



APPROACH ON CULTURAL HERITAGE

Issued by the Director of Sustainability

Approved by the Board, Jan 2022



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PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVE

FIVE recognizes the importance of preserving cultural heritage sites and that modernization should not overshadow the importance of heritage as a vector of development and social stability, both for present as well as future generations.

Heritage is the element of stability in a rapidly changing world.

APPLICABILITY

This policy applies to FIVE Holdings and its related group entities.

CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES

World Heritage Site is a landmark or area with legal protection by an international convention administered by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other form of significance. These sites are designated as having “outstanding universal value” under the Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

The World Monuments Fund is an independent organization dedicated to preserving diverse cultural heritage sites. The World Monuments Watch is a project run by the World Monuments Fund, a non-profit that spotlights threatened historic and cultural sites from across the globe.

Cultural heritage includes artefacts, monuments, a group of buildings and sites, museums that have a diversity of values including symbolic, historic, artistic, aesthetic, ethnological or anthropological, scientific and social significance.

It includes tangible heritage (movable, immobile and underwater), intangible cultural heritage (ICH) embedded into cultural, and natural heritage artefacts, sites or monuments.

Heritage is a collective property which tells the history of a people, a city, or a territory, and is transmitted from one generation to the next which makes it possible for the present generations to understand their place in history and to better cope with the constant mutations in society.

Natural heritage sites are restricted to those natural areas that (1) furnish outstanding examples of Earth’s record of life or its geologic processes, (2) provide excellent examples of ongoing ecological and biological evolutionary processes, (3) contain natural phenomena that are rare, unique, superlative, or of outstanding beauty, or (4) furnish habitats for rare or endangered animals or plants or are sites of exceptional biodiversity. Mixed heritage sites contain elements of both natural and cultural significance.

GUIDELINES

- FIVE understands that cultural heritage can contribute towards well-being and quality of life of communities, can help to mitigate the impacts of cultural globalization and can become an incentive for sustainable economic development.
- Historical and archaeological artifacts are not sold, traded, or displayed. FIVE complies with laws, standards and regulations concerning the protection of historical sites and cultural heritage.
- FIVE identifies the fact that to valorise the heritage means to contribute to a better mutual knowledge and understanding among the communities present within a territory, each one with its own particular cultural identity, and strives to not disturb the same in any manner.

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- FIVE shall consult with the community and local authorities with responsibilities in the protection of cultural heritage in the feasibility study stage of the future projects.
- FIVE will refer the following to identify all all cultural and natural heritage sites:
 - UNESCO - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization founded in 1945 as a specialized agency of the United Nations.
 - ICCROM - The International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property established in 1959 and works to raise awareness and standards concerning preservation and conservation.
 - Council of Europe Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape - The Steering Committee is responsible for activities related to and the promotion of the Council of Europe's conventions.
 - EAC - Founded in 1999, the Europae Archaeologiae Consilium supports European archaeological heritage management by providing services to national agencies.
 - ICOMOS - The International Council on Monuments and Sites founded in 1965 and is composed of over 7500 members in 130 National Committees and 28 International Scientific Committees. It serves as the chief advisory body to UNESCO for the World Heritage List. The headquarters of its International Secretariat are in Paris.
 - ICOM - The International Council on Museums founded in 1946 and is composed of over 26,000 members in 118 National Committees and 30 International Scientific Committees. It carries out part of UNESCO's museum program and has a consultative status with the United Nations' Economic and Social Council. The headquarters of its International Secretariat are in Paris.
 - IUCN - The International Union for Conservation of Nature founded in 1948 as the world's first global environmental organization. Its membership includes over 1,000 government and NGO member organizations, almost 11,000 volunteer scientists in more than 160 countries, and it has 60 offices in countries across the world. Its headquarters are in Gland, near Geneva, in Switzerland.
 - ICA - The International Council on Archives founded in 1948 and works toward promoting the preservation, development, and use of the world's archival heritage. It is composed of of more than 1,400 institutional members in 190 countries. The headquarters of its International Secretariat are in Paris.
 - IFLA - The International Federation of Landscape Architects founded in 1948 along with its sister organization, the International Union of Architects.
 - TICCIH - The International Committee on the Conservation of Industrial Heritage was founded in 1973 and serves as ICOMOS' scientific committee for industrial heritage.
- In addition, FIVE would review the following sites to identify to cultural sites including middle east which provides information and resources on cultural heritage sites across the globe including Middle East, including their conservation, preservation, and restoration. They also offer insights into the historical and cultural significance of these sites, as well as the challenges facing their protection and maintenance. The Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage and the Aliph Foundation, in particular, are dedicated to supporting the preservation of cultural heritage in the Arab world. The Centre for the Study of the Built Environment (CSBE) focuses on the study and documentation of traditional architecture in the Middle East.
 - International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) - <https://www.icomos.org/en/>
 - Global Heritage Fund - <https://globalheritagefund.org/>
 - National Trust for Historic Preservation - <https://savingplaces.org/>
 - Archaeological Institute of America - <https://www.archaeological.org/>
 - Heritage Canada Foundation - <https://www.heritagecanada.org/>
 - Arab Regional Centre for World Heritage - <https://www.archives.nahc.org.sa/en/home>
 - Aliph Foundation - <https://www.aliph-foundation.org/en/>
 - The Centre for the Study of the Built Environment (CSBE) - <http://www.csbe.org/>

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- FIVE would endeavour to plan, grow, expand and operate in regions other than in cultural or natural heritage site. At present, none of the FIVE properties are located at cultural or natural heritage site. However, in case FIVE would need to operate near such sites, FIVE is committed in thoughtful architecture and design of structures for present as well as the future projects, causing minimal or no damage to the cultural heritage.
- FIVE will consider the management of cultural heritage and measures to mitigate adverse impacts on cultural heritage in areas.
- Training and awareness sessions on the protection of cultural heritage shall be given to all personnel involved in FIVE.
- FIVE is committed towards the protection of cultural heritage sites and shall perform environmental impact assessments prior to site selection.
- FIVE shall consider the monitoring and management of archaeological discoveries incidents, including the discovery of cultural artefacts and archaeological complexes during construction works of future projects.
- Sustainability is one of the key pillars of the Framework for Action on Cultural Heritage, which highlights its potential to enhance social capital, boost economic growth and secure environmental sustainability. Culture and cultural heritage can help to achieve inclusive and sustainable development.
- FIVE will disclose the applicable project-related information to enable the affected communities and relevant government agencies to understand any risks and potential impacts pertaining to cultural sites, as well as the proposed prevention, mitigation measures, as appropriate, where the project or stage of the project poses material risks to or potential adverse impacts on cultural heritage.
- Cultural heritage is central to protecting our sense of who we are. It gives us an irrefutable connection to the past – to certain social values, beliefs, customs and traditions, that allows us to identify ourselves with others and deepen our sense of unity, belonging and national pride.
- FIVE shall consider the constraints on cultural heritage protection zone during the early stage of site selection, concept designs and verified later when making a construction design. These limitations regard elements of landscaping, architecture, design and installation solutions as well as interior decoration works.

COMMUNICATION

FIVE will promote the communication of this policy among its employees, guests and stakeholders, enhancing awareness about policy on cultural heritage providing communication channels for reporting progress in cultural matters as well as promote culturally responsible behaviour.