FARO CONVENTION
AND NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Madrid, 13 December 2018

Francesc PLA CASTELLTORT

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
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47 MEMBER STATES
47 ÉTATS MEMBRES
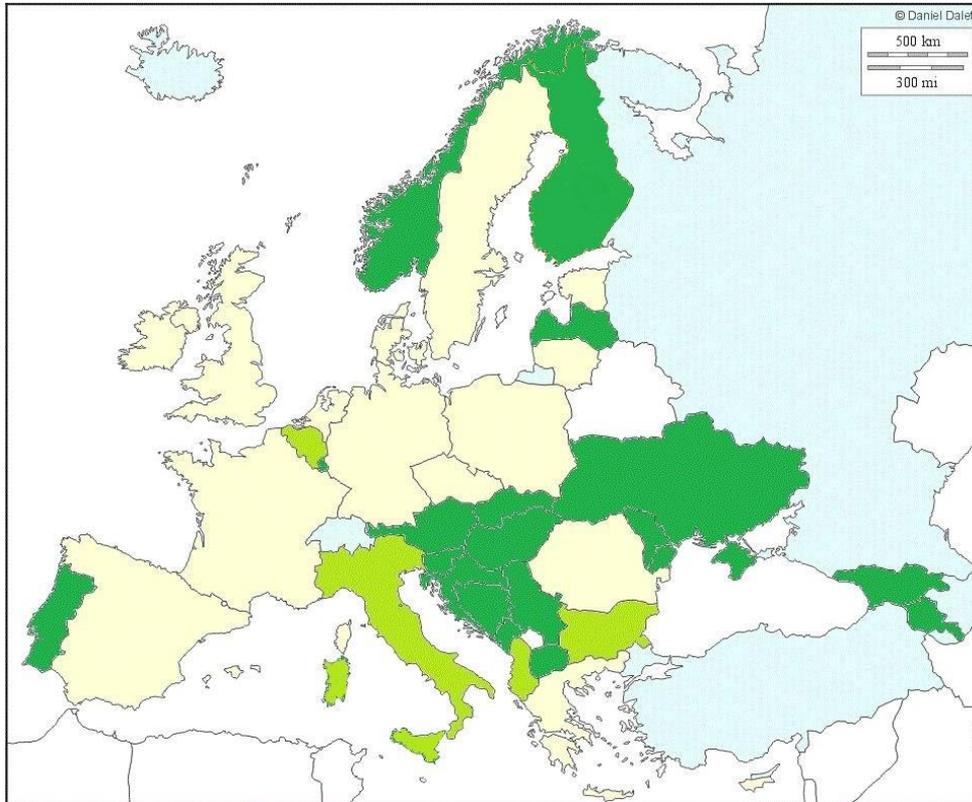
Albania - Albanie
Tirana

Estonia - Estonie
Tallinn

Lithuania - Lituanie
Vilnius

San Marino - Saint-Marin
San Marino - Saint-Marin

Andorra - Andorre
Andorra-la-Vella
Andorre-la-Vieille

Finland - Finlande
Helsinki

Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Serbia - Serbie
Belgrade

Armenia - Arménie
Yerevan - Erevan

France
Paris

Malta - Malte
Valletta - La Valette

Slovakia - Slovaquie
Bratislava

Austria - Autriche
Vienna - Vienne

Georgia - Géorgie
Tbilisi - Tbilissi

Republic of Moldova -
République de Moldova
Chișinău

Slovenia - Slovénie
Ljubljana

Azerbaijan - Azerbaïdjan
Baku - Bakou

Germany - Allemagne
Berlin

Monaco
Monaco

Spain - Espagne
Madrid

Belgium - Belgique
Brussels - Bruxelles

Greece - Grèce
Athens - Athènes

Montenegro -
Monténégro
Podgorica

Sweden - Suède
Stockholm

Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bosnie-Herzégovine
Sarajevo

Hungary - Hongrie
Budapest

Netherlands - Pays-Bas
Amsterdam

Switzerland -
Suisse
Bern - Berne

Bulgaria - Bulgarie
Sofia

Iceland - Islande
Reykjavik

Norway - Norvège
Oslo

"The former Yugoslav
Republic of
Macedonia" -
"L'ex-République
yougoslave de
Macédoine"
Skopje

Croatia - Croatie
Zagreb

Ireland - Irlande
Dublin

Poland - Pologne
Warsaw - Varsovie

Cyprus - Chypre
Nicosia - Nicosie

Italy - Italie
Rome

Portugal
Lisbon - Lisbonne

Turkey - Turquie
Ankara

Czech Republic -
République Tchèque
Prague

Latvia - Lettonie
Riga

Romania - Roumanie
Bucharest - Bucarest

Ukraine
Kyiv - Kiev

Denmark - Danemark
Copenhagen - Copenhague

Liechtenstein
Vaduz

Russian Federation -
Fédération de Russie
Moscow - Moscou

United Kingdom -
Royaume-Uni
London - Londres

non-member st... ...larus)

BACK

2

Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society
(Faro Convention)

Adopted in 2005 & entered into force in 2011

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500 km

300 mi

Dark green   signed and ratified
Light green   signed
Light yellow   EU member states
Light blue   only CoE member states

- Ratified by 18 states (Armenia, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, FYROM, Ukraine)

- Signed by 6 additional states (Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, San Marino + Spain)

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An evolution from previous conventions:

From "how we protect?"

• Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985)

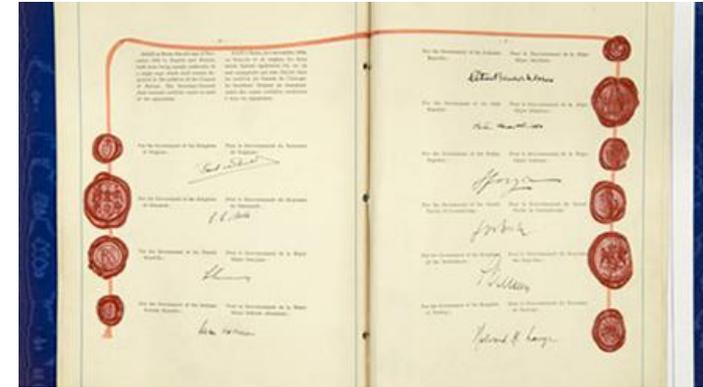• Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)

to "why we protect?"

Back to the spirit of one of the first CoE Conventions:

• European Cultural Convention (Paris, 1954)

 • Europe's common cultural heritage and values

 • Mutual understanding and reciprocal appreciation of our cultural diversity

Why a Framework Convention?

"Framework convention" does not create specific obligations for action: suggests rather than imposes.

- Defines principles and broad areas of action

- Member states keep responsibility on how to do it

- Defines mainly "enabling" measures to foster Faro Convention principles

- No specific rights are conveyed by the ratification even if recognised

- Addresses signatories (States) but ultimately impacts all stakeholders

FC main characteristics (1)

Promotes a wider understanding of heritage and its relationship to communities and society

- Put people and human values at the center (alongside usual aesthetic and scholarly criteria)

- Incorporates intangible aspects to heritage:

    - Valuation/perception by people

    - Diverse interpretations/approaches

    - Associated dialogue/conflict resolution

PUBLIC ACTION: Develop democratic participation

FC main characteristics (2)

Importance of the meanings and uses that people attach to CH and the values it represents

- Highlight interaction between people, places and stories

- Respect for diversity of interpretations

- Consider specific identification of heritage communities

PUBLIC ACTION: fair treatment of the different viewpoints when designing policies and laws

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FC main characteristics (3)

Considers cultural heritage as resource for sustainable development and improving quality of life

- Economic potential of heritage in the respect of its integrity

- Societal challenges can be addressed through cultural heritage

- Promote trust and mutual understanding through dialogue

- Reinforce social cohesion through shared responsability

PUBLIC ACTION: Include impact on and from CH in policies design

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FC main characteristics (4)

Improve awareness raising and access to cultural heritage

- Through Education
  - Include in curricula (general, professional) and research agenda
- Through new technologies
  - Digital "backup" more accessible but keep "true" conservation
- Through greater involvement
  - Encourage everyone to participate to cultural heritage debates

PUBLIC ACTION: develop innovative approaches

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FC main characteristics (5)

Emphasizes important aspects related to human rights and democracy

- Identifies individual rights to benefit and contribute to CH

- Collective rights are also recognized (through Heritage Communities notably)

- Also emphasizes associated responsibilities both individually and collectively

PUBLIC ACTION: adopt legislative provisions to exercise both rights and responsabilities

Public responsibility and laws

Conforts the role of public authorities on heritage through their policies and laws

But suggests also a larger view:

    integrated approach

    cooperate with other stakeholders

        joint action

        complementarity with existing initiatives

        some delegation to NGOs

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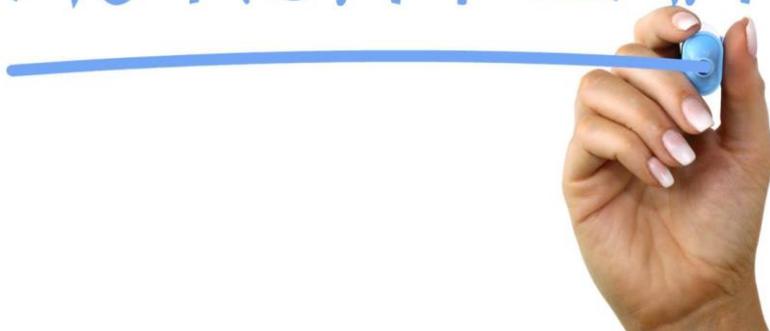
Three main steps for national authorities:

➢ Signature: formal support to the principles
➢ Ratification: legal commitment to the principles
➢ Implementation: transforming words into actions

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES : Faro Convention Action Plan

Translate the Faro Convention principles into practice:

- field based knowledge and expertise for member States
- study specific cases in line with political priorities of CoE

Heritage-led, people centered actions
Extensive workshop of innovative ideas
A pan-European Network
Making Invisible - Visible

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Faro Convention Promotion	Faro Convention Network	Faro Convention in Action	Faro Convention Spotlights	Faro Convention Research
FC talks FC meetings FC labs	community-based actions in towns and territories who value their local heritage assets	active learning platform where builds on good practices and generates dynamic dialogue	focus on specific actions in line with the COE political priorities and addressing societal challenges	inspiring new initiatives to demonstrate the role of heritage in addressing societal challenges.

Link to the Faro Action Plan

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Linked to the European Cultural Heritage Strategy for the 21st century

Redefine the place and role of cultural heritage in Europe when facing multiple changes in socio-economic and cultural context. Based on relationship between cultural heritage and three priority components:

S

Social component

Promotion of social participation and good governance

D

Territorial and economic development

with due regard for the principles of sustainable development

K

Knowledge and education

with the contribution of research and training

Link to ST21

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Logic of the following sessions:

➢ What is expected by/expectable from existing initiatives?
➢ Field visits: see what exists and what can be transposed
➢ Address selected questions
    ➢ Political considerations
    ➢ Concept of heritage communities
    ➢ Coordination with subnational authorities
    ➢ Kind of support that authorities can provide