



Published on *HEREIN System* (<http://www.herein-system.eu>)

[Home](#) > Heritage Legislation - Bulgaria

Heritage Legislation - Bulgaria

Country: Bulgaria

[Hide all](#)

7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state

7.1.A Council of Europe conventions which have been signed and ratified by the state:

Convention	Date de signature (dd/mm/yyyy)	Date de ratification (dd/mm/yyyy)
Granada	01/31/1991	01/31/1991
Valetta	01/16/1992	06/02/1993
Florence	10/13/2004	10/13/2004
Faro	10/27/2005	

7.1.A Brief Overview

Granada:

In line with the meaning and spirit of this Convention, Bulgaria has established a comprehensive policy for the protection, use and promotion of the architectural heritage as a priority activity in the field of culture, environment and territorial planning. With regard to the legal protection Bulgaria has established a legal regime and competent institutions for the protection of architectural heritage; appropriate permit regimes are being applied as well as control and preventive measures against the dehumanization, decay or destruction of the protected sites; there exists a mechanism through which the State and municipal bodies can force the owner of a cultural properties to carry out certain protective activities on it.

Valetta:

The Convention has been fully transposed in the legal and secondary regulation of the country. State and municipal competent institutions exist, committed to the preservation of the archaeological heritage. The regime for the issuance of permits for the carrying out of archaeological surveys, the acceptable methods to be applied, the preservation of the archaeological sites and structures during and after the surveys, the penalties for trespassing the law or for impairing or destroying the archaeological cultural properties have all been regulated.

Florence:

With the Law on the Cultural Heritage is entered the category "cultural landscape" as a combination of spatially specialized sustainable cultural levels, as a result of interrelation between the human being and the natural environment, characterizing cultural identity of certain territory. Another category, included in the national legislation that reflects the meaning of "cultural landscape" are the immovable cultural properties ? park and garden art: historical parks and gardens of significance for the development of the park-structure art and science. In determining the boundaries and protection zones of the immovable cultural properties it is taken into account the necessity of preserving the cultural landscape.

Faro:

The Convention is in the process of ratification.

7.1.B If your state has not yet ratified all of these conventions, please

briefly describe the efforts being made to reach this**Brief overview****Granada:**

In line with the meaning and spirit of this Convention, Bulgaria has established a comprehensive policy for the protection, use and promotion of the architectural heritage as a priority activity in the field of culture, environment and territorial planning. With regard to the legal protection Bulgaria has established a legal regime and competent institutions for the protection of architectural heritage; appropriate permit regimes are being applied as well as control and preventive measures against the dehumanization, decay or destruction of the protected sites; there exists a mechanism through which the State and municipal bodies can force the owner of a cultural properties to carry out certain protective activities on it.

Valetta:

The Convention has been fully transposed in the legal and secondary regulation of the country. State and municipal competent institutions exist, committed to the preservation of the archaeological heritage. The regime for the issuance of permits for the carrying out of archaeological surveys, the acceptable methods to be applied, the preservation of the archaeological sites and structures during and after the surveys, the penalties for trespassing the law or for impairing or destroying the archaeological cultural properties have all been regulated.

Florence:

With the Law on the Cultural Heritage is entered the category "cultural landscape" as a combination of spatially specialized sustainable cultural levels, as a result of interrelation between the human being and the natural environment, characterizing cultural identity of certain territory. Another category, included in the national legislation that reflects the meaning of "cultural landscape" are the immovable cultural properties ? park and garden art: historical parks and gardens of significance for the development of the park-structure art and science. In determining the boundaries and protection zones of the immovable cultural properties it is taken into account the necessity of preserving the cultural landscape.

Faro:

The Convention is in the process of ratification. In connection with the 10th anniversary of the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro) and during the Bulgarian presidency of the Cooperation Process in Southeastern Europe (SEECF, the Ministry of Culture is going to organize a Regional Conference on "The value of Cultural Heritage for society - towards a democratic and shared management of the cultural heritage in Southeast Europe ". It will also be included in the Action Plan of the Council of Europe to promote the Faro Convention.

7.1.C Council of Europe Recommendations about cultural heritage reflected / incorporated in legislation or policy of your state.**7.1.C Recommendations:**

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applicable
Rec (1980) 16	Specialised training	No	Yes	No
Rec (1981) 13	Declining craft trades	No	No	No
Rec (1985) 8	Film heritage	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1986) 11	Urban open space	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1986) 15	Architectural heritage - Craft trades	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1987) 24	Industrial towns	No	No	No

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applic
Rec (1989) 5	Archaeology - town / country planning	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1989) 6	Rural architectural heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1990) 20	Industrial, technical and civil engineering heritage	No	Yes	No
Rec (1991) 6	Funding architectural heritage	No	No	No
Rec (1991) 13	20th Century architectural heritage	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1993) 9	Architectural heritage / natural disasters	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1995) 3	Documentation architectural heritage	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1995) 9	Cultural Landscapes	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1996) 6	Protection against unlawful acts	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1997) 2	Physical deterioration - pollution	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1998) 4	Historic complexes, immoveable and moveable property	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (1998) 5	Heritage education	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (2001) 15	History teaching	No	No	No
Rec (2003) 1	Tourism as a factor for sustainable development	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (2004) 3	Geological heritage	Yes	Yes	No
Rec (2005) 13	University heritage	No	No	No

Recommendation	Theme	Reflected/incorporated in Legislation	Reflected/incorporated in Policy	Not applic
Rec (2008) 3	Guidelines - implementing the Landscape Convention	No	No	No

7.2.A Are visions or strategies for heritage going to change in the short and medium term?

7.2.A Vertical Tabs

Integrated Approach

Bulgaria promotes an overall policy for protection, development and publicizing of the architectural and archaeological heritage as a priority activity in the field of culture, environment and territorial planning.

The Ministry of Culture assumes the management, coordination, control and implementation of the national cultural policy, devises the strategy and defines the mechanisms for the protection of cultural heritage. It also secures the financial envelope and the carrying out of the heritage preservation activities and develops the international cultural cooperation. Despite being already a member of the EU, Bulgaria is at a stage of its social and economic development, which displays a series of problems related to cultural heritage i.e. limited potential of the state for financing; lack of incentives for activation of new funding sources.

Based this, the main short-term and medium-term priorities are the following: upgrading of the management system; use of new sources of funding and incentives for involvement in protection; regulation of integrated conservation, etc. Improvement of the management system in the light of the modern view on protection as a collective process of participants-partners. The intention is to achieve an optimal deconcentration and decentralization of the management system, coordination among the main partners in the system, fostering the relationship between the public and private sector, more efficient management tools, improvement of the information systems and integrating them in the European information heritage networks, etc. Encouraging of new sources of funding: international aid, participation in international programs and projects, donations/grants, management and use of State and municipal funds, etc. Stimulating the participation of voluntary non-governmental organizations in the field of cultural heritage, in the spirit of the Council of Europe Declaration of Portoroz of 2001. The activity of ICOMOS Bulgaria, of the Bulgarian Heritage Movement, of the Union of Bulgarian Architects etc. constitutes an excellent example of partnership between public authorities and non-governmental organizations.

Using the heritage as a sustainable development resource, especially in the field of cultural tourism. European integration in the field of cultural heritage: international cooperation in the sphere of protection paying special attention to the cooperation with the South European countries; active participation in the European Heritage Network; participation in the European Heritage Days, etc. Prevent illegal trafficking of valuables, and insufficient coordination in conservation activities, archaeological exploration and territorial development planning.

A National strategy for the development of culture, which includes the cultural heritage is in final stage of preparation with the broad involvement of the non-governmental sector. In its preparation participate around 150 experts. As a strategic goal is defined the protection of cultural heritage and disclosure of its potential as a factor for sustainable development. Of great importance is the involvement of local authorities in the protection of cultural properties through improving the management tools, and activation of public-private partnership. Measurement taking is necessary for: Stabilization of the population in order to investigate the potential of immovable cultural heritage as a part of the sustainable development; development of the material base in the area of protection of immovable cultural properties and introduction of information technology; involvement of NGOs and civil associations in protection of cultural heritage through the introduction of educational programs and recruit of volunteers; introduction of statutory regulation for establishment of appropriate financial instruments to accumulate financial resources from the use of cultural heritage for tourism, advertising, commercial and other activities and their use for the purposes of conservation, restoration and exhibition of cultural properties.

In the period 2012 - 2014 was adopted a number of strategic documents with respect to the preservation of cultural heritage:

National concept of spatial development for the period 2013 - 2025 (The document was adopted by Protocol № 47.61 of the Council of Ministers on 19.12.2012) - The National concept of Spatial Development for the period 2013 - 2025 is a medium-term strategic document that provides the guidelines for planning, management and conservation of the national land and water territory and creates preconditions for spatial orientation and coordination of sectoral policies. Together with the National Regional Development Strategy 2012 - 2022, it is the basic document in our latest legislation and a long-awaited tool for integrated planning and sustainable spatial, economic and social development. In the concept the territories with cultural and natural heritage are determined as a guarantee for the national identity.

National Strategy for Regional Development of the Republic of Bulgaria for the period 2012 - 2022 (The document was adopted by Decision № 696 of the Council of Ministers of 24.08.2012) - The National Strategy for Regional Development (NSRD) for the period 2012-2022 is the main document that defines the strategic framework of the public policy to achieve balanced and sustainable development of the regions of the country and to overcome the intra and inter-regional differences / inequalities in the context of pan-European policy of cohesion and achievement of smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. NSRD sets the long-term objectives and priorities of the regional development policy, that is integral, allows for coordination of sectoral policies on the territory and contributes to their synchronization.

National Development Programme: Bulgaria 2020 (The document was adopted by Decision № 1057 of the Council of Ministers of 20.12.2012) - The National Development Programme: Bulgaria 2020 (NDP BG2020) is the leading strategic and program document, which specifies the objectives of the policies for development of the country by 2020. The vision, objectives and priorities of the NDP BG2020 are defined on the basis of a prepared for this purpose socio-economic analysis and the comments received in the public discussion of each stage of the drafting of the document. In the culture sector the programme contains priorities, analyses and key culture development objectives up to 2020.

A three-year action plan for implementation of the National Development Programme: Bulgaria 2020 in the period 2015-2017 was adopted by Decision № 794 of the Council of Ministers of December 2, 2014.

The Program of the government for sustainable development of Bulgaria for 2014 - 2018 includes as priorities the following: Adoption of National Strategy for Development of Arts, Cultural and Creative Industries, Cultural Heritage and Cultural Tourism; Complex development of the archaeological investigations; Application of innovative and traditional schemes for funding by public and private regional, national and European sources; Digitalization of the cultural heritage. The control, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage for the benefit of future generations.

Source URL: <http://www.herein-system.eu/heritage-legislation-bulgaria>