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1.1.A Overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure.

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

Ministerial remit: Environment
Planning

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Overall responsibility: No
Ministerial remit: Foreign affairs

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Rural Development and Food

Overall responsibility: No
Ministerial remit: Agriculture
Environment

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Culture and Sports

Overall responsibility: Overall responsibility
Ministerial remit: Cultural heritage
Education
Heritage
Religion
Sport

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Tourism

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------|
| Overall responsibility: | No |
| Ministerial remit: | Tourism |

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

Ministry of Makedonia-Thraki

Overall responsibility:

No

Ministerial remit:

Cultural heritage

Culture

Environment

1.1.A Where is overall responsibility for heritage situated in the government structure? Is it by itself, or combined with other areas?

Ministry's name:

General Secretariat for the Aegean and Insular Policy

Overall responsibility:

No

Ministerial remit:

Cultural heritage

Culture

Environment

Planning

1.1.B Competent government authorities and organisations with legal responsibilities for heritage policy and management.

Name of organisation:

General Secretariat for Culture

Address:

Bouboulinas 20-22

Post code:

10682

City:

Athens

Country:

Greece

Website:

www.yppo.gr

E-mail:

gsecoff@culture.gr

No. of offices:

132

Organisation type:

Government

Approach**Integrated approach****Main responsibility:**

No

Heritage management:

Designation

Financial support

Permits

Security

Site monitoring

Spatial planning

Policy and guidance:

Advice to governments/ministers

Advice to owners

Advice to professionals

Legislation

Support to the sector

Research:

Conservation/maintenance

Documentation

| | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| | Field recording (photogrammetry..) |
| | Inventories |
| | Laboratories |
| | Post-excavation analysis |
| | Restoration |
| Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: | Yes |
| Number of properties: | 19 130 |
| Learning and communication: | Communication |
| | Education |
| | Publication |
| Other Activities: | Intangible heritage |
| | Museums/collections |

Archaeological Heritage

| | |
|--|----|
| Main responsibility: | No |
| Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: | No |

Architectural Heritage

| | |
|---|----|
| Main responsibility: | No |
| Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: | No |

Landscape Heritage

| | |
|---|----|
| Main responsibility: | No |
| Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: | No |

Name of organisation:

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

Address: Amaliados 17

Post code: 11523

City: Athens

Country: Greece

Website: <http://www.ypeka.gr>

Organisation type: Government

Approach

Integrated approach

| | |
|---|----|
| Main responsibility: | No |
| Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: | No |

Archaeological Heritage

| | |
|--|----|
| Main responsibility: | No |
| Ownership and/or management of heritage properties: | No |

Architectural Heritage

| | |
|---|--|
| Main responsibility: | Yes |
| Heritage management: | Designation Financial support Permits Spatial planning |
| Policy and guidance: | Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Legislation Support to the sector |
| Research: | Documentation Inventories |
| Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: | No |

Landscape Heritage

| | |
|---|--|
| Main responsibility: | No |
| Heritage management: | Designation Financial support Permits Security Site monitoring Spatial planning |
| Policy and guidance: | Advice to governments/ministers Advice to owners Advice to professionals Legislation Support to the sector |
| Research: | Conservation/maintenance Documentation Inventories |
| Ownership and/or management (maintenance/visitor access) of heritage properties: | No |

▼ 1.1 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

I. The Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports-General Secretariat for Culture

The General Secretariat for Culture of the Hellenic Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs, Culture and Sports (formerly Ministry of Culture and Tourism) was founded in 1971 and is the main governmental body responsible for issuing, administering and implementing policies on cultural heritage and the Arts in Greece. The General Secretariat is responsible for:

1. The legal and physical protection of all immovable cultural properties (individual monuments and archaeological sites, including caves and paleontological remains) dating from the Prehistoric Age until 1830 (date of the foundation of the Greek State), which are considered as Antiquities. Archaeological sites, as well as the protection zones of monuments and sites, constitute an important part of the Greek landscape. As a result, the

General Secretariat for Culture is in practice co-responsible for the preservation and management of the country's landscape.

2. The protection of so-called modern monuments (immovable works dating after 1830), either individual monuments or historical sites, by listing for their historical, scientific, artistic or other cultural value. Historical sites may comprise entire settlements and their settings, as well as natural landscapes, which also means that the General Secretariat is in fact implementing an integrated approach to the historic landscape.

3. The protection of all portable cultural objects produced before 1453 (date of the fall of the Byzantine Empire), considered as Antiquities. Products of excavation, as well as objects or structures originally fixed to buildings, and finally church furnishings, icons and liturgical objects are subject to the same status of protection.

4. The protection of listed individual portable cultural objects or categories of cultural objects dating from 1453 to the present day (Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage in general').

Central Services

The Central Service of the General Secretariat plans, approves and monitors work of the regional services known as 'Ephorates' and secures their funding. The Ephorates approve and control building activities and interventions carried out in archaeological areas and protected sites, as well as in the surroundings of monuments. They also supervise, or execute through their own work teams, the diverse works that constitute what is broadly described as safeguarding and protection of cultural heritage. More specifically their role encompasses the identification, study and documentation, survey and excavation, conservation, restoration and rehabilitation of monuments, in addition to educational programs and related events for the promotion of cultural values to the public. Finally, the Ephorates are responsible for the state archaeological museums within their area, with the exception of important archaeological museums that constitute special regional services within the General Secretariat's structure. This is because the majority of Greek archaeological museums are usually attached to important archaeological sites, in order to shelter the finds of the excavations and exhibit to the public the portable heritage found in the area. Only major museums have acquired an autonomous administrative status.

Regional Services

The Ephorates are decentralized departments dependent upon the General Secretariat and are directed by the 'Ephor of Antiquities'. They are distributed throughout Greece and usually located in the prefecture (county) seats, since their area of responsibility complies roughly with the administrative division of the country into Prefectures. There are 39 Ephorates of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities and 28 Ephorates of Byzantine Antiquities. For the protection of monuments dating after 1830 there are two Ephorates of Contemporary and Modern Monuments and 13 Services of Modern Monuments and Technical Works. The later are based at the 13 regional capitals and are equally collaborating in all technical works and interventions implemented to ancient, Byzantine and modern monuments in their area of responsibility (Presidential Decree no. 191/2003 'On the organization of the Ministry of Culture'; Presidential Decree no. 15/3696/20.1.2004 'Concerning the devolution of competencies upon the regional services of the General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage and the General Directorate of Restoration, Museums and Technical Works').

Moreover, there are services with specialized activity of panhellenic range- such as the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, the Ephorates of Paleoanthropology and Spelaeology and the Ephorate of Antique Shops and Private Collections. Finally there is a special Service for the Restoration of the Acropolis Monuments with mission to complete the restoration program.

The Central Administration and the Regional services of the General Secretariat work in close collaboration with the scientific advisory bodies, which are the Central Archaeological Council, the Central Council for Modern Monuments and the 11 local Archaeological Councils.

It has to be noted that currently the administrative scheme of the General Secretariat is under review in order to restructure administration units and services.

Legal Entities related to the General Secretariat for Culture

While the central and regional services of the General Secretariat are responsible for the overall protection of monuments, the General Secretariat also supervises a series of bodies whose mission is to develop and implement specific programs. The Board of Directors of these organisations, that operate at arms length and manage their own budget according to their annual action plan, is appointed by the Alternate Minister of Culture.

Archaeological Receipts Fund. The Archaeological Receipts Fund is a Legal Entity of Public Law that collects and manages the revenues from the admission fees to the archaeological sites and museums. The income is used in order to support the land expropriations program and the execution of works destined to improve public access to museums, monuments and archaeological sites (Laws nos 4212/1929 and 736/1977). Furthermore, the organisation manages the production of authentic replicas of Greek museum objects and publishes scientific books, guides and promotional material. It also manages the funds from the exploitation of museum shops and cafes that operate within the archaeological sites and state museums all over the country. Website: <http://www.tap.gr/corpsite/display/main.asp>.

European Centre of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments. The European Centre of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments (EKBMM) is a Legal Entity of Private Law, based in Thessaloniki. The aim of the Centre is to promote at a European and an international level scientific research in the fields of museology and museography, excavation, restoration, conservation, enhancement and study of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine sites, monuments and works (article 6, par. 3 of Law no. 2557/1997 and Ministerial Decision no. 38965/1373/5.8.1999). Website: <http://www.ekbmm.gr>.

Hellenic Foundation for Culture. The aim of the Foundation, which is a Legal Entity of Private Law based at Athens, is the promotion of the Greek culture abroad (Law no. 2026/1992, Presidential Decree 31/2002). Website: <http://www.hfc.gr>.

II. The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

In an attempt to integrate into a distinct administrative body all competence concerning environment related issues, a core Ministry of Environment, Housing and Physical Planning was first created in 1980, which was merged with the Ministry of Public Works in 1985 (Laws no. 1302/1980 and 1558/1985; Presidential Decree no. 51/1988). The Ministry is the main governmental agency responsible for the issuing and implementation of environmental policies in Greece. Among its key priorities count the conservation of the natural environment and the improvement of the urban environment and overall quality of life.

Within this context, the ministry is responsible for administering overall planning policies, and issuing the relative legislative framework for physical planning, urban development, housing and building regulations. It has also assumed the responsibility for a key part of the preservation and protection of the cultural environment, such as traditional settlements, historic centres, and a certain category of listed buildings. The term 'traditional settlements' is applied to living settlements dated post 1453 and listed by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change because of their historical, architectural, social and aesthetic significance. Individual constructions dated post 1453 and presenting outstanding architectural, aesthetic, historical, ethnographic or social interest may also be listed. The Central Service responsible for the architectural heritage is the Directorate of Town Planning, which includes a Department of Traditional Settlements. The Ministry does not operate regional services.

The Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change also finances fully or partly the conservation and restoration works on listed buildings owned by private individuals or institutions, in case the owners are unable to meet the expenses. In collaboration with the General Secretariat for Culture, the Regions and the local authorities, the ministry launches major projects of town renewal and urban rehabilitation. One such project is the Unification of the Archaeological Sites of Athens, which is carried out by the Unification of the Archaeological Sites of Athens S.A.

In addition, through its Directorate of Environment the ministry protects locations designated as 'sites of outstanding natural beauty' (archaeological and historical sites are excluded). At the same time, the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change collaborates with Non-Government Organizations on issues of public information and awareness raising. Finally, it is responsible for monitoring the effective implementation of international agreements concerning environmental issues.

III. Other Agencies

Following a series of administrative reforms the competences of the former Ministry of Environment, Urban Planning and Public Works regarding the protection of natural sites, traditional settlements and individual listed buildings, were transferred partly to the General Secretariat of the Aegean and Insular Policy of the Ministry of Mercantile Marine and the Aegean and the Ministry of Makedonia-Thraki. As a result of this process, both those governmental bodies have developed a competency to list and protect individual buildings and traditional settlements situated in their area of responsibility.

Thus, the General Secretariat of the Aegean and Insular Policy possesses a Directorate for the Environment which comprises a Department for Traditional Settlements, one for Listed Buildings and sites of outstanding natural beauty, as well as local units for the protection of Environment and Architectural Heritage. The latter advise the local offices for urban planning and the 10 Councils for Planning, Urban Development and Environment on issues of building permits and overall works in traditional areas or on listed buildings. Moreover, the Directorate for Culture is responsible for financing projects for the enhancement and promotion of the cultural heritage (ancient to contemporary) of the Aegean islands.

Within the Ministry of Makedonia-Thraki, the Service responsible for issues of cultural heritage is the Directorate for the Social and Cultural Development and Communication. An informal Council for Archaeological Co-operation advises the Minister on the financing of works in the region. Moreover, conservation works, as well as actions for the protection of the natural environment of Mount Athos, are implemented by the 'Centre for the Preservation of the Athonite Cultural Heritage' (in Greek 'KEDAK').

IV. The Greek Church

A special role is played by the Church, which according to its Constitution Charter (Law no. 590/1977, Official Journal no. 146/A/1977), collaborates with the State for the protection of all cultural goods, movable and immovable, that constitute its patrimony. Protection of this patrimony is subject to Law no. 3028/2002 and is implemented by the Services of the General Secretariat for Culture.

1.2.A Professional membership organisations or professional research institutes (not indicated under 1.1) whose activities are..

Name of organisation:

Association of Greek Archaeologists

Address:

Ermou 134-136

Post code:

10553

City:

Athens

Country:

Greece

Website:

<http://www.sea.org.gr>

E-mail:

archaeol@otenet.gr

Membership type:

Voluntary

Other (please specify):

Professional Organisation

Type of activity of members:

Archaeology
Architectural conservation
Conservation (objects/artworks)
Heritage management
Landscape management
Museums

Approximate number of members:

700

Name of organisation:

Association of Conservators of Antiquities and Works of Art

City:

Athens

Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.ssaette.gr>
Membership type: Voluntary
Type of activity of members: Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Museums
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:
 Society of Greek Museologists
Country: Greece
Website: <http://greekmuseologists.wordpress.com>
Membership type: Voluntary
Type of activity of members: Academy of science
 Heritage management
 Museums
 Research institute
 Training
Approximate number of members: 128

Name of organisation:
 Association of Greek Architects
Address: Vrysakiou 15
Post code: 10555
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://sadas-pea.gr>
E-mail: sadas-pea@tee.gr
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Building/Construction industry
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:
 Technical Chamber of Greece
Address: Nikis 4
Post code: 10563
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://portal.tee.gr>
E-mail: tee@central.tee.gr
Membership type: Compulsory
Other (please specify): professional organisation
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Building/Construction industry
 Landscape management
 Research institute
 Training
Approximate number of members: 87 400

Name of organisation:
 International Council of Museums, Hellenic National Committee
Address: Ag. Asomaton 15
Post code: 10553
City: Athens

Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.istomediahost.gr/icom>
E-mail: icom@otenet.gr
Membership type: Voluntary
Type of activity of members: Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Museums
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:
 International Council of Monuments and Sites, Hellenic Section
Address: Peiraios 73
Post code: 10553
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://icomoshellenic.gr>
E-mail: info@icomoshellenic.gr
Membership type: Voluntary
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Architectural conservation
 Building/Construction industry
 Heritage management
 Landscape management
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:
 Institute for Balkan Studies
Address: Megalou Alexandrou 31A
Post code: 54641
City: Thessaloniki
Country: Greece
Website: www.imxa.gr
E-mail: imxa@imxa.gr
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:
 National Hellenic Research Foundation, Department for Greek and Roman Antiquity and
 Department for Byzantine Research
Address: Vasileos Konstantinou 48
Post code: 11635
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: www.eie.gr
E-mail: eie.@eie.gr
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:
 Academy of Athens, Research Center for Antiquity and Research Center for Byzantine and
 Post-Byzantine Art
Address: Anagnostopoulou 14
Post code: 10673

City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.academyofathens.gr>
E-mail: kea@academyofathens.gr
Type of activity of members: Academy of science
 Archaeology
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:

The Foundation for Research and Technology, Institute of Mediterranean Studies

Address: Melissinou 130 and Nikiforou Foka

Post code: 74100

City: Rethymnon, Crete

Country: Greece

Website: <http://www.forth.gr>

Other (please specify):

archaeology and digitization, archaeological conservation and lasers

Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Heritage management
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:

The Cultural and Educational Technology Institute (CETI)

Address: Tsimiski 58

Post code: 67100

City: Xanthi

Country: Greece

Website: www.ceti.gr

Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Heritage management
 Research institute
 Training

▼ 1.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

In Greece, some professions, such as architects and engineers, require membership to a professional organisation or chamber in order to acquire a license to exercise. There are also professional organisations, which receive members that fulfill particular requirements, such as being part of the Archaeological Service of the General Secretariat for Culture for the Association of Greek Archaeologists, or having a University Degree on conservation for the Association of Conservators of Antiquities and Works of Art. It has to be noted that most of the relevant professional bodies have not instaurated an accreditation scheme, that could ensure the inscription of all qualified persons on a professional register. There also exist Non Governmental Organisations (NGO's), Non-profit Organisations (NPO), National Research Institutes, which are mostly state-funded, and Scientific Societies (see chapter 1.4). None of the above mentioned categories could be described as commercial.

National Research Institutes include:

1. The **National Hellenic Research Foundation**. Its projects cover all aspects of Antiquity and Byzantium. Research is conducted in collaboration with the General Secretariat for Culture, as well as Universities in Greece and abroad.
2. The **Institute for Balkan Studies (IMXA)**, founded in March 1953, is a legal person governed by private law. Among other activities, it conducts research on the history, archaeology, culture, international relations, economics, and other aspects of the Balkan Peninsula, publishes scholarly studies and periodicals and organizes conferences and other academic meetings. IMXA also runs the only library in Greece that specializes in Balkan-related subjects.
3. The **Ceti**. The Institute aims at supporting innovative research and technological applications in the fields of conservation materials, archaeometry and heritage management.
5. The **Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies in Venice**, was established in 1951 as a Legal Entity of Public Law, supervised and subsidized by the Hellenic Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Education. In order to promote research on the Post-Byzantine Period, the Institute offers post-graduate studies scholarships, organizes scientific conferences and seminars and publishes research studies.

▼ **1.3.A Private organisations whose activities are relevant to the cultural heritage sector and to which some responsibility in..**

No

▼ **1.3 Commentary**

▼ **1.4.A Legislation that regulates the heritage-related activities of voluntary organisations / NGOs**

No

▼ **1.4.B Main heritage-related voluntary organisations/ NGOs**

Name of organisation:

The Archaeological Society at Athens

Address: Panepistimiou 22

Post code: 10672

City: Athens

Country: Greece

Website: <http://www.archetai.gr>

E-mail: archetai@otenet.gr

Organisation type: NGO

Type of activity of Archaeology

members: Architectural conservation

Conservation (objects/artworks)

Heritage management

Museums

Training

Name of organisation:

Christian Archaeological Society

Address: Vasilissis Sofias 22
Post code: 10675
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.chae.gr>
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Architectural conservation
 Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Heritage management
 Museums
 Research institute
 Training

Name of organisation:

Hellenic Institute of Architecture

Address: Kleomenous 44
Post code: 10676
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.heliarch.gr>
E-mail: info@heliarch.gr
Type of activity of members: Architectural conservation
 Building/Construction industry
 Landscape management
 Museums
 Training

Name of organisation:

Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology

Address: Saripolou 9
Post code: 10682
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.ienae.gr>
E-mail: info@ienae.gr
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Conservation (objects/artworks)
 Heritage management
 Training

Name of organisation:

Hellenic Society for Archaeometry, Demokritos Center for Research

Address: Agia Paraskevi
Post code: 15310
Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.archaeometry.gr>
E-mail: info@archaeometry.gr
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Heritage management
 Museums
 Training

archaeometry
 technological applications

Name of organisation:

Foundation of the Hellenic World-Cultural Centre

Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.ime.gr>
E-mail: info@ime.gr
Type of activity of members: Museums
 Training
 IT applications in research and awareness raising

Name of organisation:

Melina Mercouri Foundation

Address: Polygnotou 9-11
Post code: 10558
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: www.melinamercourifoundation.org.gr
E-mail: mmmath@forthnet.gr
 awareness raising

Name of organisation:

Hellenic Society for Law and Archaeology

Address: Profiti Ilia 23
Post code: 15672
City: Rhea, Athens
Country: Greece
Website: 15672
E-mail: info@law-archaeology.gr
 Law and archaeology

Name of organisation:

Diazoma

Address: Bouboulinas 30
Post code: 10682
City: Athens
Country: Greece
Website: <http://www.diazoma.gr>
E-mail: info@diazoma.gr
Organisation type: NGO
Type of activity of members: Archaeology
 Architectural conservation
 Heritage management
 Training
 cultural tourism
 awareness raising

▼ **1.4 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Non-profit bodies, such as associations, foundations and other organisations of public interest, play an important role in the safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage in

Greece. Not only do they contribute financially to the state policy for the protection of archaeological and architectural heritage, they also and most importantly provide invaluable knowledge.

Article 7, par. 4 of Law no. 2557/1997 'Institutions, measures and actions for cultural development', provides that following the decision of the Minister of Culture, legal persons governed by public or private law that pursue non-profit aims may receive funding, especially in case they develop important cultural activity. The same article explicitly states that the General Secretariat for Culture (ex Ministry of Culture and Tourism) finances, through the public investment program, such institutions for the undertaking of monument conservation, restoration, protection etc. projects in Greece. However, it must be noted that state support is limited, the organizations pursuing their ends mostly by private funding and patronage.

Regarding museums, Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage in general' (article 45 par. 14) provides for funding of accredited museums, organisations and Scientific Societies, including those aiming at the protection of cultural heritage.

Articles 78-106 of the Civil Code regulate the establishment and functioning of non-profit organisations, including those aiming at the protection of cultural heritage.

The list of the basic non-profit organisations and scientific societies includes:

1. **The Archaeological Society at Athens**, a legal person governed by private law, was founded by the Royal Decree of 15.10.1837, and is the oldest scientific society in Greece. According to its statutes, the main goals of the Archaeological Society are the selection, preservation, protection, restoration, repair and scientific research of the monuments of Greek and Byzantine Antiquity, and the overall investigation of the Byzantine and Medieval archaeology and art.
2. **The Christian Archaeological Society** was founded in Athens in 1884. According to the article 2 of its statutes, the Society's goal is the selection, protection and study of the remains of the Christian antiquity. The Society has conducted some of the most important conservation projects on Byzantine monuments in Greece.
3. **The Hellenic Institute of Architecture (HIA)** is a self-governed, non-profit organization, created by the associates of the 'Architecture in Greece' review. The HIA is funded by its members, by the Greek State and the European Union, as well as by various other organizations. The HIA aims at the promotion of architecture and the improvement of the conditions of its production, including the relevant legal framework, the safeguarding of architectural heritage, the protection of the environment. Its activities include the organization of exhibitions and lectures on architecture. It also promotes research on architectural matters, establishes prizes, organizes competitions and seminars and pursues publishing activities.
4. **The Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology**, founded in 1973, focuses on research and systematic excavations of shipwrecks. Members of the Institute are employees of the Archaeological Service of the General Secretariat for Culture, and archaeologists and other researchers of the Greek University community.
5. **The Hellenic Society for Archaeometry** was founded in 1982. Its purpose is to promote the application of science and technology to the fields of archaeology, history of art and generally in all issues involving the cultural heritage.
6. **The Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage** has been active since 1972 in many campaigns for the protection of Greece's environmental and cultural heritage. EE's objectives focus on the safeguarding of Greece's architectural heritage and, especially, of traditional settlements, of sites of environmental and cultural significance, on the restoration of monuments, on the development of environmental policy and the protection of nature and on the promotion of environmental awareness and education in Greece. Its activities are coordinated by relevant councils, which are established by and form integral parts of the EE. Elliniki Etaireia also develops international activities and participates in various European and international environmental organisations and networks.
7. **The Foundation of the Hellenic World**, which has created is currently running the Cultural Centre "Hellenic Cosmos", uses information and computer technologies in order to research and raise awareness of the Greek history and culture.
8. **The Melina Mercouri Foundation** aims to undertake and coordinate all activities for the reunification of the Parthenon Marbles; to organize exhibitions, lectures, congresses,

publications and educational programs for the promotion of the values and ideals of the Greek civilization, with special emphasis on their current and universal character; to grant scholarships to university graduates for postgraduate studies in History, Literature, Archaeology or Anthropology; to award monetary prize to scientists or artists in acknowledgement of their work in general.

9. **Diazoma** aims at raising awareness on the issue of the re-use of ancient Greek theatres spread all over the country and integrating them into contemporary life. For this purpose it promotes sponsorship and acts as an intermediary for the implementation of Program Contracts between sponsors, local initiatives and the General Secretariat for Culture. It also encourages initiatives on the use of IT in cultural tourism. Museum Friends are not included in this list.

▼ 1.5.A Formal heritage collaboration networks

Yes

Integrated approach

▼ 1.5.B Partners in these networks.

Approach

Integrated approach

Government
Regional Authorities

▼ 1.5 Commentary

▼ 1.6.A Training bodies

Yes

Name of organisation:

National Centre for Public Administration and Local Government

Address: Peiraios 211

Post code: 17778

City: Tavros

Country: Greece

Website: <http://www.ekdd.gr>

E-mail: inep@ekdd.gr

Responsibility: Integrated approach

Organisation type: Governmental organization

Main role: Providing training

▼ 1.6 Commentary

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Knowledge and protection - Greece

Country: Greece

Hide all

▼ 2.1 Main inventories

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:

Register of Traditional Settlements and Listed Buildings (Estia)

Total number of items / 10 800

inventory objects:

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

Historic contents and fittings

19-20th century sites/monuments

Groups of buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

Historic contents and fittings

19-20th century sites/monuments

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Topographic

What do the records include?: Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of location detail: Address
Approximate location
Co-ordinates
Primary data

Is it in database format?: No

What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Described in this inventory

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Precision

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Project

What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

What is the Website's status?: Up to date

Percentage of the inventory available on the website (%): 100

How often is it maintained?: Periodically

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: No

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Inventory for Intangible Cultural Heritage
Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 General Secretariat for Culture

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Temporary
What do the records include?: Photographs
 Text
 digital material

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Is it in database format?: No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Described in
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Community identity
 Protection
 Public education
 Scientific research

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: Social diversity
No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
Project
What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: No access
What is the Website's status?: Just initiated
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Catalogue of Movable Cultural Goods
Is inventory closed or open?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collapse)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?:

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
General Secretariat for Culture

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Scientific
What do the records include?: Photographs
 Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of location detail: Primary data
 Published data
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: No
Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: No access
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:
 Catalogue of Underwater Archaeological and Historical Sites
Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

Underwater sites/monuments or artefacts that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
General Secretariat for Culture

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Emergency
Scientific
Topographic

What do the records include?: Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of location detail: Approximate location
Fieldwork results
GIS
Primary data
Published data

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Observation
Protection
Spatial planning

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
Project

What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?: No

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:
Catalogue of Illegally Removed and Exported Cultural Properties

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes

If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
General Secretariat for Culture

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Emergency

What do the records include?: Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Is it in database format?: No

What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Described

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: of this

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
Project

What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: No access

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:

Permanent Catalogue of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece

Total number of items / inventory objects: 19 130

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

Land-based sites/monuments that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

19-20th century sites/monuments

Underwater sites/monuments or artefacts that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

Historic contents and fittings

19-20th century sites/monuments

Groups of buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

Historic contents and fittings

19-20th century sites/monuments

Maritime and waterways heritage (that tend not to be associated with archeological heritage)

Landscape Heritage

2.1.B Landscape Heritage

Designed landscapes (parks/gardens)

Character areas

▼ **2.1.C Legal status**

Is this inventory required by law?: Yes
Does it have 'procedural' implications?: Yes
If 'yes' above, are these procedural implications mandatory or advisory?: Mandatory

▼ **2.1.D Maintenance**

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 General Secretariat for Culture

▼ **2.1.E Content**

What type of inventory is it?: Topographic
What do the records include?: Maps+scale of maps
 Text

▼ **2.1.F Use of Level of Detail**

Level of detail: Selective
Level of location detail: Address
 Approximate location
 Co-ordinates
Is it in database format?: No
What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Described in
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: of this
Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ **2.1.G Finance**

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
 Project
What type of funding is used?: Public

▼ **2.1.H Internet**

Is there Internet access?: Full access

Name and URL: <http://listedmonuments.culture.gr>
<http://listedmonuments.culture.gr>

What is the Website's status?: Up to date
<http://nam.culture.gr>

How often is it maintained?: Periodically

Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:
 General Index of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Art

Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

Religious heritage

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Religious heritage

Groups of buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Religious heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: No

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: No

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
 Academy of Athens, Research Center for Antiquity and Research Center for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Art

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Scientific
What do the records include?: Drawings
 Maps+scale of maps
 Photographs
 Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Is it in database format?: No
Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Scientific research
Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
 Project
What type of funding is used?: Private
 Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: No access
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name: Data Base for Byzantine Monuments
Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

2.1.B Archaeological heritage list

Land-based sites/monuments that tend to be considered outside the definition of 'architectural heritage'

Religious heritage

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Religious heritage

Groups of buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Religious heritage

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

Is this inventory required by law?: No

Does it have 'procedural' implications?: No

▼ 2.1.D Maintenance

Organisation responsible for the maintenance of this inventory:
General Secretariat for Culture

▼ 2.1.E Content

What type of inventory is it?: Scientific
Topographic

What do the records include?: Drawings
Maps+scale of maps
Photographs
Text

▼ 2.1.F Use of Level of Detail

Level of location detail: Address
Approximate location
Co-ordinates
Fieldwork results
GIS
Primary data
Published data

Is it in database format?: No

What is the sort of information described in this inventory?: Described in

Select the different levels of use of this inventory?: Conservation
Protection
Public access
Scientific research

Are there publication(s) associated with it?: No

▼ 2.1.G Finance

What type of financing does it receive?: Structural
Project

What type of funding is used?: Private
Public

▼ 2.1.H Internet

Is there Internet access?: Partial access
What is the Website's status?: In construction: partly
How often is it maintained?: Periodically
Are sufficient resources available to maintain, update it?:

Hide all

▼ 2.1.A Description of the inventory

Inventory's name:
 Inventory of Architectural Monuments of Greece
Is inventory closed or open ?: Open

▼ 2.1.B Extent of coverage

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Architectural Heritage

2.1.B Architectural heritage

Buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

Historic contents and fittings

19-20th century sites/monuments

Groups of buildings still largely complete and/or habitable

Industrial heritage

Military heritage

Religious heritage

Historic contents and fittings

19-20th century sites/monuments

Maritime and waterways heritage (that tend not to be associated with archeological heritage)

Landscape Heritage

▼ 2.1.C Legal status

immovable monuments, drafted by the competent services of the Ministry of Culture every three years. The manner of recording monuments and protecting data, conditions of access for research and other purposes, as well as all other necessary details are determined by Presidential Decree. Furthermore, the Presidential Decree 191/2003 regarding the «Internal Organisation of the Ministry of Culture” (various articles) requires that all central, regional and special regional services of the Ministry compile and maintain inventories of the archaeological sites and monuments, which fall under their jurisdiction and, furthermore, designates the Directorate of the National Archive as the central service responsible for the coordination and maintenance of the National Inventory of Monuments (article 11, paragraph 1). The Directorate has taken steps towards coordinating the creation of such a global inventory, including the overseeing of the development an informatics system, available to all the central, regional and special regional services of the Ministry. This system enables the systematic and homogeneous recording of all relevant data related to Greek cultural heritage of all periods. Furthermore, large-scale documentation and digitisation projects, coordinated by the Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments, are under way and will enrich the National Inventory of Monuments. Apart from the National Inventory of Monuments, there are a number of more specialised inventories forming part of this all-inclusive project:

The Directorate of the Archive of Monuments and Publications is responsible for compiling, editing and publishing since 1993 the 'Ongoing Catalogue of the Listed Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece'. This Catalogue includes archaeological sites and monuments dating before 1830 AD for the protection of which (in accordance with Law no. 5351/1932 in force until 2002) an official declaration and publication in the Government Gazette was deemed necessary. It also encompasses all historical sites dating after 1830, historic listed monuments, protected edifices and works of art, which, in accordance with Law no. 1469/1950 (also in force until 2002), were also placed under special State protection, similar to that of ancient monuments. Buildings, traditional settlements and protected areas, declared as such in the General Building Regulation (GOK), by the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, or other competent bodies such as the General Secretariat for the Aegean and Insular Policy and the Ministry of Makedonia-Thraki, are also included in the Catalogue. Today, following the implementation of the new Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage in general', monuments dating before 1830 are protected ipso jure. However, it is required to delineate (and publish the relevant decision in the Government Gazette) the archaeological and historical sites and their respective protection zones. The listing of monuments and historical sites dating after 1830 is also a prerequisite. The printed version of the Ongoing Catalogue comprises more than 120 volumes and it contains information updated until June 2002. The hard copy is available for consultation at the General Secretariat for Culture and University and Archaeological libraries. Since 2002 the printed version of the Ongoing Catalogue is no longer being updated. The updated catalogue, contains more than 10.500 entries related to over 19.000 sites and monuments and offers various search options (including specific acts of designation, monuments or sites by name, geographical location, and state of ownership or administrative authority). It should be noted that only the original statutes published in the corresponding Issues of the Government Gazette have legal value.

The 'Catalogue of Traditional Settlements and Listed Buildings' drawn up by the Directorate of Town Planning, Department of Traditional Settlements (Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change, 'YPEKA') includes buildings and areas that are protected in accordance with the Ministry's legislation. The inventory includes information on 800 settlements and 10.000 listed monuments. The monuments and properties are registered taking into consideration the previous administrative division of the country in prefectures, whereas special emphasis is placed on administrative data. The listing forms contain information on the site, dating, state of conservation of the building, uses, ownership status, a brief description, a photograph and a rough sketch.

There are also numerous other thematic inventories, not yet accessible via the internet, compiled by various services of the General Secretariat for Culture including the Ongoing Catalogue of the Registered Movable Cultural Heritage of Greece (Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments) and the Catalogue of Movable Cultural Goods (Directorate of Modern Cultural Heritage), the Catalogue of Underwater Archaeological Sites (compiled by the Ephorate of Underwater Antiquities, also included in the Ongoing Catalogue of the Listed Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece), the Catalogue of Modern and Contemporary Monuments (Directorate of Modern and Contemporary Monuments), the Catalogue of Illegally Removed and Exported Archaeological Goods (Directorate of

Documentation and the Protection of Cultural Goods) and the Catalogue of Antiquities in Private Collections and Antiquities Shops (Ephorate of Antiquities Shops and Private Collections). Furthermore, all central, regional and special regional services of the Ministry compile and maintain inventories of the archaeological sites and monuments (movable and immovable), which fall under their jurisdiction.

Various inventories covering archaeology and/or architectural heritage are also being compiled by universities and research centres.

▼ **2.2.A Legal regulations for the creation and/or maintenance of storage areas for the documentation of the heritage.**

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Archaeological Heritage

Cataloguing
Conservation
Environment
Safety
Security

Other public archive

Cataloguing
Conservation
Environment
Safety
Security

▼ **2.2.B Archaeological finds and documentation kept together**

Yes

▼ **2.2.C Non-statutory archaeological finds storage facilities**

No

▼ **2.2.D Organisation(s) which have responsibility for storage of documentation or archaeological finds**

General Secretariat for Culture

▼ **2.2.E Research and/or documentation centre(s) for heritage that are not part of government or university systems**

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Academy of Athens, Research Center for Antiquity and Research Center for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Art
 Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology
 Institute for Balkan Studies
 National Hellenic Research Foundation, Department for Greek and Roman Antiquity and Department for Byzantine Research
 The Archaeological Society at Athens
 The Cultural and Educational Technology Institute (CETI)
 The Foundation for Research and Technology, Institute of Mediterranean Studies

▼ **2.2 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Cultural Heritage Archives created by the services of the Ministry of Culture (central and regional) are considered public archives and are therefore regulated by the provisions of all relevant laws, including Law 1946/1991 (Official Journal 69/A/14-5-1991) "Concerning the General State Archives". It is difficult to estimate the percentage of all archive stores (Global, Archaeology, Architectural Heritage) that are subject to specific regulations, since data on the total number of archive stores (including non-governmental Cultural Heritage foundations and institutes) are still being collected. However, the vast majority of organised non-governmental archive stores follow specific guidelines and adopt internal policies, which regulate various aspects of archival curation (including safety, environment, cataloguing, conservation, security etc).

The appropriate storage and protection of all monuments is mandated by Law 3028/2002 (various articles). Consequently, individuals and legal entities are also required to ensure proper storage for all monuments in their keep, often following specific guidelines dictated by the overseeing authority and therefore non-statutory storage facilities do not exist.

The law does not regulate whether finds and records should be kept together. In most cases these are stored separately but there are some exceptions.

There are numerous cultural heritage research and/or documentation centres operating in Greece, which do not form part of universities. Apart from the various services of the Ministry of Culture, most of which are responsible for the documentation and study of cultural heritage from various periods and regions, there are six archaeological institutes dedicated to archaeological research, as well as the Centre for Stone. Furthermore, there are various foundations, societies and research centres, whose scope of interest includes archaeology and/or architectural heritage.

A short indicative catalogue includes the following:

Athens Academy: Research Centre of Antiquity

Archaeological Society at Athens
 Christian Archaeological Society
 Cultural Foundation of the National Bank
 European Centre for Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Monuments
 Foreign Archaeological Schools
 Foundation of the Hellenic World-Cultural Centre "Hellenic Cosmos"
 Hellenic Institute of Architecture
 Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology

▼ 2.3 Systems of protection

Hide all

▼ 2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level:

Movable monuments dating after 1453 and up to 1830, which are finds from excavations, or other archaeological research, or religious icons / Ipso Jure Protection

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

▼ 2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

Private

Hide all

▼ 2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:

Category's name / Name of level:

Movable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Buried remains

▼ 2.3.D Type of ownership

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

Private

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Recent movable monuments, more than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Recent movable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Listed Buildings / Protected if Listed

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Archaeological sites up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Permanent Catalogue of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Archaeological sites dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Permanent Catalogue of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

State

Unknown

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level: Historical sites / Protected if Listed

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Permanent Catalogue of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

State

Unknown

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Recent (later than 1830) immovable monuments / Protected if listed

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Permanent Catalogue of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

Private

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level: Traditional settlements / Protected if listed

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Granada Convention on Architectural Heritage:

- Monuments (buildings / structures)
- Groups of buildings
- Sites (cultural landscapes)

Convention on Landscape Heritage:

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Register of Traditional Settlements and Listed Buildings (Estia)

▼ **2.3.C Organisation(s) responsible for this category / protection scheme**

Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

Private

Unknown

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Immovable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

CoE Conventions to which it relates

Valletta Convention on Archaeological heritage:

- Visible remains
- Buried remains

▼ **2.3.B Inventory(ies) in which this category/protection scheme is recorded.**

Permanent Catalogue of the Registered Archaeological Sites and Monuments of Greece

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Recent immovable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

Hide all

▼ **2.3.A Heritage legislation/ protection systems:**

Category's name / Name of level:

Movable monuments, dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

▼ **2.3.D Type of ownership**

2.3.d option list

State

Community (e.g parishes, co-operatives)

NGOs

Private

▼ **2.3 Commentary****Commentary (click to collaps)****Integrated Approach**

Listing, following a Ministerial decision, of :

(a) recent (later than 1830) immovable monuments more than one hundred years old due to their architectural, urban, social, ethnological, folk, technical, industrial, or, in general, historical, artistic or scientific significance;

(b) recent immovable monuments, less than one hundred years old due to their particular architectural, urban, social, ethnological, folk, technical, industrial, or, in general, historical, artistic or scientific significance;

(c) movable monuments, dating after 1453 and up to 1830, which are not finds from excavations, or other archaeological research, or religious icons (see above under 1.c. ipso jure state protection and ownership), due to their social, technical, folk, artistic, architectural, industrial, or in general historical or scientific significance;

(d) recent movable monuments, more than one hundred years old due to their social, technical, ethnological, folk, artistic, architectural, industrial, or, in general, historical, or scientific significance;

(e) recent movable monuments, less than one hundred years old due to their particular social, technical, ethnological, folk, or, in general, artistic, architectural, industrial, historical, or scientific significance, following a decision by the Minister of Culture, issued after a recommendation by the Archaeological Service and an Opinion by the relevant Council. In the case under (e) the prior consent of their creator is also required, so long as he/she retains ownership of the monuments.

▼ **2.4.A Mandatory reporting to the competent authorities, by the finder of the chance discovery of heritage elements**

Yes

Competent authorities:

| Type: | Name of the organisation | Approach type |
|--------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| Organisation | General Secretariat for Culture | Integrated approach |

▼ **2.4 Commentary**▼ **2.5.A Specific legal responsibility concerning illicit circulation of elements of heritage**

Yes

Integrated approach

▼ **2.5.B Illicit trade of heritage governed by a specific law**

Yes

Integrated approach
Archaeological Heritage
Architectural Heritage
Landscape Heritage

▼ **2.5.C Police unit dedicated to the illicit antiquities trade**

Yes

▼ **2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in**

2.5.D State action to identify material suspected of coming from illicit excavations or unlawfully from official excavations in other States party to the Valletta convention

▼ **2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use**

2.5.E Parties involved in the following activities for identifying illicit archaeological excavations (including the illegal use of metal detectors, treasure hunting)

2.5.E Activities (click to collaps)

Site inspection

Site inspection:

Parties involved:

Government

Frequency:

Monthly

Survey

Government

Monthly

Information gathering

Government

Monthly

▼ **2.5.F Museums and similar institutions required by the State to abide by acquisition policies ensuring they do not purchase elem**

Yes

▼ **2.5 Commentary**

Commentary

Integrated Approach

According to article 24 of the Constitution and Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage in general', the state is the guardian of all monuments, archaeological sites and historic areas. Moreover, all monuments created prior to 1453 and within the territory of the Greek state, are the property of the state. This principle is fundamental for the understanding of the whole statutory system of protection in Greece. It is based on the relevant articles of the Constitution which places the protection of cultural property above the protection of personal property.

Regarding the movable heritage, possession and circulation of antiquities and works of art is strictly controlled and regulated (Law 3028/2002, articles 20-34). Any person entering in whatsoever way into possession of any portable ancient or listed monument must declare it to the appropriate services to the General Secretariat for Culture within the statutory time-limit. After the declaration, the holder may deposit the property to a State museum. Following an archaeological evaluation from the appointed official (member of the Archaeological Service), the holder may also either keep the property himself, provided he obtains a license, or sell it to another party in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 3028/2002. In that case, the General Secretariat may have the right of pre-emption. No transfer may be made of any antiquity or listed monument in a person's possession unless the transfer has been declared to the Services of the General Secretariat for Culture. Anyone who, for the purpose of illegally disposing of an antiquity or a listed property, fails to report his possession is liable to a prison sentence and a fine. On the other hand, anybody that reports to the General Secretariat a fortuitous discovery receives a reward. Ownership of ecclesiastical heirlooms and religious objects, in particular icons and old manuscripts, is preserved in the monasteries.

Under certain circumstances, individuals may be officially recognized as collectors of antiquities and works of art. The permit is granted by the Alternate Minister of Culture upon recommendation of the Central Archaeological Council. Collectors must comply with the provisions of Law no. 3028/2002 and the instructions of the Services of the General Secretariat for Culture, concerning the preservation of the artifacts and public access to them. They must also be in possession of a precise descriptive list of the items of the collection, and submit it to the Authorities for inspection. Holders of antiquities, that are not recognized as collectors, must also comply to the above mentioned provisions.

Export of antique and listed monuments and works of art requires the permission of the Alternate Minister of Culture after a decision of the Central Archaeological Council (article 34). The State may forbid the exportation of that property. Export or attempted export, as well as assistance to such acts, is sanctioned by severe penalties. Seized property intended for export is confiscated on behalf of the State.

Monuments and works of art may be imported freely into the State, provided international Conventions, as well as Law no. 3028/2002 and the European Directive and Regulation are respected. The importer of portable property from abroad must be able to prove its origin. The importation and exportation formalities are regulated in detail by Ministerial Decisions nos 17759 and 17764/2004 (Official Journal No. 455/B/5.3.2004).

The establishment and operation of Dealers in Antiquities is regulated and controlled by the General Secretariat for Culture. Collectors, persons sentenced for contravention of the provisions of Law no. 3028/2002, or persons for whom positive evidence exists that they have been involved in trafficking in antiquities are refused the relevant special permit. Moreover, dealers should submit an itemized list of antiquities purchased by them and offered for sale and report all transactions to the General Secretariat for Culture. Finally, Law no. 3028/2002 introduces new measures for the establishment and accreditation of museums, as well as incentives for the donation of movable objects to public museums.

Furthermore, according to article 28 of the Constitution, international conventions that are ratified by law are an integral part of the national Greek legislation and prevail over every contrary provision of the law. These include the 'Hague Convention' and the First and Second Protocols to the Convention, the UNESCO 'Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property', the

UNESCO 'Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage' and finally the 'UNIDROIT Convention'.

The use of metal detectors is strictly regulated. Possession of such instruments must be declared to the General Secretariat for Culture and their operation is submitted to rigorous control. In particular, the use of metal detectors is not permitted in archaeological and historical sites, as well as within the limits of protection zones and in the surroundings of monuments. Moreover, a permit of the appropriate Service is needed as a prerequisite for the utilization of such equipment in the rest of the territory (Article 38 of Law no. 3028/2002. See also, Ministerial Decision no. 33/42426/30.7.2003 as supplemented by Official Journal no. 1339/B/18.9.2003).

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▼ **31A Balanced strategies for the protection, conservation and enhancement of heritage sites included in general planning policies**

Yes

▼ **3.1.B Specific regulations required in order to reconcile and combine the respective needs of heritage and development plans.**

Yes

▼ **3.1.C Known heritage sites ignored by the planning process**

No

▼ **31D How categories are integrated into planning policy. Regulations for the different activities. Who provides regulatory advice**

Movable monuments dating after 1453 and up to 1830, which are finds from excavations, or other archaeological research, or religious icons / Ipso Jure Protection

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Recent immovable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Immovable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Recent movable monuments, more than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Listed Buildings / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Archaeological sites up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Archaeological sites dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Historical sites / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Recent (later than 1830) immovable monuments / Protected if listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Traditional settlements / Protected if listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Immovable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Recent movable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

Movable monuments, dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

Who provides/permits regulatory advice?

▼ **3.1.E Is information available on the number of heritage sites (all types of heritage) destroyed or severely damaged (without ..**

3.1.E Information available on the number of heritage sites (all types of heritage) destroyed or severely damaged (without the permission of the authorities) due to development projects.

Yes

▼ Approximate number of sites destroyed or severely damaged in the year

▼ **3.1.F Is information available on the number of heritage sites destroyed or severely damaged due to any of the activities listed**

3.1.F Information available on the number of heritage sites destroyed or severely damaged due to the activities listed below, which are outside the spatial planning system but can impact on heritage sites (e.g. agriculture, natural erosion)

Yes

▼ Please give the approximate number of sites affected per year and specify if other activities affect heritage in your context

▼ **3.1 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

As already mentioned, according to article 24 of the Constitution and Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage in general', the state is the guardian of all monuments, archaeological sites and historic areas. Moreover, all monuments created prior to 1453 and within the territory of the Greek state, are the property of the state. This principle is fundamental for the understanding of the whole statutory system of protection in Greece. It is based on the relevant articles of the Constitution which places the protection of cultural property above the protection of personal property. However, it must be noted that in active settlements or towns which to this day have their own uninterrupted residential function, monuments dating after 1453 (Post-Byzantine), may be owned by legal entities or private individuals. They may also be municipal property. In cases where a monument is situated in private land, the Alternate Minister of Culture has the remit to enter an agreement with the landowner for the preservation of the monument and for ensuring public access to it (article 19 of Law no. 3028/2002). If the monument is of major archaeological, historical and scientific value, the Minister can proceed to compulsory land acquisition (article 18). The law provides for compensation of the owner faced with a permanent or temporary restriction of his rights (Law no. 2882/2001; Ministerial Decision no. 9130/26.2.2003).

Antiquities, Archaeological and Historical Sites ("Ancient Monuments"), as well as Listed Modern Monuments, are automatically protected by law from works that might harm them directly or indirectly. In order to execute any sort of interventions not only to the monuments, but also to their surroundings, the consent of the appropriate service of the General Secretariat for Culture is required (articles 2 and 6 of Law no. 3028/2002).

Article 3 of Law no. 3028/2002 stipulates that the protection of monuments and archaeological and historical sites is taken into account within all levels of planning policies (spatial, regional and urban), as well as in the various stages of development schemes. Hard infrastructure systems (telecommunication installations, energy devices, road construction and other transport infrastructure such as airports, underground railway and ports), industrial buildings, resorts and large scale tourist accommodation projects, are checked at planning stage. In addition, all intensive land uses, including mining and quarrying activities are submitted to rigorous controls. It is important to note that the archaeological evaluation of the above mentioned large scale operations and interventions to the cultural environment, precedes any other assessment or issuing of permit. The archaeological evaluation secures that the proposed works have no visual, sound or other deteriorating impact on the areas in question, and they do not impair the landscape that constitutes the environs of the monuments in any possible way (article 10).

Outside the boundaries of active settlements, towns or cities and around monuments and archaeological or historical sites, the Alternate Minister of Culture together with the other competent Ministers can delimit un-built zones (zone A). They can also regulate the land uses and prohibit all actions that could damage the monuments in any direct or indirect way. Such measures impose partial land use, restrictions on agricultural practices and farming, fishing or even on hunting. A second type of zoning (zone B), where special limitations on building, activities and land uses can be laid on, is also provided. For protection reasons, it is also possible to demarcate protection zones within the limits of historic settlements that constitute archaeological or historical sites. In those areas, the Services of the General Secretariat for Culture exert overall building control that encompasses building permits for new constructions, alterations and additions to buildings, small scale repairs, as well as demolition permits and attribution of new uses to the old buildings and their surrounding space. The guiding principle is to avoid altering the nature or the appearance of the individual monuments, as well as the architectural ensemble (articles 13, 14, 17 of Law no 3028/2002 in combination with article 91 of Law no 1892/1990 (=article 184 of Code of Building Regulations)).

It has to be noted that the Greek law on the protection of cultural heritage does not actually apply the term 'conservation area', but provides for the protection of archaeological and historical sites, which may be considered as the equivalent concept (articles 13, 14, 16 of Law no. 3028/2002. See also, Protection zones). In archaeological sites pre-dating 1453, building activity is not permitted in zone A, while it is regulated in zone B. In archaeological and historical sites dated post 1453, consent of the General Secretariat for Culture and special work authorization is required to build new houses (only reconstructions are permitted), or make any alterations to the existing ones. In all cases new interventions should not alter the character and appearance of the existing ensemble, or the spacing of structures and their relationship to each other.

A large part of the work of the regional services of the General Secretariat for Culture includes control of modern works carried out in the environs of monuments. Thus, any alterations proposed to their immediate surroundings, or within the limits of archaeological and historical sites, need the approval of the Minister. The Ministerial Decision that confirms the licence also states the exceptional conditions concerning the use of buildings together with the extent and character of any construction works taking place on them, as well as the conditions concerning conservation. Following this, it is the local town planning office that is responsible for checking the correct implementation of the terms of the building license, as well as the existence of the required authorization of other services, such as the Archaeological Service of the General Secretariat for Culture and the Committees for town planning and architectural control (article 10 of Law no. 3028/2002 and Law no 3212/2003). Moreover, the Archaeological Service ('Ephorate') is also responsible for holding a "watching brief" during the construction phase of new buildings and inspecting the foundations of new buildings in areas of archaeological interest. In case of fortuitous finds during the works, further investigation in the form of sampling or rescue excavation may be required.

All provisions that are in force for antiquities on the land, or existing under the earth, are applied correspondingly to antiquities that are found underwater (buildings, wrecks, movable objects). In addition, the law provides for special Ministerial Decisions that regulate all underwater activities in certain delimited marine areas, where the Services of the General Secretariat have attested the existence of underwater archaeological or historical sites, in order to protect the cultural environment and combat illicit trade of antiquities. For the protection of underwater antiquities, the General Secretariat for Culture collaborates closely with other competent ministries (Articles 15-15 of Law no. 3028/2002 and Ministerial Decision no 42813/2830 'Terms for the exercise of underwater activities').

In addition to the legislation pertaining to the protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage, there is also a specific legislative framework regarding spatial planning and the protection of the environment. It has to be noted that in accordance to the Constitutional will, Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage' prevails in the legislative hierarchy. Thus, the protection of the cultural environment precedes any regional development scheme or other physical planning provisions.

Environment legislation

Framework-law no. 1650/1986 'Concerning the protection of the environment' is the basic legislative framework for the protection of the natural environment and landscape from public works and human activity. In particular, the dispositions of the law aim at protecting the ground and ensuring a usage that is in accordance to its natural qualities and productive capacity; protecting the surface and underground waters, considered as natural resources and eco-systems; protecting the atmosphere; protecting and preserving natural settings and landscapes and especially places of outstanding biological, ecological, aesthetic and geomorphologic value; protecting sea coasts, river banks, lake shores and islets, considered as natural resources, parts of eco-systems and elements of the landscape; controlling and preventing the under grading of the environment through the definition and use of maximum rates for the emission of all sorts of waste; awakening public awareness on issues related to the protection of the environment. In this context, Law no. 1650/1986 defines the principles and sets the criteria for the listing of protected natural areas and the creation of conservation zones, named under various designations in environmentally sensitive areas (articles 18-22), and provides for their management. Protected areas are divided into 5 sub-groups on the basis of specific criteria: a) Areas of absolute nature protection, b) Areas of nature protection, c) National Parks, d) Protected natural formations, protected landscapes and landscape elements, e) Areas of ecodevelopment. In Areas of absolute nature protection, no human activity is permitted, except for scientific activities. National Parks form the most important category, since it may incorporate vast areas containing diverse elements of biological, ecological, or aesthetic significance. In those areas, only scientific research and traditional activities are strictly regulated. In practice, a protected area usually comprises a combination of the aforementioned protection levels. Finally, Law no. 1650 provides for the implementation of zones of special environmental support or zones for the development of productive activities.

Law no. 2742/1999 'Spatial planning and sustainable development' (as complemented by Law no. 3044/2002), governs the management and administration of 'areas, elements and formations of nature and landscape', on the basis of the classification stipulated by Law no. 1560. It provides for the creation of Management Bodies, that operate according to a partnership formula, involving the scientific community, central administration, local government, and NGO's and social partners. Today, 27 Management Bodies have been established.

The 'NATURA 2000' initiative of the European Union has triggered a major process for the preservation of nature. The area covered by 'Natura' network of protected natural habitats comprises today about 18% of the Greek territory. Greece possesses 10 National Parks, 11 wetlands of international importance (RAMSAR), and a number of protected landscapes, 700 wild life reserves, 19 aesthetic forests, 51 monuments of nature, 10 game reserves, 21 game farms, and 2 sea parks, that are now incorporated in the 'Natura' project.

Legislation regarding the protection of the landscape. A legislative tool that faces the problem of the conservation of the landscape in its entirety does not exist. The protection of 'Landscapes of outstanding natural beauty' was initially enacted when Law no. 1469/1950

regarding the protection of modern cultural heritage complemented the existing legislation on the protection of antiquities. Thus, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism was responsible for listing and protecting more than 300 landscapes of outstanding natural beauty, some of which adjoined important archaeological sites, for a period of thirty years. In the mid 80's competency for these properties was transferred to the Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and subsequently also to the Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change. Today, the issue is dealt through the Constitutional article in combination to Law no. 1650/1986 'Concerning the protection of the environment' and article 16 of Law no. 3028/2002 'On the protection of antiquities and cultural heritage'. This article stipulates that the expanses of land or the combined works of man and nature that constitute an historical site are protected when listed. Thus, a historic landscape may also be protected through cultural heritage legislation, provided it is characterized as a historical site by the Minister of Culture and Tourism. It has to be noted that the relative European Convention has recently been ratified.

Incorporation of EC Regulations and Directives into national legislation.

Jurisprudence. Court decisions by the Council of State, which is the highest administrative court of the country, have had a very positive effect on the application of article 24 of the Constitution.

Town planning legislation

Law no. 2508/1997 'On sustainable development of towns and settlements' sets the general principles, the proceedings and the means for sustainable development. The law aims to terminate anarchic urbanization and landscape degradation, by stipulating that the total surface of the Prefectures of the country should be covered by Plans. Furthermore, it provides for urban rehabilitation and regeneration programs, the responsibility for which rests with local government authorities and with the Public Enterprise for Urban Planning and Accommodation (DEPOS) (articles 8-17).

Law no. 1337/1983 'Expansion of urban planning, settlement development and relevant regulations' has been the basic legislative tool for incremental town planning. In an attempt to stop the anarchic city sprawl, it emphasized on the organic approach of the city. This resulted - to a large extent- on the ex post legalization and incorporation in the city plans of illegal housing emerging at the periphery of major cities. Although this approach has since been changed, the recent legislation and jurisprudence having opted for the implementation of land uses according to the principles of functionalism, several provisions of Law no 1337/1983 are still valid. It has to be noted that until the passing of this law, the main legal text regulating the pattern of urban development was the Decree of 17.7.1923, on the implementation of town planning to settlements and cities existing before that date.

Land uses. Presidential Decree no. 5/A/23.2.1987 'Categories of land uses' sets the general categories of accepted land uses. The absence of strategic planning has turned the preventive measure of definition and demarcation of land uses into an instrumental tool of state regulation, that has been also adopted by jurisprudence.

Articles 226, 227 and 272 of the Code of Building Regulations provide for the rehabilitation of common spaces and the creation of pedestrian areas.

The National Cadastre

The absence of land register for many regions of the country has influenced the quality of planning, as well as the protection of cultural heritage. During the last decade, Greece has commenced a special programme for the creation of a National Cadastre (Laws nos 1647/1986; 2308/1995; 2508/1997; 2664/1998).

Protection measures are very strict since they stipulate that all works that could cause direct or indirect damage and deterioration to monuments and their surroundings, pollute their immediate environment, or change their aspect, are prohibited. According to the existing legislation, the approval of the competent services of the General Secretariat for Culture is required for the execution of any work on or near monuments and listed monuments, archaeological and historical sites. Any person intentionally destroying or damaging ancient

or listed monuments is liable to a term of imprisonment and a fine (article 10 of Law no. 3028/2002).

3.2.A For each category/level of heritage listed in 2.3, please indicate which party (state, owner or other) carries out conserv

Category and level:
Movable monuments dating after 1453 and up to 1830, which are finds from excavations, or other archaeological research, or religious icons / Ipso Jure Protection

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| State | Permit | Heritage professional |

Category and level:
Movable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

Restoration

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| State | Permit | Heritage professional |

Category and level:
Immovable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Conservation (click to collaps)

Regular maintenance

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? | Other (please specify) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| State | Permit | Heritage professional | State employee (archaeologist architect) |

Restoration

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? | Other (please specify) |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|--|
| State | Permit | Heritage professional | State employee (archaeologist architect) |

Category and level:

Archaeological sites dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance**

| Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? | Other (please specify) |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Permit | Heritage professional | State employee (archaeologist architect) |

Restoration

| Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? | Other (please specify) |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Permit | Heritage professional | State employee (archaeologist architect) |

Category and level:

Recent (later than 1830) immovable monuments / Protected if listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance**

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Owner | Permit | Heritage professional |

Restoration

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Owner | Permit | Heritage professional |

Category and level:

Recent immovable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance**

| Who does conservation? | Regulation | Who oversees this conservation work? |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| Owner | Permit | Heritage professional |

Restoration**Category and level:**

Movable monuments, dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance****Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?**

Owner

Permit

Heritage professional

Restoration**Category and level:**

Recent movable monuments, more than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance****Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?**

Owner

Permit

Heritage professional

Restoration**Category and level:**

Recent immovable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance****Restoration****Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?**

Owner

Permit

Heritage professional

Category and level:

Traditional settlements / Protected if listed

Conservation (click to collaps)**Regular maintenance****Regulation**

Permit

Restoration**Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?**

Permit

Heritage professional

Category and level: Listed Buildings / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collapse)

Regular maintenance

Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?

Owner Permit Heritage professional

Restoration

Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?

Owner Permit Heritage professional

Category and level: Historical sites / Protected if Listed

Conservation (click to collapse)

Regular maintenance

Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?

Permit Heritage professional

Restoration

Regulation Who oversees this conservation work?

Permit Heritage professional

Category and level:
Archaeological sites up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Conservation (click to collapse)

Regular maintenance

Who does conservation? Regulation Who oversees this conservation work? Other (please specify)

State Permit Heritage professional State employee (archaeologist architect)

Restoration

▼ **3.2.F What criteria are used to establish the priority for publicly funded works to the heritage?**

Integrated approach

Other criteria:

Archaeological Heritage

Other criteria:

Architectural Heritage

Other (please specify):

Landscape Heritage

Other (please specify):

- ▼ **3.2.G Do permits or licences for archaeological work include specific conditions that include requirements to carry out non- des**

Preventative archaeology

32G Preventative archaeology:

Non-preventative archaeology

32G Non-preventative archaeology:

32H options:

32J Are there procedures in place for the conservation and maintenance of the archaeological heritage in situ? :

Commentary:

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4.1.A Nature of public funding and/or tax benefits available for the categories of heritage protection listed in 2.3

Category of heritage protection:

Movable monuments dating after 1453 and up to 1830, which are finds from excavations, or other archaeological research, or religious icons / Ipso Jure Protection

Category of heritage protection:

Movable monuments, dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

Category of heritage protection:

Recent movable monuments, more than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Category of heritage protection:

Recent immovable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Category of heritage protection:

Immovable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | Full |
| Conservation | Mandatory | Full |
| Restoration | Mandatory | Full |
| Public access | Mandatory | Full |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Mandatory | Full |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: No

Details:

There is no tax benefit since monuments are State owned.

Category of heritage protection:

Archaeological sites up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|
| Conservation | Mandatory | Full |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Full |
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | Full |
| Public access | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Mandatory | Full |
| Restoration | Mandatory | Full |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: No

Details:

There is no tax benefit since archaeological sites are State owned

Category of heritage protection:

Movable monuments dating up to 1453 / Ipso Jure Protection

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|---------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | Full |
| Conservation | Mandatory | Full |
| Restoration | Mandatory | Partial |
| Public access | Mandatory | Partial |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Partial |
| Research | Mandatory | Partial |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: No

Details:

Monuments dating up to 1453 are state owned.

Category of heritage protection:

Recent (later than 1830) immovable monuments / Protected if listed

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | Full |
| Conservation | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Mandatory | Full |
| Public access | N.A. | Full |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Mandatory | Full |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

Category of heritage protection:

Recent movable monuments, less than one hundred years old / Protected if Listed

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| Activities funded | Type of funding | Funding available |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | Full |
| Conservation | Mandatory | Full |
| Restoration | Mandatory | Full |
| Public access | N.A. | |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Mandatory | Full |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

Category of heritage protection:

Archaeological sites dating after 1453 and up to 1830 / Protected if Listed

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| Activities funded | Type of funding | Funding available |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | Full |
| Conservation | Mandatory | Full |
| Restoration | Mandatory | Full |
| Public access | Mandatory | Full |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Mandatory | Full |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

Category of heritage protection: Historical sites / Protected if Listed

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| Activities funded | Type of funding | Funding available |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | |
| Maintenance | Mandatory | |
| Conservation | Optional | |
| Restoration | Optional | |
| Public access | N.A. | |
| Documentation | Mandatory | Full |
| Research | Optional | Partial |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

Category of heritage protection: Listed Buildings / Protected if Listed

Activities funded Type of funding Funding available

| Activities funded | Type of funding | Funding available |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Optional | |

| | |
|---------------|----------|
| Conservation | Optional |
| Restoration | Optional |
| Public access | Optional |
| Documentation | Optional |
| Research | Optional |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

Category of heritage protection: Traditional settlements / Protected if listed

Activities funded **Type of funding** **Funding available**

| | | |
|---------------|-----------|------|
| Listing only | Mandatory | Full |
| Maintenance | Optional | |
| Conservation | Optional | |
| Restoration | Optional | |
| Public access | Optional | |
| Documentation | Optional | |
| Research | Optional | |

Is there a tax benefit ? VAT, inheritance or other ?: Yes

4.1.B Nature of the public financial support for non-preventative archaeological research activities.

| Activity | Mandatory | Full funding |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Archaeological surveys and evaluation | Mandatory | No |
| Excavation | Mandatory | No |
| Post-excavation analysis | Mandatory | No |

4.1.C Nature of the public financial support for preventative / development-led archaeological activities in the context

4.1.C

Public Development

| Activity | Mandatory | Full funding |
|--|-----------|--------------|
| Archaeological surveys and evaluation | Mandatory | Full funding |
| Excavation | Mandatory | Full funding |
| Post-excavation analysis | Mandatory | No |
| Publication and dissemination | Mandatory | No |
| Site maintenance and restoration objects | Mandatory | Full funding |

▼ **Private Development**

| Activity | Mandatory | Full funding |
|--|------------------|---------------------|
| Archaeological surveys and evaluation | Mandatory | Full funding |
| Excavation | Mandatory | Full funding |
| Post-excavation analysis | Mandatory | Full funding |
| Publication and dissemination | Mandatory | Full funding |
| Site maintenance and restoration objects | Mandatory | Full funding |

▼ **4.1.D Public funding organisations responsible for the archaeology described in the table under 4.1.C:**

General Secretariat for Culture
 Ministry of Culture and Sports
 Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
 Ministry of Rural Development and Food
 The Archaeological Society at Athens

▼ **4.1 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

The Greek state, through the General Secretariat for Culture, is by far the major contributor to the protection and the enhancement of cultural heritage. Other sources of funding mainly include the Ministries of a) Environment, Energy and Climate Change and, b) Makedonia-Thraki, as well as the General Secretariat for the Aegean and Insular Policy.

The yearly budget of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for 2010 amounted to 710.388 m. €. Most of these resources were destined to cover the function of the Services.

However, through the implementation of Community Support Frameworks II and III, the cultural heritage sector has benefited with funding of a total 1,3 bilion €. In the context of the current National Strategic Framework more than 588 works of a total budget of almost 8.000.000 euros are co-funded by the EU structural funds. The creation and improvement of much needed infrastructure for the enhancement of cultural heritage, as well as particular major conservation projects were thus made possible.

▼ **4.2.A Direct aid (direct budgetary support) system**

Yes

| Funding type | Approach |
|------------------------|---|
| Structural funding | Integrated approach |
| Ad hoc / project based | Archaeological Heritage Architectural Heritage |

Total budget:

Year Budget (k€)

▼ 4.2.B Tax relief system for heritage

▼ 4.2.C Incentives applicable

4.2.C To whom do incentives apply?

Please give the total expenditure:

Beneficiaries

Individual beneficiary

NGO beneficiary

Private enterprise

Public enterprise

▼ 4.2 Commentary

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

The Greek state, through the General Secretariat for Culture, is by far the major contributor to the protection and the enhancement of cultural heritage. Other sources of funding mainly include the Ministries of a) Environment, Energy and Climate Change, b) Makedonia-Thraki, as well as the General Secretariat for the Aegean and Insular Policy.

The yearly budget of the General Secretariat for Culture (then Ministry of Culture and Tourism) for 2010 amounted to 710.388 m. €. Most of these resources were destined to cover the function of the Services.

However, through the implementation of Community Support Frameworks II and III, the cultural heritage sector has benefited with funding of a total 1,3 billion €. The creation and improvement of much needed infrastructure for the enhancement of cultural heritage, as well as particular major conservation projects were thus made possible.

Furthermore, the General Secretariat for Culture follows a policy of engagement of local authorities (mainly the municipalities) in the protection and enhancement of the heritage, which in the short term raises the awareness of the municipal authorities in matters of heritage protection and in the long run may lead to gradual devolution of certain competences to them. This policy is carried through a large program of Contracts between the General Secretariat and certain municipal authorities (called 'Program Contracts'), where the two partners agree to commonly undertake promotion, enhancement or restoration projects. The General Secretariat provides know-how in restoration or enhancement projects, whereas the municipal authorities contribute financially. In most cases, the cooperation between the municipal authorities and the Ministry proves to be a fruitful experience. Today more than a 200 Program Contracts are implemented.

There is no regular direct aid to owners of listed monuments, but the state offers support in the form of subsidising part of the interest that they should pay in bank loans for developing or restoring their property. Nevertheless, in most cases the state contributes directly to the funding of conservation or restoration works, especially in ecclesiastical property, or undertakes the whole project, where private owners lack the means to finance the necessary works. The state also supports financially the largest private or municipal museums and collections of antiquities that are open to the public.

There are certain tax relieves for individuals who donate cultural property or money to museums (both state and private) and cultural foundations.

Individuals inheriting cultural property may take advantage of certain favourable regulations that focus on exemption of inheritance tax in case they are willing to donate part of the inheritance to the state.

The State encourages individuals to support the activities of non-profit bodies that pursue cultural aims by instituting tax deductions to sponsors, as provided by Article 8 of Law no. 2238/1994 'Income Tax Code', combined with Article 9, par. 3 of Law no. 2557/1997.

Another form of compensation for private owners of cultural property is a system of reparations that take the form of 'transferring building rights' in other plots of land, in case they cannot fully take advantage of developing their landed property due to restrictions posed by the actual legislation for the protection of cultural heritage (Law no. 3028/2002). Thus, the owner of a listed building has the possibility to sell to a third party the building rights related to the building plot, whilst preserving the listed building (article 190 of Code of Building Regulations and Law no. 3044/2002).

▼ **4.3.A Heritage funded by private funding organisations and/or sponsors**

Yes

Christian Archaeological Society

Diazoma

Foundation of the Hellenic World-Cultural Centre

Hellenic Institute of Marine Archaeology

Hellenic Society for Archaeometry, Demokritos Center for Research

The Archaeological Society at Athens

▼ **4.3.B Jointly funded projects**

Yes

Sector:

Ad hoc

▼ **4.3 Commentary**

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▼ **6.1.A Does legislation or policy in the heritage field include specific provisions (policy or guidance) for digitisation?**

Yes

Please indicate different policies

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Data collected in digital format
Policy or guidance

Archaeological Heritage

Data collected in digital format
Digital dissemination
Policy or guidance

Architectural Heritage

Data collected in digital format
Policy or guidance

▼ **6.1 Commentary**

▼ **6.2.A Do you have information systems and databases such as intranet, extranet and internet sites concerning heritage (i.e. IT-d**

Yes

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

6.2.A Integrated Approach:

Intranet
Extranet
Internet

▼ **6.2.B Who are the partners in the IT network(s) mentioned above:**

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

6.2.B Integrated Approach:

Government
Government agencies
Universities
Museums

Archaeological Heritage

6.2.B Archaeological Heritage:

Government
Universities
Museums
Research institutes

Architectural Heritage

6.2.B Architectural Heritage:

Government
Universities
Professional membership organisations

▼ **6.2.C Which topics do these IT systems cover?**

Approach (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Heritage management (sites)

▼ **6.2.D Is there a major (centralised, organisational level) database system that stores information on:**

Approach (click to collaps)

6.2.D Inegrated Approach

Database topics

Inventories

Protected heritage

Monitoring heritage site

Research results

Documentation

GIS data

6.2.D Archaeological Heritage

Database topics

Inventories

Protected heritage

Documentation

GIS data

6.2.D Architectural Heritage

Database topics

Inventories

Protected heritage

GIS data

6.2.D Landscape Heritage

▼ **6.2 Commentary**

Commentary (click to collaps)

Integrated Approach

Article 4 of Law 3028/2002 provides for the creation of a National Inventory of Monuments, which will record and document all protected monuments in Greece (both movable and immovable and of all periods, i.e. from prehistory to the present). The manner of recording of monuments and protecting data, conditions of access for research and other purposes, as well as all other necessary details are to be determined by Presidential Decree, which has not yet been drafted. However, the Presidential Decree 191/2003 «Internal Organisation of the Ministry of Culture» (article 11, paragraph 1) specifies that the Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments will coordinate the electronic registration, documentation and digitisation of all monuments to be included in the National Inventory of Monuments. To this end the Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments has been involved in the development of an integrated informatics system, which will allow the registration, documentation and management of monuments of all periods.

In the past few years a series of digitisation projects have been undertaken within the framework of the Operational Programme "Information Society" (3rd CSF), co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund and the Public Investments Programme, in order to enrich the National Inventory of Monuments. These have included large-scale documentation and digitisation of collections of movable monuments across Greece, with the aim of creating local integrated digitisation and documentation stations (hardware, software and training of personnel), as well as digital content. Documentation and digitisation activities have also included the archive of "Illegally Removed or Exported Archaeological Goods", as well as part of the Historic Archive of the Archaeological Service. Further actions include the complete digital documentation of the archaeological site of Dion and the digitisation of the archive of the Service for the Conservation of the Monuments of the Acropolis, as well as projects covering the education sector, e.g. "Education-Culture", which creates digital cultural content related mainly to the curricula of schools. The Ministry has

also actively supported and funded more than 200 digitisation projects undertaken by various cultural heritage organizations (both public and private).

Digitisation continues within the framework of the Operational Project "Digital Convergence" (4th CSF) and a series of actions have been proposed in order to ensure the complete digitisation of the cultural heritage of Greece and the creation of a National Web of Cultural Knowledge. Large-scale actions have been planned including the development of an Archaeological Cadastre of Greece (GIS), fully compliant with EU directives such as INSPIRE.

The General Secretariat for Culture as the principal national digital cultural content aggregator is supporting and developing national portals for accessing and promoting this content, e.g. Digital Collections of the General Secretariat for Culture (<http://collections.culture.gr/>) and the national portal of Michael - Multilingual Inventory of Cultural Heritage in Europe (<http://www.michael-culture.gr/>) portal. Along these lines, the General Secretariat is promoting the further development of digital cultural services using e-infrastructures.

The General Secretariat for Culture is also actively involved in European initiatives concerning digital libraries, archives and museums, including Europeana, Athena - access to cultural heritage networks across Europe, Carare and DC-NET - Digital Cultural heritage NETWORK. The General Secretariat is also a partner in the European project MINERVA-EC (Ministerial network for valorising activities in digitisation) and participates in the EU Member States' Expert Group on Digitisation and Digital Preservation.

7.2 - Information systems and databases

The Presidential Decree 191/2003 «Internal Organisation of the Ministry of Culture" (article 44, paragraph 5.3 and article 45, paragraph 2) requires that all regional archaeological services maintain digital records of all archaeological finds (movable and immovable).

Apart from the various specialised databases and digital records maintained by the various services of the General Secretariat for Culture, the Directorate of the National Archive of Monuments has taken steps towards coordinating the development of an informatics system for the National Inventory of Monuments, available to all the central, regional and special regional services of the Ministry. This comprehensive system enables the systematic and homogeneous recording of all relevant data related to Greek cultural heritage of all periods and it will soon be upgraded in order to conform to new standards and recent IT developments (e.g. Open Architecture, Open Systems), as well as overall public sector requirements (e.g. server consolidation, virtualisation, cloud computing). Additional features will include interoperability with the other systems, such as the Archaeological Cadastre of Greece.

The various digitisation projects of the General Secretariat for Culture (both those which are currently under way and those planned for the near future), are setting the foundations for a number of IT driven networks involving partners from various sectors. The creation of the National Inventory of Monuments and actions that are aimed towards the creation of specialised portals (Digital Collections of the General Secretariat for Culture - <http://collections.culture.gr/> and the national portal of Michael - <http://www.michael-culture.gr/>) are already designing platforms of communication that will allow the exchange of data and help in the formulation of further policies regarding digital heritage management.

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