

 Albania - Albanie Tirana	 Estonia - Estonie Tallin	 Lithuania - Lituanie Vilnius	 San Marino - Saint-Marin San Marino - Saint-Marin
 Andorra - Andorre Andorra-la-Vella Andorre-la-Vieille	 Finland - Finlande Helsinki	 Luxembourg Luxembourg	 Serbia - Serbie Belgrade
 Armenia - Arménie Yerevan - Erevan	 France Paris	 Malta - Malte Valetta - La Valette	 Slovakia - Slovaquie Bratislava
 Austria - Autriche Vienna - Vienne	 Georgia - Géorgie Tbilisi - Tbilissi	 Republic of Moldova - République de Moldova Chişinău	 Slovenia - Slovénie Ljubljana
 Azerbaijan - Azerbaïdjan Baku - Bakou	 Germany - Allemagne Berlin	 Monaco Monaco	 Spain - Espagne Madrid
 Belgium - Belgique Brussels - Bruxelles	 Greece - Grèce Athens - Athènes	 Montenegro - Monténégro Podgorica	 Sweden - Suède Stockholm
 Bosnia and Herzegovina Bosnie-Herzégovine Sarajevo	 Hungary - Hongrie Budapest	 Netherlands - Pays-Bas Amsterdam	 Switzerland - Suisse Bern - Berne
 Bulgaria - Bulgarie Sofia	 Iceland - Islande Reykjavik	 Norway - Norvège Oslo	 "The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" - "L'ex-République yougoslave de Macédoine" Skopje
 Croatia - Croatie Zagreb	 Ireland - Irlande Dublin	 Poland - Pologne Warsaw - Varsovie	 Turkey - Turquie Ankara
 Cyprus - Chypre Nicosia - Nicosie	 Italy - Italie Rome	 Portugal - Portugal Lisbon - Lisbonne	 Ukraine Kyiv - Kiev
 Czech Republic - République Tchèque Prague	 Latvia - Lettonie Riga	 Romania - Roumanie Bucharest - Bucarest	 United Kingdom London - Londres
 Denmark - Danemark Copenhagen - Copenhague	 Liechtenstein Vaduz	 Russian Federation - Fédération de Russie Moscow - Moscou	 non-member state



FARO

BACK

**CONVENTION ON THE
 VALUE OF CULTURAL
 HERITAGE FOR SOCIETY**

An evolution from previous conventions:

From **“how we protect?”**

- Architectural Heritage (Granada, 1985)
- Archaeological Heritage (Valletta, 1992)

to **“why we protect?”** **Human dimension of heritage**

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

- European Cultural Convention (Paris, 1954)
 - Europe's common cultural heritage and values
 - Mutual understanding and reciprocal appreciation of our cultural diversity





Adopted in 2005

Entered into force in 2011

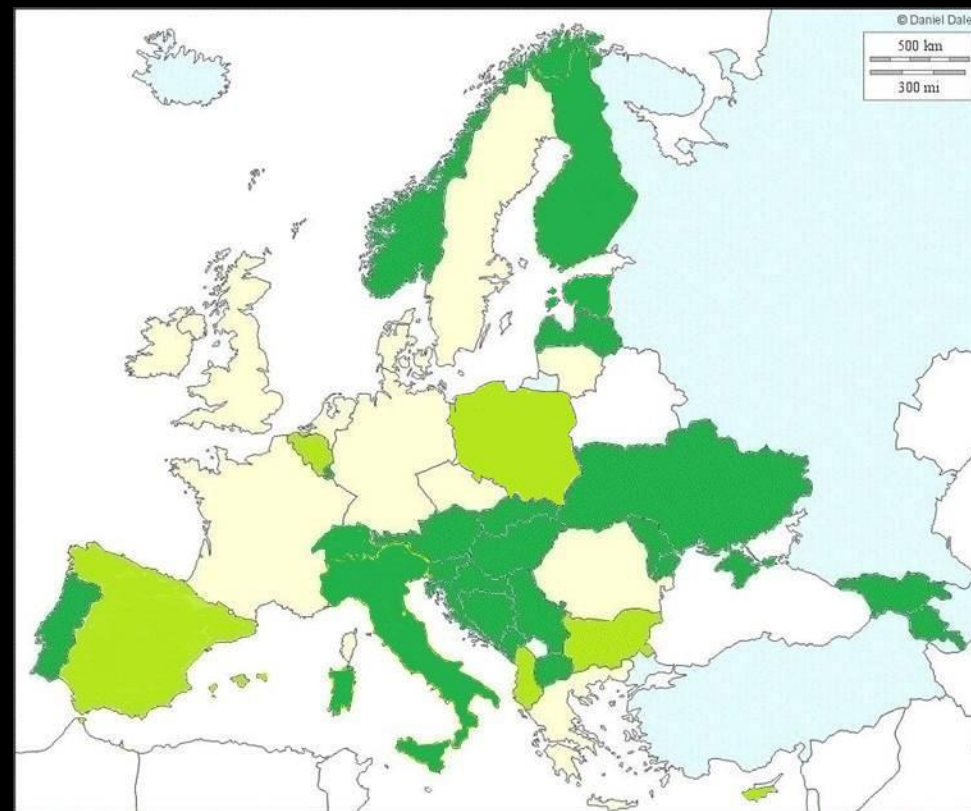
A treaty comes or enter into force at a time when it becomes legally binding on the parties to the treaty.

- Ratified by 21 states to date

(Armenia, Austria, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, **Estonia**, Finland, Georgia, Hungary, **Italy**, Latvia, Luxemburg, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Portugal, Moldova, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, **Switzerland**, Ukraine)

- Signed by 7 additional states

(Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, **Cyprus**, **Poland**, San Marino, **Spain**)



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

Enlarged heritage and link to society and heritage communities



Awareness raising and access

Meaning, uses and associated values



Human rights and democracy related aspects

Resource for sustainable development and to improve quality of life



Stakeholders' role in heritage governance and management

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

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

Incorporates intangible aspects to heritage definition

- Valuation/perception by people
- Diverse interpretations/approaches
- Associated dialogue/conflict resolution

TOP-DOWN APPROACH

- Develop democratic participation by involving citizens in decision-making





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

Highlight interaction between people, places and stories when defining

Requests respect for diversity of interpretations by different stakeholders

Consider specific identification of heritage communities in its larger sense

TOP-DOWN APPROACH

Fair treatment of the different viewpoints when designing policies and laws

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

Economic potential of heritage in the respect of its integrity

Some societal challenges can be addressed through cultural heritage

Promote trust/mutual understanding through dialogue

Reinforce social cohesion through shared responsibility

TOP-DOWN APPROACH

Include impact on and from CH in policies' design (even beyond the strictly CH domain)



Improve awareness raising and access to cultural heritage

Through Education

Curricula (general, professional) and research agenda

Through new technologies

Digital “backup” accessible but keep “true” conservation

Through larger involvement

Encourage everyone to participate to CH debates

TOP-DOWN APPROACH

Develop innovative approaches in heritage education and online access to CH





Emphasizes important aspects related to human rights and democracy

Identifies individual rights to benefit and contribute to CH identification and use

Collective rights are also recognized (through Heritage Communities notably)

Also emphasizes associated responsibilities both individually and collectively

TOP-DOWN APPROACH

Adopt legislative provisions to allow to exercise both rights and responsibilities

Comfort public authorities' role in heritage governance and management through their policies and laws

But suggests also a wider approach where experts and civil society are active actors through:

integrated approach
(link to other domains)

linkage with other stakeholders through:

joint action with diverse stakeholders

complementarity with existing initiatives

some delegation of tasks to NGOs

MOVE FROM
PLAIN
CONSULTATION
TO TRUE
COOPERATION



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

OBRIGADO PELA SUA ATENÇÃO

