

**HUMAN RIGHTS,
DEMOCRACY
AND THE RULE OF LAW**

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

**DROITS DE L'HOMME,
DÉMOCRATIE
ET ÉTAT DE DROIT**

PRINCIPLES OF THE FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON THE VALUE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE FOR SOCIETY

**Third Regional Seminar, JP The Faro Way
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COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

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FARO

BACK

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





**It does not create specific obligations for action:
It suggests rather than it imposes**

- Defines principles and broad areas of action
- Member states keep responsibility on how to do it
- Defines mainly “enabling” measures to foster Faro Convention principles
- No specific rights are conveyed by the ratification even if recognized
- Addresses signatories (States) but ultimately impacts all pertinent stakeholders

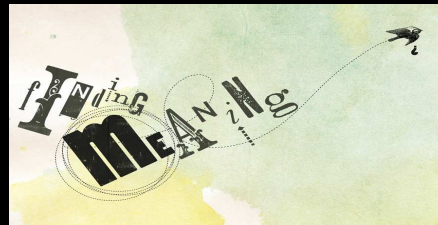
Enlarged heritage and link to society and heritage communities



Human rights and democracy related aspects



Meaning and uses and the associated values



Awareness raising and access



Resource for sustainable development and 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

PUBLIC ACTION: Develop democratic participation

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS: Engage in a true dialogue





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

- Highlight interaction between people, places and stories
- Requests respect for diversity of interpretations
- Consider specific identification of heritage communities

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

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS: Respect for all alternative viewpoints and associated exchanges among them

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

- Economic potential of heritage in the respect of its integrity
- Societal challenges can be addressed through cultural heritage
- Promote trust/mutual understanding through dialogue
- Reinforce social cohesion through shared responsibility

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

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS: Use adequately all CH potential





Emphasizes important aspects related to human rights and democracy

- Identifies individual rights to benefit and contribute to CH
- Collective rights are also recognized (through Heritage Communities notably)
- Also emphasizes associated responsibilities both individually and collectively

PUBLIC ACTION: Adopt legislative provisions to exercise both rights and responsibilities

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS: Assume increased responsibilities

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

PUBLIC ACTION: Develop innovative approaches

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS: Build on such new approaches





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

But suggests also a larger view:

integrated approach (link to other domains)

cooperate with other stakeholders through:

- joint action with diverse stakeholders
- complementarity with existing initiatives
- some delegation to NGOs

MOVE FROM PLAIN CONSULTATION TO FULL COOPERATION

Three main steps for national authorities:

- **Signature**: formal support to the principles
However, expression of intent in itself is not binding.
[Arts.10 and 18, Vienna Convention 1969]
- **Ratification**: legal commitment to the principles
Enact the necessary legislation to give domestic effect to that treaty
[Arts.2 (1) (b) and 15, Vienna Convention 1969]
- **Implementation**: transforming words into actions



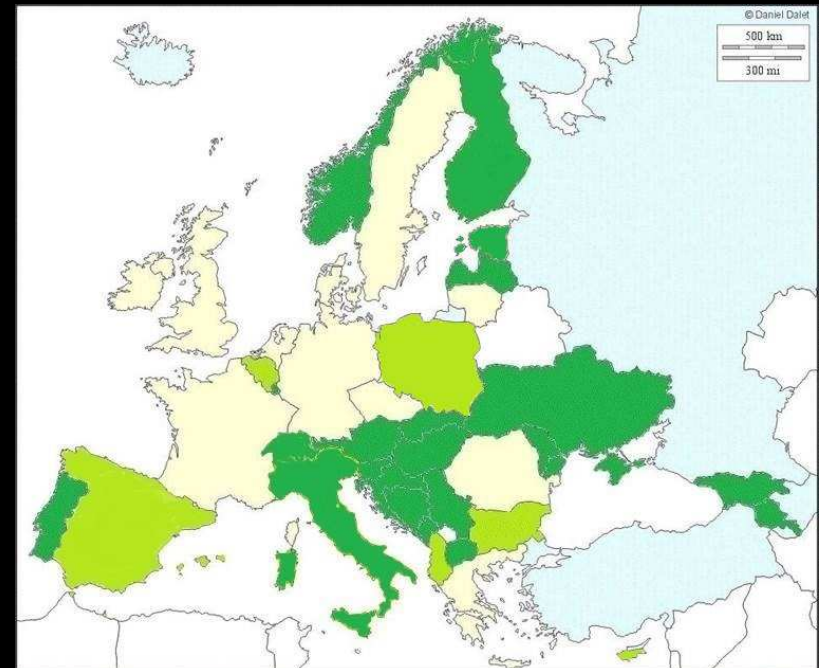
Implementation is a common task that can be prepared during the signature/ratification process

- Adopted in 2005 in Faro (Portugal)
 - Entered into force in 2011
 - 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

FOLLOW UP ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE

Translate the Faro Convention principles into practice by:

- collecting field-based knowledge and expertise for member States
- providing interpretation possibilities for current societal challenges
 - studying specific cases in line with political priorities of CoE



Heritage-led, people centered actions

Workshop on innovative ideas related to Faro
Making the Invisible Visible
A pan-European Faro Network of initiatives

Major objective:

Communities' regeneration through cultural heritage

Brochure

Bilingual (English/French) printed version now available



Additional electronic versions:

- Italian
- Serbian
- Lithuanian
- German
- Dutch (coming soon)

15th anniversary video

IOs viewpoint: DG Democratic Participation (CoE);
Nat. Auth. viewpoint: DG Cultural Heritage (Portugal)
Local authorities' viewpoint: Mayor Fontecchio (Italy)
NGO's viewpoint : Association "Almasani" (Serbia)
Citizens viewpoint: Whole Village Project (Romania).



<https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/faro-action-plan>



Three major goals:

1. *ensure all stakeholders' commitment (particularly national authorities) to Faro Convention principles;*
2. *showcase concrete examples of their implementation;*
3. *build long term stakeholder cooperation to translate these principles into reality.*

Regional Seminars: Madrid (Spain, December 2018) and Maastricht (Netherlands, May 2019),
Tbilisi (Georgia, June 2021) and Romania (September 2021, tbc)

Final conference: Portugal (November 2021, tbc)

Other tools: 2 publications (Faro Convention principles at work - Selected Examples &
Handbook for authorities) + Faro Serious Game

Logic of the following sessions:

Civil society initiatives	Legal aspects	Stakeholders cooperation	Topical issues
			
<p>Grass-root projects Actual examples Faro Network</p>	<p>Signature Ratification Associated legislation</p>	<p>Authorities' role Participation Cooperation</p>	<p>Challenges Good experiences Bad (?) experiences</p>



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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

გმადლობთ ყურადღებისთვის
(gmadlobt q'uradghebistvis)

