Mapping of Cultural Heritage actions in European Union policies, programmes and activities

Last update: April 2017

Culture

This mapping exercise aims to contribute to the development of a strategic approach to the preservation and valorisation of European heritage. It responds to the "Conclusions on cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe" adopted by the Council of the European Union on 20th May 2014, and complements the European Commission Communication "Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe", published on 22 July 2014. The document provides a wide (but not exhaustive) range of useful information about recent policy initiatives and support actions undertaken by the European Union in the field of cultural heritage.

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1. CULTURE

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC)

1.1 EU policy / legislation

Council Work Plan for Culture 2015-2018

The Work Plan for Culture 2015-2018, adopted by the Council in December 2014, defined four overarching priority areas for action, subdivided into three to four topics. Each topic contains one to four action points as well as an indication of the outputs to be delivered and the instruments to be used to that end. In addition, cultural statistics are a cross-sectorial priority. Instruments and working methods include working groups of Member States' experts meeting under the Open Method of Coordination (OMC), expert groups convened by the Commission, stock-taking activities, studies and reports.

Priority Area A: Accessible and inclusive culture

The Open Method of Coordination (OMC) working groups (composed of Member State experts) on Accessible and inclusive culture have been working on various key topics.

The OMC group on cultural expression and awareness, launched under the Council Work Plan for Culture 2011-2014, completed its activities in 2015. The group delivered a handbook of good practices and targeted recommendations on the development of 'cultural awareness and expression' as a key competence to integrate into education policies and particularly in the context of lifelong learning.

An OMC group on improving access to culture via digital means (2015-2016) focuses on the impacts of digital technologies on access, production and use of cultural content. In addition, a sub-group of experts was established on promoting reading in the digital environment. The sub-group published a policy handbook on e-reading, which considers the digitisation of literary and textual cultural heritage. The report includes a mapping of the regulatory framework, case studies from the EU and Member States – including one on Europeana - and practical recommendations for both policy-makers and stakeholders.

In addition, an OMC group on the contribution of culture to social inclusion will commence work in 2017. Experts will map public policies dealing with social inclusion through culture, identify good practices and draft recommendations for policy-makers and cultural institutions.

Priority Area B: Cultural heritage

Open Method of Coordination (OMC) working groups

In a first phase, an Open Method of Coordination (OMC) working group (composed of Member States' experts) is focused on participatory governance of cultural heritage (2015-2016). In a second phase, the work will focus on skills, training and knowledge transfer among the traditional and emerging heritage professions (2017-2018). The groups will identify innovative approaches to the multilevel governance of tangible, intangible and digital cultural heritage, and map best practices in training schemes for heritage professionals.

<p style="text-align:center; color:green;">Study on Risk assessment and prevention for
safeguarding cultural heritage</p>

The European Commission will undertake a study-mapping on the existing strategies and practices on risk assessment and prevention for safeguarding cultural heritages at national level. Natural catastrophes (such as fires, floods, and earthquakes), as well as threats caused by human action (over-exploitation, pollution, unsustainable development and conflict) will be considered.

Priority Area C: Cultural and creative sectors: Creative economy and innovation

The Open Method of Coordination (OMC) working groups (composed of Member States' experts) on Cultural and Creative Industries have been working on various key topics.

Experts have identified and analysed alternative instruments to facilitate access to finance for cultural and creative enterprises. The handbook 'Towards more efficient financial ecosystems', published in 2015, reports on good practices in funding and investment schemes for the cultural and creative sectors. Besides, the role of public policies in developing the entrepreneurial and innovation potential of these sectors is being explored by a specific OMC group. The group will deliver a manual of good practices and recommendations for public authorities.

Finally, an OMC group on sustainable cultural tourism will commence work in March in 2017. Experts will identify ways to create a European tourism offer based on tangible and intangible cultural heritage as a competitive factor to attract new forms of sustainable tourism. The digitisation of cultural content, as well as methods and tools to increase access to European cultural heritage will also be explored.

Priority area D: Promotion of cultural diversity, culture in the EU external relations and mobility

<p style="text-align:center; color:green;">Open Method of Coordination (OMC) working groups</p>

In the context of the migratory and refugee crisis, an OMC working group (composed by Member State experts) was introduced in 2015 through an amendment to the Work Plan. The group is identifying and analysing the ways in which culture can help to foster social inclusion, intercultural dialogue and cultural diversity. Experts are preparing a Handbook of good practices, focusing particularly on the integration of migrants and refugees in societies through culture and the arts.

The launch of an OMC working group on improving circulation of European films is under consideration. The group will identify complementarities between film policies and support instruments at regional, national and EU level and will produce a manual of good practices and recommendations.

<p style="text-align:center; color:green;">Stock-taking meetings</p>

In 2016, a stock-taking meeting on the mobility of artists and cultural professionals within the EU and beyond was organised by the European Commission. The seminar focused on the practical obstacles to mobility (taxation, social security and visas), while also reflecting, in a broader sense, on the importance of cultural mobility for the creative process. A separate session focused on the question of providing information to mobile artists and cultural professionals.

Other two stock-taking meetings are foreseen in the following years under Priority D. One will take form of a report, on behalf on the European Commission, on the implementation of the UNESCO convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expression. A second stock-taking meeting on the mobility of collections will be organised in 2018, to coincide with the European Year of Cultural Heritage.

<div align="center">Studies</div>

The European Commission is undertaking two studies under priority D. One analyses current programmes addressing culture in countries of the European Neighbourhood Policy, in the framework of Culture in EU's development cooperation policies. A second study addresses the illicit trafficking of cultural objects, including EU import rules for cultural objects illegally exported from third countries.

Cross-sectorial Priority: Cultural statistics

The production of reliable, comparable and up-to-date culture statistics is a cross-sectorial priority in the Work Plan for Culture. In this regard, Eurostat compiles statistics from different harmonised EU data sources and publishes online statistics on cultural employment, international trade of cultural goods, cultural enterprises, cultural consumption and participation.

These indicators are also explored in the third edition (2016) of 'Culture statistics', a publication prepared by Eurostat with the support of the Directorate-General Education and Culture (DG EAC). In addition, the publication offers contextual data on students in cultural fields, language learning and international mobility. Information on EU and international initiatives concerning cultural heritage, such as European Capitals of Culture, European Heritage label and UNESCO's World Heritage List is also provided.

1.2 EU programmes / funding

1.2.1. European Year of Cultural Heritage 2018

On August 2016, following an invitation by the Culture Council (composed by the 28 EU Culture Ministers), the European Commission presented a proposal to designate 2018 as the 'European Year of Cultural Heritage'.

The objective of this initiative is to raise awareness of the opportunities that cultural heritage brings to European societies, mainly in terms of intercultural dialogue, social cohesion and economic growth. At the same time, the European year aims at drawing attention to the challenges that cultural heritage is facing, such as the impact of digital shift, environmental and physical pressure on heritage site and illicit trafficking of cultural objects.

In terms of measures to achieve its objectives, the Commission is proposing information and promotion campaigns, events and initiatives to be taken at European, national, regional and local levels. Individual Member States will likewise propose and coordinate national activities, while the Commission is responsible for coordination at EU level.

1.2.2 Creative Europe programme (2014-2020)

Creative Europe seeks to safeguard and promote cultural and linguistic diversity and to strengthen the competitiveness of the cultural and creative sectors. Between 2007 and 2013, the Culture Programme –which Creative Europe has replaced– funded 130 co-operation projects in the cultural heritage sector, for a total amount of about €40 million. Creative Europe continues to offer opportunities to cultural heritage projects. It provides more funding for artists and cultural professionals to develop their skills and to work across borders; more funding for transnational cultural activities within and outside of the EU; support schemes tailored to the specific needs of the audiovisual and the cultural sectors in the EU; easier access to private funding through a financial guarantee facility; increased banking expertise in the cultural and creative sectors; and it helps develop Europe's competitiveness in culture and film while safeguarding cultural and linguistic diversity.

The Creative Europe programme is one of the tools stimulating transnational cooperation in the cultural heritage sector.

With a whole budget of €1.46 billion (€422 million for the Culture Sub-programme) allocated for the period 2014-2020, the Creative Europe programme supports cross-border projects in all fields of culture. In addition to grant individual projects, it also supports special actions.

The programme is open to all creative and cultural organisations, from the EU Member States, but also from a wide range of non-EU countries[1].

1.2.3 Special actions relevant for the heritage sector, supported under the Creative Europe programme

1.2.3.a European Heritage Days (EHD)
Joint Action with the Council of Europe (CoE)

The European Heritage Days (EHDs) is the most widely celebrated participatory cultural event in Europe taking place every year in September. The Council of Europe launched the initiative in 1985, which became a joint action co-organised with the European Union in 1999. In both Organisations the programme is recognised as one of the main flagship initiatives and an example of successful cooperation on European, national, regional and local level. In the official EC website it is recognised as one of the three EU actions specifically dedicated to cultural heritage.

The 50 signatory States to the European Cultural Convention take part in the European Heritage Days by putting new cultural assets on view and opening up historical buildings or sites normally closed to the public. The cultural events highlight local skills, traditions, architectural styles and works of art that constitute shared European Heritage. Enabling citizens to explore a wide range of cultural assets through a number of themed events, European Heritage Days help uncover hidden histories of people and places that have helped shaping the culture and heritage of Europe and promote mutual understanding among citizens.

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[1] Details on the geographical coverage can be found at: http://ec.europa.eu/culture/creative-europe/calls/index_en.htm

More than 20 million people are estimated to participate in the EHD every year. Within each country, a network of regional and local authorities, civic and private groups and thousands of volunteers are in charge of organising annual events. The events are organised around a special common theme. The participation of each country in the celebration of a pan-European theme is optional, and national or local adaptation of the theme is fully accepted. Countries which choose not to participate in the celebration of the common theme can organise events around a special theme of their choice.

1.2.3.b European Capitals of Culture (ECOC)

The European Capitals of Culture are one of the most ambitious cultural projects both in scope and scale, and one of the best known and most appreciated by European citizens.

The aim of the initiative is to promote and celebrate Europe's rich cultural diversity and shared aspects of our heritage, and thereby promote mutual understanding and intercultural dialogue. The European Capitals of Culture are also a unique opportunity to regenerate cities, to give new vitality to their cultural life, to boost their creativity and to change their image. This contributes to the long-term development of European cities and their regions.

There is no specific requirement mentioned in the ECOC legal basis concerning the role of heritage in the Capitals. However, the title is an excellent opportunity to highlight the wealth, diversity and common features of cultural heritage across Europe.

The cities get two benefits from the European Union: the title or "brand", which is an official EU designation, and a grant of €1.5 million. This is cost-effective as this amount is only a small proportion of the funding for their cultural programmes, which in total vary between €6 and €100 million. The amounts invested in capital expenditure have ranged between €10 and €220 million, sometimes partly from the Structural Funds.

1.2.3.c European Heritage Label (EHL)

The European Heritage Label is given to heritage sites that celebrate and symbolise European history, ideals, and integration. These sites are carefully selected for the role they have played in European history and the activities they offer to highlight it. The Label gives to European citizens, especially young people, new opportunities to learn about our common yet diverse cultural heritage, and about our common history. It contributes to bring European citizens' closer to the European Union. The European Heritage Label can also help to increase cultural tourism, bringing significant economic benefits.

The scheme was established by Decision 1194/2011/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council. The Label is open to the participation of the Member States on a voluntary basis.

Since 2013, 29 sites have been designated under the label: Neanderthal Prehistoric Site and Krapina Museum (Krapina, Croatia), Heart of Ancient Athens (Athens, Greece), Archaeological Site of Carnuntum, (Carnuntum, Austria), Abbey of Cluny (Cluny, France), Olomouc Premyslid Castle and Archdiocesan Museum (Olomouc, Czech Republic), Archive of the Crown of Aragon (Barcelona, Spain), Great Guild Hall (Tallinn, Estonia), Sagres Promontory (Sagres, Portugal), General Library of the University of Coimbra (Coimbra, Portugal), Imperial Palace (Vienna, Austria), Union of Lublin (Lublin, Poland), Sites of the Peace of Westphalia (Münster and Osnabrück, Germany), 3 May 1791 Constitution (Warsaw, Poland), Historic Ensemble of the

University of Tartu (Tartu, Estonia), Hambach Castle (Hambach, Germany), Charter of Law of Abolition of the Death Penalty (Lisbon, Portugal), Franz Liszt Academy of Music (Budapest, Hungary), Mundaneum (Mons, Belgium), Peace Palace (The Hague, Netherlands), Residencia de Estudiantes (Madrid, Spain), World War I Eastern Front Cemetery No. 123 (Łuzna-Putski, Poland), Kaunas of 1919-1940 (Kauna, Lithuania), Camp Westerbork (Hooghalen, Netherlands), Franja Partisan Hospital (Cerkno, Slovenia), European District of Strasbourg (Strasbourg, France), Robert Schuman's House (Scy-Chazelles, France), Alcide de Gasperi's House Museum (Pieve Tesino, Italy), Historic Gdańsk Shipyard (Gdansk, Poland), Pan European Picnic Memorial Park (Sopron, Hungary).

1.2.3.d European Union Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards

The EU Prize for Cultural Heritage / Europa Nostra Awards was launched in 2002 by the European Commission in partnership with Europa Nostra. The prizes are awarded for projects in the countries participating in the Creative Europe Programme. In the official EC website, it is recognised as one of the three EU actions specifically dedicated to cultural heritage.

The Prize celebrates and promotes excellence in cultural heritage work in Europe, raising visibility of this among professionals, decision-makers and the general public. In this way, it contributes to a stronger public recognition of cultural heritage as a strategic resource for Europe's society and economy. It also aims to promote high standards and high-quality skills in conservation practice, to stimulate cross-border exchange of knowledge among heritage professionals and to bringing together different stakeholders in wider networks throughout Europe.

Prizes are awarded in four categories: conservation; research; dedicated service by individuals or organisations, and education, training and awareness-raising. The prize consists of two award levels; a Grand Prix of €10,000 (awarded to up to seven entries), and an Award, presented to up to 30 entries. There is also a Public Choice Award winner, chosen by online poll conducted by Europa Nostra.

2. EDUCATION

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Education and Culture (DG EAC)

ERASMUS+ programme

The ERASMUS+ programme (2014-2020) aims to boost skills and employability through education, training, youth, and sport. The programme provides opportunities for over 4 million Europeans to study, train, gain work experience, and volunteer abroad. It supports many different types of activities of varying scales.

These include the European Voluntary Service, mobility for Adult Education staff, Strategic Partnerships, Sector Skills Alliances, Knowledge Alliances, Youth Capacity Building, and Transnational Youth Initiatives.

The main opportunities of relevance to the cultural heritage sector are the following, strands under Key Action 2 of the Erasmus+ Programme - Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices:

- Strategic partnerships These are transnational projects open to organisations active in the fields of education, training or youth as well as enterprises, public authorities, and civil society organisations (at least 3 organisations from 3 different programme countries per partnership). The partnerships are intended to test, implement and promote innovative practices leading to high quality teaching, training, learning and youth work, institutional modernisation and societal innovation.

- Capacity building in the field of higher education These are transnational cooperation projects based on multilateral partnerships between higher education institutions from programme countries (EU-33) and some partner countries. Non-academic partners (such as cultural sector stakeholders who are explicitly eligible) can take part in order to strengthen links with society and business. The idea is to involve the most appropriate and diverse range of partners in order to benefit from their different experiences. The accent is put on the <u>international dimension</u> and the <u>capacity building</u> namely in partners countries (improving the quality of higher education and the level of competences and skills enhancing its relevance for the labour market, modernisation of national policies and governance).

- Capacity building project in the field of youth These are transnational cooperation projects based on multilateral partnerships between organisations active in the field of youth, from programme countries (EU-33) and some partner countries. Non-academic partners can take part (such as cultural sector stakeholders who are explicitly eligible). Projects are intended to strengthen relations between the EU and the third countries by providing young people and youth workers from Europe with the opportunity to take part in exchanges and other non-formal education activities with their peers living outside the Union

- Knowledge Alliances. These are transnational, structured and result-driven projects, between higher education and business partners (must involve at least 6 organisations from 3 different programme countries (EU-33) – out of which at least 2 Higher education institutions and 2 enterprises). Knowledge Alliances are open to any discipline, sector (including cultural and creative sectors) and to cross-sectorial cooperation. They are intended to strengthen innovation capacity (creativity) and foster innovation in higher education, business and the broader socio-economic environment.

- Sector Skills Alliances. These are transnational, multi-partner projects, intended to design and deliver joint vocational training programmes and teaching and training methodologies in a specific economic sector (can include cultural and creative sectors). They must draw on evidence of trends and skills needed in order to perform in one or more professional fields. A particular focus is put on work-based learning, providing learners with the skills required by the labour market.

3. COHESION POLICY

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy (DG REGIO)

EU structural funds 2014-2020

Cultural heritage management is one of the investment priorities for the EU structural and investment funds.

In the **2007-2013** period, out of a total of €347 billion for cohesion policy, the European Regional Development Fund allocated €3.2 billion for the protection and

preservation of cultural heritage, €2.2 billion for the development of cultural infrastructure and €553 million for cultural services, which also benefited cultural heritage.

Moreover, joint initiatives, such as JESSICA, were developed by the Directorate General for Regional Policy in co-operation with the European Investment Bank group and other financial institutions in order to make cohesion policy more efficient and sustainable. JESSICA, Joint European Support for Sustainable Investment in City Areas, is an initiative of the European Commission developed in co-operation with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB), supporting sustainable urban development and regeneration through financial engineering mechanisms.

In the **2014-2020** period, cultural heritage investments are possible under the specific regulations of cohesion policy, whose overall budget is €325 billion. The relevant funds are the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the European Social Fund (ESF), the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF). These can cover a wide spectrum of actors and activities in the public and non-for-profit sectors as well as in the private sector (in particular benefitting small and medium-sized enterprises –SMEs.

The **European Regional Development Fund** regulation mentions specifically the protection, promotion and development of cultural heritage among its investment priorities under the objective "Preserving and protecting the environment and promoting resource efficiency". In addition, there are funding opportunities under other thematic objectives such as: research and innovation, information and communication technologies (ICT), SME competitiveness, employment (-friendly growth through the development of endogenous potential), social inclusion and education and training. Investments in small-scale cultural heritage should contribute both to the development of endogenous potential and to the promotion of social inclusion, particularly among marginalised communities, by improving their access to cultural and recreational services in both urban and rural contexts.

These funding opportunities exist for mainstream Operational Programmes focusing on individual countries or regions under the investment for jobs and growth goal of the ERDF as well as for multi-country cooperation programmes under the European Territorial Cooperation goal.

The **European Social Fund** mentions cultural and creative skills; the heritage sector can indirectly address the aims of this fund.

The **European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development** continues to support restoration, maintenance, and upgrading of cultural and natural heritage of villages, rural landscapes and high nature value sites. The EAFRD also addresses related socio-economic aspects, and environmental awareness actions; and is complemented by the LEADER programme (Liaison entre actions de développement de l'économie rurale) which funds actions for community-led local development. For more details, see section 11 on the Common Agricultural Policy.

Within the **European Maritime and Fisheries Fund**, under shared management, €5,7 billion are available for community-led local development projects that promote cultural heritage –including maritime cultural heritage– in fisheries areas. Under direct management (€647 million), a multi-resolution seabed map of European seas will be produced including sites of cultural interest (with appropriate safeguards in the case of sites in danger of looting). The map will be used for tourism-promotion purposes, but also to ensure that such sites are not damaged by offshore developments. Thematic

underwater cultural heritage routes will be developed, together with Nautical Routes where links with touristic segments such as cultural heritage will be promoted. The potential of tourism in Maritime Protected Areas, including in terms of underwater cultural heritage will also be studied. For more details see section 12 on Maritime Policy.

In addition to the decentralised management of the structural funds, various EU initiatives support cultural heritage in regions and cities, such as: INTERREG, URBACT, etc.

4. DIGITAL CULTURE

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content & Technology (DG CONNECT)

4.1 EU policy / legislation

4.1.1 Commission Recommendation on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation

The Commission Recommendation 2011/711/EU on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation, adopted on 27 October 2011 calls for concerted action by Member States to digitise and preserve their cultural heritage, to make it available online for leisure, studies or work and for re-use in creative efforts (e.g. in tourism or for education). The calls on Member States i.a. to encourage their cultural institutions to make their digitised material available through Europeana, to create the legal framework conditions underpinning licensing mechanisms for the large-scale digitisation and cross-border accessibility of works that are out-of-commerce and to promote the availability of databases with rights information, connected at the European level, such as ARROW.

While the Orphan Works Directive[2] and the Memorandum of Understanding on Out-of-commerce Works[3] aim at facilitating the digitisation and accessibility of copyrighted material, the Recommendation on digitisation encourages public-private partnerships, as well as the use of structural funds, to support digitisation. It also calls for the reinforcement of national strategies for the long-term preservation of digital material.

In 2016, the Commission published a Report assessing the overall progress in the implementation of the Recommendation. According to this evaluation, an increasing number of countries is supporting open cultural heritage data and promoting its re-use. Nevertheless, there are still great differences across Member States, and cultural heritage digitisation remains widely dependent on cultural institutions' initiatives and funding.

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[2] Directive 2012/28/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain permitted uses of orphan works
[3] Memorandum of Understanding on Key Principles on the Digitisation and Making Available of Out-of-Commerce Works

4.1.2 Directive on the re-use of public sector information

The Directive 2013/37/EU (amending Directive 2003/98/EC) adopted on 26 June 2013 lays down the general principle that documents from libraries, museums and archives shall be re-usable for commercial and non-commercial purposes, and promotes availability in open, machine-readable format together with metadata and the use of open standards.

4.1.3 Commission Expert Group on Digital Cultural Heritage and Europeana

The Expert Group on Digital Cultural Heritage and Europeana (DCHE)[4] was set up in March 2017 as a continuation of the Member States' Expert Group on Digitisation and Digital Preservation (MSEG)[5]. It will continue to serve as a platform for monitoring progress in Member States with regards to the implementation of the Commission Recommendation on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation (2011/711/EU), as a forum for cooperation between Member States bodies and the Commission at European level and to exchange information and good practices of Member States policies and strategies. It will further give guidance on Europeana, in particular the general objectives, priorities for actions and the envisaged level of funding to be proposed for Europeana.

4.1.4 Film heritage

The Commission has recommended the Member States[6] to systematically collect, preserve, restore and facilitate cultural and educational uses of film heritage[7]. Every two years, they send to the Commission some information on what they have done; the fourth Implementation Report is under preparation at this stage.

The Digital Agenda for European Film Heritage (DAEFH) study identifies research areas to improve film archive stability, durability and archive content security, including open source systems, architectures optimised to preserve film collections, stable digital formats and cloud-based storage, access and content security systems.

In addition, a Cinema Expert Group/Subgroup film heritage was set up by the Commission to facilitate exchange of best practices in this area, with experts from Member States and industry.

4.1.5 Improved copyright rules for cultural heritage

The Communication, adopted in May 2015, in which the Commission outlines a Strategy to achieve a Digital Single Market, identified the need to reduce the differences between national copyright regimes to ensure a better functioning of the applicable rules across borders and to allow for wider online access to protected content across the EU. On this basis, in December 2015 the Commission presented a Communication, 'Towards a modern, more European copyright framework', outlining an action plan for the modernisation of EU copyright rules. Among the initiatives presented as part of this action plan, the proposal for a Directive on Copyright in the

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[4] Commission Decision C(2017)1444 of 7th March 2017

[5] https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/member-states-expert-group-digitisation-digital-preservation

[6] Recommendation 2005/865/EC on film heritage and the competitiveness of related industrial activities

[7] Implementation report on the Recommendation on film heritage.

Digital Single Market (COM (2016) 593) published on 14 September 2016 is especially relevant to the objective of supporting digital innovation for cultural heritage. The proposed Directive provides for a legal mechanism to facilitate collective licensing agreements for the dissemination and digitisation of out of commerce works (e.g. books that publishers have stopped printing and selling) held by cultural heritage institutions. This will reduce transaction costs and help cultural heritage institutions digitise their collections. The legislative proposal includes also a mandatory EU-wide exception which gives cultural heritage institutions the right to copy works in a way that is suitable for the digital environment. This will cover works that were created directly in digital form, and the digitisation of works in analogue formats, and help audiences to have access to them for longer.

4.2 EU programmes / funding

4.2.1 EUROPEANA

Europeana, Europe's digital platform for cultural heritage, 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. As such, it is a reference for accessing and reusing culture online, having contributed strongly to the development and implementation of standards and interoperability in this area. It showcases also how Europeans can actively engage with their cultural heritage and contribute their own memorabilia, e.g. from landmark historical events such as World War I. Cooperation with Twitter or Facebook allows Europeana to engage with new audiences through their favourite social media platforms.

Under the Connecting Europe Facility, Europeana is funded by the EU as a Digital Service Infrastructure that makes culture widely accessible and provides data, technology, tools and services to Europe's cultural heritage sector and the creative industries.

The Council Conclusions on the role of Europeana for the digital access, visibility and use of European cultural heritage[8], adopted by the EYCS Council on 31 May 2016, confirm Member States' continued support for Europeana, recognise Europeana's relevance both from a cultural as well as a digital innovation perspective, identify challenges to be addressed and provide recommendations to Member States, the Commission and Europeana.

4.2.2 Horizon 2020 programme

Horizon 2020, the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, encompasses activities and opportunities linked with information & communications technologies for cultural heritage under Societal Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, Innovative and Reflective Societies", in particular in the areas of: Advanced 3D modelling for accessing and understanding European cultural assets (REFLECTIVE-7-2014), Innovation ecosystems of digital cultural assets (REFLECTIVE-

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[8] http://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-9643-2016-INIT/en/pdf

6-2015), Virtual museums and social platform on European digital heritage, memory, identity and cultural interaction (CULT-COOP-08-2016), European cultural heritage, access and analysis for a richer interpretation of the past (CULT-COOP-09-2017).

5. RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

Responsible DGs: Directorate-General for Research and Innovation (DG RTD) primarily

5.1 EU policy / legislation

5.1.1 European Research Infrastructures for Cultural Heritage

European (and international) multidisciplinary cultural heritage research requires European research infrastructure facilities. Such European research facilities are long-term projects. These European research infrastructures provide training of scientists and engineers and promote knowledge transfer and development of innovative techniques and instrumentation, so much needed in the preservation and restoration of cultural heritage. The European Strategy Forum on Research Infrastructures – ESFRI – identifies Research Infrastructures (RIs) of pan-European interest meeting the long-term needs of Europe's research communities across all scientific areas including social and cultural innovation. The ESFRI Roadmap 2016 includes currently three projects relevant to Cultural Heritage. Two are already delivering services or effectively advancing in their construction. Both of these projects are European facilities of a distributed nature (multi-national associations of geographically-separated distinct entities that jointly perform, facilitate, or sponsor basic or applied scientific research) and are based on the EU Regulation, the ERIC (European Research Infrastructure Consortium): DARIAH ERIC (Digital Research Infrastructure for the Arts and Humanities) and CLARIN ERIC (Common Language Resources and Technology Infrastructure). One entirely new project was listed in the Roadmap update 2016: ERIHS (European Research Infrastructure for Heritage Science), which is expected to reach implementation within the next ten years. While the role of the Member States is crucial in the construction and long term operation of the ESFRI projects, the Horizon 2020 research infrastructure action supports the emergence and the implementation of these pan-European research infrastructures.

http://www.esfri.eu/roadmap-2016

5.1.2 Joint Programming Initiative in Cultural Heritage and Global Change (JPI CH)

The Commission Recommendation (2010/238/EU) of 26th of April 2010 encourages Member States to "develop a common strategic research agenda establishing medium to long-term research needs and objectives in the area of preservation and use of cultural heritage in the context of global change". The Joint Programming Initiative in Cultural Heritage is an innovative and collaborative research initiative, with EU support, intended to ensure a reinforced coordination between Member States, Associated and Third Countries to help achieve the European Research Area (ERA) in the field of cultural heritage. The initiative helps streamline and coordinate national research programmes to enable more efficient and effective use of scarce financial resources, exploit synergies and avoid duplication. Through the launch of a common

joint call between participating Member States, sixteen transnational R&I projects on tangible, intangible and digital heritage have been funded.

http://www.jpi-culturalheritage.eu

5.1.3 High Level Horizon 2020 Expert Group on "Cultural Heritage"

In 2015 the report of the Horizon 2020 Expert Group on Cultural Heritage 'Getting cultural heritage to work for Europe'[9] was published. The Expert Group, set up in 2014 to assist the Commission in framing a renewed R&I agenda for cultural heritage, mainly argues that the EU should promote an innovative use of cultural heritage, considered as a fundamental resource for the future. The strategic advice provided by the Expert Group includes recommendations on how to stimulate new services linked to cultural heritage, regarded as a production factor for the economy as well as a catalyser for social cohesion and environmental sustainability. These new and future-oriented R&I orientations are in line with the Commission communication 'Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe'[10] and the related Council conclusions and EP report.

5.1.4 CULTURALBASE – Social Platform on Cultural Heritage and European Identities

The CULTURALBASE – Social Platform on Cultural Heritage and European Identities (topic REFLECTIVE-9-2014 of Horizon 2020) brings together researchers, stakeholders and policy-makers to address policy issues in a comprehensive way. It has the objective to identify and analyse some of the main debates and controversies around culture, in particular in relation to Heritage and European Identities. The platform also supports the European Commission in the definition of an innovative and focused research agenda in these thematic fields.

Duration: 2015-2017

www.culturalbase.eu

5.2 EU programmes / funding

5.2.1 Horizon 2020 programme

Since 1986 the EU has supported cultural heritage research within the framework of its research framework programmes mainly under the environment theme. Under the Seventh Framework Programme for Research and Technological Development (FP7), around €180 million were invested in projects related to key aspects of cultural heritage, addressing cultural interactions, museums, identities and linguistic diversity,

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[9] "Getting cultural heritage to work for Europe. Report of the Horizon 2020 expert group on cultural heritage" European Commission, 2015. http://bookshop.europa.eu/fr/getting-cultural-heritage-to-work-for-europe-pbKI0115128/

[10] COM(2014) 477 http://ec.europa.eu/culture/library/publications/2014-heritage-communication_en.pdf

dedicated research infrastructures and, developing materials for the protection, conservation and restoration of cultural heritage assets, predictive models, early warning devices, technologies for adaptation and mitigation strategies, tackling energy efficiency of historic buildings and strengthening collaboration and cooperation between member states and non-EU countries.

Horizon 2020 is the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation, (€80 billion for 2014 to 2020). Support for heritage-related research is available in the three pillars of the programme: Excellent Science, Industrial Leadership, and Societal Challenges. In the latter, Challenge 6 "Europe in a changing world: Inclusive, Innovative and Reflective Societies" mainly focuses on the transmission of European cultural heritage, cultural literacy, identity formation, heritage of the shared and often troubled European past, European collections of archives, cultural landscapes, museums and libraries and digital opportunities. Challenge 5 "Climate action, environment, resource efficiency and raw materials" addresses solutions for tangible heritage, considered as a fundamental resource to improve urban and rural environments and face climate change impacts. Particular emphasis is placed on multidisciplinary research and innovation for the valorisation, enhancement and re-use of cultural heritage through innovative methodologies, products and services. Large demonstration projects for urban and rural regeneration have been launched to test innovative solutions in the field.

The Horizon 2020 programme allows major steps to be taken by European research and innovation in the field of cultural heritage preservation, restoration and valorisation. The programme also funds innovative and sustainable business models of SMEs in the cultural heritage field.

Relevant funding strands include:

H2020 EXCELLENT SCIENCE:
- Grants for frontier research in all scientific fields (including cultural heritage) at the European Research Council
- Marie-Sklodowska Curie grants for international mobility and cooperation in all scientific fields (including cultural heritage)

H2020 INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP:
- NMBP 05-2017 Advanced materials and innovative design for improved functionality and aesthetics in high added value consumer goods
- NMBP 35-2017: Innovative solutions for the conservation of 20th century cultural heritage
- NMP-21-2014 Materials-based solutions for the protection or preservation of European cultural heritage

H2020 SOCIETAL CHALLENGES

Societal Challenge 5 calls:
- SC5-21-2016/2017: Cultural heritage as a driver for sustainable growth: heritage-led urban regeneration (2016) and heritage-led rural regeneration (2017) - large scale demonstration projects – innovation actions

- SC5-22-2017: Innovative financing, business and governance models for adaptive re-use of cultural heritage – research and innovation actions
- Horizon 2020 dedicated SME Instrument 2016-2017 (proposals for SMEs on cultural heritage are eligible)

Societal Challenge 6 - Call – Understanding Europe - promoting the European public and cultural space

- CULT-COOP-02-2017: Improving mutual understanding among Europeans by working through troubled pasts
- CULT-COOP-03-2017: Cultural literacy of young generations in Europe
- CULT-COOP-04-2017: Contemporary histories of Europe in artistic and creative practices
- CULT-COOP-05-2017: Religious diversity in Europe - past, present and future
- CULT-COOP-06-2017: Participatory approaches and social innovation in culture
- CULT-COOP-07-2017: Cultural heritage of European coastal and maritime regions
- CULT-COOP-09-2017: European cultural heritage, access and analysis for a richer interpretation of the past
- CULT-COOP-10-2017: Culture, integration and European public space
- CULT-COOP-12-2017: The significance of cultural and core values for the migration challenge

H2020 OPEN SME INSTRUMENT CALLS

- SMEinst-12-2016-2017: Boosting the potential of small businesses in the areas and priorities of Societal Challenge 5, where proposals for SMEs on cultural heritage for sustainable growth are eligible.
- SMEInst-62-2016-2017-SC6-CULT-COOP: New business models for inclusive, innovative and reflective societies, where proposals for SMEs in creative sectors and cultural heritage are eligible.

5.2.2 Other initiatives

Furthermore, a Horizon 2020 Inducement Prize on valorising the potential of cultural heritage for sustainable development was launched in 2016 will be launched. Such a prize is in line with new orientations on Research & Innovation for cultural heritage, which position cultural heritage as a source of smart, inclusive and sustainable growth. It offers a reward to those who most effectively meet a future challenge on cultural heritage in the area of energy, promoting heritage-led innovations in European communities.

In the past, other funding opportunities were linked to the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) on "Energy-efficient Buildings" (EeB), launched by the European Commission in cooperation with industrial partners as part of the European Economic Recovery Plan. Since 2008, it managed to attract a high industrial participation and helped innovate the building sector, including historic buildings. Under Horizon 2020, the PPP aims to develop affordable breakthrough technologies and solutions at building and district scale, facilitating the road towards future smart cities.

6. SCIENCE

Responsible DG: Joint Research Centre (DG JRC)

6.1. EU Policy / legislation

The Council Conclusions on "cultural heritage as a strategic resource for a sustainable Europe" of 20 May 2014 recognize that "cultural heritage has an important economic impact, including as an integral part of the cultural and creative sectors" and calls on Member States and the Commission to "improve the collection and analysis of qualitative evidence and quantitative data" on broadly understood cultural heritage.

The JRC is currently investigating the importance of the Cultural and Creative Industries (CCIs) to economic growth, with four research projects. The first – based on a qualitative and quantitative study – aims to identify common features of European regions with the highest concentration of CCIs. The latter two are data driven statistical analyses that aim to explore the relative standing of Europe compared to the US and Japan with respect to (1) 21st century competences (with creative thinking included) and (2) the preferential teaching approach of teachers (with the approach centred on students' conceptual change included).

6.1.1 Characterisation of the Europe's top regions for creative and cultural industries

JRC conducts a qualitative and quantitative research project aiming at analysing the characteristics of some of Europe's top regions for creative and cultural industries, ultimately aiming at finding some regional conditions that would allow explaining the higher concentration of CCI in those regions. A documentary analysis is being conducted aiming at studying historical, geographical and social characteristics of these regions, complemented by a quantitative analysis. Regarding the quantitative analysis, JRC's aim is to characterise some of the European regions with high concentrations of CCI taking into account region indicators, for instance, life satisfaction rate, lifelong learning, skilled migrants, and population aged 15-34.

6.1.2 Creativity related skills

As various scholars claim that innovative societies become successful factors in the economic development, JRC intends to investigate skills and competences related to creativity and other 21st century/life skills because creativity is not only what enables us to come up with new ideas (whatever the field), it is also the skill that enables us to deal with new situations or problems that we have never confronted before. This research is of exploratory nature. Its aim is to work out the profiles of competences of adults taking into consideration both (1) skills (e.g. communication, mathematical, problem solving, interpersonal, using technology) and (2) types of thinking derived from the psychological theories (e.g. practical abilities, crystallised analytical, fluid analytical and creative abilities). The method to be applied is a multivariate statistical modelling of latent variable, e.g. latent class modelling or item response modelling, dataset to be used comes from the Programme for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC). Provided the adequate sample size and representativeness of the results, these profiles are to be compared:

1. Across countries and regions - thanks to this the relative standing of Europe in comparison to the US and Japan will be determined;
2. Across different type of industries – thanks to this the relative standing of the CCI in comparison to other industries will be determined;

6.1.3 Exploring creativity teaching oriented approach

The conclusions from the Education, Youth, Culture and Sport Council meeting (20th May 2014) emphasize the strong contribution of cultural heritage, which includes CCI, to the achievement of the EU 2020 strategy goals for a smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. The Council of the European Union calls on member states and the commission to "continue to promote education on cultural heritage, raise public awareness on the potential of cultural heritage for sustainable development and to encourage public participation, especially of children and young people, in cooperation with civil society". Knowing that research on the preconditions for developing creativity suggests that the environment in which students learn is crucial and that teachers play a key role in structuring and maintaining this environment, JRC is conducting a project aiming at constructing the scale of creativity oriented approach based on the Teaching and Learning International Survey (TALIS) data and to define socio-economic characteristics of 'creative class' among teachers. Provided the adequate sample size and representativeness of the results, attitudes presented by teachers are to be compared across countries and regions - thanks to this the relative standing of Europe compared to the US and Japan will be determined.

6.1.4 European Cultural Index

The JRC also supports the European Cultural Foundation and the Boekman Foundation in constructing the European Cultural Index (ECI). Namely, the JRC provides statistical expertise in the construction process and will perform the statistical audit of the ECI. The audit comprises methodological tests of the suitability, reliability and robustness of the composite index).

6.1.5 Cultural and Creative City Monitor 2016

The JRC is working on the development of the Cultural and Creative City Monitor (C3 Monitor), a tool that allows measuring and benchmarking cultural and creative activities in European cities as well as assessing the social and economic impacts of these activities to urban milieus. The tool aims to support policy-makers in drafting and evaluating policies on culture and creativity and in identifying specialisation strategies for cities.

7. INTERNAL MARKET, INDUSTRY, TOURISM AND ENTERPRENEURSHIP

Responsible DG: Directorate-General Internal Market, Industry, Entrepreneurship and SMEs (DG GROW)

7.1 EU policy / legislation

7.1.1 Directive 2014/60/EU on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State

Directive 2014/60/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State was adopted

on 15 May 2014. As it was already the case with the previous Directive 93/7/EEC, the new Directive is an internal market measure aimed at contributing to the protection of Member States' cultural heritage in a space without internal frontiers.

Directive 2014/60/EU, which became applicable as from 19 December 2015, aims to ensure the return within the EU of any cultural object classified or defined by a Member State as being among the "national treasures possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value" under national legislation or administrative procedures within the meaning of Article 36 TFEU.

As it was the case with Directive 93/7/EEC, Directive 2014/60/EU provides for cooperation mechanisms and return proceedings against the possessor to secure the physical return of a cultural object unlawfully removed from the territory of one EU country to the territory of another Member State on or after 1 January 1993.

Directive 2014/60/EU foresees the use of the Internal Market Information System (IMI) to facilitate the administrative cooperation and exchange of information among the national authorities in charge of the Directive. With a view to preventing and combatting crime concerning cultural objects, the Directive stipulates that, in case of return, the possessor must demonstrate that he exercised due care and attention when acquiring the cultural object for obtaining a compensation.

In order to carry out the tasks provided for in the Directive, each Member State should appoint one or more authorities.. The list of those central authorities is regularly published in the Official Journal of the European Union. Moreover, the Commission set up an expert group, composed of representatives from the Member States, to facilitate the exchange experiences and good practices among Member States on the implementation of the Directive.

7.1.2. Commission Communication "Europe, the world's n°1 tourist destination - a new political framework for tourism in Europe"

The Communication on "Europe, the world's n°1 tourist destination – a new political framework for tourism in Europe" was adopted by the Commission in June 2010. It encourages a coordinated approach for initiatives linked to tourism and defines a new framework for action to increase its competitiveness and its capacity for sustainable growth, thus implying the promotion of cultural tourism as a driver for sustainable social and economic development and the identification of good practices in sustainable management of cultural tourism, including tangible and intangible heritage.

7.1.3 Joint Programme European Union-Council of Europe (CoE) 2015-17

The Joint Programme on Cultural Routes between the Council of Europe and the European Commission supports the European cultural tourism strategy. Already in 2010, a joint study signalled the enormous potential of the European Cultural Routes for small business generation and clustering, but identified, among other challenges, a weak brand image and marketing strategies. During the 2015-17 period, the main goals of the Joint-Programme are to increase the visibility and quality of the Routes. As part of this cooperation action, representatives of Cultural Routes, field professionals and European representatives also meet to exchange good practices and knowledge on crucial topics regarding the management of the Routes.

7.1.4 Testing 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

Under the Competitiveness and Innovation Programme, three large-scale demonstrators (CultWays, LIMES and GrowMobile) were launched under the European Mobile and Mobility Industries Alliance (EMMIA) to test and demonstrate better support to sustainable tourism in rural areas, where innovative mobile solutions could be used to facilitate access to cultural heritage sites, for better informing tourists about the manifold but often dispersed activities in a region and/or to offering smarter solutions. The three large-scale demonstrators addressed information, location, access and safety needs for tourists in Europe, who wish to visit cultural heritage sites and routes that are off the beaten tourist track. They develop and test scalable and transferable concepts for providing mobile services for tourists. They were implemented between 2012 and 2013 through public-private partnerships and in close collaboration with local tourism agencies, authorities and businesses in rural areas with valuable but under-exploited cultural heritage. For more information, see http://www.mobilise-europe.mobi/large-scale-demonstrators-real-live-testing/

In addition, two European Creative Districts (Creative Wallonia in Belgium and CREATE in Tuscany, Italy) were launched in 2013 with the aim to demonstrate the transformative power of creative industries for the rejuvenation of traditional industrial regions. The 'Creative District' project was an initiative by the European Parliament and was implemented through two grant agreements by the European Commission's Enterprise and Industry Directorate-General. The action programme ended in 2015. The European Creative Districts were linked to and are contributing to the policy discussions of the European Creative Industries Alliance. This initiative was set up in 2012 to develop and test new policies and tools for better business support, better access to finance and facilitating cluster excellence and networking for the further development of creative industries and for promoting linkages with other industries. For more information, see http://www.eciaplatform.eu/project/creative-districts/

7.2. EU programmes / funding

7.2.1 COSME Programme (2014-2020) and Cultural tourism

7.2.1.a. European cultural routes

The Commission supports projects promoting sustainable thematic tourism products, having a potential to contribute to sustainable tourism growth (linked to, for instance, cultural routes crossing several countries on different topics, cycling paths, eco-tourism products, historical, religious-pilgrim tourism, tourism capitalising on the maritime and sub-aquatic cultural heritage, industrial heritage, etc).

The Commission is also working with UNESCO to develop trans-European Cultural Routes around UNESCO World Heritage sites (i.e. Royal Europe, Romantic Europe, Ancient Europe and Underground Europe) and with UNWTO on Western Silk Road tourism development.

7.2.1.b. Diversification of the tourism offer through synergies with creative and high-end industries

A call for proposals for supporting the promotion and development of transnational thematic tourism products linked to cultural and creative industries (CCIs) will be published end of April 2017. A particular focus will be put on tourism products (routes/itineraries/trains/tourism offers) capitalising on European cultural heritage and CCIs-related technologies in promoting these tourism products and enhancing visitor's experience.

7.2.1.c. EDEN - European Destinations of Excellence

The initiative "EDEN – European Destinations of Excellence", launched in 2006, draws attention to the values, diversity and common features of European tourist destinations. It enhances the visibility of emerging European destinations, creates a platform for sharing good practices across Europe and promotes networking between awarded destinations. National competitions take place every second year and result in the selection of a tourist "destination of excellence" (EDEN award) for each participating country. The key feature of the selected destinations is their commitment to social, cultural and environmental sustainability. This European quest for excellence in tourism is developed around an annual theme, chosen by the Commission together with the relevant national tourism bodies. So far, rural tourism, intangible heritage and protected areas, aquatic tourism, regeneration of physical sites, accessible tourism and local gastronomy have been the main EDEN themes. 140 winning destinations and up to +350 runners-up from 27 different European countries were selected since 2007 and 140 destinations have already been awarded. In 2017, EDEN focuses on cultural tourism, i.e. destinations which have developed a specific tourism offer based on their local tangible cultural assets. For more information, see http://edenineurope.eu

7.2.2 Space Programme Copernicus (2014-2020)

The Earth observation programme Copernicus provides a panoply of satellite data and information enabling the monitoring and the protection of cultural heritage. A workshop on the technical requirements for the activation of a dedicated portfolio of products in support of cultural heritage has been organised in April 2017, in the perspective of including this line of services in the Copernicus Work Programme 2018. Some Copernicus awards, like the Copernicus Masters, with focus on cultural heritage applications have already been granted. See: www.copernicus.eu and www.copernicus-masters.com/index

8. COMBATTING ILLICIT TRADE OF CULTURAL GOODS

Responsible DGs: Directorate-General for Taxation and Customs Union (DG TAXUD), Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture (DG EAC), Directorate-General Internal Market and Services (DG GROW)

8.1. EU policy / legislation

Export and import of cultural goods

Council Regulation (EC) No 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods (previous: Council Regulation (EEC) No 3911/92)

Council Regulation 116/2009 on the export of cultural goods lays down provisions to ensure that exports of cultural goods are subject to uniform controls at the Union's external borders. It was adopted in view of the creation of the internal market in January 1993, in an attempt to reconcile the principle of free movement of goods and the need for Member States to protect their national treasures.

The categories of cultural objects covered by the Regulation are listed in its Annex I. The export of cultural goods outside the Union's customs territory is subject to the presentation of an export licence.

The Commission Work Programme for 2017 provides that the Commission will present a proposal targeting illicit trade in cultural goods. Work on a draft regulation has already started (DG TAXUD) and the proposal is expected in the secong quarter of 2017.

Return of cultural objects to the Member State of origin

The Directive 2014/60/EU on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State seeks to ensure that Member States can obtain the physical return of any cultural object identified as national treasure possessing artistic, historic or archaeological value that was unlawfully removed from their territory on or after 1 January 1993. This measure contributes therefore to the protection of Member State's cultural heritage and to the combat against illicit trade of cultural objects.

8.2. EU programmes / funding

In 2017-2018 the EU will finance UNESCO-implemented action on engaging European art market stakeholders in the fight against the illicit trafficking in cultural property. The project will aim at reinforcing due diligence conduct in the European art trade while sensitizing relevant stakeholders to the different implications of illicit trafficking in cultural property – from the consequences regarding the protection of cultural heritage to terrorism financing and money laundering. By doing so, the action will also enhance the capacity of European States to protect cultural heritage within and beyond its borders in a more efficient way.

9. COMPETITION

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Competition (DG COMP)

EU policy / legislation

As part of the state aid rules review, the EU's Council of Ministers adopted the revision of the enabling regulation on 22 July 2013. This created the legal basis for the exemption from notification for state aid for culture and heritage conservation.

The exemption is provided by the General Block Exemption Regulation (GBER), entered into force in 2014. GBER provides conditions for exemption from the obligation to notify state aid to – amongst others - culture and heritage conservation and audio-visual sectors.

10. COMMON AGRICULTURAL POLICY (CAP)

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Agriculture and Rural Development (DG AGRI)

10.1 EU policy / legislation

Launched in 1962, the overall aim of the CAP is to improve agricultural productivity so that consumers have a stable supply of affordable food, and to ensure that EU farmers can make a reasonable living.

One of the instruments of the CAP, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD)[11] aims to promote social inclusion, poverty reduction and economic development in rural areas.

The EAFRD has supported the upgrade of rural cultural heritage and improved access to cultural services in rural areas, by providing investment and training support to cultural and creative businesses, which also promotes networking and the development of clusters.

In 2007-2013 the EAFRD invested the following amounts:

1. Conservation and upgrading of rural heritage: €1,221,036,980

2. Support for the creation and development of micro-enterprises with a view to promoting entrepreneurship and developing the economic fabric (€2,082,234,786).

In the 2013-2020 period, the EAFRD is still supporting cultural-heritage related activities connected to two priority areas of intervention: (i) facilitating diversification, creation and development of small enterprises, as well as job creation and (ii) fostering local development in rural areas.

10.2 EU programmes / funding

- Support for studies and investments associated with the maintenance, restoration and upgrading of the cultural and natural heritage of villages, rural landscapes and high nature value sites, including related socio-economic aspects, as well as environmental awareness actions

- LEADER community-led local development – funds available to upgrade rural cultural heritage and improve access to cultural services in rural areas

- Business development (start-up aid for non-agricultural activities in rural areas and related investments): business support for rural micro- and small businesses. Provides start-up money – up to 70,000 for new businesses

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[11] Relevant provisions: Recital 18 natural and cultural heritage; Article 20 – Basic Services and village renewal in rural areas: (1d): local basic services, including leisure and culture, and the related infrastructure; (1f) studies and investments associated with cultural and natural heritage

- Vocational training and skills acquisition

> Examples of rural development projects are available on the European Network for Rural Development website, searchable by theme, e.g.: culture / heritage.

11. MARITIME POLICY

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (DG MARE)

11.1. EU policy / legislation

As part of EU's Blue Growth strategy, the coastal and maritime tourism sector has been identified as an area with special potential to foster a smart, sustainable and inclusive Europe. European coastal and maritime heritage is, in particular, one of the best touristic products Europe have to offer our visitors and a competitive advantage vis-à-vis other touristic regions of the globe. The Communication on a European Strategy for Growth and Jobs in Coastal and Maritime Tourism "*encourages the diversification and integration of coastal and inland attractors, including through transnational thematic itineraries like cultural, religious or ancient trade routes*" (Action 11) and suggests Member States to "*develop cultural heritage based tourism, underwater archaeological parks (based on work done by UNESCO), and nature and health tourism in coastal destinations*". Delivering on this action, the Commission has launched in 2016 a call for proposals for the creation of underwater cultural heritage routes in Europe. Furthermore, a call for the creation of routes on nautical tourism was launched in November 2016. This call will support transnational projects that promote nautical tourism, including through association with other thematic touristic segments, including maritime heritage promotion segments. Moreover, a study on the Economic Benefits of Maritime Protected Areas (MPAs) will be launched by the end of 2016. This study will seek the potential of tourism in MPAs, including the potential of underwater cultural heritage in these areas.

The European Marine Observation and Data Network (EMODnet) which is an initiative from the European Commission (DG MARE) as part of its Marine Knowledge 2020 strategy aims to provide better information on whereabouts and nature of underwater cultural heritage sites. The Commission intends to work towards a mapping of maritime cultural heritage sites which will be completed by 2018. This multi-resolution seabed map of European seas will be produced with appropriate safeguards in the case of sites in danger of looting. This will be useful not only for tourism promotion but also by raising tourists' awareness on the need to protect possible endangered sites.

11.2. EU programmes / funding

During the programming period 2007-2013, under the **European Fisheries Fund** (4.3 billion EUR); funding was available for community-Led Local Development in

fisheries areas. Projects promoting cultural heritage in coastal and inland fisheries areas were be supported.

Building on the good practice developed during the implementation of the EFF, the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund[12] (EMFF), which is the fund for the EU's maritime and fisheries policies for 2014-2020, promotes funding opportunities for community-Led Local Development projects in fisheries areas, under shared management, with a budget of 5.7 billion EUR: *local development strategies can promote social well-being and cultural heritage in fisheries areas including maritime cultural heritage and fund projects in these areas*. Under the EMFF, the Commission also supports the different maritime regional strategies, namely the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region, the Atlantic Strategy and the EU Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region, where the promotion of cultural heritage is specifically addressed[13] and promoted.

Under direct management funding of €647 million is available including for support of projects under maritime cultural heritage.[14]

Examples of community-Led Local Development funded projects (2014-2020)

PL: A platform for fishermen to promote and sell their products was established in the centre of Gdansk's old town by reviving the ancient tradition of the fish market.

UK: A project to help preserve and promote the local fishing communities of North Devon through the production of 10 short films.

IT: An online radio was launched to promote Mediterranean fisheries heritage, coastal cultures and traditions in the Apulia region.

For more project examples see also the European Fisheries Areas Network (FARNET)

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12. ENVIRONMENT POLICY

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for the Environment (DG ENV)

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[12] The European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF) promote the implementation of the Common Fisheries Policy and Integrated Maritime Policy (incl. promoting a balanced & inclusive territorial development of fisheries areas), with a budget of 5,7 billion EUR in shared management (plus 647 million in direct management).

[13] E.g. the Action Plan for a Maritime Strategy in the Atlantic area: Delivering smart, sustainable and inclusive growth (COM(2013) 279 final), where a specific objective of priority 4 is to preserve and promote the Atlantic's cultural heritage. Also the Communication concerning the European Union Strategy for the Adriatic and Ionian Region (COM(2014) 357 final) highlights the cultural heritage of the region and encourages the diversification of the tourism offer.

[14] Funding opportunities under EMFF direct management are available at: http://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/financial_assistance/index_en.htm

12.1 EU policy / legislation

Environmental Impact Assessment Directive (EIA)

The EIA Directive, adopted in 1985, applies to the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment. Several elements of the Directive refer to the need of a proper assessment of the effects of projects on cultural heritage. On 16 April 2014, a Directive (2014/52/EU) was adopted, further strengthening the cultural heritage dimension of the Environmental Impact Assessment process. It provides that the environmental impact assessment shall identify, describe and assess the direct and indirect significant effects of a project on "material assets, cultural heritage and the landscape" [art.3 (d)].

Nature & Biodiversity

The EU Biodiversity Strategy[15] aims to halt the loss of biodiversity and ecosystem services by 2020 and preserve Europe's natural capital. EU's nature legislation[16], underpinning the European ecological network of protected areas Natura 2000, are key pillars of the Strategy. There is increasing evidence of the close interrelationship and synergies between Europe's natural and cultural capital, as set out in the Charter of Rome[17]. In that context biodiversity and ecosystems, in particular within Natura 2000 sites, provide significant cultural and recreational assets and associated socio-economic benefits, including sustainable tourism. Following a preliminary study on links between Natura 2000 and cultural sites[18], a series of case studies are currently being carried out in order to further explore those links and optimise the potential for synergies. In the context of the EU MAES initiative, methodologies are being developed to map, assess and value cultural ecosystem services for the integration of these values into accounting and reporting systems. Finally the initiative under the Strategy to develop a Green Infrastructure in Europe[19] offers opportunities for enhancing the integration of natural and cultural heritage.

12.2 EU programmes / funding

A whole range of initiatives focusing on environmental issues like the Natura 2000 award[20] and the European Green Capital Award, as well as various projects supported by the LIFE programme (2014-2020) and again by the European Structural and Investment Funds contribute to enhancing and preserving cultural heritage.

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[15] COM (2011) 244

 http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/biodiversity/strategy/index_en.htm

[16] Birds 2009/147/EC and Habitats 92/43/EEC Directives

[17]

http://register.consilium.europa.eu/doc/srv?l=EN&f=ST%2016540%202014%20INIT

[18]

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/financing/docs/Scoping%20study%20N2000%20and%20culture.pdf

[19] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/ecosystems/index_en.htm

[20] http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/natura2000/awards/

13. CITIZENSHIP

Responsible DG: Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM)

Europe for Citizens programme

The Europe for Citizens programme (2014-2020) aims at contributing to citizens' understanding of the Union, its history and diversity and at fostering European citizenship and improving conditions for civic and democratic participation at Union level. The remembrance strand of the programme, focusing on keeping the memories of the past alive as a means of moving beyond the past and building the future, is linked to cultural heritage and history. Town-twinning projects also encompass activities related to cultural heritage.

14. EXTERNAL RELATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

Responsible DGs: Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation (EuropAid); Directorate-General for Enlargement (DG ELARG)

14.1 CANDIDATE AND POTENTIAL CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

In the enlargement context, the bilateral and regional cultural cooperation activities are recognised as making a fundamental contribution to the promotion of European values and intercultural dialogue. This is of particular relevance in the Western Balkans, where in addition to fostering democratisation, reconciliation and respect for human rights, culture contributes to the development of the local economy.

14.1.1 EU programmes / funding

14.1.1.a. Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance IPA and IPA II

The IPA offered financial assistance to candidate and potential candidate countries, with an estimate €33 million dedicated to cultural heritage between 2007 and 2011. Its successor, IPA II (2014-2020) builds on the results already achieved, including for cultural heritage projects. In addition, funding for heritage purposes is also provided through bilateral Actions.

Examples of cultural heritage projects funded by IPA

AL- A project to support sustainable and integrated development of historical heritage sites in the towns of Korça, Elbasan, Shkodra and Berat.

MK- A project to protect and improve access to the Old Bazaar in Skopje's old city.

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**14.1.1.b. "Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of
the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH)"
–Joint Action with Council of Europe**

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The EC and the Council of Europe have conducted, as from 2003, a joint action in South East Europe: the "Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan/Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH)" better known as "Ljubljana Process I". This project developed a methodology to rehabilitate sites and contribute to economic development and reconciliation. Participating countries were Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia,[21] Kosovo[22], the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania and Serbia.

After this successful first phase, in 2011 a new operational framework was launched, the "Ljubljana Process II. Rehabilitating our Common Heritage" with the agreement of the Ministers of Culture of South East Europe. The project has been implemented by the ''Regional Cooperation Council (RCC) Task Force on Culture and Society'' with the financial support of the Instrument for Pre-Accession.

The second phase of the process, concluded in May 2014, put the basis for the sustainability of the rehabilitation processes by ensuring that they will be managed by the countries themselves.

14.2 EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD

Cooperation with European Neighbourhood partner countries in the East and in the South on a regional basis, as well as cooperation among the partners themselves, is crucial. It complements national assistance programmes, addresses challenges with a regional dimension and promotes cooperation among partners on issues of mutual interest.

Projects are funded by the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI), the main financial mechanism through which assistance is given to European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) countries, plus Russia. For the 2014-2020, ENI has a budget of €15.4 billion. The vast majority of ENI funding is used for bilateral actions, but the instrument also supports regional, Neighbourhood-wide and Cross-Border Cooperation (CBC) programmes to complement bilateral cooperation. Due to its contribution to economic and social development in the regions, the promotion of local culture and preservation of historical heritage is one of the ENI-CBC thematic objectives for the period.

Information on projects in the field of heritage can be found on the webpage of the info centre.

14.2.1 Eastern Neighbourhood

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14.2.1.a. EU policy / legislation

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Cooperation in the cultural field, including heritage, is promoted in the context of the Eastern Partnership –a joint initiative between the EU, EU countries and the Eastern European Partner countries. It enables partner countries interested in moving towards the EU and increasing political, economic and cultural links to do so. It is underpinned

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[21] Croatia has been a Member State of the European Union since 1st of July 2013.
[22] Under UNSCR 1244/99.

by a shared commitment to international law and fundamental values –democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms –and to the market economy, sustainable development and good governance.

As part of this framework, the "Tbilisi declaration", an outcome of the Eastern Partnership Ministerial Conference on Culture held in June 2013 in Georgia, provides confirmation from the Eastern Partners of their intention to pursue the reform and modernisation of their cultural policies and to fully implement the 2005 UNESCO Convention.

Moreover, in October 2013 Ukraine hosted a seminar on the implementation of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions in Lviv. The seminar proved to be instrumental in promoting regional cooperation and exchange of national practices regarding the implementation of the Convention, including from EU Member States.

14.2.1.b. EU programmes / funding

EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity 2015-2018

The EU-Eastern Partnership Culture and Creativity Programme, implemented from 2015 to 2018, aims to support the cultural and creative sectors' contribution to sustainable humanitarian, social and economic development in ENP Eastern countries. The budget of the Programme is €4,2 million and focuses in four priorities: development of evidence-gathering mechanisms, capacity-building, raising awareness and providing opportunities for international cultural cooperation. Archives, libraries and museums, tangible and intangible cultural heritage, the creative arts and the audio-visual sector are some of the subsectors included in the programme.

14.2.2 Southern Neighbourhood

14.2.2.a. EU policy / legislation

Cooperation in the cultural field, and particularly in cultural heritage, has been a mainstay of the Euro- Mediterranean relations since the launch of the Barcelona process in 1995. Central issues in regional cooperation have been the recognition of the Mediterranean basin as a cradle and crossroads of civilisations, and the preservation and enhancement of the shared cultural heritage.

The Euromed Heritage programme, launched in 1998, committed a total of 57 million euros to fund partnerships between conservation experts and heritage institutions from the countries of the region.

Culture was further defined as a priority in the 2008 Euro Mediterranean Ministries of Culture Conference in Athens. An outcome of the Conference was the adoption of the Strategy for the development of Euro-Mediterranean cultural heritage: priorities from Mediterranean countries (2007-2013), the first policy document allowing partner countries to articulate their priorities on cultural heritage. Since then, many programmes and initiatives on Euro-Mediterranean heritage have been implemented.

Currently, cultural heritage is addressed in the frame of the Media and Culture for Development in the Southern Mediterranean Programme (2013-2017). With a total budget of €17 million, the programme builds on the work of two former regional programmes, Euromed Audiovisual and Euromed Heritage.

14.2.2.b. EU programmes / funding

Med Culture (2014-2018)

Med Culture (2014-2018) is the cultural component of the Media and Culture for Development in the Southern Mediterranean Programme (2013-2017), and aims at accompanying Southern Mediterranean partner countries in the development and improvement of cultural policies and practices. Within the sub-programme, tangible and intangible heritage projects are funded through SouthMed CV grants.

14.2.2.c. UNESCO-EU Cooperation in the Southern Mediterranean region

The European Union and its Delegations in the Southern Mediterranean Region actively cooperated with UNESCO in the past years. The bi-lateral cooperation has been focused mainly on cultural heritage. The EU supports the UNESCO's Action Plan to safeguard cultural heritage in Syria, launched in 2014, with €2.46 million. Heritage-related activities are also supported in Egypt and the Occupied Palestinian Territory.

The European Union has been collaborating with UNESCO through its regional programmes in the Mediterranean, in particular the Euromed Heritage programme. UNESCO was the leader of the Medliher project focusing on safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage of the partner countries.

14.3. REST OF THE WORLD

14.3.1 EU policy / legislation

EU Strategy for international cultural relations

In 2016, the Commission adopted the Strategy for international cultural relations, in line with the priority to make the EU a stronger global actor and as a means to improve relations with partner countries.

The strategic vision to advance international cultural relations is also underpinned by the Preparatory Action on Culture in EU External Relations, which highlighted the need to implement a new model of cultural cooperation, based on co-operation and peer-to-peer learning.

Reinforcing cooperation on cultural heritage is one of the three main objectives of the strategy, focusing on the development of sustainable strategies for heritage protection through training, skills development and knowledge transfer.

China

Cultural heritage has also been identified as one of the three priority areas of cooperation in the 2012 EU-China Joint Declaration on cultural cooperation. It is, in addition, one of the 3 main areas covered by the mapping of the EU-China cultural and creative landscape (2015), a study financed jointly by the EU and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

Being sustainable urbanisation a priority area for research and innovation cooperation between China and the EU, future collaboration in exploring natural and cultural heritage-based solutions are also foreseen.

India

The preservation (and digitisation) of cultural heritage has been set as the priority of the Policy dialogue on culture with India.

<u>Brazil</u>

Cultural heritage was 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 programme included policy dialogue and exchange of expertise and practices on the protection and promotion of cultural, natural and historical heritage.

14.3.2 EU programmes / funding

The Development Co-operation Instrument (DCI) for the period 2007-2013 was composed of a wide range of geographic and thematic instruments, including "Investing in people", which aims to support actions in the area of human and social development, including culture and cultural heritage. Although culture has not been flagged as a priority in the new external instruments (2014-2020) a number of cultural heritage projects may still be funded in the future as part of EU cooperation with third countries.

Examples of projects funded under the Development Co-operation Instrument:

Heritage Recovery and Cultural Development in Havana: Segundo Cabo Palace (2010-2014)

This project contributes to the sustainable preservation of threatened heritage sites in Old Havana for the benefit of all, and contributes to strengthening cultural and scientific EU-Cuba relations.

Cultural Heritage & Management Venture Lab in Ahmedabad, India (launched in 2014)

This project focuses on strengthening capacities of cultural agents and facilitating an environment for creativity, innovation, professionalization and entrepreneurship in Cultural Heritage & Management, in order to allow the people of the region of Gujarat to fully benefit from the potential of cultural heritage as an economic value.

Emergency Safeguarding of the Syrian Cultural Heritage is a project funded from the European Neighbourhood Instrument (**ENI**) for 2.5M€ in the years 2013-2016, to be prolonged for the next 3 years for 2M € from the DCI. It is implemented by UNESCO and has three axes of work: damage assessment and monitoring through the creation of UNESCO's Observatory of Cultural Heritage of Syria, awareness raising for the international and national audiences, as well as training and capacity building in the areas of built, movable and intangible heritage.

Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace (IcSP) will provide financing for the project "protecting Cultural Heritage and diversity in complex emergencies for stability and peace". It will be implemented by UNESCO in Iraq, Libya, Syria and Yemen. The project aims at enhancing UNESCO's capacity to respond more rapidly to needs associated with the protection of culture and diversity in complex emergencies, to strengthen the positive role that culture can play in promoting resilient, culturally diverse societies and in developing more sustainable approaches to inclusive peace and stability in transitional contexts. The project will provide for rapid assessments and immediate safeguarding measures of cultural assets that have been targeted by conflict or disaster, and will strengthen the capacity to coordinate and respond. It aims to reduce the vulnerability of populations whose culture and heritage have been targeted or affected in complex emergencies, in particular in the aftermath of situations that could qualify as "cultural cleansing".