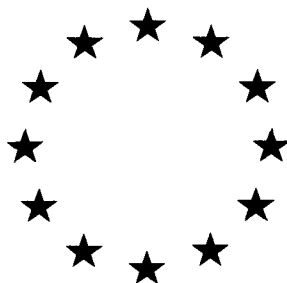


COUNCIL
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CONSEIL
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Committee of Ministers
Comité des Ministres



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For consideration at the 573rd meeting
of the Ministers' Deputies
(9-12 September 1996, A level, item 7.1)

**IVth EUROPEAN CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS
RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE
Helsinki, 30-31 May 1996**

*Report by the Secretary General submitted in pursuance
of paragraph 8 of Resolution (71) 44
of the Committee of Ministers*

1. The IVth European Conference of Ministers responsible for the Cultural Heritage was held in Helsinki on 30 and 31 May 1996. Of the 44 CDCC member countries present, 28 were represented at ministerial level; the conference was attended by almost 200 participants, including delegations from the Parliamentary Assembly, the CLRAE, observer countries such as Canada, the United States, Israel, Azerbaijan and Georgia, the European Union and other international governmental organisations such as UNESCO and non-governmental organisations such as ICOMOS and EUROPA NOSTRA. The full list of participants appears in Appendix I.

2. The IInd and IIIrd European Conferences held in Granada (Spain 1985) and Valetta (Malta 1992) marked an important stage in intergovernmental co-operation, with the opening for signature of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. The Helsinki Conference was more political in approach and set out to consider the contribution of the cultural heritage sector in terms of the Council of Europe's current perspectives and priorities. The main theme of the conference "The Cultural Heritage: An Economic and Social Challenge", and a series

of other topics covered by the discussions, were viewed in the light of concerns and issues relating to the Council of Europe's new member states. The accent was placed on the fact that heritage values can now help to further the idea of democracy promoted by the Council of Europe for the continent as a whole.

3. The conference discussions were based on a preliminary working paper, with a number of delegations presenting reports. They resulted in the adoption of a Declaration and two Resolutions, which are commented on below, and an appeal for international action to protect and upgrade the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia. The texts adopted by the conference are reproduced in Appendix II to this report. The highlight of the ministers' informal discussion was illicit trafficking in cultural assets, which currently affects all European countries.

4. The Helsinki Declaration on the Political Dimension of Cultural Heritage Conservation in Europe reflects the ministers' agreement on a series of principles which they recognise as common reference points for heritage policies throughout Europe. In solemnly expressing their commitment to the political aims of the Council of Europe as redefined by the Vienna Declaration (October 1993), the participants assert that a thorough understanding of the values inherent in heritage is conducive to appreciation of present-day diversity, to consistency in Europe and to overcoming mere differences between Europe's peoples. It is stressed that the concept of a "common cultural heritage" should lead individuals and communities to acknowledge shared responsibility for protecting that heritage, regardless of its physical location or changing political context. The Declaration also draws attention to the need for cross-sectoral heritage conservation policies involving both the public and private sectors, voluntary organisations and partnership resources which should be more effectively used, sought out and encouraged. Cross-sectoral policies for upgrading the built, movable and immaterial heritage should involve all sections of the community and form part of a sustainable development process that draws on heritage resources to boost economic growth without jeopardising the transmission of the heritage to future generations.

5. The two Resolutions also adopted by the conference propose lines of action which the Committee of Ministers could ask the CDCC and the Cultural Heritage Committee (CC-PAT) to carry out as part of intergovernmental co-operation in the coming years.

Resolution No. 1 on the cultural heritage as a factor in building Europe suggests that the CC-PAT's work programme include looking into the idea of setting up a procedure for preserving and upgrading built heritage assets and archaeological sites "that reflects the cultural diversity which has emerged over history within a given territory, irrespective of the present-day political context of that territory". This move, for which the practical arrangements remain to be devised, would reflect European citizens' shared attachment to their common heritage and solidarity in protecting all its components.

The resolution also proposes that the CC-PAT draw on the store of information compiled over the past few years to set up a permanent information system for the benefit of national authorities, professionals and training specialists, making use of information technology resources. The network could be a valuable aid to the training and awareness activities to be carried out with the technical support of the new European Foundation for Heritage Skills.

Resolution No. 2 on the cultural heritage as a factor of sustainable development suggests establishing, under the intergovernmental work programme, a European methodology for heritage management in a framework of sustainable development. Research on the subject could go hand in hand with the preparation of a recommendation to member states on "sustainable strategies for cultural tourism devoted to enhancement of the heritage".

6. Besides the Conference Declaration and Resolutions, the delegations adopted an Appeal for the implementation of Council of Europe action plans to help rebuild the heritage devastated by war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia.

In particular, the Council of Europe Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina would entail compiling an inventory of needs and resources, setting up a scientific committee to help devise machinery for conservation planning and management and organising vocational training courses with a view to reestablishing networks of experts in the various heritage sectors. In the Action Plan for Croatia the ministers advocate introducing rehabilitation programmes for the towns of Lipik (Eastern Slavonia) and Hvar (Dalmatian coast) among others.

The Appeal also stresses the need for effective co-ordination of the activities of UNESCO, the European Union and the Council of Europe in these territories to ensure that their projects complement one another. It fully supports the call for revision and updating of the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 14 May 1954).

When the Appeal was adopted, various delegations including those of France, Turkey and the United Kingdom mentioned the steps already taken by their countries to help meet the needs of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, and the representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly, UNESCO and EUROPA NOSTRA drew attention to the action their organisations had promoted or supported.

7. During the informal discussion on the second day of the Conference, the ministers placed special emphasis on the issue of illicit trafficking in works of art. They gave factual outlines of the situation, which is becoming increasingly serious in many countries, and raised a series of questions on ways and means of improving international co-operation to deal with the problem. A key objective is closer co-operation between governments, police, customs, art market representatives and religious institutions (as churches are especially hard hit by trafficking).

It was suggested that a dialogue on the strategies to be pursued should be set up by the Council of Europe, which could assist international co-operation between all the relevant authorities on a pan-European scale and propose schemes for training in preventive work. Co-operation between the Council of Europe, the European Union and other organisations would be essential in this area.

8. In view of the excellent practical organisation of the conference, the representatives of the Council of Europe and the participating delegations wish to extend their warmest thanks to the Finnish Government, particularly to Mr Pekka Haavisto, Minister for the Environment, Mr Claes Andersson, Minister for Culture, and their assistants, who prepared the conference.

ANNEXE I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

ALBANIA/ALBANIE

Mr Teodor Laço, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports

Mr Adem Jaklari, Director of Cultural Department, Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

Mrs Mimoza Sofroni, Coordinator of the Foreign Department

ANDORRA/ANDORRE

M. Pere Canturri Montanya, Ministre des Affaires sociales et de la Culture

Mme Bernadeta Garralla, Chef du service de l'Inventaire et de la Conservation, Ministère des Affaires sociales et culturelles

Mme Cristina Marti-Torres, Coordinatrice du Département de la Culture, Ministère des Affaires sociales et culturelles

AUSTRIA/AUTRICHE

Mr Franz Neuwirth, Director, Department for the protection of monuments of the Federal Ministry for Education and Cultural Affairs

BELGIUM/BELGIQUE

M. A. Matthys, Inspecteur général, Division des Monuments, Sites et Fouilles, Direction générale de l'Aménagement du Territoire et du Logement, Ministère de la région wallone

M. Edgard Goedleven, Chef du service des monuments et des sites de Flandre

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA/BOSNIE ET HERZEGOVINE

Prof. Dr Fahrudin Rizvanbegović, Minister for Education, Science, Culture and Sports

Mr Muhamed Hamidović, Director of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Mrs Sanja Maglajlić, Interpreter to the Ministry for Education, Science, Culture and Sports

BULGARIA/BULGARIE

S.E. Tlamen Petkov, Ambassadeur de Bulgarie en Finlande

Prof. Dr. Todor Krastev Vassilev, Conseiller auprès du ministre de la culture, chargé du patrimoine culturel

M. Christo Kolev Petrov, Premier Secrétaire auprès de l'Ambassade de Bulgarie en Finlande

CROATIA/CROATIE

Prof. Ivan Šaric, Deputy Minister of Culture

Mr Branka Šulc, M.A., Assistant to the Minister of Culture

Prof. Ferdinand Meder, Director of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Mr Jadran Antolovic, State Agency for Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage

Mrs Nela Matkovic, Expert to the Ministry of Culture

CYPRUS/CHYPRE

Mr Dinos Michaelides, Minister of the Interior

Mr Yiannos Papadopoulos, Director, Department of Town Planning and Housing

CZECH REPUBLIC/REPUBLIQUE TCHEQUE

Ing. Zdeněk Novak, Vice-Ministre de la Culture

Mme Jana Kucerova, Directrice du département des affaires internationales

Mme Marketa Hejkalova

DENMARK/DANEMARK

Mr Ole Christiansen, Deputy Director General, The National Forest and Nature Agency, Ministry of Environment and Energy

Mr Carsten Lund, Head of Section, The National Forest and Nature Agency, Ministry of Environment and Energy

Mrs Birgitte Olesen, Head of Section, The National Forest and Nature Agency,
Ministry of Environment and Energy

Mr Sven Koefoed-Hansen

ESTONIA/ESTONIE

Mr Toivo Kuldsepp, Secretary General of the Ministry

Ms Helle Puusepp, Head of International Relations' Bureau

Mr Jaan Tamm, General Director, Central Board of Antiquities of Estonia

FINLAND/FINLANDE

Mr Pekka Haavisto, Minister of Environment

Mr Claes Andersson, Minister of Culture

Mr Mikko Mansikka, Director General, Ministry of the Environment

Mr Henrik Lilius, Director General, National Board of Antiquities

Mrs Tea Aulavuo

Mr Siv Dahlin Jansson, Expert

Mrs Tiina Eerikainen, Expert

Mrs Martina Grasbeck

Mrs Raija Helpi

Mrs Carita Hovi

Mrs Anja-Tuulikki Huovinen, Expert

Mrs Leila Harkonen

Mr Mikko Haro, Keeper, National Board of Antiquities, Department of Monuments and
Sites

Mrs Seija Jokilehto

Mr Risto Kivela

Mrs Helena Korhonen

Mr Vikko Kunnas, Secretary for Cultural Affairs, Department for Culture, Ministry of Education

Mrs Pekka Karki

Mrs Tuula Mattila

Mrs Maire Mattinen, Expert

Mrs Margaretha Mickwitz, Expert

Mrs Eeva-Liisa Mielonen

Mrs Marjo Nummelin

Mrs Vesa Rintamäki

Mrs Kaija Santaholma, Chief Architect, Ministry of the Environment, Division of Land Use Planning

Mrs Tanja Sippola-Alho

Mrs Sirte Talonen

Mr Markku Vaak

Mrs Hanna Valkeinen

Mrs Satu-Kaarina Virtala, Ministerial Secretary, Ministry of the Environment, Division of Land Use Planning

Mr Mauri Yltio

H.E. Tom Grönberg, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Finland to the Council of Europe

FRANCE

Mme Maryvonne de Saint-Pulgent, Directeur du patrimoine

Mme Isabelle Longuet, Chargée de mission pour les affaires internationales, Ministère de la Culture et de la Francophonie

GERMANY/ALLEMAGNE

Mr Karl-Heinz Reck, Minister, Präsident der Ständigen Konferenz der Kulturminister der Länder in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Dr Juliane Kirschbaum, Bundesministerium des Innern

Dr Stefan Scherg, Regierungsdirektor, Bayerisches Staatsministerium für Unterricht, Kultur, Wissenschaft und Kunst

Dr Hartmut Dorgerloh

Dr Joachim Schulz-Hardt

GREECE/GRECE

Mr Athanassios Theodoracopoulos, Ambassador

Mr Charalambos Pennas, Ministry of Culture, Direction of Byzantine Archeological Sites and Monuments

Mr Georgios Iliopoulos, Ambassador

HOLY SEE/SAINT-SIEGE

S.E. Mgr. Francesco Marchisano, Président de la Commission pontificale pour les Biens culturels de l'Eglise

Mme Maria Cristina Carlo-Stella, Commission Pontificale pour les Biens culturels de l'Eglise

Professeur Kalevi Poykko

HUNGARY/HONGRIE

Mr Péter Inkei, Deputy State Secretary for Culture and Arts

Mr Zsolt Jékely, Director General, Ministry of Culture and Education, Department for Foreign Affairs

Mr Iván Ronai, Head of Department of cultural heritage

Mr Tamás Fejérdy, Director of the National Office of Historical Monuments

ICELAND/ISLANDE

Ms Ragnheiður Þorarinsdóttir, Head of Section, Ministry of Culture and Education

IRELAND/IRLANDE

Mr Donal Carey, State Secretary

Mr Eugene Keane, Deputy Director, National Monuments and Historic Properties
Division, Office of Public Works

Mr Noel Lynch

Mr Brendan Mahon

ITALY/ITALIE

M. Alberto La Volpe, Vice-Ministre des Biens Culturels

M. Ruggero Boschi, Soprintendente, Ministero dei Beni Culturali

Mme Clelia Laviosa, Expert, Ministero dei Beni Culturali

Mme Roberta Alberotanza, Cabinet du Ministre des Biens Culturels

LATVIA/LETTONIE

Mr Ojārs Sparitis, Minister of Culture

Mr Juris Dambis, Head of State Inspection for Heritage Protection

Ms Kristine Lielausē, Foreign Relations Specialist

LIECHTENSTEIN

Mme Andrea Willi, Ministre de la Culture, de la Jeunesse et des Sports

M. Walter Walch, Expert du gouvernement princier en matière de patrimoine culturel

LITHUANIA/LITUANIE

Mr Nekrošius, Minister of Culture

Mr Jonas Glemža, Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection,
Secretary to the Ministry, Ministry of Culture

LUXEMBOURG

Mme Erna Hennicot-Schoepges, Ministre de la Culture

M. Georges Calteux, Directeur du Service des Sites et Monuments, Ministère des
Affaires culturelles

MONACO

M. Jean Aribaud, Conseiller de Gouvernement pour l'Intérieur, Ministère d'Etat

M. Rainer Rocchi

NETHERLANDS/PAYS-BAS

Mr Gysbertus C. Lodder, Director of the Department of National Heritage, Ministry
of Education, Culture and Science

NORWAY/NORVEGE

Mr Thorbjørn Bernsten, Minister of Environment

Mr Nils Marstein, Director General, Directorate for Cultural Heritage

Mr Einar Holtane, Assistant Director General, Ministry of Environment

Mr Dag Myklebust, Senior Advisor on International Affairs, Directorate for Cultural
Heritage

Ms Tone Bratteli, Advisor

Ms Lise Aspaug, Senior Executive Officer, Ministry of Environment

POLAND/POLOGNE

M. Tadeusz Polak, Vice-Ministre de la Culture et des Arts

Prof. Dr. Andrzej Tomaszewski, Directeur général du patrimoine culturel

PORTUGAL

Mr Alvaro Manuel Soares Guerra, Ambassador, Permanent Representative of Portugal to the Council of Europe

Mr Alberto Lopes

ROMANIA/ROUMANIE

M. Viorel Mărginean, Ministre de la Culture

M. Cristian Moisesescu, Directeur des Monuments Historiques, Ministère de la Culture

Mme Dorina Tănase, Directrice, Direction des relations culturelles internationales

RUSSIAN FEDERATION/FEDERATION DE RUSSIE

Mr E. Sidorov, Minister for Culture

Mr A. Boujbetski, Deputy Head of the Department of International Cultural Relations

Mrs I. Markina, Head of the Department for the Protection of Cultural Heritage

Mr Piotr Sulinko, Senior Counsellor, Russian Embassy in Finland

Mme Viktoria Pavlova, Interprète auprès du Ministère de la Culture

SLOVAKIA/SLOVAQUIE

Mr Ivan Moro, General Director of Country and Memorials Section of the Ministry of Culture

Mr Zigmund Bertok

Mr Jan Szelepcsényi, Member of the Permanent Governmental Cultural Board

Mr Dusan Mikolaj, General Director of the Ethnic and Specific Cultural Associations Section of the Ministry of Culture

Mr Milan Obuch, Personal Secretary and General Director of Organizational Section of the Ministry of Culture

Mr Vladimir Halgas, Chargé d'affaires, Slovak Embassy in Helsinki

SLOVENIA/SLOVENIE

Dr Janez Dular, Minister for Culture

SPAIN/ESPAGNE

M. Miguel Angel Cortes Martin, Secrétaire d'Etat à la Culture

Mme Araceli Pereda, Conseiller, Ministerio de Cultura, Direccion General de Bellas Artes y C.R.B.C.

M. José Perez Lazaro

SWEDEN/SUEDE

Ms Ann-Christin Nykvist, State Secretary

Mr Lars Amreus, Head of Section, Ministry of Culture

Mr Keith Wijkander, Deputy Director General, Central Board of Antiquities

Mr Bengt OH Johansson, Senior Official and Adviser on international affairs, Central Board of Antiquities

SWITZERLAND/SUISSE

M. Giuseppe Buffi, Conseiller d'Etat

M. David Streiff, Directeur de l'Office fédéral de la culture, Département fédéral de l'intérieur

M. André Meyer, Président de la Commission fédérale des monuments historiques

M. Johann Mürner, Chef de la section patrimoine culturel et monuments historiques

"THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA"/ "L'EX-REPUBLIQUE YOUGOSLAVE DE MACEDOINE"

M. Slobodan Unkovski, Ministre de la Culture

M. Jovan Ristov, Directeur de l'Institut Républicain pour la protection des monuments culturels

M. Aleksandar Cicimov, Directeur de l'Institut pour la protection des monuments culturels et Musée de Strumica

TURKEY/TURQUIE

Dr Ağah Oktay Güner, Minister of Culture

Mr Altan Akat, Director General of Protection of Cultural and Natural Properties

Mr Nevzat İlhan, President of the Turkish ICOMOS National Committee

UKRAINE

M. Dmitro Ostapenko, Ministre de la Culture et des Arts

Mr Oleg Diachenko

Mr Igor Dolgov

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME-UNI

Lord Inglewood DL, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Department of National Heritage

Ms Vanessa Brand, Department of National Heritage

Mr Duncan Simpson, Director of Corporate and Information Services, Public Record Office

Mrs Richard Woollard, Department of National Heritage

COMMISSION DES COMMUNAUTES EUROPEENNES/COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

Mr Aristotelis Bouratsis, Chef de l'Unité "Programmes culturels", Direction Générale Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisuel

PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/ASSEMBLEE PARLEMENTAIRE DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Baroness Gloria Hooper, General Rapporteur for the Architectural Heritage, Commission on Culture and Education,

Mrs Tytti Isohookana-Asunmaa

COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE/COMITE DES MINISTRES DU CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Ambassador Karin Jaani, Chairman of the Ministers' Deputies

CONGRESS OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL AUTHORITIES OF EUROPE/CONGRES DES POUVOIRS LOCAUX ET REGIONAUX

Mr Veikko Syyrakki, Mayor of Hämeenlinna

COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL CO-OPERATION/CONSEIL DE LA COOPERATION CULTURELLE

Mrs Orel-Sturm, Chair

CANADA

Mme Christina Cameron, Directeur Général des Sites Historiques Nationaux du Ministère du patrimoine canadien

Mme Louise Terrillon-Mackay, Chargée de mission pour les affaires culturelles auprès du Conseil de l'Europe, de l'UNESCO et de l'OSCE, Ministère du Patrimoine Canadien

ISRAEL

M. Joseph Amihoud, Ambassadeur d'Israël, chargé des relations avec le Conseil de l'Europe

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Mr Martin E. Sullivan, Director, The Heard Museum

Mrs Leslie McBee, Expert

AZERBAIJAN/AZERBAIDJAN

Mr Buyl-Byul Ogly Polad, Minister

GEORGIA/GEORGIE

Mr Mikheil Ukleba, First Deputy Minister

Mr Zviad Chumburidze, Head of the Department of Culture

**NORDIC COUNCIL OF MINISTERS/CONSEIL DES MINISTRES
NORDIQUES**

represented by Mr Klaus Holmstrup

OSCE

represented by the Swiss delegation

UNESCO

Mr Mounir Bouchenaki, Director, Division of the Physical Heritage

Mr Bernd von Droste zu Hülshoff, Director of UNESCO's World Heritage Centre

Mr Kris Endresen

EUROPA NOSTRA

Mr Lester Borley, Secretary General

ICOMOS

M. Jean-Louis Luxen, Secrétaire Général

COUNCIL OF EUROPE/CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

General Secretariat/Secrétariat Général

Mr Daniel Tarschys, Secretary General

Mme Michela Cecchini, Cabinet du Secrétaire Général

Office of the Clerk of the Assembly/ Greffe de l'Assemblée Parlementaire

Mr Christopher Grayson

Secretariat of the Committee of Ministers/ Secrétariat du Comité des Ministres

M. Alfonso Zardi

Directorate of Education, Culture and Sport/ Direction de l'Enseignement, de la Culture et du Sport

M. Raymond Weber, Directeur de l'Enseignement, de la Culture et du Sport

M. José María Ballester, Chef de la Division du Patrimoine Culturel

M. Daniel Thérond, Administrateur Principal, Division du Patrimoine Culturel

Ms Lara Davis, Assistante administrative, Division du Patrimoine Culturel

Mme Maïté Weber, Assistante secrétariale, Division du Patrimoine Culturel

Directorate of Information/ Direction de la Communication

Mme Denise Slavik, Attachée de Presse

M. Francesc Ferrer, Attaché de Presse

Ms Virginia Pividori, Assistante secrétariale

Protocole

Mme Isabelle Flecksteiner

Directorate of Administration/ Direction de l'Administration

Mme Clarissa Barton, Traductrice

Mme Ingrid Josefina Mata Durocher, Interprète

M. Reinhard K. Klose, Interprète

Melle Anne Miles, Interprète

M. Hans Werner Mühle, Interprète

M. Jean Slavik, Interprète

Melle Catherine Stenzl, Interprète

M. Robert Szymanski, Interprète

Mme Hélène Tomasi-Saville, Interprète

Mme Wolf-Calmet, Interprète

APPENDIX II

FINAL DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS

Meeting in Helsinki on 30-31 May 1996 for their IVth European Conference, the Ministers responsible for the Cultural Heritage of the States party to the European Cultural Convention, supported by their colleagues from guest countries,

- referring to the Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government at their meeting in Vienna in October 1993 concerning the establishment in Europe of a vast area of democratic security, based on peace and stability;
- recognising that commitment to a shared cultural heritage and to the benefits conferred by its diversity is one of the prime factors in building and consolidating the new Europe, alongside commitment to pluralist and parliamentary democracy, the indivisibility and universality of human rights and the rule of law;
- taking as their starting point the co-operation defined in the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985) and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta, 1992);
- taking account of the results obtained at the previous European Conferences of Ministers responsible for the Cultural Heritage, held in Brussels (1969), Granada (1985) and Valetta (1992), the work of the Council of Europe and developments in international thinking on the aims of conservation;
- aware of the need to expand and up-date the concept of integrated conservation of the heritage, which the Council of Europe has been promoting since 1975, for the purpose of responding better to the economic and social challenges facing Europe today;
- considering that, with countries from the whole of Europe now embarking on intergovernmental co-operation, the time is ripe to consider the place of the cultural heritage in the process of development;

ADOPT THE FOLLOWING DECLARATION AND RESOLUTIONS:

**HELSINKI DECLARATION ON THE POLITICAL DIMENSION OF
CULTURAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN EUROPE**

The European Ministers responsible for the Cultural Heritage

I. solemnly express their commitment to the political aims of the Council of Europe as redefined by the Vienna Declaration:

A. affirm their support for the action taken by the Organisation to protect human and minority rights, combat xenophobia and intolerance, and promote European partnership in the cultural co-operation field;

B. welcome the accession to the European Cultural Convention and the Council of Europe of a series of new States, a move which gives intergovernmental co-operation a fully pan-European dimension;

C. consider that the values inherent in cultural heritage and the policies needed to conserve it can make an important contribution to the aims of democracy and balanced development pursued by the Council of Europe;

II. agree on a series of principles which they recognise as common reference points for heritage policies throughout Europe:

A. Access to the cultural heritage

Access to knowledge and enjoyment of the cultural heritage must be promoted as a factor vital to personal and collective fulfilment. Contact with the cultural heritage allows individuals to locate themselves in their own historical, social and cultural environment. This applies to the cultural heritage in its widest sense, including the cultural landscape, the movable heritage and the intangible heritage, as well as the architectural and archaeological heritage.

B. Unity and diversity of the cultural heritage

Knowledge of the cultural heritage should be propagated at local, regional, national and international level, and must emphasise both the elements which reflect Europe's unity and the diversity of its cultural identities. A thorough understanding of the values inherent in heritage is conducive to appreciation of diversity, tolerance and ability to surpass mere differences. The now established concept of a common cultural

heritage should lead individuals and communities to acknowledge shared responsibility for protecting it, regardless of its physical location or current political context.

C. The cultural heritage as an economic asset

The relevant state authorities have a duty to implement the measures for scientific identification and legal protection of the heritage specified in the Granada and Valetta Conventions. They should also devise dynamic conservation strategies which mobilise its economic potential for urban regeneration and rural development. Its contribution to local development will be registered not only in its immediate effects on the economy and on employment in many branches of activity, but in a wide range of indirect benefits accruing to the entire community.

D. The cultural heritage in the process of sustainable development

The cultural and natural heritages make up mankind's environment; combined action must be carried out for their joint protection in the context of an international ecological approach to spatial management. It is essential to co-ordinate policies for heritage conservation and spatial planning.

Use of the cultural heritage as a resource must be made part of the planning process of sustainable development determining the constraints which apply to the use of non-renewable assets. To ensure that this resource is transmitted to future generations in a manner that preserves the authenticity of the heritage without precluding change, all public and private sector operators involved have a responsibility to adopt practices which are compatible with the environment. Conservation of the cultural heritage assists in more accurately defining sustainable patterns of production and consumption relying on judicious management of space and resources, economy of energy, and recycling of materials and waste.

E. Sustainable strategies for cultural tourism

The growth of cultural tourism can help develop and revitalise regions, but has the potential to exert pressure on the cultural heritage and to affect the quality of life in host communities. Cultural tourism policies and strategies must be carried further, seeking a balanced and sustainable use of the heritage which preserves its useful

potential for future generations. It is important to work out specific models for the development of cultural tourism which do not duplicate the usual patterns of mass tourism.

F. The need for cross-sectoral conservation strategies

The protection and use of the cultural heritage are a matter for the whole community, whose commitment through public and private sectors is essential to its future. The responsible authorities must develop cross-sectoral strategies which combine various types of action and ensure co-ordination of public and private initiative in support of the private owners to whom much of the cultural heritage is entrusted. Legal, fiscal and administrative incentives can encourage the implementation of such strategies. Public sector resources are always insufficient to provide protection of the cultural heritage and must be supplemented by every available source of funding.

G. The role of the State and of public authorities

The cross-sectoral approach to conservation and reliance on partnership make it necessary to define clearly the role of the State and the various public authorities. The respective responsibilities of the various territorial communities and the State's supervisory, incentive or co-ordinating function must be spelled out in the processes of administrative decentralisation or reorganisation which are under way in a good many European countries. Reliance on partnership and private initiative must not mean abdication by the public authorities of their responsibility for protection of the cultural heritage.

H. The role of voluntary organisations

Without challenging the specific responsibilities vested in the State and the regional and local authorities, the role of voluntary organisations should be more effectively promoted, used and encouraged by turning to account the major contribution made by voluntary initiatives in building a democratic society.

I. The scientific and educational message of the cultural heritage and training

Cultural assets are authentic evidence of the history of culture and human civilisation. It is an essential duty of present and future researchers to ensure that they are studied, documented and preserved.

Heritage education should underline the historical, artistic and ethical values that the cultural heritage embodies for the community, teaching respect for multiple identities, development of tolerance, and opposition to inequality and exclusion. The quality and objectivity of the educational message depend on the values of those who are interpreting the cultural heritage. Equally important is the transmission of the skills necessary to maintain the cultural heritage. This can be assisted by the dissemination and exchange of information and expertise within and between member States.

- III. recommend that the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopt the Declaration and Resolutions of the present Conference as a basis for the intergovernmental work programme implemented by the Cultural Heritage Committee;**
- IV. stress the absolute need to combine the efforts of the various international governmental and non-governmental organisations, and to establish close partnership between the European Union and the Council of Europe.**

RESOLUTION No. 1

THE CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A FACTOR IN BUILDING EUROPE

The European Ministers responsible for the Cultural Heritage ask the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to invite the CDCC and its Cultural Heritage Committee to develop a medium-term work programme centred on the following objectives:

I. HERITAGE AND IDENTITY

It would be expedient:

- A. to acknowledge the part played by each culture in the creation of heritage and to recognise the common traditions that have contributed to this development of modern Europe;
- B. to analyse the ways in which the cultural heritage contributes to greater cultural cohesion within Europe while respecting cultural diversity and promoting social integration;
- C. to assert the shared attachment of Europe's citizens to their common cultural heritage by establishing, as part of intergovernmental co-operation at the Council of Europe, a procedure for preserving and upgrading built heritage assets and archaeological sites that reflects the cultural diversity which has emerged over history within a given territory, irrespective of the present-day political context of that territory.

II. HERITAGE IN SOCIETY

The following should be examined:

- A. means of securing more active involvement of the local community and voluntary bodies in the planning and management of collaborative projects;
- B. means of encouraging enhanced co-operation between the public and private sectors;

C. means of encouraging the private sector in the preservation of the cultural heritage.

III. HERITAGE, INFORMATION AND TRAINING

Transmission of the heritage depends on the systematic redistribution of information and the advancement of skills. It is therefore up to national, regional and local authorities to circulate information and provide basic and further training for their professionals, thus ensuring that human resources are used to better effect. At European level, however:

A. the Council of Europe should

- consider setting up a permanent information system (European Heritage Watch Network) to keep authorities, professionals, researchers and training specialists in touch with heritage developments in other countries, drawing upon the Council of Europe's earlier report on architectural heritage policies in Europe;

- promote, on the basis of well-tried existing schemes such as the European Heritage Days, the European Cultural Routes and the European Heritage Classes, European educational initiatives aimed at encouraging citizens to respect the environment and tourists to respect local cultures and at bringing home to young people the values of Europe's cultural heritage;

B. the new European Foundation for Heritage Skills set up with the support of the Council of Europe's Cultural Heritage Committee and acting in partnership with other national and international organisations should provide further opportunities for pan-European programmes for the advanced and continuing training of professionals.

RESOLUTION No. 2

**THE CULTURAL HERITAGE
AS A FACTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

The European Ministers responsible for the Cultural Heritage ask the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to invite the CDCC and its Cultural Heritage Committee:

I. to establish a European methodology for heritage management in a framework of sustainable development.

This will involve:

- A. devising an instrument for evaluation, over a period of time, of the quantitative and qualitative impact of public and private cultural heritage investment;
- B. identifying the part played by heritage in creating new employment opportunities, taking due account of alternative local development and urban regeneration schemes;
- C. tackling, with reference to the cultural heritage, the specific problems of investment structures in a number of countries undergoing transition to a market economy. They should be included in the Specific Action Plans and Technical and Professional Co-operation Programmes launched by the Council of Europe;
- D. formulating for public authorities and market partners decision-making criteria which highlight the long-term investment value of heritage programmes and the fact that profitability in this area cannot be evaluated solely in economic terms but as a gain for society as a whole;
- E. developing methods based on building stock life cycles to assess the environmental impact of rehabilitation of old buildings compared to buildings constructed according to modern production methods;
- F. promoting co-operation between the authorities, voluntary organisations, private firms and local communities to provide a sound basis for sustainable development.

II. to prepare, on the basis of work completed by international or national agencies, a Recommendation to Member States on sustainable strategies for cultural tourism devoted to enhancement of the heritage.

The Cultural Heritage Committee should be guided by the following principles:

- A. tourism makes a significant positive contribution to wider public access to the cultural heritage, and the revenue derived from tourism can provide substantial resources for the upkeep and preservation of the cultural heritage;
- B. strategies for cultural tourism can help to upgrade various categories of cultural property such as the industrial heritage and buildings designed for tourist purposes, drawing for example on the Cultural Routes experiment launched by the Council of Europe. Alternative tourist routes may be launched, for instance, on the occasion of European Heritage Days;
- C. the policies to be promoted must stipulate that use of the heritage and visiting of certain cultural sites cannot exceed sustainable levels which are set by the heritage vulnerability;
- D. any sustainable policy for cultural tourism should avoid over exploitation of the cultural and natural heritage, a rare and non-renewable resource whose deterioration (or indeed loss) would destroy the very basis of its tourist value;
- E. efforts should be made to encourage the allocation under flexible arrangements of part of the financial proceeds of tourism to the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage;
- F. strategies for developing tourism should take appropriate account of policies to improve residents' quality of life.

III. convening for the first time, under Council of Europe auspices, an interministerial working party bringing together representatives from departments responsible for heritage, finance, employment and the environment, for the purpose of suggesting fiscal and legal options to encourage job creation in connection with the use, upkeep and restoration of the built heritage.

APPENDIX III

**APPEAL IN AID OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA AND CROATIA**

THE EUROPEAN MINISTERS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CULTURAL HERITAGE,
MEETING IN HELSINKI AT THE IVTH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE ORGANISED BY THE
COUNCIL OF EUROPE,

OBSERVING THAT, AS A RESULT OF WAR, THE TERRITORIES OF BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA AND CROATIA HAVE SUFFERED IRREPARABLE LOSSES AND VERY SEVERE
DAMAGE TO THEIR CULTURAL HERITAGE, CONSTITUTING A SEVERE BLOW TO THE
WHOLE OF EUROPE AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD,

WELCOMING THE OPENING OF THE PEACE PROCESS, UNDER WHICH THE
CULTURAL HERITAGE WILL PLAY A FUNDAMENTAL ROLE NOT ONLY IN THE PHYSICAL,
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TERRITORIES CONCERNED BUT ALSO
IN RE-ESTABLISHING CIVIL SOCIETY AND IDENTITY;

CONSIDERING THE PROPOSALS DRAWN UP BY THE CULTURAL HERITAGE
DIRECTORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS OF THE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE EUROPEAN
CULTURAL CONVENTION, MEETING IN PARIS ON 7 SEPTEMBER 1995,

1. recall Resolution No 4 on Conservation in Situations of Conflict, adopted at the third European Conference of Ministers Responsible for the Cultural Heritage in Valetta (Malta) on 16 and 17 January 1992, and reiterate their strong condemnation of the deliberate destruction of cultural assets during military operations;
2. note with regret that cultural assets have been deliberately targeted as military objectives during the conflicts in the territories of two of the contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention: Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia;
3. deplore the fact that the provisions of the Hague Convention on the international protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict have been deliberately ignored or misinterpreted;
4. note with satisfaction the peace process instituted by the Dayton Agreements, signed in Paris on 14 December 1995, and the establishment by UNESCO of an independent commission to preserve national monuments in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with Annex 8 of the Agreement;

5. launch an APPEAL to the member states of the Council of Europe and the contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention, particularly those of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia, the European Union and UNESCO and invites the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe to:

- a. take account of the cultural heritage as an expression of cultural diversity on which the process of peaceful normalisation must be based, in accordance with the principles of Recommendation 1297 (1996) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe;
- b. encourage the introduction of sustainable regional development strategies that draw on the economic and social potential of the cultural heritage, to which this ministerial conference has drawn attention;
- c. support full application of the principles of integrated cultural heritage conservation in the rebuilding of the territories ravaged by the war, with a view to safeguarding the historic memory, identity and environment of the peoples concerned;
- d. strengthen the Council of Europe's existing Specific Action Plan for the cultural heritage in Croatia and participate in the implementation of the draft Specific Action Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina, both of which are summarised in appendices to this declaration;
- e. establish a scientific committee, based on the Council of Europe, with responsibility for applying the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- f. facilitate the effective co-ordination of the activities of UNESCO, the European Union and the Council of Europe in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia and ensure that they complement each other, by establishing machinery for concerted action, which could be based on the Council of Europe;
- g. incorporate within this co-ordination process national and bilateral initiatives in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia organised by the contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention and the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe;
- h. offer European nations' and international organisations' full support to the work of revising and updating the Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of Armed Conflict (The Hague, 14 May 1954).

Appendix 1

SPECIFIC ACTION PLAN FOR BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Since Bosnia and Herzegovina's accession to the European Cultural Convention on 29 December 1994, the Cultural Heritage Committee and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe have been negotiating a Specific Action Plan with the country's authorities, adapted to its particular needs, to be implemented when circumstances permit and designed to ensure that the cultural heritage is taken into account in the physical reconstruction of the regions concerned. The plan will involve:

- the application of the principles laid down in the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3 October 1985) and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta, 16 January 1992);
- the re-establishment of heritage services and the setting up of an administrative structure;
- the establishment of networks of experts for various heritage sectors;
- the introduction of machinery for managing the planning and integrated development process within the framework of land-use planning and heritage conservation policies.

The specific plan will be based upon the following activities:

- establishment of a scientific committee in which experts from Bosnia and Herzegovina and other European countries will consider the application of the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe;

- the production of a needs and resources inventory, using audits and analyses of the situation on the ground;
- multipurpose workshops on heritage policies - ethical principles, administration, financial machinery - and professional workshops, the first of which will look at methods of intervention and is currently being organised in conjunction with UNESCO and the Bosnia and Herzegovina institute for historic and natural cultural heritage protection;
- contributing to the setting up of federal, regional and local administrative bodies;
- organising a professional training policy to facilitate the establishment of a network of experts on heritage conservation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;
- drawing up and introducing a cultural heritage documentation system;
- four to five official visits to offer technical assistance and co-operation to historic towns and villages in various regions, to be selected jointly with the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Close contacts have been established to ensure that these activities are co-ordinated with those undertaken by UNESCO.

Appendix 2

SPECIFIC ACTION PLAN FOR CROATIA (summary)

The Specific Action Plans, which form part of the Council of Europe's Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Programmes, are designed to assist and support the authorities responsible for heritage policies in the new contracting parties to the European Cultural Convention. The plans, which are designed to secure synergy and complementarity among the various participants in the process, are concerned with issues such as the establishment of an administrative structure for integrated heritage conservation, the introduction of new legislation and appropriate financial machinery, the development of training programmes and the introduction of general strategies for applying the principles laid down in the Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 3 October 1985) and the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valetta, 16 January 1992).

The Council of Europe established a Specific Action Plan for Croatia when it acceded to the European Cultural Convention on 27 January 1993 and has laid particular stress on problems connected with war damage.

The following activities have been carried out:

- a multipurpose workshop on cultural heritage policies in Zagreb, 1-3 December 1993;
- a professional workshop on training in cultural heritage skills in Zagreb, 11-13 June 1995;
- technical co-operation and assistance in Zadar and Sibenik aimed at drawing up emergency measures to preserve and restore the Palace of the Counts (Zadar) and the cathedral (Sibenik), historic buildings that have suffered serious war damage. Technical visits took place on 4-5 December 1993 and 6-8 February 1994. Sibenik cathedral is currently being restored, in accordance with proposals drawn up during these visits;

- technical co-operation programme to revitalise the historic centre of Osijek (the Tvrda citadel) in eastern Slavonia on the front line, which has suffered considerable damage both to its architectural heritage and its university buildings. The programme provides for a broad ranging strategy, one of whose main elements is the re-establishment of the university's facilities in the Tvrda citadel, the historic centre of the city. Visits took place on 20 and 23 April 1994 and 11-13 December 1995. A pilot project is currently under way and a Croatian joint ministerial committee is co-ordinating the proposed global and multidisciplinary approach.

The Specific Action Plan provides for the following future activities:

- technical assistance and co-operation programme in Lipik, in eastern Slavonia, to lay down the principles and methods governing the town's rehabilitation, based on reviving its spa activities (in preparation);
- technical assistance and co-operation programme in Hvar, on the Dalmatian island of the same name. The programme will give rise to a pilot project on the integrated protection and upgrading of the Croatian coastline, covering its architectural heritage and landscapes and its sustainable development, particularly from the tourism standpoint;
- assistance with the setting up of training systems and programmes in the cultural heritage field;
- technical co-operation and assistance in the field of new legislation.