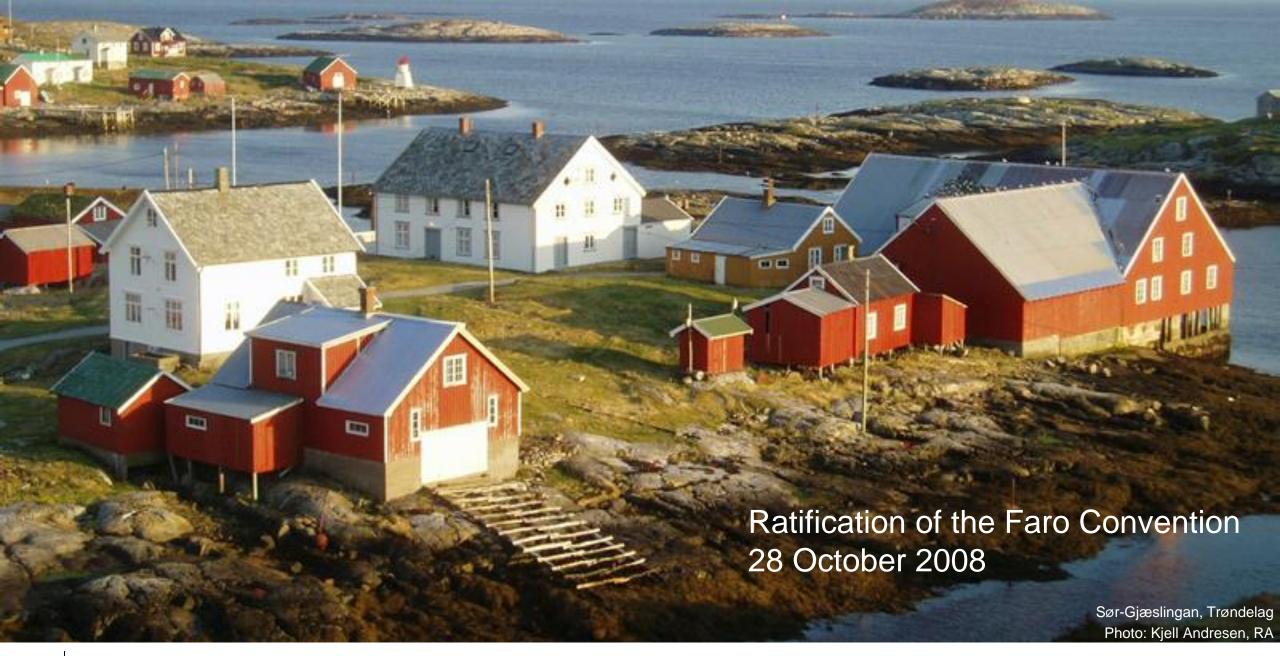


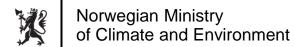
Implementation: the Norwegian example

Terje Birkrem Hovland

17 May 2019





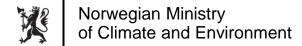


"In the spirit of Faro Convention" Before 2008



- The Sámi Parliament (Sametinget/Sámediggi), established in 1989
- The Norwegian Federation of Cultural Heritage Organisations (Norges kulturvernforbund), established in 1994
- Norwegian Cultural Heritage Fund (Norsk kulturminnefond), established in 2002
- A program "Cultural Heritage as the Basis for Creating New Assets" (Verdiskapingsprogrammet), (2006)
- New plan and building act (plan- og bygningsloven) (2008)





From 2008 and onwards...



- The Cultural Heritage Search Service (Kulturminnesøk)
- Local Heritage Plans (Kulturminne i kommunen – KIK)
- Initiatives focussing on a the heritage of minority groups





The road ahead



- New heritage policy (white paper) in progress
 - Important issues/challenges:
 - Climate change
 - Demographic changes
 - Digitisation
 - New national objectives:
 - 1. Safeguard a diversity of cultural heritage as the basis for knowledge, experience and use
 - 2. Cultural heritage contributes to sustainable development through integrated approach to regional planning
 - 3. Opportunities for all to engage in and take responsibility for cultural heritage



Statements/questions

The role of the Faro Convention in reaching the UN 2030 sustainable development goals







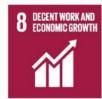






















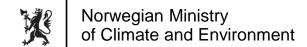












Thank you for your attention

