

國際文物保護憲章及公約

International Charters for the Conservation and Restoration

All Charters of ICOMOS.

<http://www.international.icomos.org/charters/charters.pdf>

ICOMOS Charters

- International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice Charter 1964)
- Historic Gardens (Florence Charter 1981)
- Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (Washington Charter 1987)
- Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (1990)
- Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage (1996)
- International Cultural Tourism Charter (1999)
- Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (1999)
- Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures (1999)
- ICOMOS Charter – Principles for the analysis, conservation and structural restoration of architectural heritage (2003)
- ICOMOS Principles for the preservation and conservation / restoration of wall paintings (2003)

Other Documents

- Guidelines on Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites (1993)
- Nara Document on Authenticity (1994)

- Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites (1996)
- Stockholm Declaration (1998)

ICOMOS (1931). *The Athens Charter*.

http://www.icomos.org/docs/athens_charter.html

UNESCO (1972). *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Heritage and Natural Heritage*.

<http://whc.unesco.org/archive/convention-en.pdf>

ICOMOS (1997). *UK Statement of Principles for the Balanced Development of Cultural Tourism*.

The Australia ICOMOS (1999), *The Burra Charter – Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance*.

<http://www.icomos.org/australia/burra.html>

UNESCO (2003). *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage*.

<http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0013/001325/132540e.pdf>

All Charters of ICOMOS

International Council on Monuments and Sites

This document is a compilation of 14 articles from 1964 to 2003, aimed to reflect problems and concerns relevant to working with heritage conservation and historic monuments. It contains basic principles and guidelines addressing specific issues faced in contemporary society. There is an exhaustive range of information, recommendations and suggestions on general theory and practice. The focus ranges from excavation and documentation, to restoration and conservation, to management and education.

此份國際公約 (1964-2003) 包括十四份憲章，旨在保育文物古蹟，憲章內提供多樣性的資料和工作建議，如考古發掘工作、文字紀錄、修復、保育、管理和教育。

**International Charter for the Conservation and
Restoration of Monuments and Sites**
(The Venice Charter 1964)

2nd International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments

International Council on Monuments and Sites

The discussion is becoming increasingly complex and new multifaceted problems regularly surface in working with monuments and historic sites. The importance of historic monuments is not to be forgotten, as these have acquired cultural significance through the passing of time, providing a living witness to age-old traditions of a past civilization. A set of guiding principles were evaluated at the Congress to assist with the proper treatment of conservation and restoration of monuments and historic sites, whilst limiting the modification demanded by social changes, within a framework of the culture itself.

《威尼斯憲章》

在保護古蹟和遺跡的工作上面對的不同問題使文物保育的討論愈見複雜。重要的歷史古蹟有其文化的重要性，在歷史洪流中見證著古代的文明，故不應被遺忘，在是次會議中，會員國檢討一系列指引，令古蹟遺跡在社會轉變威脅著的情況下，得到適當的保護和維修。

Historic Gardens
(The Florence Charter 1981)
Adopted by ICOMOS in December 1982

International Council on Monuments and Sites

This article is a compilation of the recommendations adopted by ICOMOS applicable to the maintenance, restoration and reconstruction, of all historic gardens across the world. It includes the definitions and objectives of the international committee; maintenance, conservation, restoration, reconstruction of historic gardens; and the legal and administrative documentation involved in the protection of the gardens. A historic garden is an expression of affinity between civilization and nature, where a horticultural composition is achieved through refined botanical and horticultural practices. Gardens are primarily vegetal and therefore living; reflecting the perpetual cycle of the seasons, and the growth and decay of nature, and the desire of the artist and craftsmen to keep it maintained, and permanently unchanged by achieving ecological equilibrium.

《佛羅倫斯憲章》

本條例是國際古蹟遺址理事會對歷史公園的維修、修復和重建的建議，包括國際小組的定義和目的，重建歷史公園，在保護公園上的法律及行政文件。歷史公園是文明與自然間親密關係的表述，亦是植物和園藝上的呈現。公園充滿生機，反映著季節循環的變化，自然的生長和死亡，這些都在園藝工作者的保護工作之下，得以持久並達至生態上的平衡。

Charter for the Conservation of Historic Town and Urban Areas

(Washington Charter 1987)

Adopted by ICOMOS General Assembly in Washington, DC, October 1987

International Council on Monuments and Sites

This article defines the principles, objectives and methods necessary for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas. It seeks to promote the harmony of both private and community life in these areas and encourages the preservation of those cultural properties, however modest in scale, that constitute the collective memory of a particular society. A multidisciplinary study formed the basis of the urban and regional planning scheme to ensure the harmonious adaptation to and protection of historic towns and urban areas in contemporary life.

《華盛頓憲章》

本條例說明歷史名城和市區的定義、目的及保育方法，旨在適當地推廣在這些地方中個人和社區生活的和諧，鼓勵對文化資產的保護，保存社會的集體回憶。市區及區域計劃應是以跨學科為基礎，在當代生活方式中保持歷史名城和市區和諧共存。

Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archeological Heritage (1990)
Prepared by the International Committee for the Management of Archaeological
Heritage (ICAHM) and approved by the 9th General Assembly
in Lausanne in 1990

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Archaeological heritage is a fragile and non-renewable cultural resource constituting a vital part of indigenous people's living traditions. It is essential to protect these sites and their continued protection and preservation is ensured by a set of guidelines drawn up at the General Assembly. Given the co-dependence of human history and heritage, the emphasis is to acquire an understanding on the history of the indigenous people, in order to wholly appreciate archeological heritage, and the significance of monuments and sites. There is also a moral obligation for heritage protection and legislation should make provision for the proper maintenance, management and conservation of archaeological heritage. As international cooperation becomes integral, professional conduct and training needs to be maintained.

《洛桑憲章》

考古遺址是一種容易被破壞及不可再生的文化資源，是原住民生活傳統的一部份，故有必要保護這些地點。是次會議定出一些長久保護這些地方的指引。在人類歷史和文化遺產的緊密關係下，指引強調了解原住民歷史對欣賞考古遺址和這些古蹟意義的必要性。各地方都對保護古蹟有道德上的義務，並應以立法的方式提供對考古遺址的維修、管理和保護。

Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage
Ratified by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly
in Sofia, Bulgaria, October 1996

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Underwater cultural heritage is often threatened by undesirable commercial intentions. These environments include submerged sites and structures, wreckage and their archaeological and natural context. As a product of the General Assembly, this article emphasises the scientific integrity of the processes and methods used to ensure the protection and management of cultural heritage sites. International cooperation and intellectual exchange is hence vital to facilitate the project's successful implementation. A series of guiding methodology follows the entire investigation process, from the necessary channels involved, such as project design, funding, documentation, analysis, site management, reporting and dissemination.

《索非亞憲章》

海底的文化遺產經常受到商業目的的威脅，這種環境包括沉沒的結構及殘骸遺址，以及其考古、自然環境。本條約強調使用這些文化遺產的科學道德，和保護、管理這些文化遺產的方法。國際合作及學術交流對完成開發計劃非常重要。條約亦列出考察方法，由計劃、撥款、文件、分析、遺址管理至報告及宣傳。

International Cultural Tourism Charter
Managing Tourism at Places of Heritage Significance
Adopted by ICOMOS at the 12th General Assembly in Mexico, October 1999

International Council on Monuments and Sites

The dynamic interaction between tourism and cultural heritage offers an array of potentially conflicting expectations and opportunities for a host community. Tourism has become an increasingly complex phenomenon, with political, economic, social cultural, education, bio-physical, ecological and aesthetic dimensions. Sustainable approaches are sought to develop tourism and infrastructure in a manner that highlights authentic visitor experiences. While cultural changes in vernacular society become inevitable, the priority remains unchanged. This is to protect the rights and interests of traditional customs of the indigenous people and the significance of heritage through conservational endeavors.

墨西哥會議

旅遊業及文化遺產的互動為社區的人同時帶來矛盾的期望及機遇。旅遊業加上政治、經濟、社會文化環境、教育、生物學、生態及美學層面，成為越來越複雜的現象。旅遊業應是可持續發展，並應為旅客提供文化遺產的基建。在民間社會無可避免要面對文化改變時，保護原住民的傳統習俗、權利和利益仍然是首要的任務，以彰顯文化遺產的重要。

Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage

Ratified by the 12th ICOMOS General Assembly, in Mexico, October 1999

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Built vernacular heritage is an attractive product of society, fabricated by the work of human hands which has achieved value over its time. It is a fundamental expression of the culture and the pride of all peoples, offering a rich insight into the social and environmental patterns of a region. This article outlines the Charter's principles towards the protection of our built vernacular heritage. Due to the vulnerability and degradation of such cultural landscapes, ways to retain, record and reinstate the regional character is a priority. The following recommendations are made by the Assembly, advising the careful documentation of its pre-existing conditions before any treatment and intervention takes place. It suggested adopting a thorough understanding of the site and the cultural landscape as well as learning the traditional building systems, including construction skills and way materials are prepared. Principles of conservation and guidelines in practice, describe approaches to conduct research and documentation, adaption and reuse, educational training, restoration and conservation works. Education programs are responsible to arouse public interest towards an awareness of the issues pertaining to the conservation and restoration of vernacular traditions.

《墨西哥憲章》

民間遺產是有吸引力的社會產物，是文化的基本表述及所有人的驕傲，並對該地區的社會及環境提供豐富的洞察力。本憲章列出保護民間遺產的方針。因著文化環境容易受到破壞的特質，保留、紀錄和復原地區特色相當重要。會議中對小心紀錄在處理前的現存情況提出以下的建議：要了解其地區、其文化環境，學習其傳統建築系統，包括建築技術和材料；保育工作的方針及實踐，適應及再用，進行研究和紀錄的方法等。教育課程則有助提高公眾對保育及維修民間傳統工作的注意和興趣。

Principles for the Preservation of Historic Timber Structures
Ratified by the 12th ICOMOS General Assembly, in Mexico, October 1999

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Timber is a culturally significant material commonly associated with historic structures. This article recognizes that historic structures are imperative to maintain authenticity and cultural heritage, and through its preservation, the principles and practices that underpin the protection of timber structures need to be understood. A coherent and regular monitoring strategy is one of the recommendations for the protection of timber structures. While in the restoration and maintenance process, new materials should be disguisable from what is pre-existing. Proposed intervention should follow traditional means, and be reversible, if technically possible, and must not hinder the later access to historic evidences in the structure. In the repair of historic timber structures, only appropriately selected timbers from forest or woodland reserves are encouraged. Continuous education and training should further develop the understanding between related professions behind preservation work.

墨西哥會議

在歷史建築中，木材是常用的建築材料。本條約指出歷史建築對鑒賞和文化遺產的重要，在保護文化遺產中，我們應了解保護木材建築的方針和方法；緊密及定期的監察制度是一個策略性的做法。在維修的過程中，新加的材料應可與原來的建築分開及不阻礙其還原，在技術的許可下盡量不影響原來建築的歷史痕跡。維修木材建築時，應該只選擇森林及樹林的木材。同時亦需要持續的教育和訓練以發展保育工作背後的專業知識。

**ICOMOS Charter- Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural
Restoration of Architectural Heritage (2003)**
**Ratified by the 14th ICOMOS General Assembly
in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, in 2003**

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Structures are an essential part of architectural heritage. While care is taken to maintain deteriorated structures rather than replace them, a number of challenges are met when repair work occurs in a cultural context. Now the restoration-conservation work usually coincides with legal codes and modern building standards. A basic guide to conservation and restoration work is outlined in the article, offering some recommendations. Within a multi-disciplinary framework, it describes the importance of maintaining the integrity of components, the specific use and limitation of building technology, while emphasizing that safety is a priority, in the restoration process.

《辛巴威憲章》

結構是建築遺產的重要部份，一般會選擇小心維修已破損的結構而非取代他們，但這種做法在文化環境中無可避免面對不同的挑戰。現今的維修保護工作連結著法律上及現代建築的標準。故此憲章從各學科的角度提出一系列對維修及保護工作的建議，說明維持整體完整的重要性，建築技術的特別用途及其限制，同時亦強調安全的重要。

**ICOMOS Principles for the Preservation and Conservation-Restoration
of Wall Paintings**

**Ratified by the 14th ICOMOS General Assembly,
in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe in 2003**

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Wall paintings represent a significant part of a culture's aesthetic freedoms, whilst also serving as a reminder of the diversity of materials and technology available in its time. This article presents the principles set out by ICOMOS at the Assembly in 2003, with its main focus on the conservation-restoration treatments. It presents the aims of restoration, the implementation of various bodies of knowledge in each stage of the treatment and the contribution of relevant authorities. Also included are the policies and laws to prohibit and protect the alteration of wall paintings, scholarly conventions to investigate the historic, aesthetic and technical dimensions, analytical documentation methods, appropriate monitoring, maintenance, and damage prevention, dissemination of knowledge and the specialized training required to work with heritage preservation

辛巴威會議

壁畫代表文化的美學，同時亦標誌當時材料及技術的多樣性。本條約列出國際古蹟遺址理事會在 2003 年定出，以保護及復修為主的方針。條約說明復修的目的，在不同復修過程中知識的運用以及相關機構的貢獻；亦包括阻止及保護壁畫的政策和法律，學術性地研究歷史上、美學上及技術上的層面；分析文獻的方法，恰當的監察、維修、防止其損毀，有關知識的傳播以及文化遺產所需要的特別訓練。

**Guidelines on Education and Training in the
Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites**
(1993)

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Education plays a crucial role to impart knowledge to those who are in a direct or indirect relation with cultural heritage. The Charter acknowledges the need to deepen the general sense of cultural consciousness, and to safeguard and prolong the life of cultural heritage. Recommendations and guidelines operate as a basis for such activities, while variations depend on local traditions, legislation, the administrative and economic context of each region. Conservation requires good communication and coordinated action, supported by the input of interdisciplinary specialists, including academics and craftsmen. Attitudes and approaches to the conservation of cultural property include training in disaster preparedness and ways to strengthen and improve security measures. Long term and short term courses and international exchanges involving teachers, students and professionals are encouraged.

《保育古蹟、遺址教育及訓練指引》

無論對與文化遺產直接或間接有關係的人而言，教育是傳授知識的有效工具。本憲章認為有需要深化大眾的文化認知，保護和延長文化遺產；對此提出建議及指引外，亦注意要就當地的傳統、法律、行政及經濟背景作出適當調整。保育工作需要充份的溝通和協調，以及不同專業技術如學術界及手工藝技師的支援。保育文化資產的態度和方式包括預備面對災害的訓練、加強及改進安全問題等，亦鼓勵老師、學生、專業人士作長期或短期進修及國際交流。

The Nara Document on Authenticity

(1994)

International Council on Monuments and Sites

The ability to verify and authenticate ideas and issues concerning cultural identity and conservation works is of great relevance. Depending on the nature of the cultural heritage, its cultural context and its evolution through time, authenticity judgments may be linked to the great variety of sources of information, and the requirement of scientific analysis to provide supporting evidence. At the 1994 World Heritage Convention held in Nara, Japan, the International Council continued to address the concerns and interests built in the spirit of Venice. It highlighted the irreplaceable nature of cultural heritage, as a source of spiritual, cultural and intellectual property, and our obligations for its protection. An appendix supplements this article, with a list of follow up suggestions and definitions of conservation and information sources.

《奈良憲章》

鑒賞的能力、文化身份的議題和保育文物工作有相當密切的關係。在文化遺產的性質上，文化環境和進化不斷進行，各種資訊會影響鑒賞的判斷，亦要求科學分析以資證明。在 1994 年於日本奈良舉行的世界遺產會議中，國際議會延續當年威尼斯憲章的關注和精神，強調文化遺產不可取代，亦是精神上、文化上及知識上的資產，以及人類有保護文化遺產的義務。憲章中的附錄則是對保育工作的定義、建議及資料來源。

Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Building and Site
Ratified by the 11th ICOMOS General Assembly in Sofia, Bulgaria,
October 1996

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Recording is among the principal ways of understanding the unique expressions found in cultural heritage. It serves as an essential element in understanding the framework of human development, and promotes the interest and involvement of people in the preservation of heritage. This article identifies the importance of recording, with a guideline on the planning and recording process, followed by a series of suggestions on the management, dissemination and sharing of records. The various forms of records include photographs, surveys, drawings, photographs, descriptions, accounts, published and unpublished documents.

《索非亞憲章》

紀錄是了解文化遺產獨特面向的主要方式，是了解人類發展進程的主要元素，亦鼓勵人類對保育文化遺產的參與。本憲章說明紀錄的重要性，並針對計劃及紀錄過程提出指引，提出管理、宣傳和紀錄分享的建議。紀錄有不同方式，如相片、調查、圖則、描述、報告、公開或未公開的文件等。

Declaration of ICOMOS Marking the 50th Anniversary
of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights
Stockholm Declaration 1998

International Council on Monuments and Sites

The Universal Declaration of the Human Rights recognized the rights of people to freely participate in cultural activities. The responsibilities of individuals and the communities, the institutions and state, were started. Their role is to protect the current rights and preserve the future rights of individuals and the community. In protecting human rights, it affirms the major role of cultural heritage in the life of people. This will ensure the protection of cultural heritage whilst respecting cultural diversity at the same time.

《斯德哥爾摩宣言》

《世界人權宣言》確認人有自由參與文化活動的權利。個人、社區、機構和國家有為現今和下一代保護這種權利的責任。通過保護人權，文化遺產在人類生活中的角色得以被確立，確保文化遺產得到保護，同時尊重文化多元性。

The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments
Adopted at the First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of
Historic Monuments, Athens 1931

International Council on Monuments and Sites

This article presents seven main resolutions – i.e. Carta Del Restauero and a summarized account of the conclusions made at the Athens Congress. These include doctrines and general principles related to the protection of monuments, administrative and legislative measures regarding the historic monuments, aesthetic enhancements of ancient monuments, information on the restoration of monuments, taking precautionary measures to address the deterioration of ancient monuments, the technique of conservation, the conservation of monuments and importance of international cooperation. Customary practices and principles on excavation, protection, conservation and restoration of monuments and historic sites were discussed, reviewed and disseminated along with the strategies of intellectual collaboration and the promotion of contextual artistic and historic values through community heritage education.

《雅典憲章》

此憲章提出七點對文物保護的建議（Carta Del Restauero）及雅典會議的總結，包括對文物保護的旨要、方針、文物古蹟的行政及法律措施，美化歷史古蹟，維修古蹟的資訊，預防歷史古蹟受破壞的措施，保護文物的技術以及國際合作的重要性。會議中又討論了挖掘、保護和維修文物的做法和方針，並檢討通過學術合作和文物教通，推廣歷史古蹟的美學和歷史價值。

Convention Concerning the Protection
of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
1972

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

This document was prepared in response to the recent interest towards the protection of the world cultural and natural heritage. It presents a list of detailed descriptions of the terms and principles; the methods of applying for funding, and the conditions for international assistance in documenting and conserving cultural and natural heritage. The classification of cultural heritage broadly covers monuments, buildings and sites, while natural heritage relates to biological formations, natural features, geological environments and habitats of threatened species and animals. The role of the UNESCO in organizing this Convention is to ensure the proper identification, protection, conservation, presentation and transmission of cultural and natural heritage for future generations.

《保護世界文化和自然遺產公約》

本條約為近年各國對保護世界文化和自然遺產的關注而訂立，詳細解釋術語及原則，申請撥款的方法，為文化及自然遺產保育申請國際援助的條件。文化遺產的種類很多，包括古蹟、建築物、遺址等，自然遺產則指自然形成的景觀、地理環境及瀕臨絕種的動植物。聯合國教科文組織訂立此條約以確保為下一代適當的保護、保育和傳承文化及自然遺產。

ICOMOS UK Statement of Principles
for the Balanced Development of Cultural Tourism
1997

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Cultural tourism provides a solid framework for local communities to expand and develop. The potential contribution of tourism is threefold, benefiting the community, the place and the visitors. Tourism should be recognized as having long-term benefits, so as to be enjoyed by future generations. While mass tourism generates a large source of employment, such economic growth may encourage expansion, so the focus of the paper is geared toward sustainable patterns. Proper treatment of the environment and its resources are highlighted in this article. In particular, an emphasis on the sensitive management of cultural tourism, the avoidance of short-term considerations and the creation of harmony between the community and its visitors is presented. Overall, in the development of tourism, a community ought to continue to explore ways to avoid jeopardizing the natural environment and manmade environment.

文化旅遊平衡發展原則聲明

文化旅遊業為發展本地社區提供一個穩固的架構，而且同時有利於社區、地方及遊客。旅遊業可以為下一代帶來長遠的利益，如提供大量就業機會及經濟增長等，故本文特別提出旅遊業應步向可持續發展，亦特別提到要正確處理環境及資源等問題。文中亦強調文化旅遊業的管理，避免短期的考慮及為社區和旅營創造和諧的氣氛。從整體旅遊業的發展而言，社區應注意避免破壞自然及人為環境。

Burra Charter 1999
**The Australian ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places
of Cultural Significance**

International Council on Monuments and Sites

Revised in 1999 and based on the knowledge and experience of its ICOMOS members, the Burra Charter provides guidance for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (cultural heritage places) in Australia. This revision takes into account, the most up-to-date advancements in working with heritage conservation while adopting the insights and involvement of those who have strong associations with a place. The document contains three parts, definitions, conservation principles and conservation processes, with a particular emphasis on management and protection. A flowchart of the Burra Charter Process is presented at the end of this document. This chart has been devised to facilitate decision-making of heritage places and it describes a step by step process of understanding, identifying, recording and monitoring places of heritage significance.

《巴拉憲章》

本憲章以國際古蹟遺址理事會的經驗為基礎，在 1999 年作出修訂，為保育及管理在澳洲的文化遺址提供指引。修訂中包括了文化遺址保育的新發展，提出應讓與文化遺址有緊密關的人參與保育工作。文件主要分為三部份：定義、保護方針及保護過程，當中強調管理及保護的重要。文件最後是巴拉憲章的流程圖，目的在幫助文化遺址工作上的決策，並從理解、判別、紀錄及管察各方面逐步了解文化遺址的意義。

Convention for the Safeguarding of the
Intangible Cultural Heritage
2003

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

This document was prepared in consequence to the recent interest and attention towards the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage, which led to the UNESCO Convention in 2003. The significance of this topic is highlighted by the fact a Convention was held, to discuss ways to overcome the contemporary obstacles hindering the safeguarding process. Presented in this document, is a series of definitions and elaborated principles, used in the classification process of intangible cultural heritage. It recognizes the typical circumstances faced by the local community, the state, and internationally, such as the deficiency of resources, both division of labor and funds, required for the proper maintenance and management. This guideline hence stipulates the need to promote and to raise the awareness of heritage issues and also to stimulate the interest of both the individual and community. The guideline also pinpoints the issues concerning viability, identification and future protection of intangible cultural heritage.

《保護非物質文化遺產公約》

本公約的訂立旨在回應最近公眾對保護非物質文化遺產的關注。是次會議主要討論在非物質文化遺產的保護工作上所遇到的困難及解決方法。公約包括在分類非物質文化遺產上所用的定義和原則，並指出社區、國家及國際正在面對的情況，如在維修及管理非物質文化遺產上人力及資金的短缺。本公約提出宣傳及關注文化遺產的需要，並希望引起個人及社區對文化遺產的興趣，以及特別提出非物質文化遺產確認、生存能力及保育的議題。