STEERING COMMITTEE FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE (CDCPP)

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Cultural Heritage and Technical Assistance Division Planned activities 2012

DOCUMENT FOR INFORMATION

Item 5.3.2 of the draft agenda

The Committee:

- *took note* of the planned activities;
- *supported* the technical cooperation activities;
- *took note* of reference framework document [CDPATEP(2011)16].

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* All references to Kosovo, whether the territory, institutions or population, in this text shall be understood in full compliance with United Nation's Security Council Resolution 1244 and without prejudice to the status of Kosovo.

INTRODUCTION

The Programme of Activities and its biannual budget for 2012-2013 was adopted by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers on 24 November 2011.

Following the Council of Europe's reform, activities relating to cultural heritage have been placed under the "Democracy" pillar, and are being overseen by the new "Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape" (CDCPP). These activities are spread between two different sectors; (Democratic Governance through Education, Culture and Youth Policies and Sustainable Democratic Societies), and into three different programmes ("Protection of Cultural Diversity, Heritage and Landscape"; "Addressing Crises: Managing Post Conflict Situations"; "Democratic Citizenship through Education, Culture and Youth Policies").

This apparent loss of visibility of cultural heritage activities in the Council of Europe's Programme of Activities, is partially compensated by a more coherent organisation within the Secretariat. Until the end of 2011, activities carried out in the framework of the "Technical Cooperation and Consultancy Programme" (see the general reference framework adopted by the CD-PATEP in appendix), were implemented by two different Divisions. The merging of these Divisions in 2012 (Cultural Heritage and Technical Assistance Division) has offered an opportunity to reorganise, rationalise and better coordinate activities. This process should, in turn, facilitate the adoption of an approach which is increasingly transversal and integrated with other initiatives and sectors of the Organisation.

In view of the pending development of a medium-term approach (see item 5.3.1 of the CDCPP agenda and document CDCPP(2012)5), the present document presents the projects which will be implemented in 2012, either with the finance of the Ordinary Budget of the Council of Europe and Voluntary Contributions, or by Joint Programmes with the European Commission. In 2012, the general consolidated budget of the Division for Cultural Heritage and Technical Assistance is approximately € 2 250 000, of which just over € 500 000 comes from the Ordinary Budget of the Council of Europe. Therefore the main part of the operational budget comes again this year from external sources, through Joint Programmes and voluntary contributions.

The structure of this document reflects that the programme of activities 2012-2013, as adopted by the Committee of Ministers. It includes a list of "projects" corresponding to the "expected results" in the official documents. The structure also divides the projects into two distinct groups: those funded by the ordinary budget and those funded by joint programmes.

A.   ORDINARY BUDGET / VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

Pillar	**DEMOCRACY**
Sector	**DEMOCRATIC GOVERNANCE THROUGH EDUCATION, CULTURE AND YOUTH POLICIES**
Programme	**PROTECTION OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE**
Expected result 4	**CoE cultural heritage and landscape conventions are implemented**
DG	**DG II**

Project 1:   Follow-up of Conventions: Case Studies

In line with the medium-term orientations to be adopted for cultural heritage [CDCPP(2012)5], this project will include new activities aimed at developing the follow-up of the heritage conventions (see Appendix II, Charts of signatures and ratifications). The idea is to consolidate existing references by updating them in line with the new priorities of the Organisation. This will include the assessment of existing documents to identify in the Council of Europe's projects criteria and indicators in line with the conventions and recommendations of the Committee of Ministers and the expertise acquired in field projects; the assessment of the impact of the heritage activities; the identification of major transversal issues; and to initiate partnerships in order to develop a number of reflections and exchanges of expertise.

Project 2:   HEREIN Database

european heritage network
réseau européen du patrimoine

Launched in 1999 with the aim of establishing a network and an online tool providing a permanent information system on heritage, the HEREIN network has become an important reference for government bodies, professionals, researchers and non-governmental organisations active in the field of cultural heritage. Forty three member states are currently members of HEREIN.

The decision for a new enhanced version of the database supporting the Network's activity, HEREIN 3, taken at the CDPATEP plenary meeting in May 2010, will lead to the launching of the operational tool in June 2012. Training sessions for countries will be organised. The experience gained in developing the HEREIN 3 database will provide a useful basis for the planned Landscape information system ELCIS. Additionally, part of the HEREIN open source software could be reused and customised to serve the needs of ELCIS.

Practical cooperation will be developed with the "International Not-for-profit Association" under Belgian law, the HEREIN AISBL, established in November 2010 by a group of countries, (Belgium, Finland, France, Greece, Slovenia, Switzerland and the United Kingdom), with a view to supporting the development of the HEREIN tools and network. In this framework, the HEREIN Thesaurus will be published.

The HEREIN name and logo were registered in 2011 and their copyright protection will run until 30 November 2020. The HEREIN web domain (http://www.european-heritage.net) was made available at no cost to the Council of Europe by ADEC (Association pour le développement des entreprises et des competences); the ownership of the domain will be renewed by tacit agreement. The Secretariat will ensure the dissemination of a Herein Newsletter every two months. Since 2011, HEREIN also has a Facebook page.

Pillar	**DEMOCRACY**
Sector	**SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES**
Programme	**ADDRESSING CRISES: MANAGING POSTCONFLICT SITUATIONS**
Expected result 5	**Technical assistance for the sustainable use of heritage resources is provided to develop and implement strategies for confidence building, reconciliation, reconstruction and socio-economic development**
DG	**DG II**

Project 3:   Requests for technical assistance

3.1 Lorca (Spain)

Municipal, regional and national authorities have validated the Council of Europe's Expert Report transmitted officially after the mission held in October 2011. This report recommends the implementation of a global "rehabilitation" process for the town of Lorca which was damaged by an earthquake in May 2011. An official request for assistance (for the implementation of the recommendations) has been submitted to the Council of Europe. On the assumption that external funding can be secured (possibly through voluntary contributions – maximum budget estimated at 100 000 € over two years), the three main actions which could be supervised by the Council of Europe are as follows:

a.   Set up a "local workshop" in the ancient quarter of the "Barrio Alto" in order to draw up with the direct participation of citizens a short, medium and long-term strategy of intervention (buildings, public spaces, accessibility, social conditions);

b.   Carry out a specific process on the historic centre, including a "local workshop" for identifying alternative interventions, as well as modification of the master plan;

c.   Elaborate guidelines for intervention in the peripheral area, including animation of a "local workshop" with citizens, overseeing architectural competitions for new buildings.

The Council of Europe will nominate a team of international experts, assisted by a team of local experts, to provide regular technical support at each main stage of the process (missions, workshops, study visits), and participation in the finalisation of intervention proposals and validation processes of results.

3.2 Green Zone Nicosia (Cyprus)

An official request for cooperation is currently being prepared by the Cypriot authorities. Insofar as the budget could be drawn up, and the accessibility conditions in the (demilitarised) zone assured, the project should form part of the new strategy for the revitalisation of the city centre. The project aims to generate a mobilisation and synergies for the regeneration and rehabilitation of buildings and public spaces within the "Buffer Zone", with a view to allocating new uses and functions to the buildings in the area concerned. The project targets physical, rapid and visible interventions in coordination with urban interventions underway or foreseen on either side of the dividing line of the city.

The project will contribute to raising awareness of communities from both sides, exchange of expertise and skills, consolidating mutual understanding and building confidence. Through this project, the values and priorities of the Council of Europe, especially as regards democratic governance, citizen participation, reconciliation processes and intercultural dialogue, will be implemented in practice through four complementary and simultaneous components:

a. An integrated planning scheme for the "Buffer Zone" will be elaborated for specific scheduled feasible pilot interventions;

b. Realistic and pragmatic mechanisms for regular and continuous surveying and "first-aid" interventions will be put in place, including the setting up of "bi-communal" maintenance units;

    c. A limited number of flagship rehabilitation projects, both within the "Buffer Zone" and its proximity presenting certain conditions and capable of generating synergies between partners and mobilising a concentration of resources for rapid implementation;

    d. The specific approach and spirit implemented as part of this project will be a source of complementary research and elaboration/conceptualisation of methods/programmes.

Pillar	**DEMOCRACY**
Sector	**SUSTAINABLE DEMOCRATIC SOCIETIES**
Programme	**DEMOCRATIC CITIZENSHIP THROUGH EDUCATION, CULTURE AND YOUTH POLICIES**
Expected result 3	**Pilot projects on cultural and natural heritage are carried out to provide development benefits to communities, to impact on national policies and governance, and to generate transmissible best practice models**
DG	**DG II**

Project 4:   **Local Development Pilot Projects (LDPP)** - www.coe.int/ldpp
                    Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South-East Europe

The 2011 Activity Report highlights the progress achieved over the last few months. In 2012, the LDPP's aspirations should be able to flourish depending on the level of mobilisation of the different stakeholders, the strength of the partnerships set up and the resources invested. The process must be rationalised to ensure that the relevant results, those which will lead to the recognition of the current pilot projects' value and to its practical impact in the countries, will be delivered and developed in line with the new priorities defined by the Council of Europe's Committee of Ministers.

Indeed, the LDPP approach will have to be progressively "institutionalised" in the beneficiary countries, and distributed to other European countries so as to encourage the use of the LDPP as a tool for developing different development models which can facilitate the access to investment sources.

The LDPP programme has essentially been designed to help institutions move towards the elaboration and implementation of integrated and sustainable territorial development strategies. The seven pilot territories (Dolina-Bardaca, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Strandja, Bulgaria; the Island of Cres, Croatia; Lake Skadar, Montenegro; Rupea-Cohalm, Romania; Resava-Mlava, Serbia; Debar-Reka, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia") will conclude their diagnostics and draw up their long-term development strategies between now and the end of 2012.

Project 5:   Pilot Project for the Rehabilitation of the Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns (Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme) - www.coe.int/histowns

At the request of the five participating countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova and Ukraine), an "Alternative Action Plan" is being implemented in 2012 with a view to continuing the pilot project. This "Plan B" became necessary due to the fact that the budget requested for the Operational Phase was not secured as expected due to the European Commission's late decision not to include the Pilot Project in the Eastern Partnership Programme (ENPI) budget as initially agreed. The 2012 "Plan B" has three main targets:

1.   to maintain the ongoing regional dynamics created during the Preliminary Phase (2009-2011) between the national institutions and the municipalities;
2.   to enhance the results of the Preliminary Phase (2009-2011);
3.   to secure the necessary funding for the implementation of the Operational Phase of the Pilot Project (36 months), through partnership possibilities with the European Commission and/or with other complementary sources. In order to pursue the process in its Operational Phase, an estimated 1.5 million euros must be budgeted for. The Alternative Action Plan aims to pave the way for the confirmation of the Operational Phase.

The Preliminary Phase has enabled a diagnosis to take place in the 39 participating Pilot Towns, confirming the richness of their heritage and their potential for development. The published diagnosis facilitates dialogue with historic towns in the rest of Europe which are facing similar problems with their preservation and development, and extends the idea of common interest and shared responsibilities. The Pilot Towns have experimented with new ways of conceiving and implementing development strategies.. "Think differently, live differently", is the credo of the new urbanity foreseen through the respectful use of the urban heritage. It suggests a better way to live together, in democratic and good quality urban environments.

The Rehabilitation of Cultural Heritage in Historic Towns being proposed in the framework of the pilot project is an integrated process aimed at elaborating investment projects and development strategies capitalising on the existing heritage resources which give the towns their distinctiveness and the quality of their living environment. This heritage is under threat. The loss of this immediately available resource would condemn the historic towns to finding other solutions for assuring their long-term development which would be less favourable for the well-being of their inhabitants.

Project 6:   Capacity Building for Sustainable Tourism Development along Cultural Routes (Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme)

Wine Culture Tourism Exchange (WCTE) Activity:
www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/cooperation/Kyiv/WCTE/default_en.asp

Sustainable Cultural Tourism along Wine Cultural Routes

The activity has been developed as a Creative Economy model, which could be replicable along **any** cultural route. Over the course of 4 years it has refined a set of skills, tools and strategies that will empower local actors to set up and manage economically and culturally sustainable activities along cultural routes. The project is based on the logic that it is the local infrastructure that is the key driver of a cultural route, not the administration or association which manages a route. If local cultural

communities could have the both the entrepreneurial skills and direct access to international markets and network tools, then they could develop revenues which, in turn, would generate cultural wealth, employment and locally driven sustainable tourism development.

It is to make accessible these skills and tools that the Council of Europe capacity building programme has been developed. The four-day Sustainable Wine Culture Tourism: Training for Trainers seminar is delivered by a team of international practitioners and experts. Their programme is focused directly on the local actors, wine, culture and tourism entrepreneurs, as well as on regional and local authorities and associations.

The Republic of Moldova has played an important role in the development of the Council of Europe's training of trainers for Sustainable Tourism Programme. The growing importance in the quality and variety of Moldovan wines and wine tourism, as well as the beauty of the country, made it a natural host for this 4th international programme on sustainable tourism held in Chisinau on 21-26 March 2012. This complemented the capacity building programmes which had been developed in Serbia and Ukraine between 2010-2011.
Training website:http://act-e.org/training/

Project 7:   Local Development Pilot Project (LDPP) for the wine villages of Limassol (Cyprus)

The Pilot Project initiated in 2011 aims at:

- the promotion of a model of democratic culture which underpins institutions and involves civil society and citizens at all levels of discussion and decision-making;
- the promotion of a model of integrated and sustainable development which ensures social cohesion and solidarity to improve citizens' quality of life;
- the implementation of strategies based on the respect and promotion of the diversity of cultural heritages.

The Pilot region will obtain a long-term development plan based on the exploitation of its cultural and heritage resources proposing targeted investments in complementary fields of activities capable together of harmoniously transforming the living environment. By extension, new procedures for elaborating a new regional planning methodology will be trialled in the pilot territory which could inspire future planning practices in Cyprus, influence national policies and lead to efficient integrated development strategies.

Project 8:   Requests for technical assistance

Republic of Moldova

The Minister of Culture has addressed a request for a Council of Europe technical assistance mission to assess the situation of heritage policies and to recommend measures for safeguarding and enhancing the national heritage.

The expert mission will take place in June 2012. Depending on the Moldovan authorities' decisions, a bilateral cooperation programme could be set up in the framework of the Kyiv Initiative Regional Programme.

B.   COUNCIL OF EUROPE / EUROPEAN COMMISSION JOINT PROGRAMMES

Project 9:   EU/CoE Support to the Promotion of Cultural Diversity in Kosovo[*] (PCDK)
www.coe.int/pcdk

In 2012, the PCDK action will focus on two major issues:

o   To give appropriate visibility to the achievements and results of Phase I of the PCDK and prepare the ground for the second phase of the project in close collaboration with the main beneficiaries within the two and a half month extension period (15 April-30 June 2012).

o   To launch the second phase of the PCDK from 1 July 2012 to 31 December 2014. Based on the experience from PCDK I and the extensive consultations and assessments carried out with major stakeholders, the PCDK II components and activities were carefully designed, highlighting the integrated approach and multi-layered nature of the project. PCDK II activities pay particular attention to the active involvement of local stakeholders in the implementation, thereby emphasising their partnership and ownership in the process. Consequently, project components focus on capacity development; education and public awareness; local development, synthesising all elements in community well-being through common heritage while exhibiting practical and viable samples where all stakeholders from grassroots through to central level assume crucial roles and responsibilities.

Component One of the project aims at strengthening the capacity of the administration at central (Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport) and local level (Institutes for the Protection of Monuments), within a framework provided by the IRPP/SAAH ("Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plans/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage"), continued through the Ljubljana Process II. The Reconstruction Implementation Commission activities and experience will inspire a possible new working mechanism to address the reconstruction of Serbian Orthodox Religious Sites, under the present political situation.

Educational activities throughout Kosovo* will focus on implementing and monitoring resources produced during PCDK I, with particular attention to increased awareness of and respect for cultural heritage.

The Local Development component of the project, also inspired by the Local Development Pilot Projects' Regional Programme, has produced a tailored module for Kosovo*, which will be the basis for the activities in this component. In the Peje/Pec region, actions continue to ensure the sustainability of the regional office, heritage plan and rehabilitation process by piloting a cultural routes scheme at local level.

The project, through its four components, will foster greater participation of all communities through the Heritage Community Network. While PCDK I has consolidated necessary human infrastructure, the valorisation of common heritage and cultural assets in Kosovo* will require further efforts, ensuring a sustainable strategy for the conservation of all types of sites and assets. The awareness-raising and educational activities come as a complement and catalyst for entire project activities, contributing to the acknowledgement of cultural heritage as a factor of development. The project impact in the longer-term on Kosovo's* local economic development, especially in areas inhabited by marginalised groups including minorities, should not be minimised but rather mainstreamed in the activities.

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* See footnote on page 2.

Project 10:   Ljubljana Process II: Rehabilitating our common heritage

The Ljubljana Process II: Rehabilitating our Common Heritage, launched in 2011, builds upon and develops the Council of Europe/European Commission Joint Programme, the *Integrated Rehabilitation Projects Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage* (IRPP/SAAH, 2003-2010). This new transitional operational framework is managed by the *Regional Cooperation Council* (*RCC*) through its *Task Force on Culture and Society* (*TFCS*).

The Council of Europe is a partner in this joint programme with the European Commission (DG-ELARG, IPA Multibeneficiary Programme), and is responsible for:

- Setting up and managing the Expert Pool in order to provide adequate and timely support to the Secretariat and the National Task Forces;
- Overseeing the implementation and development of the IRPP/SAAH methodology through the *Ljubljana Process II*.

The Ljubljana Process II mobilises and assists institutions and social stakeholders to develop monument and site rehabilitation projects with the potential to have a social and economic impact on the community, with a view to securing external funding and investment. The two major issues at stake are: (1) that historic places should be conserved to the highest standards; and (2) that they are promoted in such a way as to maximise their contribution to the local economy without diminishing their cultural significance. The rehabilitation projects will help to realise the historic environment's potential to contribute to economic development, increase employment, stimulate prosperity, and enhance the quality of life. The leading idea is that heritage objects are part of the solution to economic development challenges rather than an obstacle to them.

The Ljubljana Process II is about changing public and professional attitudes towards our historic environment by placing emphasis on training in the fields of traditional crafts, conservation and practical building repair, sustainable conservation, policy making and business management; on promotion (to showcase good practice in the region and elsewhere); on the role of cultural heritage within spatial planning; on independent evaluation and support; and on monitoring procedures to ensure that projects adhere to best European standards.

The Expert Pool will provide support to the participating countries (Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, "the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia", Kosovo*) and the Secretariat of the TFCS (Regional Cooperation Council) in three main areas:

- <u>Political back up, monitoring and evaluation</u> – ensure that the projects meet international standards both in terms of project and financial management and conservation and rehabilitation outcomes;
- <u>Training and mentoring</u> – provide or help to source the relevant professional training and to provide assistance and quality control of documents produced or work carried out;
- <u>Guidelines</u> – help to develop guidance documents on a wide range of management and conservation issues.

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* See footnote on page 2.

APPENDIX I

CDPATEP(2011)16

COUNCIL CONSEIL
OF EUROPE DE L'EUROPE

Document adopted by the CCPATEP at its 4th Plenary Session
Strasbourg, 5-6 May 2011

Regional Cooperation Division
Reference Framework for the Technical Cooperation and Consultancy
Programme related to the integrated conservation of the cultural heritage

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND
CONSULTANCY PROGRAMME RELATED
TO THE INTEGRATED CONSERVATION
OF THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

PROGRAMME DE COOPÉRATION
ET D'ASSISTANCE TECHNIQUES RELATIVES
À LA CONSERVATION INTÉGRÉE
DU PATRIMOINE CULTUREL ET NATUREL

Decision

The CDPATEP:
considering the most recent trends and achievements of the Programme, and the objectives which are regarded as being in line with the Organisation's priorities,

    a.   decided to maintain and further develop the Programme to meet the needs of member States when implementing the European Conventions related to heritage;

    b.   adopted the Reference Framework in order to strengthen the Programme's role as a "laboratory" for implementing Council of Europe standards in the field of heritage;

    c.   reiterated the value of the Programme as a practical evaluation and monitoring tool for the Conventions, and as a direct contributor to their implementation;

    d.   approved the creation of a Working Group to follow-up the progress of the Programme, in order to pay greater attention to the expected results, and the exemplary value of the projects.

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Introduction

This document is a "synthesis" of the recommendations made following the evaluation of the "*Technical Cooperation and Consultancy Programme related to the integrated conservation of the cultural heritage*" (the Programme) carried out by the Steering Committee for Cultural Heritage and Landscape (CDPATEP) in 2010-2011 [Final Evaluation report CDPATEP(2011)8].

The Programme should be maintained and further developed including an increase in the resources to be allocated, in order to meet the needs/challenges/problems that member States may face when implementing the European Conventions related to heritage. It is a useful and effective tool for promoting the role of heritage in society, especially as a factor enabling pragmatic integration of the cultural, social and economic issues in the Organisation's values with a direct impact on the improvement of the daily life of citizens.

The Programme is the most significant contribution to the Council of Europe's work in the field of heritage; it is an indispensable complement to the standard setting mission of the Organisation thanks to its effective implementation of targeted on-site exemplary projects. These "pilot projects" are relevant for the Council of Europe insofar as their pilot dimension serves to test and demonstrate the principles and priorities of the Organisation, and to share field experience throughout a Pan-European perspective.

The Programme, set up in 1975 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, aims to provide practical assistance to national, regional and local authorities. Following continuous transformation of European society and the ongoing reforms within the Council of Europe, its global contribution is recorded in relation to its latest evolution which has led to more and more projects, their increased strategic and political subjects and their nature related to capacity building, policy setting, legal and methodological harmonisation between the countries, the exchange of experience and best practices between countries, post-conflict and development processes reconciliation, intercultural dialogue, and so on.

The present Reference Framework thus determines the main aim of the renewed Programme:

a.   To maintain and further develop activities to meet the needs/challenges/problems that member States may face when implementing the European Conventions related to heritage;

b.   To express "European solidarity" between member States in sharing experiences and best practices through practical field projects which are useful for all member States;

c.   To act as a «laboratory» in order to fuel new ideas and act as a pragmatic soft- evaluation and monitoring tool for the progress and implementation of the Conventions.

1. Political and technical framework of the Programme

The Programme is committed to the Council of Europe's values and principles (democracy, human rights and the rule of law) which are rooted in Europe's cultural, religious and humanistic heritage – a heritage both shared and rich in its diversity. These common values are geared towards democratic security and foster a civic and cohesive European community. The Final Declaration of the Warsaw Summit (May 2005) still provides guidelines and priorities to be echoed in the projects:

- *effective democracy and good governance at all levels are essential for preventing conflicts, promoting stability, facilitating economic and social progress, and hence for creating sustainable communities where people want to live and work, now and in the future. This can only be achieved through the active involvement of citizens and civil society. Member states must therefore maintain and develop effective, transparent and accountable democratic institutions, responsive to the needs and aspirations of all.*
- *European identity and unity are based on shared fundamental values, respect for our common heritage and cultural diversity. We are resolved to ensure that our diversity becomes a source of mutual enrichment (…)*
- *a determination to build cohesive societies (…) to strengthen the cohesion of our societies in [their] social, educational, health and cultural dimensions.*

The Programme offers participating countries the chance to address these European challenges in building their capacities and management mechanisms, and in experimenting with different, more sustainable and more cohesive development approaches. Activities are related to Sustainable development, Territorial cohesion, Local development, Integrated conservation of heritage, and Cultural identity and diversity.

The Council of Europe has a leading role in disseminating European ideas and thinking and establishing ethical and regulatory principles at European level. This role is reflected in standard-setting instruments that inspire the Programme:

- the *European Cultural Convention* (Paris, 1954);
- the *European Charter of the Architectural Heritage* (1975)
- the *Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats* (Bern, 1979);
- the *European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property* (Delphi, 1985);
- the *Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe* (Granada, 1985);
- the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (London, 1969, revised in La Valletta, 16 January 1992);
- the *Framework Convention on the role of heritage in society* (Faro, 2005).

With the aim of achieving an integrated approach, the Programme also adheres to the reference instruments on spatial planning and the environment:

- the *European Landscape Convention* (Florence, 2000);
- the *Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent* (Hanover, 2000, adopted by the European Conference of Ministers responsible for Regional Planning);
- the *Pan-European Biological and Landscape Diversity Strategy* (Sofia, 1995, approved by European Ministers of the Environment in keeping with the United Nations Environment Programme).

The increasing importance of political and social objectives within local development projects has imposed on the Programme the need to take into account reference texts in the fields of human rights and social cohesion:

- Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, Rome, 1950 (as well as its additional protocols);
- European Charter of Local Self-Government, Strasbourg, 1985;
- European Urban Charter and European Declaration of Urban Rights, 1992;
- European Social Charter (revised), Strasbourg, 1996;
- Strategy for Social Cohesion, Strasbourg, 2000.

2. Perspectives

The onsite projects are implemented through a simplified technical and operational process, a continuous monitoring and evaluation process and a better dissemination of results. A new generation of projects is proposed for:

- the promotion of **a model of democratic culture** which underpins institutions and involves civil society and citizens in all levels of discussion and decision-making concerning the processes for transforming living environment;
- the promotion of **a model of integrated and sustainable development** which ensures social cohesion and solidarity to combat poverty and exclusion and helps improve citizens' quality of life,
- the implementation of sustainable development strategies through respect for and promotion of the **diversity of cultural heritages** guaranteed by the active participation of civil society.

The various issues raised by an approach of this kind are the nub of the challenges facing Europe in terms of development, and constitute many themes for pooled efforts at European level:

- Identifying **areas of convergence and links** between the economic, social and ecological sectors of activity and the various players which participate in the living environment transformation;
- **Historic towns, territories** or regions, places where people live in on a daily basis are the footholds for the development and fulfillment of the people who live in them.
- Population and social trends, the environmental impact of human activities and the energy crisis, strongly encourage **projects** which are better suited to local resources, respect the traditions and skills of communities and help ensure a fairer distribution of wealth for the common good;
- Capitalizing on **local cultural resources** is a factor which helps to bring about renewed social and economic drive within communities, to find the energy to take charge of their own destinies and advance European values and national priorities through projects geared to the future;
- The bonds which unite each community are also key factors in encouraging them to **open up to other communities** and respect differences, and fostering changes in attitudes through skill-building, networking and the conduct of joint activities which contribute to social and territorial cohesion;
- Changes in societies are driving changes in democratic models to ensure **more effective and more transparent governance**, underpinned by more efficient institutions and dynamic public and private partnerships.

3. Objectives

Activities and projects should respond to different kinds of objectives which member States can decide to address separately or together in relation to the implementation of the Council of Europe's values, the development of the role given to heritage within the reference texts and the blueprint for society defended by the Organisation:

3.1   Political Objectives

- **Building a European identity founded on recognition of local diversities**: heritage is inseparable from its history and is a source of regeneration for the present and the future. In that respect, it is valuable as a means for: construction of local identity, which entails assimilating a common legacy through open, forward-looking interpretation of the heritage; construction of a European identity by piecing together a European heritage through which a number of values based on the respect of the other and enriched by diversity can be shared;

- **Contributing to mutual understanding, tolerance, conflict prevention or post-conflict reconstruction** and reconciliation: heritage is a means of discovering and highlighting diversity, which favours dialogue between nations and communities. Heritage is the basis for understanding others and contributes to conflict prevention through tolerance.
- **Implementing the democratic principles through participatory citizenship**: the conscious realisation of a European strategy for society can only emerge through a democratic citizen oriented process, related to respect for human rights and involving citizens in community affairs, while respecting the complementarities between the different levels of power (European, national, regional and local).

3.2 Social Objectives

- **Facilitating access to social rights for all**: Heritage favours integration of people and groups affected by the phenomenon of social mobility and inherent contradictions of present social mutations (opening up of borders, social mobility, globalisation of relationships, and development of new information technology). The satisfaction of fundamental needs of the individual is an important aspect of social rights.
- **Improving living conditions and the quality of life**: Improvement of the social fabric goes through promotion of the urban and rural frameworks with targeted interventions regarding built heritage, social housing and public spaces.

3.3 Economic Objectives

- **Proposing a new sustainable development model based on sustainable use of cultural and heritage resources**: Heritage policies are both *tools*, in so far as they are utilised at present to pass on the resources of the past to future generations without waste, and *generators*, in so far as they constitute one of the three pillars of sustainable development in the same way as economic and social policies;
- **Playing a role in local development policies**: replacing the centralised planning process with a local dynamic, allowing more place for local initiative accordingly concerns all sectors and activities which may have an impact on a community's social and economic revival, including job creation and locally based development of economic activities;
- **Mobilising the economic potential of heritage**: the valuable contribution of heritage to local development can be seen in its direct input on the economy and on job creation in several secondary and tertiary activities (restoration of old buildings, urban regeneration, rural development, cultural and economic activities connected to tourism, cultural industry based on heritage resources). It is also appreciated within a considerable series of non-direct benefits for the whole community (improvement of brand image, of well-being, feeling of identity, of social cohesion, etc.)

3.4 Environmental objectives

- **Increase the quality of the environment**: heritage rehabilitation processes aim to meet deep-seated desires, such as society's need for an environment that is consistent with human dignity, i.e. clean and healthy, irrespective of people's means. It targets the well being of people, the quality of their living environment and the quality of life in general (regenerating old districts, social housing, improvement of public spaces, green areas, and natural habitats etc);

- **Protect and develop the biological and landscape diversity**: protection and development of natural heritage is carried out through specific assessments, management and landscape planning policies, through the promotion of tourism which is respectful of the environment, and through significantly reduced threats to its diversity and other aggressions to the environment (such as pollution, garbage, defacing), the prevention of natural and man-made disasters as well as the management of energy resources within the rules of safety;
- **Favours territorial cohesion on the European continent**: the improvement of relations between cities and the countryside, thus reducing the risk that populous areas develop around some cities, leaving other places and rural areas disconnected from the growing process. This contributes to reduced social tensions and pressures on the environment.

3.5   Cultural objectives

- **Safeguarding Europe's memory and heritage**: heritage is the memory and legacy of the continent's past and underpins populations' cultural identities;
- **Preserving and enriching the diversity of the cultural environments of Europe**: the cultural environment is a notion that integrates the different forms of cultural and natural heritage, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible. It simultaneously includes market values, social values and cultural values. Sustainable preservation of the existing cultural environment's diversity and integrity is a priority, but it is also important to contribute to the cultural environments of tomorrow by stimulating a sustainable, harmoniously integrated environment, a contemporary creation of quality;
- **Guaranteeing the right of access to culture and heritage**: an ethical approach to heritage guarantees the legal protection and conservation of cultural goods, ensures an access that is non-discriminatory, free and as extended as possible, in order to share among as many citizens as possible, the opportunities and benefits provided for their use and enjoyment. The economic enhancement of the heritage cannot be an obstacle to this right.

4.0   The Council of Europe's added value through the Programme

Concrete field action is justified as a demonstrative process of promoting the Council of Europe's standards and ethic principles. A top-down approach assists the authorities in implementing new measures in the field, by making use of local resources and involving local players. The bottom-up approach, from local to national, allows adjustment to national legislation and local institutional structures thanks to lessons learnt from pilot projects.

The simultaneously bottom-up and top-down approaches differentiate the Council of Europe from - and gives it an advantage over - other international organizations. The pilot projects are not a model to be applied; they are a tool to be implemented so as to facilitate the emergence of projects suited to the needs and specific features of each country. Through participatory and incentive methods and through better allocation of human, natural, financial and organisational resources available in a given area, the projects seek to ensure development that is in tune with the visions shared by entire communities which are united and strengthened by those shared visions for the future.

Moreover, the field work carried out on the sites – each one decided by the relevant institutions of each country – have demonstrated the practical usefulness of the Programme, and, at the same time, have proved to be a true "laboratory" for testing the implementation of principles and objectives promoted and sustained by the CoE.

The first targets are the institutions, which are called upon to play an essential role, both in the upstream and downstream side of projects. The setting up of the political and technical arrangements insures the feasibility of the projects, which are perceived as so many contributions to the expression of a political ideal. The downstream political responsibility concerns the administration's capability to take stock of project results. Good practices generated from pilot projects should be exploited in other sites or transformed into larger scale projects, thus creating a snowball effect, and allowing for possibilities to readjust policies, legal frameworks or institutional structures.

The success of pilot projects is based on the development of efficient partnership networks, between public institutions, private companies, civic associations, non-governmental organisations and international partners which support projects. These partnerships increase substantially the financial and human resources while multiplying their impact. This partnership approach suggests a long-term new *governance* requiring real integrated management targeting globalised situations and mechanisms that produced them. In order to undertake adequate action, it is necessary to set up co-ordination mechanisms at transversal level (appointing pluridisciplinary teams with interconnected and multiple competencies), at hierarchical level (co-ordination of actions carried out within each level of power – European, national, regional and local) playing its rightful part in accordance with the subsidiary principle, and at local level (supporting a productive alliance between a project and a territory, co-operation between territorial communities - intercommunal co-operation).

The dynamic initiated functions on the basis of local responsibility and empowerment of partners identified within civil society (inhabitants, users, private businesses, citizen associations, NGOs, etc.). First and foremost, this entails seeking to strengthen the competencies and capabilities of the inhabitants themselves. To reach this objective, projects are tailored accordingly, taking into account each country's size, resources and capacities to absorb the new or pilot operating methods proposed. The joint development process of local development promoted goes beyond a simple involvement of local stakeholders in order to allow the mobilization of new means and new resources for the project.

The role of the experts involved in the projects, founded on their technical skills to clarify the issues and to propose strategies, cannot be assimilated into an authoritarian approach. Their role is more a matter of good leadership than of method.

APPENDIX II
Signatures and ratifications of the Heritage Conventions

Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe
CETS No.: 121

Treaty open for signature by the member States and for accession by non-member States and by the EU

Opening for signature	**Entry into force**
Place: Granada	Conditions: 3 Ratifications.
Date : 3/10/1985	Date : 1/12/1987

Status as of: 27/4/2012

Member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania										
Andorra	17/12/1998	28/7/1999	1/11/1999							
Armenia	17/5/2006	17/2/2009	1/6/2009							
Austria	3/10/1985				X					
Azerbaijan	2/12/2008	15/2/2010	1/6/2010			X				
Belgium	21/10/1985	17/9/1992	1/1/1993							
Bosnia and Herzegovina		29/12/1994 su	1/4/1995							
Bulgaria		31/1/1991 a	1/5/1991							
Croatia		27/1/1993 su	1/5/1993							
Cyprus	13/6/1986	6/1/1989	1/5/1989							
Czech Republic	24/6/1998	6/4/2000	1/8/2000							
Denmark	3/10/1985	23/7/1987	1/12/1987					X		
Estonia	3/5/1996	15/11/1996	1/3/1997							
Finland	15/11/1990	17/10/1991	1/2/1992							
France	3/10/1985	17/3/1987	1/12/1987					X		
Georgia	17/9/1999	13/4/2000	1/8/2000							
Germany	3/10/1985	17/8/1987	1/12/1987					X		
Greece	3/10/1985	27/5/1992	1/9/1992			X				
Hungary		18/4/1990 a	1/8/1990							
Iceland										
Ireland	3/10/1985	20/1/1997	1/5/1997		X					

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Italy	3/10/1985	31/5/1989	1/9/1989							
Latvia	8/4/2003	29/7/2003	1/11/2003							
Liechtenstein	3/10/1985	11/5/1988	1/9/1988							
Lithuania	26/1/1998	7/12/1999	1/4/2000							
Luxembourg	3/10/1985									
Malta	20/6/1990	20/6/1990	1/10/1990							
Moldova	4/5/1998	21/12/2001	1/4/2002							
Monaco										
Montenegro		28/2/2001 a	6/6/2006	54						
Netherlands	3/10/1985	15/2/1994	1/6/1994		X			X		
Norway	3/10/1985	6/9/1996	1/1/1997							
Poland	18/3/2010									
Portugal	3/10/1985	27/3/1991	1/7/1991							
Romania	22/7/1996	20/11/1997	1/3/1998							
Russia		13/11/1990 a	1/3/1991	25						
San Marino										
Serbia		28/2/2001 a	1/6/2001	54						
Slovakia	10/10/2000	7/3/2001	1/7/2001		X					
Slovenia		2/7/1992 su	1/11/1992							
Spain	3/10/1985	27/4/1989	1/8/1989							
Sweden	3/10/1985	5/10/1990	1/2/1991							
Switzerland	27/3/1996	27/3/1996	1/7/1996							
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		30/3/1994 su	1/7/1994							
Turkey	3/10/1985	11/10/1989	1/2/1990							
Ukraine	29/11/2005	21/12/2006	1/4/2007							
United Kingdom	3/10/1985	13/11/1987	1/3/1988		X			X		

Non-member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

International Organisations

Organisations	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	3
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	40

Notes:
(25) Date of accession by the former Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
(54) Date of accession by the state union of Serbia and Montenegro.
a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".
R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source : Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int

European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised)
CETS No.: 143

Treaty open for signature by the member States and the other States Parties to the European Cultural Convention and for accession by the other non-member States and by the EU

Opening for signature	**Entry into force**
Place: Valletta	Conditions: 4 Ratifications.
Date : 16/1/1992	Date : 25/5/1995

Status as of: 27/4/2012

Member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania	6/2/2008	19/2/2008	20/8/2008							
Andorra	10/3/1998	26/6/1998	27/12/1998							
Armenia	26/5/2000	17/12/2004	18/6/2005							
Austria										
Azerbaijan		28/3/2000 a	29/9/2000			X				
Belgium	30/1/2002	8/10/2010	9/4/2011							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15/10/2008	14/12/2010	15/6/2011							
Bulgaria	16/1/1992	2/6/1993	25/5/1995			X				
Croatia	2/10/2001	6/8/2004	7/2/2005							
Cyprus	8/4/1998	26/4/2000	27/10/2000							
Czech Republic	17/12/1998	22/3/2000	23/9/2000							
Denmark	16/1/1992	16/11/2005	17/5/2006					X		
Estonia	3/5/1996	15/11/1996	16/5/1997							
Finland	15/9/1994	15/9/1994	25/5/1995							
France	16/1/1992	10/7/1995	11/1/1996							
Georgia	17/9/1999	13/4/2000	14/10/2000							
Germany	16/1/1992	22/1/2003	23/7/2003							
Greece	16/1/1992	10/7/2006	11/1/2007							
Hungary	16/1/1992	9/2/1993	25/5/1995							
Iceland										
Ireland	16/1/1992	18/3/1997	19/9/1997							
Italy	16/1/1992									
Latvia	28/2/2003	29/7/2003	30/1/2004							

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Liechtenstein	2/5/1996	1/7/1996	2/1/1997							
Lithuania	26/1/1998	7/12/1999	8/6/2000							
Luxembourg	16/1/1992									
Malta	16/1/1992	24/11/1994	25/5/1995							
Moldova	4/5/1998	21/12/2001	22/6/2002							
Monaco	21/10/1998	21/10/1998	22/4/1999							
Montenegro										
Netherlands	16/1/1992	11/6/2007	12/12/2007					X		
Norway	24/8/1995	20/9/1995	21/3/1996							
Poland	16/1/1992	30/1/1996	31/7/1996							
Portugal	16/1/1992	5/8/1998	6/2/1999							
Romania	22/7/1996	20/11/1997	21/5/1998							
Russia	16/1/1992	12/10/2011	13/4/2012							
San Marino	16/1/1992									
Serbia	21/9/2007	14/9/2009	15/3/2010							
Slovakia	30/6/1993	31/10/2000	1/5/2001							
Slovenia	15/11/1996	7/5/1999	8/11/1999							
Spain	16/1/1992	31/3/2011	1/10/2011							
Sweden	16/1/1992	11/10/1995	12/4/1996							
Switzerland	16/1/1992	27/3/1996	28/9/1996							
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	6/2/2006	6/2/2006	7/8/2006							
Turkey	16/1/1992	29/11/1999	30/5/2000							
Ukraine	2/7/1998	26/2/2004	27/8/2004							
United Kingdom	16/1/1992	19/9/2000	20/3/2001					X		

Non-member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Belarus										
Holy See	9/2/1994	7/5/1999	8/11/1999							
Kazakhstan										

International Organisations

Organisations	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	3
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	42

Notes:
a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".
R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source : Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int

European Landscape Convention
CETS No.: 176

Treaty open for signature by the member States of the Council of Europe and for accession by the European Union and the European non-member States

Opening for signature	**Entry into force**
Place: Florence	Conditions: 10 Ratifications.
Date : 20/10/2000	Date : 1/3/2004

Status as of: 27/4/2012

Member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania										
Andorra	23/3/2011	7/3/2012	1/7/2012							
Armenia	14/5/2003	23/3/2004	1/7/2004							
Austria										
Azerbaijan	22/10/2003	30/8/2011	1/12/2011							
Belgium	20/10/2000	28/10/2004	1/2/2005							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9/4/2010	31/1/2012	1/5/2012							
Bulgaria	20/10/2000	24/11/2004	1/3/2005							
Croatia	20/10/2000	15/1/2003	1/3/2004							
Cyprus	21/11/2001	21/6/2006	1/10/2006							
Czech Republic	28/11/2002	3/6/2004	1/10/2004							
Denmark	20/10/2000	20/3/2003	1/3/2004					X		
Estonia										
Finland	20/10/2000	16/12/2005	1/4/2006							
France	20/10/2000	17/3/2006	1/7/2006							
Georgia	11/5/2010	15/9/2010	1/1/2011							
Germany										
Greece	13/12/2000	17/5/2010	1/9/2010							
Hungary	28/9/2005	26/10/2007	1/2/2008							

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Iceland										
Ireland	22/3/2002	22/3/2002	1/3/2004							
Italy	20/10/2000	4/5/2006	1/9/2006							
Latvia	29/11/2006	5/6/2007	1/10/2007							
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania	20/10/2000	13/11/2002	1/3/2004							
Luxembourg	20/10/2000	20/9/2006	1/1/2007							
Malta	20/10/2000									
Moldova	20/10/2000	14/3/2002	1/3/2004							
Monaco										
Montenegro	8/12/2008	22/1/2009	1/5/2009							
Netherlands	27/7/2005	27/7/2005	1/11/2005					X		
Norway	20/10/2000	23/10/2001	1/3/2004							
Poland	21/12/2001	27/9/2004	1/1/2005							
Portugal	20/10/2000	29/3/2005	1/7/2005							
Romania	20/10/2000	7/11/2002	1/3/2004							
Russia										
San Marino	20/10/2000	26/11/2003	1/3/2004							
Serbia	21/9/2007	28/6/2011	1/10/2011							
Slovakia	30/5/2005	9/8/2005	1/12/2005							
Slovenia	7/3/2001	25/9/2003	1/3/2004							
Spain	20/10/2000	26/11/2007	1/3/2008							
Sweden	22/2/2001	5/1/2011	1/5/2011							
Switzerland	20/10/2000									
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	15/1/2003	18/11/2003	1/3/2004							
Turkey	20/10/2000	13/10/2003	1/3/2004							
Ukraine	17/6/2004	10/3/2006	1/7/2006							
United Kingdom	21/2/2006	21/11/2006	1/3/2007					X		

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

Non-member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	2
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	37

Notes:
a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".
R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source : Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int

Council of Europe Framework Convention
on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society
CETS No.: 199

Treaty open for signature by the member States and for accession by the European Union and by the non-member States

Opening for signature
Place: Faro
Date : 27/10/2005

Entry into force
Conditions: 10 Ratifications.
Date : 1/6/2011

Status as of: 27/4/2012

Member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Albania	27/10/2005									
Andorra										
Armenia	27/10/2005									
Austria										
Azerbaijan										
Belgium										
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15/10/2008	30/4/2009	1/6/2011							
Bulgaria	27/10/2005									
Croatia	27/10/2005	6/6/2007	1/6/2011							
Cyprus										
Czech Republic										
Denmark										
Estonia										
Finland										
France										
Georgia	1/9/2010	4/2/2011	1/6/2011							
Germany										
Greece										
Hungary										
Iceland										
Ireland										
Italy										
Latvia	27/10/2005	26/4/2006	1/6/2011							

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.
Liechtenstein										
Lithuania										
Luxembourg	31/1/2006	18/5/2011	1/9/2011							
Malta										
Moldova	11/1/2008	1/12/2008	1/6/2011			X				
Monaco										
Montenegro	21/9/2007	11/3/2008	1/6/2011							
Netherlands										
Norway	27/10/2008	27/10/2008	1/6/2011							
Poland										
Portugal	27/10/2005	28/8/2009	1/6/2011							
Romania										
Russia										
San Marino	19/5/2006									
Serbia	21/9/2007	29/7/2010	1/6/2011							
Slovakia										
Slovenia	19/1/2006	17/9/2008	1/6/2011							
Spain										
Sweden										
Switzerland										
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	24/9/2010	8/7/2011	1/11/2011							
Turkey										
Ukraine	31/10/2007									
United Kingdom										

Non-member States of the Council of Europe

States	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

International Organisations

Organisations	Signature	Ratification	Entry into force	Notes	R.	D.	A.	T.	C.	O.

Total number of signatures not followed by ratifications:	5
Total number of ratifications/accessions:	12

Notes:
a: Accession - s: Signature without reservation as to ratification - su: Succession - r: Signature "ad referendum".
R.: Reservations - D.: Declarations - A.: Authorities - T.: Territorial Application - C.: Communication - O.: Objection.

Source : Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int