# THE NARA DOCUMENT ON AUTHENTICITY

#### Preamble

1. We, the experts assembled in Nara (Japan), wish to acknowledge the generous spirit and

intellectual courage of the Japanese authorities in providing a timely forum in which we could

challenge conventional thinking in the conservation field, and debate ways and means of broadening our horizons to bring greater respect for cultural and heritage diversity to conservation practice.

2. We also wish to acknowledge the value of the framework for discussion provided by the World

Heritage Committee's desire to apply the test of authenticity in ways which accord full respect to

the social and cultural values of all societies, in examining the outstanding universal value of

cultural properties proposed for the World Heritage List.

3. The Nara Document on Authenticity is conceived in the spirit of the Charter of Venice, 1963,

and builds on it and extends it in response to the expanding scope of cultural heritage concerns

and interests in our contemporary world.

4. In a world that is increasingly subject to the forces of globalization and homogenization, and in a

world in which the search for cultural identity is sometimes pursued through aggressive nationalism and the suppression of the cultures of minorities, the essential contribution made by

the consideration of authenticity in conservation practice is to clarify and illuminate the collective

memory of humanity.

### **Cultural Diversity and Heritage Diversity**

5. The diversity of cultures and heritage in our world is an irreplaceable source of spiritual

and

intellectual richness for all humankind. The protection and enhancement of cultural and heritage

diversity in our world should be actively promoted as an essential aspect of human development.

6. Cultural heritage diversity exists in time and space, and demands respect for other cultures and

all aspects of their belief systems. In cases where cultural values appear to be in conflict, respect

for cultural diversity demands acknowledgment of the legitimacy of the cultural values of all

parties.

7. All cultures and societies are rooted in the particular forms and means of tangible and intangible

expression which constitute their heritage, and these should be respected.

8. It is important to underline a fundamental principle of UNESCO, to the effect that the cultural

heritage of each is the cultural heritage of all. Responsibility for cultural heritage and the management of it belongs, in the first place, to the cultural community that has generated it, and

subsequently to that which cares for it. However, in addition to these responsibilities, adherence

to the international charters and conventions developed for conservation of cultural heritage also

obliges consideration of the principles and responsibilities flowing from them. Balancing their

own requirements with those of other cultural communities is, for each community, highly desirable, provided achieving this balance does not undermine their fundamental cultural values.

### Values and authenticity

9. Conservation of cultural heritage in all its forms and historical periods is rooted in the values

attributed to the heritage. Our ability to understand these values depends, in part, on the degree

to which information sources about these values may be understood as credible or truthful. Knowledge and understanding of these sources of information, in relation to original and subsequent characteristics of the cultural heritage, and their meaning, is a requisite basis for

assessing all aspects of authenticity.

10. Authenticity, considered in this way and affirmed in the Charter of Venice, appears as the

essential qualifying factor concerning values. The understanding of authenticity plays a fundamental role in all scientific studies of the cultural heritage, in conservation and restoration

planning, as well as within the inscription procedures used for the World Heritage Convention

and other cultural heritage inventories.

11. All judgements about values attributed to cultural properties as well as the credibility of related

information sources may differ from culture to culture, and even within the same culture. It is

thus not possible to base judgements of values and authenticity within fixed criteria. On the

contrary, the respect due to all cultures requires that heritage properties must considered and

judged within the cultural contexts to which they belong.

12. Therefore, it is of the highest importance and urgency that, within each culture,

recognition be

accorded to the specific nature of its heritage values and the credibility and truthfulness of related

information sources.

13. Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context, and its evolution through

time, authenticity judgements may be linked to the worth of a great variety of sources of information. Aspects of the sources may include form and design, materials and substance, use

and function, traditions and techniques, location and setting, and spirit and feeling, and other

internal and external factors. The use of these sources permits elaboration of the specific artistic,

historic, social, and scientific dimensions of the cultural heritage being examined.

## Definitions

CONSERVATION: all operations designed to understand a property, know its history and meaning,

ensure its material safeguard, and, if required, its restoration and enhancement.

INFORMATION SOURCES: all physical, written, oral, and figurative sources which make it possible

to know the nature, specificities, meaning, and history of the cultural heritage..

The Nara Document on Authenticity was drafted by the 35 participants at the Nara Conference on

Authenticity in Relation to the World Heritage Convention, held at Nara, Japan, from 1-6 November

1993, at the invitation of the Agency for Cultural Affairs (Government of Japan) and the Nara

Prefecture. The Agency organized the Nara Conference in cooperation with UNESCO, ICCROM and

ICOMOS.

This final version of the Nara Document has been edited by the general rapporteurs of the Nara

Conference, Mr. Raymond Lemaire and Mr. Herb Stovel.