

Recommendations

Forum “European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018: International Perspectives” Brussels, 23 April 2018

Cultural heritage in International and European Agenda(s)

I. Cultural heritage in European Agenda(s) for Culture¹

The European Commission recognises cultural and creative industries (CCIs), including cultural heritage, as an important resource for creativity and innovation to flourish in a new entrepreneurial culture in global competition and hereby to create growth and jobs. Europe’s CCIs offer real potential to respond to these challenges thereby contributing to initiatives such as the Innovation Union, the Digital Agenda, tackling climate change, the Agenda for new skills and new jobs, or an industrial policy for the globalisation era.²

Political guidelines for the European Union (EU) focus on ten political objectives, with jobs, growth and investments as their first priority,³ but the EU is also committed to promoting culture in its international relations, and particularly the diversity of culture in the EU. Promoting culture as a vital element in EU international relations has been one of the three main objectives of the *European Agenda for Culture* since 2007.⁴ Here the culture sector is regarded as an increasing source of job creation, contributing to growth in Europe. The culture sector is also an excellent conduit for promoting social inclusion and supporting cultural diversity. The European Commission’s 2016 Communication *Towards an integrated approach to*

¹ An overview is presented in order to further link possible recommendations with existing frameworks, this can later be presented as an annex

² <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:12012E/TXT&from=en#page=75&zoom=100&view=FitB>

³ https://ec.europa.eu/priorities/index_en

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/culture/policy/strategic-framework/index_en.htm

*cultural heritage for Europe*⁵ underlined the importance of maximising the intrinsic, economic, and societal value of cultural heritage, in order to promote cultural diversity and inter-cultural dialogue.

Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe has been supported by numerous methods and programmes from different sectors: in the cultural field through the Open Method of Coordination groups (OMC), Culture statistics, the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018 (EYCH 2018), the Creative Europe programme (2014-2020), European Heritage Days (EHD) – Joint Action with the Council of Europe (CoE), the European Capitals of Culture (ECOC), the European Heritage Label (EHL), The EU Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards; in the education field through the ERASMUS+ programme, while the EU structural funds 2014-2020 are implementing a cohesion policy. Digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation have been supported by several Commission Recommendations and expert groups, while Europeana is Europe’s digital platform for cultural heritage. This was set up in 2008 and today provides access to over 54 million items (including image, text, sound, video and 3D material) from the collections of over 3,700 libraries, archives, museums, galleries and audio-visual collections from all over Europe. The field of research and innovation has been supporting cultural heritage through the agenda for cultural heritage research and innovation *Getting Cultural Heritage to Work for Europe*,⁶ where cultural heritage is understood as a production factor and hereby an important resource for innovation, social inclusion and sustainability. The focus is on adaptive re-use of historic buildings and places, as in the Horizon 2020 research and innovation (R&I) project CLIC which aims to develop new financial mechanisms based on a circular economy. Conservation as a keyword has often been replaced by transmission. EU R&I initiatives have also been supported through the Joint Programming Initiative in Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPI CH) and CULTURALBASE: Social Platform on Cultural Heritage and European Identities, while different actions were implemented through the Horizon 2020 programme and several other initiatives like Community of Innovators on Cultural Heritage and EU R&I Ambassadors on Cultural Heritage. Innovation actions in Horizon 2020 include large multi-stakeholder demonstration projects (the ROCK project), Horizon 2020 Prizes, Public-Private Partnership on "Energy-efficient Buildings" and the European Construction Technology Platform. Cultural heritage in the internal market, industry, tourism and entrepreneurship has been developed through the Communication on *Europe, the world's No.1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe*, the Joint Programme European Union-Council of Europe (CoE) 2015-17. New support approaches for sustainable tourism in rural areas and access to cultural heritage under the European Mobile and Mobility Industries Alliance and the European Creative Industries Alliance have been implemented through the COSME Programme (2014-2020) and Cultural Tourism and Space Programme Copernicus (2014-2020). Other EU policies, like the common agricultural policy, the maritime policy, or the environment policy are implementing cultural heritage actions through the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF), LIFE programme (2014-2020) and by the European Structural and Investment Funds, which contribute to enhancing and preserving cultural heritage. The Europe for Citizens programme (2014-2020) aims to contribute to citizens’ understanding of the Union, its history and diversity, and to foster European citizenship and improve conditions for civic and democratic participation at Union level.

Combatting illicit trade of cultural goods has been supported by several regulations, such as the Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods (previous: Council Regulation (EEC)

⁵ http://ec.europa.eu/assets/eac/culture/library/publications/2014-heritage-communication_en.pdf

⁶ http://ec.europa.eu/culture/news/2015/0427-heritage-2020_en.htm

No 3911/92), and in 2017 the European Commission proposed new rules to stop imports to the Union of cultural goods illicitly exported from their country of origin. So far, the EU mainly finances a UNESCO-implemented action on engaging European art market stakeholders in the fight against the illicit trade in cultural property.

External relations and development policies are identified separately and different programmes are supporting their implementation. In the enlargement context, the Instruments for Pre-accession Assistance, IPA and IPA II, offered financial assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries and a Joint Action with the Council of Europe, better known as the "Ljubljana Process", was implemented.

Projects regarding cooperation with the European Neighbourhood countries in the East and in the South on a regional basis were funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), the main financial mechanism through which assistance is given to European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) countries, together with Russia. Cooperation in the cultural field, including heritage, is also promoted in the context of the Eastern Partnership – a joint initiative between EU countries and the Eastern European Partner countries – and the EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme, implemented from 2015 to 2018, aimed to support the cultural and creative sectors. Cooperation in the cultural field with the Southern Neighbourhood, and particularly in cultural heritage, has been a mainstay of Euro-Mediterranean relations since the launch of the Barcelona process in 1995. MedCulture (2014-2018) is the cultural component of the Media and Culture for Development in the Southern Mediterranean Programme (2013-2017), and aimed to assist Southern Mediterranean partner countries in the development and improvement of cultural policies and practices. Within the sub-programme, tangible and intangible heritage projects have been funded through SouthMed CV grants. The EU and its Delegations in the Southern Mediterranean region have actively cooperated with UNESCO in past years. The bilateral cooperation has focused mainly on cultural heritage. The EU supports the UNESCO's Action Plan to safeguard cultural heritage in Syria, which was launched in 2014. Heritage-related activities are also supported in Egypt and Palestine. The European Union has been collaborating with UNESCO through its regional programmes in the Mediterranean, in particular the Euromed Heritage programme.

Cooperation with other countries in the world has been realised through different programmes and strategies. Cultural heritage has been identified as one of the three priority areas of cooperation in the 2012 EU-China Joint Declaration on cultural cooperation, while the preservation (and digitisation) of cultural heritage has been set as a priority of the Policy Dialogue on Culture with India. Cultural heritage was also one of the priority areas of the Joint Programme on Culture between the European Commission and the Ministry of Culture of Brazil (2011-2014).

The Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI) for the period 2007-2013 was composed of a wide range of geographic and thematic instruments, including the “Investing in people” budget line, which aimed to support actions in the area of human and social development, including culture and cultural heritage, while the DCI Global Goods and Challenges programme, under its culture component 2014-2020, aims to promote intercultural dialogue, and to stimulate economic growth through the cultural sector.

In the context of the European Development Fund (EDF), culture has always been part of the EU-ACP partnership, featuring in the early Lomé agreements. The Cotonou Agreement exists between the EU and 79 countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. Article 27 of the agreement foresees the integration of the cultural dimension at all levels of development cooperation, supporting the cultural industries,

enhancing market opportunities for cultural goods and services, and recognising the contribution of cultural actors and networks to sustainable development. Many actions have been supported under this umbrella, and particularly under the intra-ACP programme, such as the ACP Cultures+ programme (2012-17). Other projects financed from the EDF include actions such as Endangered heritage in the Northern regions of Mali: safeguarding, reconstruction, rehabilitation, restoration and revitalisation (2014-2018), implemented by UNESCO; Promoting Heritage for Ethiopia's Development -Pro-He-Dev, 10th EDF (2013-2020); 10th EDF Support to Culture, Tanzania (2011-2017); Protecting cultural heritage and diversity in complex emergencies for stability and peace, Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP), 2017-2018, implemented by UNESCO in Iraq, Libya, Syria and Yemen.

II. European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018

On 17 May 2017, the European Parliament and the Council adopted the Decision (EU) 2017/864 on a European Year of Cultural Heritage (EYCH) 2018.

Each Member State has appointed a National Coordinator to implement the Year and coordinate events and projects at local, regional and national levels. Key stakeholders from the cultural sector as well as civil society organisations are involved in the Year's activities. At the European level, all EU institutions are committed to making the year a success. The European Commission, the European Parliament and the Council of the EU, as well as the Committee of the Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee will organise events to celebrate the Year and launch activities focusing on cultural heritage. In addition, the EU will fund projects supporting cultural heritage. A dedicated call for cooperation projects relating to the Year has been launched under the Creative Europe programme. Additional opportunities will be available under Erasmus+, Europe for Citizens, Horizon 2020 and other EU programmes. To make sure that the efforts during the EYCH leave an imprint beyond 2018, the Commission – in collaboration with the Council of Europe, UNESCO, and other partners – is running ten initiatives categorized within four objectives (engagement, sustainability, protection and innovation). These will include activities with schools, research on innovative solutions for re-using heritage buildings, or the fight against illicit trafficking of cultural goods.

III. Cultural heritage in EU external relations

The European Commission’s 2016 Communication *Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe* highlights that the EU and its Member States are active in multilateral fora and organisations that address cultural heritage policies, such as the Council of Europe⁷ and UNESCO⁸, and conduct bilateral dialogues with third countries and regions where heritage plays an important role. There is also growing awareness in EU external policy of the risks to which heritage is exposed, and the benefits of properly designed and implemented heritage policies for promoting sustainable development, pro-poor growth and peaceful relations. The 2016 Communication underlines that there is growing global demand for European expertise in heritage and many Member States are willing to share their knowledge and experience to protect sites and help partner countries develop sustainable, community-based strategies, while a need for an exchange with its partner countries and organisations has not been specifically indicated.

Furthermore, reinforcing cooperation on cultural heritage is identified as the third strand under the second pillar of the *EC-EEAS Joint Communication*.⁹ The second pillar has the main aim to provide a focus for advancing cultural cooperation with partner countries and the other two strands are (I) supporting culture as an engine for sustainable social and economic development and (II) promoting culture and intercultural dialogue for peaceful inter-community relations. The first pillar, the proposed guiding principles for EU action in this area, aims to ensure that such action promotes human rights, diversity and inter-cultural dialogue, while respecting subsidiarity and complementarity and retaining policy coherence by promoting culture within existing partnership frameworks. The third pillar proposes a strategic EU approach to cultural diplomacy including enhanced European cooperation (notably between EU Member States and EU Delegations) and inter-cultural exchanges to promote the diverse cultures of the EU.

Reinforcing cooperation on cultural heritage is proposed through:

1. **Research on cultural heritage:** Horizon 2020 supports research and innovation for cultural heritage activities through multinational, interdisciplinary projects that also engage local and regional authorities, businesses and civil society, aiming for new solutions for the preservation and management of cultural heritage in Europe that is jeopardised by climate change. Participation from non-EU countries is encouraged;
2. **Combat trafficking of heritage:** the Commission is planning a legislative proposal to regulate the import into the EU of cultural goods, based on the results of a recently launched study to identify gaps in national legislation. The Commission will consider a wider response to combatting terrorist finance via illicit trafficking in cultural goods – whatever the country of provenance. Potential action includes the introduction of a certification system for the import of cultural goods into the EU, coupled with guidance to stakeholders such as museums and the art market.¹⁰ The EU intends to

⁷ The Council of Europe’s 2011 Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention), innovatively links the common heritage of Europe to human rights and fundamental freedoms. It also contains a definition of heritage that has proved highly influential.

⁸ The Hangzhou declaration, adopted at UNESCO’s International Congress “Culture: Key to Sustainable Development” (15-17 May 2013), calls for the full integration of culture into sustainable development strategies worldwide and for national policies and programmes to be stepped up in order to secure the protection and promotion of heritage.

⁹ <http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7935-2017-INIT/en/pdf>

¹⁰ Action Plan for strengthening the fight against terrorist financing, COM(2016) 50/2

support the training of customs officers at border controls to promote the early detection of stolen artefacts and encourage cooperation among art market professionals in the fight against illicit trafficking. The EU will also enhance cooperation with partner countries to combat the trafficking of cultural goods;

3. **Protect heritage:** the Commission will contribute to international efforts, led by UNESCO, to set up a rapid reaction mechanism for the protection of cultural heritage sites. The Commission will also share with UNESCO, *inter alia* through the Copernicus Emergency Management Service, satellite imagery of cultural heritage sites at risk, in order to evaluate damage and plan possible reconstruction. The EU will include expertise to assess damage to cultural heritage as part of post-disaster and post-conflict recovery measures. The EU Regional Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis will also contribute to the protection of cultural heritage and promote cultural diversity.

IV. Cultural heritage in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, New Urban Agenda and the European Consensus on Development

Both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development¹¹ and the New Urban Agenda¹² focus on the need to move from principles to actions.

In 2015, the United Nations adopted a set of goals to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda.¹³ Each of the 17 goals has specific targets to be achieved over the next 15 years. Target 11.4, which aims to ‘*strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage*’, is of particular importance for cultural heritage. However, it is possible to understand that cultural heritage is included in every goal. Cultural heritage is now considered to make an important contribution to economic benefits, increase public health, increase resilience, raise ecological issues, upgrade neighbourhoods, increase property values, spur investments as well as provide employment.

Cultural heritage has positive contributions to each of the three pillars of sustainable development: environment, social and economic. In the UN SDGs target 11.4, cultural heritage is understood as an enabler of social cohesion and inclusion (e.g. shared identity; pride and attachment to a place; integration of migrants, new residents and existing ones; historic public places; mixed uses). Cultural heritage and creativity as a driver for equity and inclusive economic development in the urban economy (e.g. heritage places as incubators of creativity, cultural capital, intangible heritage, sustainable tourism). Cultural heritage and historic quarters of cities can improve liveability, resilience and sustainability of both older and new urban areas (e.g. walkability and compactness, adaptive re-use of existing built fabric, embodiment of traditional knowledge, proven models of resilience for new urban settlements).

¹¹ United Nations. Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; United Nations: New York, NY, USA, 2015.

¹² United Nations. Draft Outcome Document of the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III); United Nations: New York, NY, USA, 2016.

¹³ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

If the SDGs are grouped around the economic, social and environmental objectives as the three pillars of sustainable development, then culture and creativity contribute to each of these pillars transversally. The economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, in turn, contribute to the safeguarding of cultural heritage and nurture creativity. Cultural heritage — both tangible and intangible — and creativity are resources that need to be protected and carefully managed. They can serve both as drivers for achieving the SDGs as well as enablers, when culture-forward solutions can ensure the success of interventions to achieve the SDGs.

During the United Nations’ conference Habitat III on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016, *The New Urban Agenda* was adopted.¹⁴ ICOMOS Concept Note on “Cultural Heritage, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the New Urban Agenda (NUA)” argues for “the positive integration of culture and cultural heritage into urban development plans and policies as a way to enhance sustainability of urban areas through heritage, in the context of Agenda 2030/ SDGs.” Politicians, local government representatives and communities are involved in the process and exchange methodology. Previously, in 2011, UNESCO adopted the *Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL)* with the aim of integrating policies or conservation approaches into the wider goal of urban development in respect of the inherited values and traditions of wider cultural contexts.¹⁵

Culture, including cultural heritage and creative industries, is a sector promoted as part of the European consensus on development cooperation and the UN’s 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.¹⁶ The European Consensus on Development¹⁷ is a shared vision and framework for action for development cooperation for the European Union (EU) and its Member States. It is a blueprint which aligns the Union’s development policy with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future¹⁸). The European Consensus on Development frames the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in partnership with all developing countries, taking due account of the framework provided by the Lisbon Treaty. The purpose of the Consensus is to provide the framework for a common approach to development policy that will be applied by the EU institutions and the Member States

V. Cultural heritage in Davos Declaration 2018

In January 2018, the European Ministers of Culture were invited to attend a meeting in Davos. In advance of the Annual Meeting of the World Economic Forum they adopted the Davos Declaration 2018,¹⁹ which

¹⁴ <https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/>

¹⁵ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/activities/638>

¹⁶ Culture is both an enabler and an important component of development and may facilitate social inclusion, freedom of expression, identity building, civil empowerment and conflict prevention while strengthening economic growth. Emphasising that the EU is guided by the universality, indivisibility, interrelatedness and interdependence of all human rights, the EU and its Member States will promote intercultural dialogue, cooperation and cultural diversity, and will protect cultural heritage, boost the cultural and creative industries and will support cultural policies where these would help achieve sustainable development, while taking local circumstances into account.

¹⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/european-development-policy/european-consensus-development_en

¹⁸ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:FULL&from=EN>

¹⁹ <https://davosdeclaration2018.ch>

highlights pathways for politically and strategically promoting the concept of a high-quality *Baukultur* in Europe.

Forum - European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018: International perspectives, 23 April 2018

The Cultural Diplomacy Platform organised a Forum on 23 April 2018 to discuss international perspectives of the European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018. The aim of the Forum was to develop its recommendations in two directions: 1) how the EU could enhance its external cultural relations regarding cultural heritage under existing initiatives and using existing frameworks, and also 2) how the EU could respond to global issues that involve cultural heritage and position itself in the global international (non-EU) context in a more defined way.

The aim of the Forum was to learn from the perspectives and experience of speakers/participants and to take stock of what has been done so far to translate the policies into concrete initiatives.

I. Next steps for ten European initiatives through four objectives

Based on the ten initiatives, categorised within four objectives, that the European Commission is running through the EYCH 2018, *i.e.*

- Engagement:
 - Shared heritage: cultural heritage belongs to us all,
 - Heritage at school: children discovering Europe's most precious treasures and traditions,
 - Youth for heritage: young people bringing new life to heritage;
- Sustainability:
 - Heritage in transition: re-imagining industrial, religious, military sites and landscapes,
 - Tourism and heritage: responsible and sustainable tourism around cultural heritage;
- Protection:
 - Cherishing heritage: developing quality standards for interventions on cultural heritage,
 - Heritage at risk: fighting against illicit trade in cultural goods and managing risks for cultural heritage;
- Innovation:
 - Heritage-related skills: better education and training for traditional and new professions,
 - All for heritage: fostering social innovation and people's and communities' participation,
 - Science for heritage: research, innovation, science and technology for the benefit of heritage,

three panels have been developed for the Forum, in order to understand how to make these ten initiatives long lasting and give them an international (beyond EU) dimension:

1. **Cultural Heritage at Risk** – Reconstruction, Recovery and Regulations. Next steps?
2. **Engagement and Participatory Governance** of Cultural Heritage in a Globalised World

3. **Innovation in Cultural Heritage** – Diverse Outlooks

Panel 1 – Cultural Heritage at Risk – Reconstruction, Recovery and Regulations. Next steps?

The panel looked at the cases of intentional destruction of sites (Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, etc.) and took into account the devastating impact on local communities and their identities and the implications of different approaches to reconstruction, recovery and regulations. The panel looked at cases of Mali, Bosnia and Herzegovina and others, where the extensive reconstruction process has become a symbol of perseverance and unity, facilitating recovery. The formulation of sound directions is needed on issues related to recovery, taking into account the need to support the affected communities, but from a broader perspective – following a complex ripple effect – the formulation and implementation of regulations on illicit trafficking in cultural goods is also needed. Clearly, it is a battlefield on several fronts, facing multifaceted challenges and involving different international stakeholders.

Panel 2 – Engagement and Participatory Governance of Cultural Heritage in a Globalised World

The term “participatory governance” of cultural heritage can be understood either as a process by which authority is released and empowerment ensured, or as a process which allows for the adoption of management models whereby responsibility is shared and decisions are taken by communities rather than by individuals. An analysis at European level shows that there are a variety of participatory practices in cultural heritage, many of which, however, cannot be labelled as practices of “participatory governance”. In fact, although there might be a high level of involvement of citizens or communities, such practices do not necessarily foresee a system of “shared decision-making and responsibility” for the cultural heritage resources at stake. Nevertheless, they sometimes pave the way for future true participatory governance practices. Furthermore, participatory governance of cultural heritage might be one concrete way to localise the SDGs.

Panel 3- Innovation in Cultural Heritage – Diverse Outlooks

Sustainability has been a key lens through which development has been viewed. What is now changing is that communities are increasingly emphasising the social dimensions of sustainability, while innovation is fast becoming a central pillar of development strategy, and there is a need to clarify – and perhaps simplify – our understanding of the approaches being taken, and to identify where some of the key constraints are for designing better approaches, policies and delivering enhanced outcomes. Cultural resources will play a key role in this shifting paradigm, so we shall expect to see historic conservation-based community revitalisation and social entrepreneurship strategies grow in importance. In light of shifting priorities, much of this action shall be led by the private and non-governmental sectors with support from state and local government levels—at least, for the foreseeable future. Achieving community revitalisation at scale also means mainstreaming sustainable development practices into existing tax, land use and financing systems. Furthermore, the role of cultural heritage in the sustainable development goals was discussed.

II. Recommendations

Panel 1 – Cultural Heritage at Risk – Reconstruction, Recovery and Regulations. Next steps?

Knowledge transfer and documentation

- Create a platform/database of previous case studies (cultural heritage at risk) and lessons learned from different cases for knowledge transfer and learning.
- Put in force better and more accurate ways of documenting cultural heritage at risk, as documentation is vital in preventive conservation and a way to start effective law enforcement measures in order to be better prepared for disasters.
- Dedicate more time and resources in preparatory work and documentation that has been shown to be the key to reconstruction processes.

Equal access to data, resources and capacity-building

- Overcome the digital gap for 3D digitalisation of archaeological objects – ensure that the produced digitalised data are accessible and can also be used by the countries that cultural objects come from and where cultural heritage is situated (Syria, Iraq, etc.) – and ensure equal access to technologies and data²⁰ to the EU partner countries, avoiding monopolising data ownership.
- Ensure that capacity-building (as one of the pillars of heritage protection) is to be distributed equally and ensure equal access to knowledge and capacities among EU and partner countries’ experts.
- Establish a mechanism that would enforce working with local people and the involvement of the local community in the process of the recovery of affected areas.
- Create an instrument (eventually through existing EU programmes) for bringing experts from the countries of origin of cultural heritage objects to work with evacuated objects in host institutions.
- Create a dialogue in order to understand how to make capacity-building sustainable – create a policy framework that ensures that the knowledge that has been transferred is sustainable and has an impact on the ground in affected countries.
- Enhance direct cooperation between cultural stakeholders, operators and museums (besides cooperation between governments) on illicit trafficking, and relations for shared knowledge on the ground in affected countries.
- Launch an assessment/analysis for understanding the issue of property developers moving into historical objects/sites in affected countries and engage with international assistance, but also involve private owners, in order to stop and prevent these actions.
- Identify an instrument that would ensure the involvement of communities and local experts in reconstruction processes, when international community and multilateral organisations offer help to the government and population of affected areas, starting with a bottom-up process.
- Support intangible heritage (of Syrians and other affected countries), making sure that all displaced people are maintaining their culture (by organising different events) and not losing contact with it, but also receiving education about their own culture (particularly in museums where objects of their country were displaced).

²⁰ An example of how digital data can be more accessible is the Victoria and Albert Museum

- Establish programmes in which refugees can work as guides/curators in museums,²¹ bringing a new narrative into museums – also in order to ensure that the museums that were created in the time of cultural and political asymmetry are able to talk to and work with the countries that the cultural heritage comes from.

Strengthening the multilateralism system

- Reinforce a dialogue with humanitarian, security, peacekeeper and peace-builder organisations (NATO, UNDP, The International Committee of the Red Cross, UNISDR, etc.) to integrate more culture and cultural aspects into their work, and develop guidelines for applying a culture-based approach to their strategies.
- Reinforce the implementation of The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework).²²
- Strengthen the system of multilateralism, with more civil society organisations and more public-private partnerships in the field of cultural heritage at risk, in order to offer strong partners to UNESCO and the EU to implement projects on the ground in affected countries.

Illicit trafficking

- Improve data on illicit trafficking:²³ investigate methods and instruments that could be used to obtain solid data; develop new analytical instruments and research approaches to better identify trafficking networks and processes and to better understand financial flows in the field of organised crime and terrorism; develop a digital object depository to be used by law enforcement and customs authorities.
- Create a consistent monitoring of European markets for artefacts.
- Build capacities in the countries of origin of artefacts to monitor the markets.
- Establish the ownership history of an object.

Collaboration with customs and law enforcement

- Establish additional capacities for customs and law enforcement in order to be able to deal with the amount of new cases that will appear because of the new regulations.
- Ensure that customs and law enforcement have access to the academic and scientific expertise needed to assess documents and material (before confiscating an object, it is necessary to have knowledge about its authenticity and history): create models that would allow customs and law enforcement to tap into the academic expertise of universities and other academic institutions in order to bring these two sectors together.
- A trans-sectorial and trans-disciplinary approach is needed to bring different sectors together – which require more research funding and research projects for cultural heritage at risk – the field needs financial support and epistemological foundations, in order to understand how law enforcement and ancient studies sectors can work together.

²¹ As part of the [project](#) “Multaq: Museum as Meeting Point – Refugees as Guides in Berlin Museums”, Syrian and Iraqi refugees are being trained as museum guides so that they can provide guided museum tours for Arabic-speaking refugees in their native language. “Multaq” (Arabic for “meeting point”) also aims to facilitate the interchange of diverse cultural and historical experiences.

²² <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/44983>

²³ ILLICID [project](#), the report will be published at the end of 2018

- Increase capacities – develop more university programmes – in Europe regarding cultural heritage at risk, to create a knowledge base for a new emerging field.

Panel 2- Engagement and Participatory Governance of Cultural Heritage in a Globalised World

- Promote cultural heritage policies based on democracy, gender equality, freedom of speech and human rights.
- Integrate cultural heritage with sustainable urban development and the New Urban Agenda, by engaging diverse communities for heritage management.
- Adopt a mission-oriented, impact-focused approach to address the role of cultural heritage for sustainable development.
- Organise participatory planning and stakeholder consultations on what values to protect for transmission to future generations and to determine the attributes that these values carry.
- Create joint forces and actions with the World Bank.
- Build trust, respect, patience, openness, flexibility and take action and dialogue at all levels. Participatory governance is a range of activities applied dynamically under the requirements of a specific site and the ability to build a trust among different stakeholders – building trust is an end goal.
- Fundamentally understand the landscape of diversities in communities and that cultural diversity is a result of a history of interactions with a place.
- Develop more projects and activities engaging communities, while achieving a balance with expert-communities’ knowledge, but also identify experts within the community and mediate all these realities in order to achieve the end goal.
- Mediate the different components of society – governance, gender equality, community, experts, etc. – which is what cultural heritage governance is about.
- Recognise that cultural heritage specialists shall also be trained to be mediators.
- Participatory governance in cultural heritage projects can only succeed if it is initiated, led and defined by the community it is ultimately supposed to serve.
- Use the Council of Europe’s experience and other existing cases.²⁴

Panel 3- Innovation in Cultural Heritage – Diverse Outlooks

Horizon 2020 and Horizon Europe

- Open Horizon 2020 (H2020) programme (and the next research and innovation framework programme Horizon Europe) more to international (non-EU) collaborations, not only as the aim of the call, but also to enable non-EU countries (beside the existing H2020 list of eligible countries) to fully participate in the projects on different culture and cultural heritage related topics.

²⁴ Project STEPS, ECoSs, Europa Nostra Award cases

- Enhance participation of different international stakeholders in H2020 (and the next research and innovation framework programme Horizon Europe), not only European partners with branch offices in non-EU countries, but international partners established in these non-EU partner countries.
- Engage cultural heritage more as part of science diplomacy towards the world, in order to find solutions to common problems – “getting cultural heritage to work for the world” looking at cultural heritage as an asset for social, economic and environmental development.
- Promote research and education in the innovative use of tangible, intangible, natural as well as digital cultural heritage for economic growth and jobs, social cohesion and environmental sustainability.
- Promote research on cultural heritage as an enabler of social cohesion and inclusion (*e.g.* shared identity; pride in and attachment to place; integration of migrants, new residents and existing ones; historic public spaces; mixed uses).

Diverse partnerships

- Encourage the establishment of partnerships with corporate groups, international organisations, governments, national trusts, *etc.*
- Develop more efficient and user-friendly tools that will help to demonstrate that cultural heritage conservation is not a burden, but an investment and an opportunity to create jobs.
- Encourage the establishment of private-public-people partnerships and multidisciplinary processes – bringing different agencies together.

Fiscal policies

- Work more closely with EU Member States and develop mechanisms that will create tax and fiscal policy models that support conservation efforts, so that the public policy of the government is – to the maximum extent possible – that the role of caring for and renovating the historic built environment should be borne by the private sector (that it should be an activity of individuals, businesses, NGOs, but not the government).
- Work more closely with EU Member States and develop mechanisms for their governments to focus on creating the conditions to encourage the private sector to valorise the use and reuse of historical built environment by using consumer preference – trying to encourage consumers to prefer to live and work in historic buildings and creating various measures designed to encourage consumers to prefer to be in historic places (that is, creating customers for real estate developers causing real estate developers to prefer to rehabilitate existing buildings rather than new constructions). Another way that governments should try to promote this policy is by facilitating, zoning and permitting land-use processes, so that those processes are easier if projects involve the reuse of a historical building, in comparison to greenfield developments (new construction in peri-urban areas).
- Work more closely with EU Member States and develop mechanisms in order to pursue fiscal policy for conservation through the taxation codes, *e.g.* provisions that increase the after-tax rate of return on private equity invested in the rehabilitation of historic buildings.
- Work more closely with EU Member States and develop mechanisms to engage banks, private capital funds, *etc.* to encourage real estate developers, seeking for debt or equity, to rather consider historic projects.

- Encourage adaptive re-use of historical buildings even if there is no continuity of use. Buildings should be adaptively reused for contemporary purposes.

Cultural participation also improves health and well-being

- Work with the ageing population, developing a social dimension by linking culture with health and well-being of people.
- Work further to change the perception that the culture is elitist.
- Use and mainstream social innovation to fight against poverty.
- Work further on social inclusion – the role of cultural heritage in inclusive and resilient cities: art and cultural heritage as a tool to empower and include migrants and local communities and neighbourhoods more inclusively.
- Cultural capital is the most universally accessible, therefore in terms of creating equity and inclusion of the various capitals available to communities, the cultural capital is the most accessible and the strongest for that reason.
- Absorption of the HUL (Historic Urban Landscape) methodology into local heritage practice in order to move towards enabling cultural heritage authorities to fully realise the potential of cultural heritage.

UN Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals

- The recognition, mainstreaming and effective contribution of cultural heritage as a driver and enabler of sustainable development in the process of implementing the United Nations Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals.
- The positive integration of culture and cultural heritage into urban development plans and policies as a way to enhance sustainability of urban areas through heritage, in the context of Agenda 2030/SDGs.
- The innovative context in which the EYCH 2018 exists and the adoption of the UN Agenda 2030 can be considered itself as innovation, and mainstreaming cultural heritage in the Agenda 2030 – especially target 11.4 where all countries in the world, have agreed that cultural heritage is an indispensable feature of sustainable and resilient cities.
- The SDGs framework is becoming internationally understood as a language for talking about development and sustainability, both within the heritage context (where 11.4 is understood across the globe), but also in a crosscutting way – e.g. cultural heritage and food, cultural heritage and water management, cultural heritage and climate actions. Therefore, as a communication strategy EYCH 2018 should be used as an opportunity for Europe to correlate innovation to SDGs.
- As the EYCH 2018 is also the year of first triennial review by the UN high-level political Forum on the status of the global implementation of the SD goal 11 and VNR (Voluntary National Reviews) reporting on the status of implementing SD goal 11, the EU should encourage and create mechanisms with the Ministries of Foreign Affairs to report on 11.4 and the role of cultural heritage safeguarding in the Member States’ national sustainability strategies.
- Strengthen links with Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Ministries of International Development, which are writing VNRs, in order to follow and enhance that process.
- Identify the State Party Focal Point for the SDGs.

- Raise awareness that it is already innovative to give culture a seat at the global cross-sectorial development table, and that conservation and development can no longer be exclusive agendas, they have to be the same process.
- Conduct outreach to communities, youth and civil society organisations to provide training and education on heritage and the SDGs, using publicity/ guidance material.
- Collect information from different national parties on existing SDG policy agendas, plans, programmes and projects, find out about capacity, gap analyses and report.

Climate change

- Raise awareness that cultural heritage has a lot to contribute to climate changes and cohesion as a resource, as an asset for community resilience – the Paris agreement covers the major areas of action – mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage and knowledge and communication.
- Mobilise the competences and assets of the cultural heritage community as a part of the solution to climate change.

Hubs

- Create hubs of innovation, cultural and social integration.
- Develop a KIC (Knowledge and Innovation Community) of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology on cultural heritage and creative industries, especially because the EIT and existing KICs have already established many international (non-EU) collaborations and partnerships.²⁵ Many non-EU countries are partners in KICs. The EIT has a hub in the USA and is setting up hubs in Israel and China. There is a section on external third country relations in their Annual Work Programme and Annual Activity Report. EIT’s draft Strategic Innovation Agenda was based on SDG analysis, especially for new KIC themes proposed.
- Follow up closely on the H2020 call for cultural heritage and cultural diplomacy.
- Engage and link the Community of innovators²⁶ with the international community/hub of innovators.

European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018

- Use the EYCH 2018 to work more and better at the global level, at least reporting at the global level what the EU and its Member States are doing.
- Work on the international dimension of other objectives.
- Keep the RegioStar Award open beyond the EYCH 2018 for “Investing in cultural heritage” especially because it involves projects from IPA regions and would engage non-EU countries, in line with the New European Agenda for Culture.

²⁵ A potential KIC on cultural heritage and creative industries was part of the strategic outline and also included in our draft Strategic Innovation Agenda submitted to EC December 2017.

²⁶ To be launched – Fair of innovators in cultural heritage, 15-16 November 2018, Brussels

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