economy and reducing environmental impact.

(4) Boosting the sustainable development of cultural and tourism industries. International standards for cultural heritage conservation can provide guidance for the tourism industry, ensure that tourism development is carried out in a manner that does not damage cultural heritage and reduces overexploitation of cultural heritage sites. Meanwhile, they can optimize the experience of tourists and promote green tourism and a responsible tourism consumption model. The sustainable development of cultural tourism will not only help protect cultural heritage, but also promote economic growth and achieve a win-win development of cultural heritage conservation and economic development.

10. GOAL 13: Climate Action

ISO/TC 349 will contribute to GOAL 13 (Climate Action) by urging international cultural heritage conservation standardization to actively address climate factors, fully considering the demands of the groups most vulnerable to climate change, and raising public awareness of green, low-carbon and environmental protection.

(1) Urging international cultural heritage conservation standardization to actively address climate factors. When developing international standards for cultural heritage conservation, key climate factors will be taken into consideration. Standards will be established to provide effective, science-based measures for mitigating the challenges of climate change in cultural heritage conservation. The development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will incorporate the philosophy of sustainable development, promote the use of low- or zero-carbon technologies and environmentally friendly materials, and advocate for the adoption of renewable energy in cultural heritage conservation.

(2) Considering the demands of the groups most vulnerable to climate change. The development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will take into account the needs and perspectives of all nations, with particular attention to the concerns of developing countries, coastal and low-lying areas, indigenous and traditional communities, and those who are disproportionately affected by climate change.

(3) Raising public awareness of green, low-carbon and environmental protection. By establishing international standards for cultural heritage conservation that are mindful of climate change, low-carbon practices, and sustainable development, we aim to cultivate a low-carbon framework for heritage conservation, nurture a society that embraces low-carbon values, and integrate climate action, green and low-carbon initiatives, and sustainable development principles into education. This approach will elevate public consciousness regarding green and low-carbon environmental protection through training, motivate individuals to actively safeguard the environment, and bolster participation in climate action initiatives.

11. GOAL 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

ISO/TC 349 will advance GOAL 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) by fostering global collaboration and promoting peaceful coexistence. It aims to strengthen law-based and transparent cultural heritage management, and to broaden and enrich the engagement of developing countries in the international stewardship of cultural heritage conservation.

(1) Fostering global collaboration and promoting peaceful coexistence. The cultural heritage conservation calls for international collaboration. The development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can

promote coordination and collaboration among countries and share the advanced technical experience and good practices from global cultural heritage conservation efforts. International collaboration in cultural heritage conservation can also enhance mutual understanding among countries, promote their cultural exchanges, and contribute to global peaceful coexistence.

(2) Strengthening law-based and transparent cultural heritage management. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can support countries in establishing transparent, fair and effective management mechanisms in cultural heritage conservation, encourage countries to follow the rule of law in cultural heritage management, ensure the openness and fairness of cultural heritage management and conservation, and help to reduce the corruption and abuse of power.

(3) Enriching the engagement of developing countries in the international stewardship of cultural heritage conservation. Participating in international standardization of cultural heritage conservation can facilitate the access of developing countries to the latest cultural heritage conservation technologies and knowledge, holistically improve their level of cultural heritage conservation, enhance their representation and voice on the international stage, mobilize them to be actively involved in international decision-making, and ensure their interests are fully reflected.

12. GOAL 17: Partnerships for the Goals

ISO/TC 349 will contribute to GOAL 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) by facilitating the sharing and transfer of technology and knowledge, pushing forward international collaboration in global cultural heritage conservation, promoting capacity building in developing countries, and boosting international trade of all countries for further economic and social development.

(1) Facilitating the sharing and transfer of technology and knowledge. By embracing standardization, nations have the opportunity to exchange sophisticated cultural heritage conservation technologies and management insights, regardless of their level of development. This collaboration aids in bolstering the preservation skills of all countries involved. Furthermore, international standardization fosters technical dialogue and collaboration, enabling countries to jointly address conservation challenges in cultural heritage. It also facilitates the global sharing and dissemination of technological expertise and knowledge, benefiting the collective effort to protect and conserve our shared cultural legacy.

(2) Pushing forward international collaboration in global cultural heritage conservation. By developing international standards for the cultural heritage conservation, ISO/TC 349 aims to establish a cohesive technical framework and a set of universal standards for conservation efforts worldwide. This initiative is designed to foster intensive collaboration among various stakeholders, including public institutions, private enterprises, and civil society, within the realm of cultural heritage conservation technology. It aims to intensify regional and international collaboration, encompassing North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships, to spur innovation in conservation technologies. The goal is to facilitate knowledge sharing on mutually agreeable terms, enhance the coordination among existing mechanisms, reduce technical barriers in cross-border collaborations, and ultimately, to fortify global alliances dedicated to the conservation of our shared cultural heritage.

(3) Promoting capacity building in developing countries. The international standardization in the field of cultural heritage conservation aims to extend technical support and training opportunities to developing nations worldwide. This includes bolstering the international community's efforts to provide efficient and targeted capacity-building activities in all developing countries, regardless of their geographical location. By doing so, it supports these countries in conducting effective and focused cultural heritage conservation initiatives, thereby enhancing their technical capabilities and elevating their international stature. The goal is to ensure balanced and inclusive global development in cultural heritage conservation, empowering all nations to safeguard their unique cultural legacies on an equal footing.

(4) International standards for the cultural heritage conservation offer universally recognized technical specifications and operational guidelines. These standards serve to lower technical trade barriers, facilitating the entry of conservation-related products and services into the global marketplace. By doing so, they broaden access to international trade, multiplying opportunities for commerce, and stimulating the development of tourism, which in turn, enhances incomes and fosters a sense of cultural identity and social cohesion, contributing to the economic and social advancement of worldwide.

REFLECTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE, NET-ZERO AND SUSTAINABILITY

State how the TC's current and planned publications impact sustainability and climate change in reference to the London Declaration Action Plan. Consider whether these impacts are positive, neutral, or negative.

If there are potential negative impacts, state what revisions are being considered?

The *London Declaration Action Plan* is an important commitment by ISO in the context of sustainable development that will effectively advance the process of governments and industries in addressing climate change and achieving the goal of net-zero carbon emissions. The *London Declaration Action Plan* commits to: ensuring that

the global standards will support climate action and advance international initiatives to achieve global climate goals; embedding key climate considerations into every new international standard and adding climate-relevant considerations to the existing international standards as they are revised; and facilitating the involvement of civil society and groups who are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change in the development of all international standards and publications. ISO/TC 349 will work with Technical Committee members, stakeholders and partners to ensure that the international standards and publications of ISO/TC 349 will contribute to the realization of *London Declaration Action Plan*, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the United Nations Call for Action on Adaptation and Resilience.

1. ISO/TC 349 will embed key climate considerations in developing international standards for cultural heritage conservation and build standards related to climate change.

In the context of global climate change, cultural heritage conservation is facing new challenges, with devastating impact from weather extremes such as storms, droughts, floods and earthquakes, as well as acid rain and weathering. Hence, ISO/TC 349 is dedicated to proactively advancing the development of international standards that address the effects of climate change on cultural heritage. By integrating pivotal climate considerations into international standards, ISO/TC 349 aims to provide an effective response and a scientific foundation to tackle the challenges posed by climate change to the cultural heritage conservation. Embedding resilience to climate change into the infrastructure of cultural heritage conservation not only lessens the heightened vulnerability of these treasures to the impacts of climate change but also fortifies their ability to withstand extreme weather events, ensuring their longevity and integrity for future generations.

2. ISO/TC 349 introduces net-zero emission considerations into the development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation, as a way to promote the concept of sustainable development for international standardization of cultural heritage conservation.

The materials, technologies, and equipment utilized in the conservation, display, and storage of cultural heritage may generate greenhouse gas emissions. ISO/TC 349 is committed to developing international standards that encourage the adoption of low-carbon or zero-carbon technologies and materials, introduce more eco-friendly restoration materials, and advocate for renewable energy use in cultural heritage conservation. This effort aims to decrease greenhouse gas emissions associated with the presentation and conservation of cultural heritage, thereby elevating the global standards of conservation and reducing the carbon footprint as we strive for net-zero emissions. Simultaneously, ISO/TC 349 is dedicated to embedding the principles of sustainable development into international standards. We aim to cultivate and implement environmentally sound methods and materials, ensuring the efficient use of resources and fostering social equity throughout the process. Through the development and implementation of international standards for the cultural heritage conservation, we will endorse circular economy practices, minimize waste, and champion sustainable conservation efforts. This approach not only preserves our cultural legacy but also aligns with the broader goals of environmental conservation and social responsibility.

3. ISO/TC 349 will enhance global collaboration on international standards for cultural heritage conservation, giving due consideration to the claims of those most vulnerable to climate change.

In the development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation, ISO/TC 349 will reinforce collaboration with relevant ISO technical committees, technical committee members, stakeholders and partners, and engage global civil society on cultural heritage conservation to address the challenges posed by climate change. Global collaboration will help mobilize resources and expertise worldwide to promote climate action in support of the goal of net-zero emissions and sustainable development. ISO/TC 349 will take into full consideration the claims of the groups most vulnerable to climate change, such as coastal and low-lying countries and regions, indigenous and traditional communities, as well as the elderly, children and persons with disabilities. We will draw on the views of these groups in the process of developing international standards for cultural heritage conservation. This will ensure that the process of standard development and implementation is inclusive and fair, reflecting the needs and interests of all relevant groups.

4. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will raise public awareness on green and low-carbon practices and environmental protection.

With international standards on climate change, low-carbon practices and sustainable development related to cultural heritage conservation, ISO/TC 349 will create a low-carbon environment for cultural heritage conservation, develop low-carbon cultural tourism, apply advanced technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to cultural heritage conservation, and carry out cultural heritage conservation education in connection with climate action, green and low-carbon practices and sustainable development. We believe these initiatives will help raise public awareness on green and low-carbon practices and environmental protection, and contribute to the realization of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The international standardization carried out by ISO/TC 349 will have a significant positive influence on climate change responses, net-zero emissions and sustainable development. The development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will be built from a global perspective and respond to green development policies. In addition to promoting low-carbon actions and reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the standards will also improve the ability of cultural heritage conservation facilities to endure extreme weather events (such as storms, droughts, and floods) of varying intensity or frequency, and help realize net-zero emissions, carbon neutrality and mitigation of the greenhouse effect.

REFLECTION ON CURRENT PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR MARKET IMPACTS

Provide a reflection on the TC's current suite of publications and how they are impacting market stakeholders (industry, SMEs, government, standards application, academia, civil society, conformity assessment bodies). Do not specify company names, only categories of customers.

Describe to the extent possible how the publication and use of standards in the field of activity is impacting the market. Consider increases in quality, trade, efficiency, profitability, transparency, safety, etc.

/Customer Matters programme update 2023

ISO/TC 349 was established on March 1, 2024, and has not yet produced publications. In the future, ISO/TC 349 will focus on the international standardization for cultural heritage conservation worldwide, crafting comprehensive standards that address every facet of cultural heritage conservation, ranging from monitoring and assessment to evaluation and the actual conservation processes. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will have a positive impact on industries, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), governments, standards application enterprises, academia, civil society and conformity assessment bodies. ISO/TC 349 will make use of the QR codes included in the published standards to get customer feedback for designing and planning international standards projects.

1. Industry

The international standards for cultural heritage conservation can provide enterprises engaged in the cultural heritage conservation with technical requirements that can be referred to; enable enterprises to develop and improve materials, technologies and equipment specifically for cultural heritage conservation; standardize the workflow and increase operational efficiency of the industry; upgrade the overall industrial technologies; and help enterprises raise corporate competitiveness in the international market. The application of international standards can also promote technological innovation and resource optimization within the industry, bringing new business opportunities and economic growth drivers for enterprises.

2. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs)

The international standards for cultural heritage conservation can set up a technical threshold for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to access the cultural heritage conservation market, pointing a direction towards which they can improve product and service quality and narrow the gap with larger enterprises. The implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can also help SMEs better understand and comply with international norms, and facilitate their participation in global cultural heritage conservation efforts.

3. Government

The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can help governments become more aware of the importance of cultural heritage conservation, promote policy design and improvement of relevant laws and regulations, ensure the implementation of policies can achieve the desired results, increase resources and funding allocated for cultural heritage conservation in government budgets, and step up the supervision and evaluation of cultural heritage conservation efforts. The adoption of international standards in cultural heritage conservation collaboration acts as a bridge for global partnerships and dialogue, highlighting the distinctive cultural identities and unique characteristics of each nation and region, and attracting greater support and resources. This approach allows governments to engage more constructively in the global efforts to the cultural heritage conservation, contributing to a future where the collective cultural wealth is cherished, safeguarded, and celebrated internationally.

4. Standards Application

The international standards for cultural heritage conservation can standardize and effectively facilitate standards application; ensure high quality and consistency in cultural heritage conservation; offer clear references for project evaluation, technical audit and quality control; and reduce operational risks due to lack of or inconsistency in standards. At the same time, the standards can serve as a reference for the qualification and certification of standards application.

5. Academia

With a unified language of standards and the collaborative opportunity to develop international standards, the development and implementation of such benchmarks for cultural heritage conservation can significantly promote international discourse and collaboration among academic entities. This process not only propels the convergence of academic research with practical applications but also catalyzes the conversion and utilization of cutting-edge research findings. It establishes a crucial theoretical framework and foundation that underpins scholarly inquiry, deepening the understanding of the origins and evolution of standardization. Academia plays a pivotal role in this realm, contributing intellectually to the evolution of standards within cultural heritage conservation. Furthermore, the development of international standards provides academic institutions with standardized educational content and references, essential for cultivating specialized professionals in the field.

6. Civil Society

The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation aim to standardize and elevate the quality of cultural heritage conservation globally. This initiative ensures broader access to enriched cultural heritage, enhances the cultural tourism experience, and fosters social equity and inclusiveness. Through the development and implementation of international standards, it can deepen the public's sense of identity and pride in their cultural heritage. This approach not only raises awareness about the importance of conserving cultural legacy but also encourages more robust interactions and a deeper understanding among various cultures. In doing so, it can enrich the global cultural discourse and strengthen the bonds of mutual respect and appreciation that span across different communities and nations. The development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can standardize and promote the development of related industries, such as tourism, handicrafts and cultural creative industries, thereby contributing to socio-economic development and more employment opportunities.

7. Conformity Assessment Bodies

The international standards for cultural heritage conservation can provide conformity assessment bodies with globally unified assessment standards and frameworks; raise technological and material compatibility; enhance equipment effectiveness and safety; promote information sharing and transparency; facilitate global collaboration and capacity building for cultural heritage conservation; make the conformity assessment more science-oriented, fair and efficient; build up the credibility and influence of the assessment bodies.

REFLECTION ON STAKEHOLDER MIXTURE AND ENGAGEMENT

Provide a reflection on the stakeholder representation in the committee. To what extant are relevant stakeholder groups represented and active in standards development?

SO/TC 349 is responsible for the international standardization for cultural heritage conservation. The extensive, in-depth and substantive engagement of important global stakeholders in the future operation of ISO/TC 349, will be of great significance to reinforce the consensus on global cultural heritage conservation, improve the efficiency of the TC, and ensure the scientific validity and applicability of the international standards. ISO/TC 349 will make sure to encourage stakeholders to substantively engage in international standardization for cultural heritage conservation, and take into account the interests of different stakeholders.

1. Broad representation of member countries

The composition of ISO/TC 349 is a diverse blend of both developed and developing countries, each bringing a unique perspective and level of expertise to the field of cultural heritage conservation. The broad representation of the TC member countries ensures that the needs and concerns of different countries can be taken into account when developing international standards. The diversity of the members allows countries with different economic levels, cultural backgrounds and technical capacities to fully express their needs and perspectives in the development of international standards for cultural heritage conservation.

2. Enhanced collaboration between the TC and international organizations

ISO/TC 349 will enhance collaboration with international organizations such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), the International Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (IIC), the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property (ICCROM), ISO/TC 36 - Cinematography, ISO/TC 42 - Photography, ISO/TC 46 - Information and documentation, ISO/TC 59 - Buildings and civil engineering works, ISO/TC 98 - Bases for design of structures and ISO/TC 228 - Tourism and related services, etc. ISO/TC 349 will make full use of the rich experience and resources of international

organizations in the field of cultural heritage conservation, draw on international best practices, reflect the latest developments and needs of global cultural heritage conservation in the standard-setting process, and take into account the interests of all stakeholders. ISO/TC 349 will establish essential connections with pertinent international organizations and seek their recommendations for technical experts to contribute to the development of international standards and engage in technical exchanges, ensuring a collaborative and informed approach to cultural heritage conservation.

3. High regard for stakeholder engagement and voice in the development of international standards

ISO/TC 349 will encourage the stakeholders of cultural heritage conservation to substantively engage in the international standardization efforts. The members and liaison organizations of ISO/TC 349 can contribute to the development of international standards via annual meetings, regular meetings, working group discussions and opinion solicitation of the TC. All needs and inputs of the stakeholders will be taken into account to achieve consensus among market participants and experts at the drafting stages, among ISO member countries at the formal voting stages. This will ensure that the international standards for cultural heritage conservation are scientifically sound, reasonable, applicable and effective.

DEVELOPING COUNTRY PERSPECTIVES

What are the particular benefits of standardization in the field of activity for developing countries? Are there opportunities to increase participation of developing countries in the committee?

Have any capacity building supports (sponsorship, twinning) to strengthen participation been considered?

According to the list of “developing countries in ISO by region” published by ISO in July 2024, about 73% of the ISO members are from developing countries, many of which face major challenges concerning trade, climate change, and sustainable development. The ISO standards can be a powerful instrument to address these challenges. Currently, ISO/TC 349 has 32 Participating Members (P-Members) and 13 Observer Members (O-Members), among which 22 are developing countries, accounting for about half of the membership. It is of great importance for developing countries to participate in international standardization activities for cultural heritage conservation.

1. Enhance cultural heritage conservation in developing countries

By developing and implementing series of international standards for cultural heritage conservation, ISO/TC 349 will share the advanced technical experiences and best practices accumulated from around the world, pool together the scientific and technological innovations in the cultural heritage conservation, and promote the research, development, transformation and application of technologies for cultural heritage conservation. Through engagement in the international standardization efforts for cultural heritage conservation, developing countries can foster increased exchanges and collaboration with other nations, acquire the latest cultural heritage conservation technologies and expertise, and enhance their overall performance of cultural heritage conservation. This engagement, in turn, facilitates the development of their own technical experts and enhances their technology and management capabilities, enabling them to manage and conserve their cultural heritage more effectively.

2. Promote international trade and socio-economic development in developing countries

International standards for cultural heritage conservation can serve as globally recognized technical norms and operational guidelines. By participating in the development and implementation of these international standards, developing countries can alleviate technical trade barriers, enabling their cultural heritage conservation-related products and services to gain smoother access to the international market and more trade opportunities for stronger economic development. At the same time, the development and sound implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation can safeguard the cultural heritage of developing countries effectively. This conservation will draw a greater influx of domestic and international tourists, stimulate the growth of the tourism industry, and generate increased economic benefits. Moreover, it will elevate public awareness and literacy in the cultural heritage conservation, while nurturing a sense of cultural identity and social cohesion.

3. Improve the capacity of developing countries to address climate change

The international standards for cultural heritage conservation can provide advanced technical guidance and best practices for developing countries, help them identify and assess the climate risks faced by cultural heritage

conservation, and provide scientific grounds and operational guidelines for their governments to formulate policies to address climate change. The development and implementation of international standards can also raise the public awareness of climate change and its impact on cultural heritage conservation in developing countries, so that all sectors of society can work together to address climate change and improve the national capacity to protect cultural heritage from the impact of climate change.

4. Boosting the global visibility and international influence of developing countries

The participation of developing countries in international standardization for cultural heritage conservation will elevate their representation and voice in the international arena for global decision-making to ensure that their national interests can be recognized. Besides, the participation will help them build international partnerships with a wider range of countries and international organizations, increase their chances of securing international assistance and support. At the same time, the development and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation will promote the harmonious coexistence of regional civilizations and global cultural integration.

ISO/TC 349 will proactively echo the *Strategy 2030* of ISO and the *ISO Action Plan for Developing Countries*, establish and improve the operation system and mechanism, encourage developing countries to engage with the TC, intensify collaboration, foster deeper exchanges, and provide them with necessary technical support and training, so as to facilitate their effective participation in international standardization for cultural heritage conservation and joint actions to address social, economic and environmental challenges.

1. Build and improve operation system and mechanism

In accordance with the provisions of the *ISO Statutes*, the *ISO/IEC Directives*, the *ISO Code of Ethics and Conduct*, and the *ISO Handbook on Good Standardization Practice*, ISO/TC 349 will establish and improve the operation system and mechanism for the international standardization of cultural heritage conservation, involve more stakeholders in the international standardization activities, increase communication and collaboration, explore and expand communication channels for developing countries, establish a regular communication mechanism for better communication with developing countries to ensure that their voices and needs are fully taken into account. The international collaboration projects and field visits for cultural heritage conservation will enable the technical experts from developing countries to substantively engage in the activities of the international standards for cultural heritage conservation.

2. Offer support in technical training and capacity building

ISO/TC 349 will conduct regular training sessions on international standardization and technical workshops focused on cultural heritage conservation. These initiatives aim to assist technical experts from various countries in understanding the processes of international standardization and staying updated with the latest advancements in cultural heritage conservation technology. Additionally, recognizing the global landscape of cultural heritage conservation standardization, ISO/TC 349 will leverage the knowledge resources of different countries and international organizations to develop online resources and study platforms. This will provide equitable access to relevant knowledge and skills in cultural heritage conservation, enabling continuous learning and capacity building in international standardization for all participants, regardless of their geographical location or stage of development.

3. Facilitate the application and implementation of international standards for cultural heritage conservation in developing countries

ISO/TC 349 is dedicated to facilitating the application and implementation of international standards across ISO member countries, with a particular focus on supporting developing countries. The efforts are also geared towards promoting the adoption of these standards, thereby empowering a greater number of technicians and conservators in the field of cultural heritage conservation with the enhanced capacity to effectively utilize international standards in their work.

COORDINATION AND COHESION

Provide a reflection on the liaisons and other coordination activity within the ISO system (eg, SAG, SEG, JWG). Is there potential for overlap of work programmes with other committees or subcommittees, and are any mitigations in place?, if so:

Is there a need to integrate recommendations of other coordination activities into the work of the committee and how (e.g. new liaisons, new working groups, new JWGs) is or are there external fora or consortia working in parallel to ISO? Is there a chance to integrate this work in your committee?

In the development of international standards, it is crucial for ISO TCs to strengthen communication and coordination with other committees within the ISO system as well as international organizations. This will effectively avoid overlap and resource wastage between different TCs; raise the efficiency of international standard development; ensure the fairness, universality, consistency and compatibility of the international standards; and improve the scientific validity, applicability and effects of the international standards.

1. Communicate with other ISO TCs

ISO/TC 349 is responsible for international standardization in the field of cultural heritage conservation, which involves knowledge, theories and techniques of a variety of disciplines including history, art, architecture, science, technology, equipment and sociology. ISO/TC 36 - Cinematography, ISO/TC 42 - Photography, ISO/TC 46 -

Information and documentation, ISO/TC 59 - Buildings and civil engineering works, ISO/TC 98 - Bases for design of structures and ISO/TC 228 - Tourism and related services have already issued international standards related to cultural heritage. In the process of applying for establishment, ISO/TC 349 has contacted ISO/TC 46, ISO/TC 228 and others to have an in-depth communication and exchange on the scope and the work to be carried out by ISO/TC 349, and reached a preliminary consensus. For the future international standardization on cultural heritage conservation, ISO/TC 349 will strengthen the communication and coordination with relevant ISO TCs, and deal with potential cross-cutting issues related to international standardization on cultural heritage conservation by sending correspondents to each other, setting up Joint Working Groups (JWGs), and establishing liaisons within the ISO system, etc., so as to avoid overlap and conflicts of working scope for higher efficiency. ISO/TC 349 will also make full use of the existing international standards related to cultural heritage conservation published by other ISO TCs to ensure the consistency of international standards and to improve the acceptance and application of international standards for cultural heritage conservation worldwide.

2. Coordinate with international organizations in cultural heritage conservation

As the common treasure of the mankind, cultural heritage has gained extensive attention and support from many international organizations, such as UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICOM, IIC, ICCROM, etc. By formulating policies on cultural heritage conservation, issuing relevant documents, providing financial assistance, promoting technical exchanges and fostering international collaboration, international organizations have made joint efforts to protect and preserve the global cultural heritage, reflecting the importance and the key role of cultural heritage conservation in promoting global cultural diversity, social harmony and sustainable development. When applying for establishment, ISO/TC 349 has strong support from international organizations such as ICOMOS and IIC. In the future, ISO/TC 349 will continue to communicate and coordinate with the above international organizations and establish liaisons in accordance with the requirements of the *ISO/IEC Directives* to acquire the latest developments and scientific & technological achievements, and listen to the needs of stakeholders in international cultural heritage conservation in a timely manner. This will ensure that the international standards for cultural heritage conservation developed by ISO/TC 349 are consistent with the relevant documents and guidelines published by international organizations, and improve the applicability and operability of the international standards for cultural heritage conservation. At the same time, relying on the existing international collaboration platforms and technical expert resources of international organizations, ISO/TC 349 will be committed to enhancing the international standards for cultural heritage conservation, aiming for broader recognition and more extensive application across the globe.

3. Exchange with regional standardization organizations

CEN/TC 346, the technical committee of Conservation of Cultural Heritage in the European Committee for Standardization(CEN), is responsible for establishing standards for cultural heritage conservation in Europe. It has published more than 40 standards, which provides a unified standard framework and promotes coordination and collaboration for European countries when carrying out cultural heritage conservation, regulating and advancing the cultural heritage conservation in Europe. ISO/TC 349 will establish a liaison with CEN/TC 346 as per the requirements in the *ISO/IEC Directives*, and carry out collaboration when needed under the framework of the *Vienna Agreement* signed between ISO and CEN. ISO/TC 349 will leverage on the resources of technical experts, researches and best practices of CEN/TC 346 to collaborate on the international standardization for the high-quality development of cultural heritage conservation around the world.

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

Will any of your standards include test specifications, reproducible test requirements, and test methods?

Are there likely to be special conformity assessment requirements generated by any standards projects? If yes, list which projects.

When developing international standards, ISO/TC 349 will fully consult with our P-Members and O-Members, NSBs of ISO, pertinent international organizations, and other important stakeholders (such as regulators, manufacturers, consumers, traders, importers and exporters, etc.). In line with the needs of international standardization for cultural heritage conservation, we might develop international standards for test specifications, reproducible test requirements and test methods in the future. Certain projects of cultural heritage conservation may generate special requirements for conformity assessment. For this, we will standardize the terminology, techniques, materials and equipment for cultural heritage conservation, ranging from monitoring and assessment to evaluation and the actual preservation processes., providing a systematic framework and foundation for global conformity assessment.

1. With the standardization of conservation techniques and materials, the international standards for cultural heritage conservation can enhance the compatibility of techniques and materials used in cultural heritage conservation, promote interoperability across countries and regions, lower technical barriers in cultural heritage conservation projects, and facilitate the sharing of knowledge and experience.
2. With the standardization of the design, manufacture and utilize of cultural heritage conservation equipment, the international standards can enhance the equipment effectiveness and safety, also reduce the risk of failure during use to ensure smooth operation of cultural heritage conservation.
3. The international standards for cultural heritage conservation can provide technical frameworks, standards support and references for conformity assessment in cultural heritage conservation, covering the methods, indicators and procedures of conformity assessment, so as to ensure its impartiality and scientificity. Meanwhile, conformity assessment can effectively help us identify problems in cultural heritage conservation and make timely improvements.

The international standardization plays a crucial role in the conformity assessment of cultural heritage conservation globally. With unified standards and frameworks, it can promote global collaboration, ensure fair and efficient conformity assessment, and provide strong support for the global cultural heritage conservation. The standardization projects planned for the near future are as follows:

1. Test specification for the stone materials conservation
2. Reproducible test requirements for the restoration performance of materials for the mural/earthen heritage site conservation
3. International standards for the seismic protection of cultural heritage

SECTION 2: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Strategic objectives bring a measure of structure, prioritization and focus to the activities of the committee and its constituent sub committees. They provide the basis for sequencing and prioritizing work items in keeping with articulated stakeholder needs, while providing an overview of the committee's collective strategy. Strategic objectives should be drafted with the committee's chosen revision cycle (2 – 5 years) in mind, and the agreed actions should be planned within the revision cycle.

OBJECTIVES	RESPONSIBLE SC OR WG (IF APPLICABLE)	PROPOSED ACTIONS	PRIORITY (HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW)
To support the chair in managing the operations and making high-level decisions within the Technical Committee (TC), offer counsel and expert insights on significant decisions facing the committee.	CAG (Chair's Advisory Group)	To engage in discussions and offer strategic advice to the chair regarding the strategic working plans of the TC.	HIGH
To harmonize terminology related to cultural heritage conservation and create a common glossary to define general and specific terms used in cultural heritage conservation.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Terminology	To publish ISO standards such as "Cultural Heritage Conservation - General Terminology", "Cultural Heritage Conservation - Terminology for diagnosis and analytical procedures", "Cultural Heritage Conservation - Terminology for describing preventive conservation procedures" in order to meet the terminology standardization needs of the cultural heritage conservation.	HIGH
Establish the different elements necessary to define a conservation process preliminary to a conservation project, define the basic principles of cultural heritage conservation, so as to improve the uniformity of the basic processes in various fields of cultural heritage conservation and promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of cultural heritage conservation.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Principles of Conservation	To publish ISO standards such as "Objective, diagnosis and selection of conservation options and their implementation during the conservation process", "Condition report of immovable objects and methodology to visually describe the condition of the objects", and "Condition report of movable objects and methodology to visually describe the condition of the objects", in order to define and unify the basic conservation processes and steps in the field of cultural heritage conservation and to meet the standardization needs of cultural heritage monitoring, evaluation and conservation.	HIGH
Establish standardized approach to the technologies, materials and equipment for the preservation and restoration of stone cultural objects, improve the uniformity of related technologies, materials and equipment for the conservation of stone materials, and promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of global stone materials conservation.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Stone Materials	To publish ISO standards such as "General principles for the conservation of grottoes", "Decay and damage of stone materials", "Determination of soluble salts in stone materials", and "Analytical procedures for the chemical-physical petrographical characterization of the condition of natural stone used in cultural heritage", unify the basic technologies, materials and equipment for the stone materials conservation to meet the standardization needs for the stone materials conservation.	HIGH
Establish standardized methods for the conservation of murals, improve the uniformity of relevant technologies, materials and equipment in the field of mural conservation, and enhance the standardization of mural conservation methods. Promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of global mural conservation .	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Murals	To publish ISO standards such as "Technical specifications for the conservation of murals", "Decay and damage to ancient mural cultural objects", and "Analytical procedures for the characterization of pigments and binding media for murals", unify the basic technologies, materials and equipment for the conservation of murals, and establish standardized methods	HIGH

		for the conservation of typical mural decay and damage such as peeling, caking, hollowing, etc., to meet the standardized needs of mural conservation .	
Establish standardized methods for the conservation of earthen sites, improve the uniformity of technologies, materials and equipment related to the conservation and reinforcement of earthen sites, and enhance the standardization of methods for the earthen sites conservation. To promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of earthen sites conservation around the world.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Earthen Sites	To publish ISO standards such as "Decay and damage of earthen sites", "Technical specifications for the conservation and reinforcement of earthen sites" and "Specifications for the investigation of earthen site conservation engineering", unify the basic technologies, materials and equipment for the conservation and reinforcement of earthen sites, and establish standardized methods for the reinforcement of earthen sites by masonry, anchoring and grouting to meet the standardization needs of the conservation and reinforcement of earthen sites.	MEDIUM
Establish standardized methods for status assessment and conservation of wooden cultural heritage, including related maritime heritage. By standardizing the conservation techniques and methods of wooden cultural heritage, promote international collaboration and knowledge sharing in the field of wooden cultural heritage conservation, and promote progress in the field of wooden cultural heritage conservation worldwide.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Wooden Heritage	To publish ISO standards such as "Decay and damage of wooden heritage", "Evaluation of the preservation status of wooden cultural heritage", to meet the needs of wooden cultural heritage conservation and provide detailed guidance for different conservation scenarios.	HIGH
Establish standardized methods for the requirements, techniques, and processes of paper materials conservation. Provide clear and actionable guidance for professionals in the field of paper heritage conservation, so as to offer strong technical support for the field of paper materials conservation. Promote international collaboration and knowledge sharing in the field of paper materials conservation by unifying the technologies and methods of paper materials conservation, and promote progress in the field of paper materials conservation.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Paper Materials	To publish ISO standards such as "Specification of cleaning and treatment for paper materials" "Quality indicators and testing methods for the cleanliness of the preservation environment for paper materials", to meet the needs of paper materials conservation, promote more standardized practices and to provide detailed guidance for different conservation scenarios.	MEDIUM
Establish standardized methods and protocols for the conservation of metal materials, focusing on corrosion prevention, structural reinforcement, and surface cleaning to ensure the effectiveness and consistency of conservation practices. Establish standardized schemes for the scientific characterization of metal materials, focusing on their chemical composition, microstructure, process characteristics, and provenance to support the interpretation and dissemination of their outstanding value. Promote international collaboration and knowledge sharing in the field of metal materials conservation and enhance global research capabilities by unifying the	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Metal Materials	To publish ISO international standards such as "Corrosion protection of metal artifacts", "Decay and damage of metal artifacts", "Surface cleaning procedures for metal artifacts", and "Analysis methods for chemical composition of copper-based artifacts", to meet the needs of metal cultural heritage conservation, and to provide detailed guidance for different conservation scenarios.	MEDIUM

conservation technologies and methods of metal materials.			
Formulate standardized methods in terms of foundation, technology, service, and management for data collection, conservation and management, technology research and development, and platform construction related to the appearance and internal structure of ceramics, so as to improve the uniformity of conservation, management, utilization and scientific information representation in the field of ceramic conservation, as well as promote international exchanges and collaboration in the fields of ancient ceramic protection, informatization, and digitalization.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Ceramics	To publish ISO standards such as "Decay and damage of ceramics ", "Specifications for the collection and processing of ceramic scientific information representation", and "Technical specifications for the conservation of painted ceramics ". Define and unify the description and provide digital methods for ceramic scientific information representation, standardize operational processes such as analysis, testing and specimen utilization during restoration, so as to meet the standardization needs of ceramic research, preservation, restoration, and exhibition.	MEDIUM
Establish standardized methods for scientific information cognition and conservation of textiles, so as to improve the uniformity of scientific information cognition methods and results evaluation in the field of textile conservation, and enhance the standardization of textile conservation methods. Promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of textile culture and textile conservation.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Textiles	To publish ISO international standards such as "Decay and damage of textiles ", "Technical specifications for conservation of textiles ", and "Methods and grades for assessment of deterioration of textiles ". Define and unify the methods for characterizing textile scientific information and judging the results to meet the standardization needs of textile scientific information cognition, process recording, restoration, repair and preventative conservation.	MEDIUM
Establish standardized methods for the scientific analysis, conservation of lacquerware to improve the uniformity of scientific information cognition methods and results in the field of lacquerware conservation. By standardizing the material composition, deterioration process and treatment methods in the field of lacquerware conservation, provide a clear framework and consistent standards for various stakeholders such as cultural object conservation professionals, curators, researchers and policy makers, and promote effective communication and collaboration in this field.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation Lacquerware	To publish ISO international standards such as "Deterioration of lacquerware", "Characterizaion methods for lacquerware", and "Guidelines for the conservation of lacquerware" to meet the needs of lacquerware conservation. Establish a unified framework for lacquerware conservation professionals around the world. Solve the problem of inconsistent methods of scientific analysis, conservation of lacquerware, including material composition, deterioration process and treatment methods. Promote consistency among cultural heritage conservation workers, curators, researchers and policy makers.	MEDIUM
Establish standardized methods for the earthquake protection of moveable cultural heritage and heritage buildings, including earthquake damage assessment, earthquake response, and earthquake inspection, so as to improve the uniformity of earthquake protection of moveable cultural heritage and heritage buildings and promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of earthquake protection of cultural heritage worldwide.	WGXX Seismic Protection	To publish ISO standards such as "Guidelines for earthquake-proofing of museum collections", "Guidelines for earthquake-proofing of heritage buildings" and other ISO international standards for earthquake damage level assessment, earthquake-proof safety design, and inspection of earthquake-proof measures in the field of cultural heritage. Unify the universal, principle and focused requirements for earthquake protection of cultural heritage to meet the international standardization needs for earthquake protection of cultural heritage and heritage buildings.	HIGH

Establish standardized design methods of showcases for exhibition, preservation and safety of museum collections, as to enhance the uniformity and promote international exchange and collaboration in this field.	WGXX Museum Showcases	To publish ISO standards such as "Guidelines for the design of museum showcases", "Technical requirements for museum showcases" and "Test methods for the sealing of museum showcases". Unify the design principles, functions, materials, structure, safety, etc. of museum showcases to meet the international standardization requirements for the display and conservation of cultural heritage.	MEDIUM
To establish standardized methods for ensuring the quality of the storage and display environment for cultural heritage and for environmental monitoring and assessment, to improve the uniformity of management of environmental conditions for the preventive conservation of museum collections, and to promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of museum collection environment management.	WGXX Museum Collection Environments	To publish ISO standards such as "Specifications for the management of environmental conditions of museum collections" and "Methods for environmental monitoring and assessment of cultural heritage". Unify the environmental management requirements and risk assessment methods for various types of cultural heritage to meet the standardization needs for the management of preservation environments for the preventive conservation of international cultural heritage.	HIGH
Establish standardized methods for pest control, environmentally friendly disinfection materials and methods in the field of cultural heritage, so as to improve the uniformity of integrated pest control management and response methods, and promote international exchanges and collaboration in the field of integrated pest control of cultural heritage around the world.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - IPM	Publish ISO standards such as "Integrated pest control management for cultural heritage conservation", "Environmentally friendly disinfection materials for cultural heritage ", and "Technical methods for disinfection of cultural heritage ".Unify the integrated pest control management of cultural heritage, safe and environmentally friendly disinfection technical methods, etc. to meet the international standardization needs of pest control management and treatment for cultural heritage conservation.	MEDIUM
Establish standardized approach to the technologies, materials and equipment for conservation in the field of Historic Buildings.	WGXX Cultural Heritage Conservation - Historic Buildings	To publish ISO standards such as "General rules for conservation of Historic Buildings", so as to meet the needs for conservation in the field of historic buildings.	MEDIUM