



Strasbourg, 14 December 2017

CDCPP-Bu(2017)15  
Item 4.2 on the agenda

BUREAU OF THE STEERING COMMITTEE  
FOR CULTURE, HERITAGE AND LANDSCAPE  
(CDCPP)

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Strategy 21

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The Faro Convention Action Plan

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HEREIN

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Council of Europe Convention  
on Offences relating to Cultural Property

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European Heritage Days

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European Cultural Heritage Year 2018

Secretariat Memorandum  
prepared by the  
Directorate of Democratic Citizenship and Participation  
Culture, Nature and Heritage Department

## I. LAUNCH OF STRATEGY 21 AND FOLLOW UP

### Background

The European Heritage Strategy for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century ("Strategy 21") was approved by the Committee of Ministers' Deputies on 22 February 2017. The final approved text was launched at an event in Limassol, Cyprus on 6 and 7 April 2017. The participation of 32 member states and 7 institutions offered wide scope for visibility. In order to facilitate further promotion in the member states and observer institutions, participants received information and visibility materials.

### Progress

After the launching of the Strategy, the promotional material was designed and prepared. The new website presents the recommendations separately and illustrated by good practices examples.

There are downloadable factsheets, drafted by experts, with the aim of explaining concepts and providing advice to the general public, stakeholders and heritage communities, to facilitate the implementation of Strategy 21. The introduction "Strategy 21 in less than 1,000 words" explains the principles underlying the recommendations, such as participatory mechanisms and the integrated approach (cross sectoral and multidisciplinary). This approach is based on heritage-oriented interventions that have wider societal, development and educational impacts, and the evaluation should give evidence of these impacts and the areas of convergence. Due to the complexity of the evaluation methodology described in Appendix 1 of the Strategy, the "Evaluation Basics" Factsheet, drafted by its authors, explains the basic concepts. The European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations is finalising two factsheets on conservation (social responsibility and participation) and prevention (ethical attitude to cultural heritage).

A new questionnaire is available on the website for stakeholders to input their information and apply for recognition to upload their projects as examples of good practice.

A mailing list of the institutions, professional associations and member states' representatives responsible for cultural heritage has been collected for the dissemination of these factsheets and the link to the updated website.

Strategy 21 has been promoted at the following events:

- "Smart heritage" workshop organised by the Slovenian Evaluation Society Conference in Ljubljana, May;
- Faro Convention Lab workshop in La Rioja, Spain, May;
- OMC working group "Skills, training and knowledge transfer, traditional heritage professions and emerging professions (digital context)" in Brussels, June;
- University of the Arts, Bern, October;
- International conference *European and Ukrainian Year of Cultural Heritage: Cooperation, Prospects, Challenges*, Ivano-Frankivsk Ukraine, November.

### Next steps

- Holding of further promotional events for the implementation of the Strategy and the collection of good practices;
- Design of promotional imagery;

- Mailing of website and factsheets to European stakeholders;
- Further Factsheets in preparation -
  - Evaluation for evaluators: indicators, methods for evaluation, for policy makers and evaluation specialists at national level;
  - Gender equality in cultural heritage.
- Workshops for the preparation of Factsheets -
  - Research: the basis of knowledge. Cross-disciplinary and participatory approach;
  - Intangible heritage and living heritage, participation and safeguarding;
  - Competences in heritage: harmonising participation and heritage preservation.

## II. THE FARO CONVENTION ACTION PLAN

### Progress

The Action Plan activities in 2017 included

1. Increased efforts to *promote* the Convention and visibility of the actions

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Faro Convention Talks (Cres, Croatia, Sofia, Bulgaria);
- Faro Convention meetings (Vilnius, Lithuania);
- Faro Convention promotional film in French, Faro Convention Action Plan, interviews (testimonies from the field);
- Faro Convention Lab (St Millian, Spain; Machkhaani, Georgia);
- Faro Convention website.

Reaching out to 40 member states, with an active participation of 32.

2. *Faro Convention Network*:

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Assessment visits (Kaunas, Lithuania; Machkhaani, Georgia; Fontecchio, Italy);
- 20 Faro Convention Network members;
- Focus on commons, narratives and cooperation;
- Momentum created working with grassroots and governmental levels simultaneously;
- Cooperation with EUR-OPA, Cultural Routes, Intercultural Cities, European Heritage Days, Strategy 21, European Capitals of Culture;
- Introduction of the self-management process;
- Drafting of the handbook;
- Faro Convention Community meeting (7-8 December).

3. *Faro Convention in Action*: development of good practices, workshops and creation of a pool of experts

In 2017, the following activities took place:

Good practices identified:

- Resident cooperatives (Marseilles, France);

- Heritage walks (Marseilles, France);
- Heritage Committee (Marseilles, France);
- Mapping Faro Convention initiatives (Austria);
- Towards the ratification of the Faro Convention - The Finnish experience (Finland);
- Social Contract (Viscri, Romania);
- Totally Lost (Forli, Italy).

Workshops identified;

- Structured Democratic Dialogue Process (Cyprus) ;
- Hospitality Routes (Les oiseaux de passage / birds of passage (Poitier, France) ;
- New models of economic optimisation of heritage - Hotel du Nord experience (Marseilles, France);
- Social Contract (Viscri, Romania);
- Six grades (Forli, Italy);
- Artists as facilitators of change (Marseilles, France and Kaunas, Lithuania);
- Heritage Education (Pristina).

#### 4. *Faro Convention Research;*

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Faro Research Action Workshop (Fontecchio, Italy);
- Cooperation possibility with the Gran Sasso Scientific Institute, Italy.

#### 5. *Faro Convention Spotlights:*

In 2017, the following activities took place:

- Propaganda and populism (Forli, Italy)
- Local economic development (Cres, Croatia)
- Rural settlements, abandoned heritage (St Millian, Spain)
- Migration (Bilbao, Spain)

The focus of the Faro Action Plan was refined to the following main points:

- Democratic heritage governance – communities' central role;
- The role of heritage in addressing societal challenges;
- Setting a framework for cooperation as well as integrated and inclusive policies.

Next steps

In 2018, activities will focus on the following priorities:

#### *Promotion*

- Seminars and vision papers (6);
- Faro talks at the request of member states;
- Faro Convention Lab (1);
- Promotional films and interviews, logo.

#### *Faro Convention Network (FCN)*

- Discussion of the new Joint Programme with the European Union;
- Faro Convention Network gathering (December);
- Assessment visits (2);
- Bi-lateral cooperation among FCN members.

### *Faro Convention in Action*

- Increased number of good practices;
- Modules for workshops.

### *Research*

- Faro Convention Research Action workshop (1).

### *Spotlights*

- Spotlight visits (2).

## III. HEREIN: IT SYSTEM REVISION AND PROJECT PERSPECTIVES

### Background

HEREIN was established by the Council of Europe at the request of member states to take stock of the changes in legislation and practices in the participating countries and to provide a forum for pooling and sharing information on cultural heritage. The objectives to be pursued as regards HEREIN are thus to:

- strengthen its capacity to act as a forum and network for member states' professionals in the heritage field;
- make the database an efficient and effective tool for collecting and sharing, not only information, but also knowledge.

The adoption of Strategy 21, providing guidelines to promote good governance and participation in heritage identification and management by recommending actions and highlighting best practice to inspire all actors and stakeholders (governments, local authorities, civil society and professionals), constitutes an opportunity to consider the present functioning of HEREIN. It requires a renewed information and knowledge collection system, encompassing also data provided by stakeholders other than national authorities, in order to help effectively with member states' implementation of Strategy 21.

### Progress

In 2016, two thematic workshops were devoted respectively to mapping heritage organisations in Europe and to identifying possible improvements in the thesaurus. A new "participative survey" and a good practices collection related to Strategy 21 were launched. A think tank meeting also recommended, among other things, to facilitate the understanding of the matters covered in the national reports. Aware of the necessary adjustments of the HEREIN IT system, an external review of the present infrastructure was carried out to identify the implications of options coping with future needs identified.

In 2017, a first one-day preparatory meeting (bringing together CDCPP members and HEREIN national coordinators) was held on 27 April to discuss the challenges to be addressed by the HEREIN system and identify adjustments to raise the system's relevance in the new context. Concrete proposals – in line with the parameters of the budget – were submitted to the CDCPP plenary session for discussion: the revitalization of the HEREIN network, the adaptation of technical tools to facilitate exchanges between National Coordinators as well as the reinforcement of the pertinence of HEREIN work with respect to CDCPP priorities.

The CDCPP plenary session supported reactivating the HEREIN project by ensuring the capacity and flexibility of the information system in line with political priorities so as to optimize its usefulness for member states. It underlined the importance of close cooperation between the Secretariat and the network of national coordinators to prepare an Action Plan defining future developments for HEREIN project. It also confirmed the need of a specific good practices' space, open for all pertinent stakeholders' contributions, to support Strategy 21's implementation.

Based on the results of the Audit concerning the IT infrastructure of HEREIN, a deeper analysis of the actual needs in terms of functionalities led to the development of two complementary actions. A new Collaborative Space has been developed as an internal tool to facilitate the synergy between National Coordinators and also with the Secretariat. In parallel, a revised version of the HEREIN website, focusing on its major role as information basis on national heritage profiles and addressing more specifically users outside the Network, is also under development and will be launched in early 2018.

Following the request to CDCCP members to confirm or nominate new HEREIN national coordinators, a second one-day meeting on the HEREIN project's perspectives was held on 24 November to present and discuss the actual content of both Collaborative Space and the revised HEREIN website and to elaborate on the need for thematic workshops on relevant topics to Strategy 21. It was agreed that a first work group will be devoted to a revision of National reports structure while two other work groups will be devoted respectively to one governance-related issue and to one technical-related issue.

Finally, to complement the previous HEREIN effort to collect examples illustrating Strategy 21's principles, a specific online space to adequately address the need for gathering and showcasing good practices, open to wider audiences and users, has been developed. It will be directly accessible on Strategy 21's webpage to serve as inspiration for member states in their implementation of Strategy 21's recommendations.

#### Next steps

The aim for the biennium 2018-19 is to improve the use of the present Cultural Heritage Information System and to adapt it to new requirements introduced, in particular by Strategy 21. By the end of 2018, work achievements will comprise:

- the development of cooperation between members of the HEREIN Network through both the online Collaborative Space and the three workgroups created;
- the streamlining of information contained in the HEREIN national reports in order to increase their use by all the stakeholders concerned;
- the improvement of the HEREIN website to enhance its attractiveness as a reference tool concerning legal and institutional frameworks in the cultural heritage field;
- the collection of specific thematic information within the HEREIN Network to produce associated thematic reports or develop specific initiatives.

## IV. COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONVENTION ON OFFENCES RELATING TO CULTURAL PROPERTY

### Background

Following an internal review of Conventions at the Council of Europe and a dedicated call by European Ministers of Cultural Heritage in 2015, under the authority of the European Committee on Crime Problems (CDPC), the Committee on Offences Relating to Cultural Property (PC-IBC) – in co-operation with the CDCPP and various international organisations, including UNIDROIT, UNESCO, UNODC and the European Union, - the Council of Europe prepared a new criminal law convention. The Convention aims to prevent and combat the intentional destruction of, damage to, and trafficking in cultural property by strengthening criminal justice responses to all offences relating to cultural property while facilitating co-operation on an international level.

### Progress

[The Council of Europe Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property](#) (CETS No 221) was opened for signature on 19 May 2017 at the 127<sup>th</sup> session of the Committee of Ministers in Cyprus. It replaces the previous “Delphi” Convention of 1985 and so far has 9 signatories: Armenia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Ukraine, and one non-member State, namely Mexico. One member state has ratified it. Pending decisions by the Committee of Ministers on the follow-up mechanism to the Convention, the CDCPP may be directly involved in this work.

### Next steps

At this stage it seems most pertinent to produce and widely disseminate promotional materials on the new Convention. This could include guiding fact sheets and a promotional film. In addition, promotional seminars could be organised in different regions of Europe.

## V. EUROPEAN HERITAGE DAYS

### Background

The [European Heritage Days](#) are the most widely celebrated participatory cultural event shared by the citizens of Europe. Launched in 1985 in France, the Programme has been organised as a joint initiative of the Council of Europe and the European Union since 1999. All 50 European States, parties to the European Cultural Convention, actively participate in the project. Today, the European Heritage Days can be considered an essential instrument for fostering a tangible experience of European culture and history in addition to raising the awareness of the public about the many values of our common heritage and the continuous need for its protection. The number of annual visitors is estimated to be around 30 million at more than 50,000 participating monuments and sites. Relying on this unique relationship and bottom-up approach, the European Heritage Days have succeeded in stimulating civil society's participation, the specific involvement of youth, migrants, voluntary work and cross-border cooperation, thereby promoting the core principles of intercultural dialogue, partnership and civic responsibility.

## Progress

In the framework of the 2017 EHD "Heritage and Nature", the Programme published a brochure on "101 Event Ideas" and prepared a draft European visibility strategy, including European press releases and conferences.

In 2017, there were five specific outcomes:

1. National and regional 'European Heritage Days' events were organised within one weekend, week or month. Fifty participating States were fully engaged in the celebration and promotion of the common European heritage. Current scope records over 70 000 events and 30 million visitors, making the EHDs the most widely celebrated participatory cultural events by the European citizens.
2. The EHD Network was developed and the role of the EHD Working Groups reinforced. EHD Working groups are defined as follows: WG1: Heritage Communities; WG2: Visibility and Communication Strategy; WG3: Common theme; WG4: EHD Portal and synergies with other Programmes; WG5: EHD Strategy and Cooperation events; WG6: Heritage Education.
3. The EHD Portal was developed in order to continue providing all Europeans with an equal opportunity to give visibility to their specific heritage within the EHD events. New design of the Portal allowed it to further develop as a truly unique heritage platform, presenting current initiatives in the area of culture and heritage. In 2018, the Portal will be used as a platform for the celebration of the 2018 European Year of Cultural Heritage, with all the necessary preparations implemented in 2017.
4. "Heritage and Nature" was developed and adopted as a 2017 pan-European celebration theme. Synergies with other activities of the Council of Europe (European Landscape Convention, Bern Convention, Major Hazards, EUROPA), the EC DG for Environment, Natura 2000 and NGOs (Europa Nostra, Interpret Europe...) were implemented.

Three thematic workshops on relevant topics were organised: "Heritage Interpretation" (7-8 June 2017, Brussels, Belgium); "Heritage and Sustainable Development" (11-12 September 2017, Helsinki, Finland); and "Heritage and Education" (23-24 November 2017, Bonn, Germany).

## Next Steps

The EHD Strategy 2017-2020 adopted by the 50 participating States focuses on:

- strengthening cooperation at European, regional and local level;
- supporting national and local actors to foster cross-sectoral and cross-frontier cooperation;
- empowering communities to take ownership of their everyday heritage;
- strengthening the role of EHDs in the field of heritage and culture;
- fostering education and Heritage Education through active collaboration with schools and universities;
- addressing societal challenges and valorisation of heritage (climate change, migration, radicalisation, education, diversity, identity).



The National Coordinators voted on the EHD common themes for the next four years:

2018: The European Year of Cultural Heritage under the following slogan: "European Heritage: The Art of Sharing";

2019: "Arts and Entertainment";

2020: "Heritage and Education";

2021: "Inclusive Heritage" ("Heritage for Everybody").

From 2018, the EHD Programme has been reinforced in terms of shared financial and political support from both the Council of Europe and the European Union. It will make a major contribution to the European Year of Cultural Heritage (see below under VI.). In addition to this and its Strategic Objectives activities, the EHD programme will also provide examples to demonstrate the recommendations and values outlined in the Council of Europe's Strategy 21.

## VI. THE EUROPEAN YEAR OF CULTURAL HERITAGE 2018 (EYCH)

Following the Council and European Parliament Decision of 17 May 2017 designating 2018 as the European Year of Cultural Heritage, the launching celebrations for the Year started on 7 December at the European Culture Forum in Milan.

Commissioner for Education, Culture, Youth, and Sport, Tibor Navracsics underlined: *"Cultural heritage is at the heart of the European way of life. It defines who we are and creates a sense of belonging. Cultural heritage is not only made up of literature, art and objects but also by the crafts we learn, the stories we tell, the food we eat and the films we watch. We need to preserve and treasure our cultural heritage for the next generations. This year of celebrations will be a wonderful opportunity to encourage people, especially young people, to explore Europe's rich cultural diversity and to reflect on the place that cultural heritage occupies in all our lives. It allows us to understand the past and to build our future."*

The EYCH aims at raising awareness of the social and economic importance of cultural heritage through thousands of initiatives and events all over Europe, involving citizens from all backgrounds. To promote a common sense of ownership, reach-out to the widest possible audience is sought, including children, young people, local communities and people less involved with culture. A multitude of projects and initiatives will be implemented in EU member States, municipalities and regions, as well as EU-funded transnational projects.<sup>1</sup>

The Council of Europe will contribute to the Year by means of its Joint Programme "European Heritage Days" that has been reinforced in terms of shared financial and political support from both Organisations. In 2018, the 50 States signatory to the European Cultural Convention will promote the Year under the following slogan: "European Heritage: the Art of Sharing". Several tens of thousands of events will be held under the EHD Programme, which will be also labeled as EYCH activities and thus contribute to the outreach and success of the Year. Three new initiatives will be launched within the EHDs edition of the EYCH: Call for European Stories (open to heritage

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<sup>1</sup> Action overall comes under four objectives and ten initiatives: *Engagement*: Shared heritage, Heritage at school, Youth for heritage; *Sustainability*: Heritage in transition, Tourism and heritage; *Protection*: Cherishing heritage, Heritage at risk; *Innovation*: Heritage-related skills, All for heritage, Science for heritage.

communities); European Heritage Makers Week (aimed at children and young people) and support to transfrontier events funding scheme.

In addition, a new Joint Project has been agreed with the European Commission to start in early 2018 and dedicated to the promotion of the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention). The project is meant to enhance the methodology for the implementation of the Convention at different levels and help increase the number of signatories and ratifications among European Union and Council of Europe member states. Activities will include the production of guidelines for implementation of the Convention, examples of good practices of the Convention at work, promotional films/ documentaries and the running of promotional seminars and a final conference at the end of 2019.

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#### Action required

The Bureau of the CDCPP is invited to note the progress made in all the cultural heritage activities, in particular as regards:

- Strategy 21, to invite member states to promote the website at national level and provide good practices to the Council of Europe Secretariat on the implementation of the Strategy;
- The HEREIN project, to encourage all member states to participate actively in the HEREIN Network.