

دراسة تحليلية مقارنة لأُمثلة من إدارة التراث والآثار في العالم وإقليم كردستان العراق (نماذج مختارة)

A Comparative Analysis Study for Culture and Archaeology Management Models in the World and the Iraqi Kurdistan Region (Selected Sample)

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الكلمات المفتاحية: حماية الآثار، الإطار القانوني، ثقافة التراث

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الحفاظ على التراث مهم للمحافظة على هوية المجتمع، خاصة في ظل التغيرات السريعة في الاقتصاد والثقافة على مستوى العالم، تبحث هذه الدراسة في وجهات النظر المختلفة حول إدارة التراث والآثار، فضلاً عن تسليط الضوء على منهجيات إدارة وصيانة الآثار والتراث بناءً على مبادئ ثلاثة نماذج محددة ذات أهمية عالمية، وهم: أولاً: مجلس حفاظ بيئة استراليا و نيوزلندا (ANZECC). ثانياً: نموذج ادارة مخاطر التراث المبني من قبل مفوضية تراث استراليا (AHC). وثالثاً والآخر: مؤسسة التراث العلمي لدول شمال اوروبا (NWHF). وان النماذج المذكورة في هذه الدراسة تهدف الى المساعدة في إدارة وصيانة الآثار والتراث في دول جنوب غرب آسيا والدول الناشئة. وقد تم إنشاء نماذج الإدارة جميعها لتحقيق أهدافها المحددة التي ركزت بشكل عام على مشاركة مجتمعات المناطق الأثرية المحلية في إدارة وصيانة الآثار كمالك أساسي لآثار وتراث المنطقة، ومن خلال استثمار المناطق الأثرية سياحياً بهدف رفع مستوى اقتصاد سكان المناطق الأثرية والحفاظ على الآثار. تقارن الدراسة الحالية تلك النماذج مع إدارة وصيانة الآثار في إقليم كردستان. و تحديد أي من هذه النماذج تشبه إدارة الآثار في إقليم كردستان، كما يتم توضيح مستوى الأهمية وأهداف إدارة وصيانة الآثار والتراث في هذا الإقليم.

Abstract:

Preserving a society's identity requires its cultural heritage and archaeological protection, especially amid rapid economic and cultural transformations in the world. In addition to examining different perspectives on cultural heritage management, this study concentrates on methods to manage and preserving monuments and culture according to the principles of three specific global models that are crucial globally as, Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council (ANZECC), Heritage Risk Management as formed by Australian Heritage Commission (AHC), The Nordic World Heritage Fund (NWHF) - Heritage Site Development Model: Each of the models that described in this study were intended to support heritage and culture management as well as conservation and developing all these management models were established to achieve their specific goals, which generally focused on local communities' involvement in the conserving and management of archaeological sites as the first owners of archaeological sites. Conserving the archaeological sites contributes to the



economic development of the local communities in the geographical areas' sites are located. The results of this study demonstrate that, when compared to other models, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq's archaeological site management is similar to or different from these methods. The level of importance and the goals of the region's monument and cultural management and conservation will be explained.

1:1 Introduction:

Archaeological and heritage management serves as an intermediary between national cultures, heritages institutions and culture consumers (such as tourists, tourism investment, companies and local communities). In order to properly explain culture and create a real experience for tourists, the local communities are consider the most crucial component of the management system in archaeology and culture heritage management. All of elements that involved in the management of cultural heritage and archaeological sites. To be noted, investment companies, tourists, and local communities must collaborate closely to effectively manage, conserve, and develop cultural tourism services in particular areas. In this paper, several cultural heritage management models are explained in general. However, there are many other models that concentrate on developing effective management of monuments and cultural heritage. The main objects of this study are the management and development of monument and culture in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq (KRI), compared to the activities of the (ANZECC), (AHC), and (NWHF) model. The process of cultural heritage management includes numerous different elements in fields such as archaeology, architecture, history, and culture objects that are essential for growth of society and evolution of civilization. The modern tourist search for meaningful experiences and the preservation of living history has resulted in the development of three main elements including cultural heritage preservation, monument and culture management, involving local communities in the management and conservation of the monument and cultural heritage. The first and second aspects of management elements are the legal and technological frameworks that ensure appropriate heritage care and emphasize providing consumers with access to cultural heritage. These include offering suitable accommodation, essential services, funding requirements for important projects, publication of the project outcomes,



and marketing, all of which are mostly provided by state agencies (Jureniene, V., and Radzevicius, M., 2014: 236-237).

The international conventions, treaties, agreements, and declarations illustrate that culture and archaeological management consist of a few elements. Each element has its own importance in the process of managing ancient sites in order to preserve and reduce damage to archaeological sites.

1:2 Elements of Archaeological Management System:

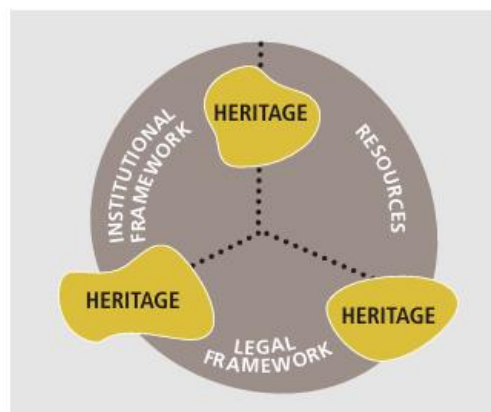
The archeology and cultural heritage management system has three crucial elements: legal framework, institutional framework, and resources, and they are interdependent to complete the management process. The management system outlines nine common characteristics that all archaeological and cultural management processes have in common. Then these nine characteristics divided into three deferent groups: (planning, implementation, and monitoring), three outputs (products, management system development, and outcomes), and three elements noted above. These elements of cultural management system frequently function at the national level as they relate to specific properties or geographical areas. Similarly, they can work at a regional level or concentrate on individual property and design a unique management system for it, provided that all elements are shared (see table 1 below) (Hockings et al., 2008: 9 , Montenegro,O., 2016: 12-16). Each element in the cultural heritage management system has its function and relevance as an essential component of the management process. For instance, the legal framework in every country has a special decree that identifies, recognizes and protects archaeology and culture heritage. The source of these laws might be from official law or oral traditions that have been passed down from generation to another.

Table 1: Elements of Archaeological Management System.

The components	Characteristics
Elements	legal framework, institutional framework, resources
Process	planning, implementation, monitoring
Outputs	Outcomes , products, management system development

In some cases, to create a legal structure that validates the existence of a governing system. Laws are combined with international conventions and constitutions, national laws, domestic or regional guidelines and regulations. In addition to the official laws, other laws for example international laws, city planning laws, environmental laws, land laws, export control laws that affecting the conservation and management of culture heritage can be used (Wijesuriya et al., 2013: 65- 70).

As a result of organizational requirement and management decision-making the institutional structure established that facilitates planning, evaluation and implementation. This management system consists of three primary types of resources: human, financial, and culture, each of these resources is necessary for the ability to work. The human resources usually provided by the culture heritage institutions under public management. While financial resources can be variable or fixed for instance domestic, foreign financial resources, including loans, appropriations, and international aid. On the other hand, a financial resource has provided in the government budget for the management and conservation of culture heritage. When the public budget decreases the efforts are being made to find alternate source to provide funding. Cultures resources are valuable assets are constantly evolving with the change of new world. The success of conservation and management programs depends on the production, maintenance, updating, and sharing of information which is important for better management (Hockings et al., 2008: 40-44) (Diagram 1).



(Diagram 1) main elements of an archaeological heritage management system: Wijesuriya et al., 2013: 75.



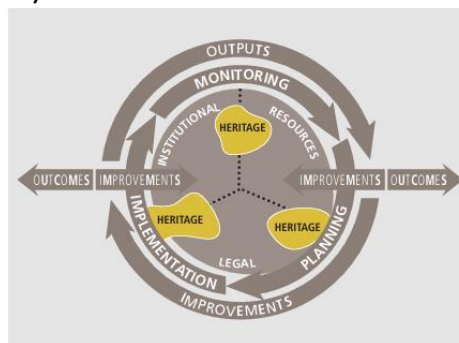
In an effective management system the management process such as planning, implementation and monitoring to accomplish a specific result need to work in sequence in an effective management system. Generally, the management system include planning which consist of identifying key decision makers, planning, goals, necessary actions, scheduling and documenting plans, besides evaluating the progress. Implementation in the management system is the process that depending mostly on the two other process planning and monitoring. Thus, it is directly affected by the strength of institutions and legal frameworks, local actions, and resource utilization. Therefore, the effective implementation needs to rely on good planning, which ultimately requires effective monitoring. However, both process planning and monitoring are essential to support and enhance implementation. In the management process the implementation stages are crucial because the interaction between the cultural assets, the management system and the environment of the monument may change or effected as proposed activities are implemented. These changes can indicate remediation or resolve the negative impacts. If the process cycle of planning, implementation, and monitoring does not work properly, it causes much harm for the remaining monuments (Montenegro,O., 2016: 17, Wijesuriya et al., 2013: 80-86).

To check whether the management system is operating affectively and delivering the right results, it needs the process of monitoring. This means the collection and evaluating date. Therefore, the process of monitoring can be divided in two categories: first, the overall management system effectiveness, particularly whether the management goals achieved, the procedures are operating, whether the result and feedback are used for future actions. Second section of monitoring process is involving several tasks such as evaluating the condition of the monument, culture value, analyzing environmental condition, physical deterioration rate, and social participation in the management and preservation monuments (Wijesuriya et al., 2013: 92-98) (Diagram 1).



(Diagram 2) Archaeological Heritage Management Process. From: Wijesuriya et al, (2013): 81.

In the archaeological management systems, the objectives are defined and classify them into outcomes, products, and system improvement, all results are an important emphasis in the planning stage. Outcomes: the management system aims to achieve the specified goals that identified in the planning stage. According to the results show the changes or continuation of the plan. Products: both tangible and services products are achieved from implementation of a planned program that directly benefits culture and society. The outputs obtained are essential to understand the management process and its effectiveness. Management system improvement, which defines as the last objectives of archaeological management system, is continuously improved through correction, feedback from either internal or external sources, monitoring, and evaluating outcomes, resulting in fundamental improvement for effective management (Wijesuriya et al., 2013: 98-99) (Diagram 3).



(Diagram 3) the outcomes of Archaeological heritage management system. From : Wijesuriya et al, (2013): 100.

2:1 Worldwide Archaeology and Cultural Management Models

2:2 Australian and New Zealand Environment Conservation Council

(ANZECC):

This model of Archaeological and Heritage Management is recognized as (ANZECC): the Environmental Protection Council of Australia and New Zealand was established in 1994 with the aim of developing best practices for management model and standard by exchanging knowledge and developing management processes in various management activities. ANZECC model consists of management strategy, culture identification and assessment, financial resource allocation, conservation and monitoring. According to the stages and strategies of this model, management is actually a chain process that starts with identification and evaluation. All stages are based on the goals of the management strategy. Therefore, there is a continuous two-way relationship between the stages and the strategies of management (Jurėnienė.V., & Radzevičius,M., 2013: 443-56) (Diagram 4).



(Diagram 4) Archaeological Heritage Management Strategies based on ANZECC Management model: from. Models of Cultural Heritage Management. Jurėnienė, (2014): 238.

In this model of management, it is crucial that the government has a clear strategy and what its responsibilities are. The main condition for success is that the state must establish one or more organizations for supervision, preservation, and evaluation of monuments and culture heritages. The primary element of this model is that to achieve economic benefits by provide culture assets to the public (ANZECC, 2001: 23-40). Culture resources, in this management model, are classified as archaeological remains sites and artifacts, history, art, science, technology, civil culture,



traditional crafts, modern art, and scientific achievements. These resources carry a significant culture value that can be utilizing them for cultural, vocational and educational tourism (Jurenienė, V., & Radzevicius, M., 2014: 240).

Experiences in this management model shows that this model acts as a financial incentive for the region. Because it highlights how crucial cross-sectoral collaboration and integration of management policies work. Thereby emphasis on public and private partnerships this model can unite the authority of local government, NGOs, businesses and culture organizations from around the world for combining diverse views and resources. Regulations in this model are flexible and adaptable to the local authority, following international culture agreements like the Faro Convention and UNESCO guidelines, the laws of ANZECC model are allowed to be amended to adapt them to regional and local conditions. One of the important principles in this model is promoting global collaboration through financial and multi-sectoral cooperation as well as mutual protection. Particularly for historic and cultural sites that have common significance between countries. Since, it strengthens the domestic public sector and reducing unemployment rate in different economic sectors along with the archaeological and cultural ones (Liorančaitė-Šukienė, A., & Jurėnienė, V., 2025: 16-17). Alongside with Australia and New Zealand, the Institute of American Culture is also using the ANZECC model to develop culture projects. This model is also commonly use in Southeast Asia and Western Europe. As culture heritages are non-renewable resources. Therefore, conservation and articulation of culture heritage values is crucial. The board of directors will be given great responsibility and authority for the growth of public culture industry (Jurenienė, V., & Radzevicius, M., 2014: 240-244).

2:3 Heritage Risk Management as Formed by the Australian Heritage Commission (AHC).

This model, is also known by the heritage risk management model, was created by the Australian Heritage Commission in 1975 (Egloff, B., 2002: 145). The program and goals of this model of archaeological heritage management are different from the ANZECC model. This model of management involves three different groups of stakeholder: tourism operators, culture manager, and local communities. The responsibilities of these groups are management and protection of monuments, promoting tourism in the regions of the monument remains. Thus, to achieve management objectives require

coordination in their efforts (Jureniene,V., & Radzevicius,M., 2014: 244) (Diagram 5).

The primary motivation for private tourism companies is profit, which is the main driving force in the tourism industry and depending on seasonal demand and financial fluctuation, although tour operators have a gear influence on tourists' desire for what they want to see and experience. Recently, culture and archaeological assets has become an important diver for tourism development. Consequently, managers of these sites can be as an essential factor in attracting tourist through information and recommendations (Elkassify,R,Y., 2022: 253). According to this model principle, culture manager's role and duty extend beyond culture conservation; they play a crucial role in fostering strong relationship between tourism operator and local communities, while also monitoring general direction of tourist.



(Diagram 5) ACH Model. from: Successful Tourism at Heritage Places. A Guide for Tourism Operators Heritage Managers and Communities. (2005). P9.

Other responsibilities of culture managers under this approach are to introduce culture or monuments, provide information, and represent them. The local communities are the most significant group as they are the true owner of the culture and monuments besides often embody the culture themselves. A local community involvement is not only help to attract tourists but also monitors local culture monuments. Since the local population constitutes a significant mass and has the most impact on the development of local culture. At the same time, to preserve their culture heritages, the local communities may prevent in appropriate tourism



development by a particular company (Successful Tourism at Heritage Places., 2005: 7-9).

While the main goal of all the three groups in this model is developing tourism industry, therefore they are seen as a crucial risk factor. Each stakeholders function and goals in this model are defined to increase revenue and profit that depending on the tourist sector is the objective of tourism operators. In this model, culture managers are responsible for properly identifying and interpreting cultural locations as well as ensure that culture is protected in accordance with relevant laws and standards. Managers play a crucial role in ensuring access to monument and culture sites regardless of the size and the nature and importance of culture and monuments. Model developers believe that all three groups of stakeholders should make decisions for tourists and take responsibility for culture site development, thus reducing the possibility of any risk. (Jurenienė.V., & Radzevicius.M., 2014:244- 246).

2:3. The Nordic World Heritage Fund (NWHF) - Heritage Site Development Model:

The Nordic World Heritage Fund management model developed by UNESCO and it is focused on enhancing the world heritage sites by integrating as many elements as possible that affecting culture tourism. The NWHF model is an international project was developed over five years. (Diagram 6) illustrates this management system includes four primary elements that called the “Green Plan” which are explained in four main strategies. Each strategy has own task and objective for example. Economic strategy aims to invest in tourism by planning in tourism, providing revenue for community needs. Sustainable Development Strategy goal is long-term or sustainable investment in the sector of tourism in archaeological areas. Education Strategy targets to increase social awareness about archaeology and cultural heritage to boost the employment rates for residents in archaeological tourism investment. The last strategy is the Cooperation Strategy, which aims to establish relationships with those involved in the management and conservation of monuments and culture, to achieve the public investment goals in culture heritage tourism sector while protecting and managing them. The main goal of this model in the managing monument and culture is enhancing the capacity of undeveloped Asian countries in the tourism sector. The NWHF model has been implemented by tourism companies, local communities, and NGOs in addition to archaeological managers and



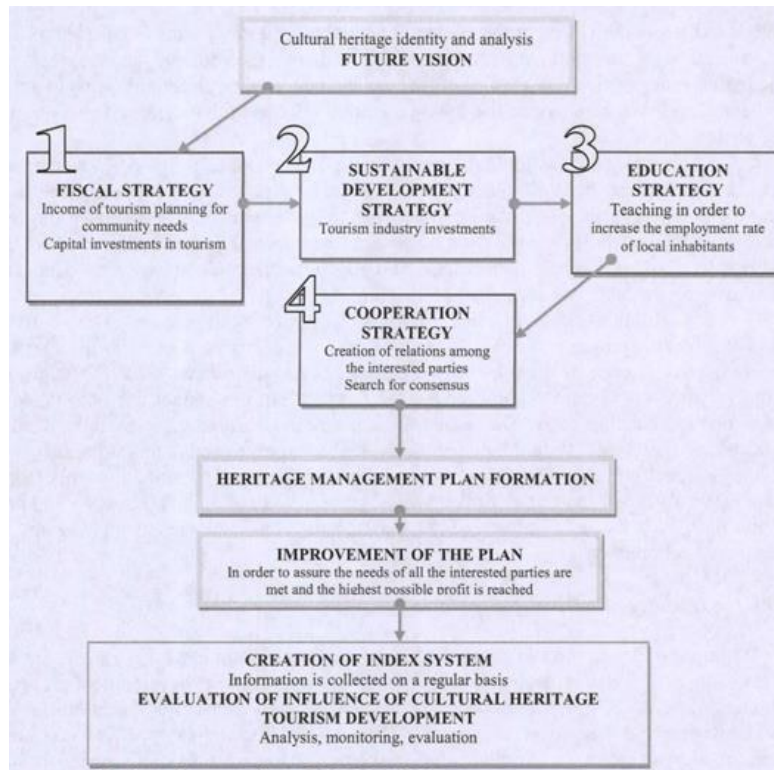
organizations that emphasis archaeological conservation. This model principle is to identify a comprehensive form of cooperation and comprehensive relationship between all stakeholders' tourism companies, culture organizations, and local communities (Jurenienė.V., & Radzevicius.M., 2014: 246).

The 1972 UNESCO Convention on World Culture Heritage, aimed at preserving human culture, the weaknesses of this treaty are the world heritage list imbalance and the absence of local community's involvement in the monument nomination process for the world heritage list. It promoted the establishment of the Nordic Joint World Culture Policy in the early 1990s. In order to identify and include sites of natural and human culture on the world heritage list (Sande,A., 2015: 791-92), the Norwegian government in 1996 launched the World Culture Organizations Nordic Office as a pilot project in cooperation with UNESCO and the Nordic nations. It became an independent institution in 2002 under the Ministry of Environment. The institution was recognized and accepted as a second center under UNESCO's auspice and in its 32nd session in 2003. Then in 2004 it became an international center and a UNESCO second grade center (Lønning et al., 2009: 30-31).

Another aim is to initiate collaboration with a network of international partners, like the UN system, funding agencies, commercial sector, official institutions, NGOs, as well as local partners. It makes the institution become a significant force in the conservation of natural and world culture which both have significant global value for humanity. According to NWHF documents demonstrate that it will be a global center for the 1972 World Heritage Conventions implementation and make the connection between developments and culture stronger (Baig et al., 2008: 10).

UNESCO and Nordic World Culture Fund were promoting tourism in culture sectors and traditions. Initially, they concentrated on Southwest Asian countries to address challenges, for example tourism influx, international trade and hospitality impact, and community education. They want to transform the travel and tourist industry into a growth sustainable industry that supports culture by conserving tourism resources. Through this they preserve the culture values of archaeological sites and they service the local population's economic demands. NWHF evaluations demonstrated that resident people are the most crucial elements in this management model for

culture tourism development. If the residents do not value their culture and do not actively participate in development of culture industry the relationship between tourism and culture may be totally inverted (Khan,O., 2023: 1-22).



(Diagram 6) the principles of monument management and conservation according to the principles of its management model. from: Jurenienė et al, (2014).“ Models of cultural heritage management. 246.

The heritage management models are reflecting variety of views. However, they complement each other for the purpose of protection and cultural heritage management. They offer comprehensive strategies that include social, economic and environment components to enhancing the welfare of society. These models highlight the importance of the role and participation of communities in heritage conservation on a specific dimension (Liorančaitė-Šukienė, A., & Virginija, V., 2025: 3-4).



2:4 Archaeological Heritage Management Model in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq

Throughout history, archaeology and cultural heritage in different countries have been crucial in forming national identity. Even today, it is considered as national treasures. According to Article 113 paragraph 4 of the Iraqi 2005 constitution: an Archaeological remains includes monuments, culture buildings, manuscripts and coins all regarded as national treasure. In Iraq, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism particularly through the State Board of Antiquities and Heritage (SBAH) is entrusted for the management and conservation of monuments. Alongside of the Iraqi system, the KRI as a federal region, it has its own management system, which has led to development of two bureaucracies of the management and legal frameworks in the context of Iraq.

Currently, Law No. 55 of 2002 is enacted in Iraq which reflects the strength of the Ba'athist regime prior of 2003, and this is contrary to the federal system that supported in the 2005 constitutions which allows the Kurdistan Regional Government (KRG) to manage the autonomous regions monuments and museums (Boudairy, H.A., 2021: 16). The difference between the SBAH and the KRI is in the management of archaeological implementation of national monuments law. Since, the applicable law in Iraq is law No.55 of 2002 which is repealed the earlier laws like Law No. 120 of 1974, and Law No. 164 of 1975 which was amended by archaeological law No. 59 of 1936. However, in 2015 for several administrative reasons the Council of Ministry in the KRI decided to implement the 1936 law to the management and conservation of monuments (Law No. 55 of 2002, Law No. 59 of 1936).

The Iraqi Laws including Law No. 59 of 1936 and Law No.55 of 2002 state that archaeological remains belong to the state and that the Iraqi Federal Government is responsible for managing and protecting them. Due to some differences in the content of these two laws, the KRI chose to implement the Law No. 59 of 1936. The differences between the Laws 59 and 55 Iraqi Archaeological Law particularly with regard to severe penalties reflect the political and economic instability circumstances. Especially post 1991 events like no-fly zone in the south led archaeological looting increased the Gulf War and its consequences, Kurdish Uprising, and the UN sanctions against Iraq were all factors influencing heritage. The poor economic and political conditions consequently made the government unable to provide the required budget for the management, protection and excavation of



archaeological sites therefore, a harsh penalty contained in the 2002 laws (Gibson et al., 2008: 13-18).

The reason behind KRG's decision to adopt Law No. 59 of 1936 until 2021 is due to the differences in the content of two legal texts. First in Law No. 59, the general directors of monuments are entrusted to manage the monuments. Although, Law No. 55 entrusts this responsibility to the State Board of Antiquities and Heritages, in case of implements the Law No.55 the authority for monument management would be centralized and transferred from the SBAH to the general directors. This means that the management, conservation, and excavation of monuments will not be handled independently by the KRG on the region's border. However, the KRG has authority via Article 113 of the 2005 Constitution to manage regional monuments. The second reason is the death penalty for crimes related to culture property and monuments in Law No.55 led the KRG to adopt the Law 59 to remove the penalty. Law 59 enhances the autonomous legitimacy of the KRG while restricting the authority of SBAH (Law No. 55 of 2002 & Law No. 59 of 1936: Brown,N,J., & Brown,S,N.,: 2005).

To understand the archaeological heritage management model in the KRI, we compare seven analytical dimensions taken from the international cultural heritage management literature with the KRI archaeological and cultural management model.

Aspect	AHC Model	ANZECC Model	EU AND NWHF Model	KRI Model
Community participation	Strongly involve in the introducing their cultural and archaeological value	It aims to involve community, but a Moderate rate contributes	It is following international frameworks and aims to involve community	It is at a moderate rate and influenced by social awareness. economic, and political situation
Risk Assessment	The Risks are comprehensive, including environmental, social and economic factors	The risks focus more on environmental and climatic elements	Depending on national frameworks	It varies depending on environmental factors, urbanization, economic, political conflict, and illegal trade
Sustainability Focus	Moderate focus on sustainability	High focus, on sustainability and aligned with environmental strategy	In recent years sustainability focus is increasing	It is comprehensive and considered the first and priority duty.
Tourism impact	Significant impact on culture tourism	Moderate impact, focuses on eco-tourism	Moderate to high, based on local tourism strategies	Both advantage and disadvantage effects on the archaeological sites
Political and institutional support	With a constraints resource it has high political support	Moderate political support	Varies political support; often strong in under EU frameworks	is in a moderate level but more need to be done
Technology usage	A limited use of technology and depending on traditional methods	Using technology in this model like GIS to monitor the environment	Use of traditional and digital tools like 3D scanning and GIS	Digital heritage tools are used like Geophysics, GIS, 3D scanning, and topostation for the process of excavation, renovation and data collection.
Challenges and Solution	Resource limitation is addressed by community involvement	In some region community involvement is limited and treatments emphasize awareness programs	Both management and financial problems will be addressed through international cooperation	Social awareness about archaeological remains and it is importance and financial problems have limited the solutions



3:1 Conclusion:

The 2005 Iraqi Constitution grants the KRI the authority to manage culture and archaeological resources as well as to establish international relations for achieving its international objectives including archaeological interests. This is done through offering licenses to foreign archaeologists and entering into international treaties and agreements. In collaboration with UNESCO and other international organizations, the KRI can facilitate the management of local culture resources also can serve as a soft power tool to advance the interests at both domestic and international levels. The foreign excavators offer professional development opportunities for the Kurdish academics and experts. So far, the SBAH has not indicated negative reaction to the KRI monument management and preservation policy. Nonetheless, KRI enacted the Law on Management and Protection of Archeology and Heritage in 2021, which outlines the establishment of government institutions, trying to change the way of management and protection monuments, provide archaeological licenses for foreign researchers, encourage international collaboration research projects, establishment of scientific journal of archaeology, and to incorporate of ancient history into the education curriculum to define the geography and the history of Kurdish race. These activities are the KRG strategies to legitimize the KRI standing in relation to its regional neighbors.

This study demonstrates that the KRI model is an independent management system. It is not following any of these international models but they have similarities in their objectives; they all aim to involve community in the protection and management of archaeological heritage. In KRI Model, community participation in assisting archaeological management and conservation has been promoted in recent years. Since archaeology is considered as a national security concern, it is influenced by social awareness about the importance of archaeological sites and how to conserve them. Therefore, the residents' participation in the archaeological areas in assisting and conserving archaeology is at a moderate rate. On the other hand, The KRI Archaeological Directorate encourages the local communities in different ways to preserve their cultural heritages by involving the local people in the process of archaeological excavations and restoration that are conducted in their areas. In terms of Risk Assessment, in AHC Model, the risks are comprehensive includes environmental, social and economic factors. In the



ANZECC Model, the risks focus more on environmental and climatic elements. While in NWHF Model, depending on national frameworks, but in KRI Model, it is various, it depends on environmental factors, urbanization, economic, political conflict, and illegal trade. In terms of Sustainability focus, these entire models of archaeological management focusing on sustainability includes, KRI Model, it is comprehensive and considered the first and priority duty.

Generally, the tourism impact is moderate to high level in these different models they are all focusing on growth of cultural heritage tourism sector. However, tourist makes advantage and disadvantage effects on the archaeological sites. In terms of political and institutional support in AHC Model, it has a high political and institutional support. In ANZECC Model, it has moderate support and in the NWHF Model, the political and institutional support is varies often strong especially under the EU framework. But in the KRI Model, political and institutional is in a moderate level but more needs to be done. Technology usage is depending on the model, they use different technological tools. For example, in the KRI Model, digital heritage tools are used like Geophysics, GIS, 3D scanning, and topo-station for the process of excavation, renovation and data collection. Challenges and solutions depend on the model, it seems to be the community involvement, social awareness and financial problems are the common points.

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