

Appendix 9

CODES OF ETHICS



Australian Archaeological Association.	35
Australian Association of Consulting Archaeologists Inc.	36
Australian Institute for Maritime Archaeology.	39
Standard or Research Performance Preamble	42
International Federation of Rock Art Organisations (IFRAO)	44
World Archaeological Congress.	48

AUSTRALIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION CODE OF ETHICS

1. FOREWORD

- 1.1 Members will serve the interests of the Association by adhering to its objects and purposes as defined by this Code of Ethics and the Constitution, specifically:
 - to promote the advancement of archaeology;
 - to provide an organisation for the discussion and dissemination of archaeological information and ideas in archaeology;
 - to convene meetings at regular intervals;
 - to publicise the need for the study and conservation of archaeological sites and collections; and
 - to publicise the work of the Association.
- 1.2 Members will negotiate and make every reasonable effort to obtain the informed consent of representatives of the communities of concern whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation. Members cannot assume that there is no community of concern.
- 1.3 Members recognise that there are many interests in cultural heritage, but they specifically acknowledge the rights and interests of Indigenous peoples. AAA endorses and directs members to the current guidelines for ethical research with Indigenous parties published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (www.aiatsis.gov.au/corp/docs/EthicsGuideA4.pdf).
- 1.4 Members whose actions are detrimental to the interests of the Association may be subject to disciplinary procedures as defined by the Constitution.

2. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

- 2.1 Consonant with their obligations arising from government and international agreements, legislation and regulations, members will advocate the conservation, curation and preservation of archaeological sites, assemblages, collections and archival records.
- 2.2 Members will endeavour to ensure that archaeological sites and materials which they investigate are managed in a manner which conserves the archaeological and cultural heritage values of the sites and materials.
- 2.3 Members will neither engage in nor support the illicit trade in cultural heritage.
- 2.4 Members recognise the importance of repatriation of archaeological materials for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities of concern and they support and advocate the necessity to properly manage archaeological materials in accordance with agreements with communities of concern.

3. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO INDIGENOUS ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.1 Members acknowledge the primacy of Indigenous knowledge, intellectual property and cultural rights in respect of Indigenous heritage and the following articles reflect this principle.
- 3.2 Members acknowledge the importance of cultural heritage to Indigenous communities.
- 3.3 Members acknowledge the special importance to Indigenous peoples of ancestral remains and objects and sites associated with such remains. Members will treat such remains with respect.
- 3.4 Members acknowledge Indigenous approaches to the interpretation of cultural heritage and to its conservation.
- 3.5 Members will negotiate equitable agreements between archaeologists and the Indigenous communities whose cultural heritage is being investigated. AAA endorses and directs members to the current guidelines regarding such agreements published by the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies (www.aiatsis.gov.au/corp/docs/EthicsGuideA4.pdf).
- 3.6 Members recognise the Indigenous property rights of Indigenous peoples.

4. PRINCIPLES RELATING TO CONDUCT

- 4.1 Members will treat each other in a professional manner.
- 4.2 Members will disseminate the results of their work as widely as possible using plain language where appropriate.
- 4.3 Any person can notify the Executive Committee of a member's conduct which they believe to be detrimental to the interests of the Association. Complaints may activate procedures outlined in Section 32 (Expulsion of Members) of the Constitution, including rights of appeal.
- 4.4 Personal information provided to the Association by members will be kept confidential.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF CONSULTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS INC. CODE OF ETHICS

Schedule 2 of the AACAI Constitution

1. FOREWORD

- 1.1 Members agree that as archaeologists we have certain responsibilities to the public, our employers and clients and our colleagues, and undertake to abide by the Code of Ethics as set out below to the best of our ability.

2. DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

- 2.1 A member should take a responsible attitude to the archaeological resource base and to the best of her/his understanding ensure that this, as well as information derived from it, are used wisely and in the best interest of the public.
- 2.2 A member shall not recommend or take part in any research which she/he is not qualified.
- 2.3 A member shall not recommend or take part in any research which she/he has good reason to believe may be sub-standard.
- 2.4 A member shall ensure that all relevant data pertaining to the resource base should be deposited with an appropriate government authority or archive.

3. DUTY TO CERTAIN GROUPS

- 3.1 A member shall be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of groups whose cultural background is the subject of investigations.

4. DUTY TO INFORMANTS

- 4.1 A member shall offer appropriate remuneration for time, expertise, personal cost and inconvenience incurred in the giving of information, sought by a member of the association.

5. DUTY TO THE PROFESSION

- 5.1 A member shall keep informed about developments in her/his field of expertise and be willing to share such knowledge to improve the general standard of archaeological work.
- 5.2 A member shall avoid discrediting the profession by knowingly undertaking work beyond her/his competence.
- 5.3 A member shall respect the professional interests of colleagues as far as is ethical in terms of the interests of the public and the discipline.
- 5.4 Where a member has been asked for a second opinion, she/he shall advise the first archaeologist that she/he has been so requested.
- 5.5 A member shall not refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data and shall endeavour to pass on relevant information to interested colleagues and appropriate official bodies.
- 5.6 The consultant should not knowingly compete with another for employment to the detriment of professional standards.
- 5.7 A member must state clearly the evidence on which the report is based, to what extent it is a matter of personal observation and the qualifications and experience of any co-workers quoted.



- 5.8 A member shall plan and complete any work as carefully and competently as possible under the circumstances and remembering that the information gained matters in terms of the discipline of archaeology as well as the problems of the employer or client.

6. DUTY TO EMPLOYER OR CLIENT

- 6.1 A member shall report on work accurately, promptly and in the manner that best serves the public, the employer or client.

7. MATTERS OF FACT

- 7.1 The consultant's findings, recommendations, etc., shall be based upon professional knowledge and opinion and should avoid exaggerated and ill-founded statements.

8. MATTERS OF OPINION

- 8.1 A member shall not knowingly misrepresent the needs, problems or possible consequences of a project.
- 8.1 A member shall not attempt to discredit the competence or integrity of a colleague unless she/he considers it is professional or public duty to do so.

9. LIMITATION

- 9.1 A member shall advise the employer or client to engage other expert consultants for aspects of a project beyond her/his own competence. No concealed fee shall be accepted for such referrals.

10. TRAINING OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

- 10.1 A member shall give less qualified co-workers on a project every reasonable opportunity to gain skills and experience and shall negotiate adequate and appropriate remuneration for such work with regard to the skills of the co-worker and requirements of the job.

11. CREDIT TO COLLEAGUES

- 11.1 A member shall give due credit for work done by others (including subordinates) as consultants and/or researchers, and acknowledge ideas and methods originating from other persons unless such contributions have become generally known.

12. ACCEPTANCE OF FAVOURS

- 12.1 A member shall avoid placing her/himself under any obligation to any person or organisation if doing so could affect her/his impartiality in professional matters.

13. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- 13.1 A member shall not use confidential non-archaeological information acquired during work for an employer or client without due permission from that employer or client.
- 13.2 A member shall respect such information and ensure that co-workers do the same.
- 13.3 A member shall not disclose such information unless the law so requires.

14. CONSULTING PRACTICE

- 14.1 A member shall not be described as or claim to be an archaeological consultant unless she/he can act as an independent and unbiased adviser and has suitable qualifications and experience.

15. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 15.1 A member shall take care to know of and comply with all relevant legal requirements.
- 15.2 A member shall refuse any request from an employer or client or any other persons, which involves illegal or unethical behaviour, such as suppression or misrepresentation of information.
- 15.3 A member shall not engage in any illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters.

16. PREFERENCE OF EMPLOYMENT

- 16.1 On any job where a qualified archaeological assistant is necessary or required, a qualified archaeologist who is a member of this Association should be given preference of employment.

17. DUTY TO EMPLOYEES

- 17.1 The recommended fee scales of employees shall be regarded as a minimum and shall not be undercut.

AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE FOR MARITIME ARCHAEOLOGY CODE OF ETHICS

Definition

A Maritime Archaeologist is a person who:

- holds an Honours or other post-graduate degree in Maritime Archaeology or in another area of Archaeology with a major in Maritime Archaeology; or
- has gained Australian State or Commonwealth recognition as a maritime archaeologist plus a minimum of two and a half years of full time professional experience

applying the theories, methods and practices of Maritime Archaeology to the identification, evaluation, documentation or treatment of maritime archaeological sites in Australia and its Territories (one year's experience in maritime archaeology must be under supervision of a maritime archaeologist); and can demonstrate the successful application of acquired proficiencies to the practice of maritime archaeology.

1 The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public

1.1 An archaeologist shall:

- a) Recognise a commitment to represent archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner;
- b) Actively support conservation of the archaeological resource base;
- c) Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose cultural histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations;
- d) Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted statements about archaeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;
- e) Support and comply with the terms of the ICOMOS Burra Charter.

1.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- a) Engage in any illegal or unethical conduct involving archaeological matters or knowingly permit the use of her/his name in support of any illegal or unethical activity involving archaeological matters;
- b) Give a professional opinion, make a public report, or give legal testimony involving archaeological matters without being as thoroughly informed as might reasonably be expected;
- c) Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation about archaeological matters;
- d) Undertake any research that affects the resource base for which he/she is not qualified.

2 The Archaeologist's Responsibility to her/his Colleagues

2.1 An archaeologist shall:

- a) Give appropriate credit for work done by others;
- b) Stay informed and knowledgeable about developments in her/his field or fields or specialisation;
- c) Encourage less qualified or experienced co-workers to develop skills and experience through participation in archaeological projects;
- d) Communicate and co-operate with colleagues having common professional interests;

- e) Give due respect to colleagues interests in, and right to, information about sites, areas, collections, or date where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
 - f) Know and comply with all laws applicable to her/his archaeological research, as well as with any relevant procedures promulgated by duly constituted professional organisations;
 - g) Report knowledge of violations of this Code to AIMA and other appropriate authorities.
- 2.2 An archaeologist shall not:
- a) Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another archaeologist;
 - b) Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
 - c) Undertake research that affects the archaeological resource base unless reasonably prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected;
 - d) Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data.

3 The Archaeologist's Responsibility to Employers and Clients

- 3.1 An archaeologist shall:
- a) Respect the interest of her/his employer or client, so far as is consistent with the public welfare and this Code of Ethics;
 - b) Refuse to comply with any requests or demands of an employer or client which conflict with this Code of Ethics;
 - c) Recommend to employers or clients the employment of other archaeologists or other expert consultants upon encountering archaeological problems beyond her/his own competence;
 - d) Exercise reasonable care to prevent her/his employees, colleagues, associates and others whose services are utilised by her/him from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-archaeological nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.
- 3.2 An archaeologist shall not:
- a) Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;
 - b) Use confidential information for the advantage of herself/himself or a third person, unless the client consents to full disclosure;
 - c) Accept compensation or anything of value for recommending the employment

- of another archaeologist or other person, unless such compensation or thing of value is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;
- d) Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with the requirements of the Standard of Research Performance.

STANDARD OR RESEARCH PERFORMANCE PREAMBLE

The research archaeologist has a responsibility to attempt to design and conduct projects that will add to our understanding of past cultures and/or that will develop better theories, methods, or techniques for interpreting the archaeological record, while causing minimal attrition of the archaeological resource base. In the conduct of a research project, the following minimum standards should be followed:

1. The archaeologist has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research project whether or not in the field. The archaeologist must:
 - 1.1 Assess the adequacy of her/his qualifications for the demands of the project, and minimise inadequacies by acquiring additional expertise, by bringing in associates with the needed qualifications, or by modifying the scope of the project;
 - 1.2 Inform herself/himself of relevant previous research;
 - 1.3 Develop a scientific plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, employs a suitable methodology, and provides for economical use of the resource base (whether such base consists of an excavation site or of specimens), consistent with the objectives of the project;
 - 1.4 Ensure the availability of adequate staff and support facilities to carry the project to completion, and to adequate curatorial facilities for specimens and records;
 - 1.5 Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from, landowners or other persons;
 - 1.6 Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimise such interference.

2. In conducting research, the archaeologist must follow her/his scientific plan of research, except to the extent that unforeseen circumstances warrant its modification.

3. Procedures for field survey or excavation must meet the following minimal standards:
 - 3.1 If specimens are collected, a system for identifying and recording their provenances must be maintained.

- 3.2 Uncollected entities such as environmental or cultural features, depositional strata, and the like, must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means and their location recorded.
 - 3.3 The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described. Significant stratigraphic and/or associational relationships among artefacts, other specimens, and cultural and environmental features must also be fully and accurately recorded.
 - 3.4 All records should be intelligible to other archaeologists. If terms lacking commonly held references are used, they should be clearly defined.
 - 3.5 Insofar as possible the interest of other researchers should be considered. For example, upper levels of a site should be scientifically excavated and recorded whenever feasible, even if the focus of the project is on underlying levels.
4. During accessioning, analysis, and storage of specimens and records in the laboratory, the archaeologist must take precautions to ensure the correlations between the specimens and the field records are maintained, so that provenance, contextual relationships, and the like are not confused or obscured.
5. Specimens and research records resulting from a project must be deposited or placed under the control of an institution with permanent curatorial facilities.
6. The archaeologist has responsibility for appropriate dissemination of the results of her/his research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch.
 - 6.1 Results viewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of the past or to advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means, such as publications, reports at professional meetings, or letters to colleagues.
 - 6.2 Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results ordinarily should be honoured, if consistent with the researcher's prior rights to publications and with her/his other professional responsibilities.
 - 6.3 Failure to complete a full scholarly report within 10 years after completion of a project shall be construed as a waiver of an archaeologist's right to primacy with respect to analysis and publication of the data. Upon expiration of such 10 year period, or at such earlier time as the archaeologists shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication to other archaeologists.
 - 6.4 While contractual obligations in reporting must be respected, archaeologists should not enter into a contract which prohibits the archaeologist from

including her or his own interpretations or conclusions in contractual reports, or from a continuing right to use the data after completion of the project.

- 6.5 Archaeologists have an obligation to accede to reasonable requests for information from the news media.
7. Archaeologists have a responsibility to prevent the publication of precise site locations whenever such publication might lead to vandalism of the sites.

References

- Rock Art Research 1981, *ANA Reporter*, 16(8): 3.
- Australia ICOMOS 1981, *The Burra Charter ICOMOS*.
- Dunnell, R.C. 1984, 'The ethics of archaeological significance decisions', in E. Green (ed.), *Ethics and Values in Archaeology*, The Free Press, New York, pp. 62–74.
- Society of Professional Archaeologists 1984, 'Code of Ethics and Standards of Research Performance' in E. Green (ed.), *Ethics and Values in Archaeology*, The Free Press, New York, pp. 22–27.
- Wildesen, L.E. 1984, 'The search for an ethic in archaeology: A historical perspective', in E. Green, (ed.), *Ethics and Values in Archaeology*, The Free Press, New York, pp. 3–12.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ROCK ART ORGANISATIONS (IFRAO) CODE OF ETHICS

Full version, approved 14 July 2000.

1. Preamble

- 1(1). This Code of Ethics describes general guidelines which IFRAO recommends to its members.
- 1(2). Rock art provides a window to our collective past, helps us make sense of the present and contributes to our future. Some of it has been handed down to us by many generations preceding us, to safeguard it for many generations to follow us. Unless we can trace our lineage directly to those who created the rock art and have retained aspects of its original cultural context, it does not belong to us in any way.
- 1(3). The cultural significance of a rock art site is embodied in the entire fabric of the site, in addition to the actual art present; in the traditional use of the place and the activities that occurred there; and in the meanings and intangible qualities of the place.

- 1(4). Understanding the cultural significance of a place is fundamental to its care, and where such understanding is inadequate, any interference may be regarded as inappropriate.
- 1(5). The ‘patina of history’ apparent in the fabric of a rock art site is important evidence and forms an integral part of that fabric. It includes natural or artificial changes or traces.

2. Definitions

Fabric: all physical aspects of a rock art site, including accretionary deposits, the art itself, traces of later human responses, modifications, even traces of vandalism in cases, lichen, and so forth.

Geomorphic exposure: any rock surface.

Graffiti: collective term describing recent anthropic graphic markings or inscriptions that are incompatible with the known or presumed uses of the rock art on the same panels.

IFRAO: the International Federation of Rock Art Organisations.

Indigenous cultural custodians: descendants of people who created rock art, who are obligated by their cultural traditions or beliefs to act as the custodians or curators of rock art.

Management: administrative control over the management of rock art sites, including preservation, access control, public presentation.

Massive intervention: significant changes to the environmental conditions under which the rock art survives. This includes housing in a building, or removal of the supporting bedrock to another location.

Members: the members of IFRAO.

Peer approval: the approval of an action or proposed action by relevant specialists who have no pecuniary involvement in the project in question.

Rock art: the surviving graphic markings of cultural activities found on rock surfaces.

Triumvirate of IFRAO: the ruling council of IFRAO, consisting of the immediate past president, president and incoming president [assuming that my proposal to form such a council is approved in Portugal].

Traditional owners: *see* Indigenous cultural custodians.

3. Issues of Ownership

- 3(1). **Traditional owners and indigenous cultural custodians:** In areas where indigenous peoples live whose lifestyles and beliefs continue traditions associated with rock art, members recognise their ownership of the sites, and all research, conservation or management of such sites [is] subject to the full approval of the traditional owners.

In areas where such indigenous peoples and traditions are no longer present, members shall endeavour to understand and promote management practices consistent with such beliefs in so far as they are known from ethnographic or archaeological evidence. In the absence of such evidence to the contrary, provisional concepts of such beliefs (e.g. non-human sources of authority, nature of the sacred, non-linear time/space) should be projected from similar societies and traditions elsewhere.

- 3(2). **Local antiquities and cultural heritage laws:** Members shall abide by all local, state or national laws protecting archaeological sites and monuments, and comply with heritage protection laws generally.
- 3(3). **Non-traditional ownership of sites:** Members shall respect the rules, laws or requests of any individuals or organisations possessing legal ownership of the land rock art sites are located on, or the land that must be traversed in order to reach the sites.
- 3(4). **Copyright and ownership of records:** In regions where traditional indigenous owners exist, they possess copyright of the rock art designs. Members wishing to reproduce such designs shall make appropriate applications. Records made of rock art remain the cultural property of the rock artists, or collectively of the societies these lived amongst.

4. Recording of Rock Art

- 4(1). **Methods of recording:** Members shall not physically interfere with rock art except as provided in Clauses 5(2) and 6. No substances shall be applied to rock art for recording purposes, except substances that are regularly applied to individual panels by natural processes (e.g. water at open air sites).
- 4(2). **Coverage of recording:** All recordings of rock art are incomplete. Therefore rock art recordings need to be as comprehensive as possible, and by multi-disciplinary means.
- 4(3). **Conduct at sites:** New uses of sites, including for purposes of research, shall not change the fabric of a site, and shall respect associations and meanings of the site and its contents.
- 4(4). **Conduct in foreign countries:** In addition to other requirements listed herein, researchers working in foreign countries shall do so in consultation with the region's rock art organisation, and shall provide copies of reports and publications to that organisation.

5. Removal of Samples

- 5(1). **Archaeological research:** No excavation shall be undertaken at a rock art site unless it forms part of an appropriately authorised archaeological research project. This

includes the removal of any sediment to uncover rock art images. Similarly, no archaeological surface remains shall be removed or relocated.

- 5(2). **Sampling of rock art and adjacent geomorphic exposures:** No samples shall be removed of paint residue, accretionary deposits of any kind, or of the support rock, except after the following requirements have been satisfied:
- (a) The sample removal is to form part of a larger and specific research design that has peer approval;
 - (b) The sample removal has been approved in writing by two peer researchers (i.e. scientists specialising in the analytical study of rock art);
 - (c) The funds necessary for the best possible analytical laboratory support have been secured;
 - (d) The analyst has extensive first-hand experience in sampling geomorphic surfaces;
 - (e) Traditional indigenous custodians, where they have jurisdiction, have approved the sample removal;
 - (f) The relevant local or national authorities have approved the sample removal.
- 5(3). **Excavation:** No excavations shall be undertaken at a rock art site unless the expertise of identifying rock art-making tools is available to the researchers proposing such excavation.

6. Conservation

- 6(1). **Setting:** The area around a rock art site, its setting, may contain features associated with the rock art and other evidence of its history. The visual, historical and other relationships between a site and its setting which contribute to its significance shall be retained in all conservation or preservation work.
- 6(2). **Site fabric:** In all conservation, preservation or management work at and near rock art sites, the visual, historical and scientific significance of the site fabric shall be retained. The removal or palliation of 'graffiti' shall be undertaken only after approval of the relevant authorities, and be effected only under the guidance of qualified rock art conservators. Massive intervention is to be reserved for situations of extreme threats to rock art, and shall be undertaken only after extensive peer review and approval.
- 6(3). **Protection:** Members will not disclose the locations of non-public and unprotected rock art sites to the general public. Ultimately, the best protection will depend on the awareness of the general public of the value of rock art. Part of any conservation effort should include the education of the public towards respect for rock art wherever it occurs.

7. Disputes

- 7(1). **Conduct:** Members shall endeavour to treat other members in a courteous manner. In regions where traditional indigenous owners exist, members shall ensure that they are kept informed about all aspects of research work, and that copies of completed reports are made available to them. Where such reports appear in technical jargon, ordinary-language versions are to be made available.
- 7(2). **Plagiarism:** Members shall acknowledge the use of other researchers' recordings, published comments and ideas.
- 7(3). **Dispute settlement:** Members shall make every endeavour to settle disputes among themselves, as IFRAO is reluctant to settle disputes among its members. Where a dispute cannot be settled and threatens the integrity of IFRAO, application for arbitration shall be made to the President of IFRAO, providing the relevant documentation. The dispute will then be arbitrated by the Triumvirate of IFRAO if its resolution is urgent, but preferably at the subsequent General Meeting of IFRAO.

WORLD ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESS FIRST CODE OF ETHICS

Principles to Abide By

Members agree that they have obligations to indigenous peoples and that they shall abide by the following principles:

1. To acknowledge the importance of indigenous cultural heritage, including sites, places, objects, artefacts, human remains, to the survival of indigenous cultures.
2. To acknowledge the importance of protecting indigenous cultural heritage to the well-being of indigenous peoples.
3. To acknowledge the special importance of indigenous ancestral human remains, and sites containing and/or associated with such remains, to indigenous peoples.
4. To acknowledge that the important relationship between indigenous peoples and their cultural heritage exists irrespective of legal ownership.
5. To acknowledge that the indigenous cultural heritage rightfully belongs to the indigenous descendants of that heritage.
6. To acknowledge and recognise indigenous methodologies for interpreting, curating, managing and protecting indigenous cultural heritage.
7. To establish equitable partnerships and relationships between Members and indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is being investigated.

8. To seek, whenever possible, representation of indigenous peoples in agencies funding or authorising research to be certain their view is considered as critically important in setting research standards, questions, priorities and goals.

Rules to Adhere to:

Members agree that they will adhere to the following rules prior to, during and after their investigations:

1. Prior to conducting any investigation and/or examination, Members shall with rigorous endeavour seek to define the indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation.
2. Members shall negotiate with and obtain the informed consent of representatives authorised by the indigenous peoples whose cultural heritage is the subject of investigation.
3. Members shall ensure that the authorised representatives of the indigenous peoples whose culture is being investigated are kept informed during all stages of the investigation.
4. Members shall ensure that the results of their work are presented with deference and respect to the identified indigenous peoples.
5. Members shall not interfere with and/or remove human remains of indigenous peoples without the express consent of those concerned.
6. Members shall not interfere with and/or remove artefacts or objects of special cultural significance, as defined by associated indigenous peoples, without their express consent.
7. Members shall recognise their obligation to employ and/or train indigenous peoples in proper techniques as part of their projects, and utilise indigenous peoples to monitor the projects.

The new Code should not be taken in isolation; it was seen by Council as following on from WAC's adoption of the Vermillion Accord passed in 1989 at the South Dakota Inter-Congress.