



The Right to Cultural Heritage and Sustainable development – Results of the Participatory Survey

Introduction

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015 integrates, for the first time, the role of culture, including cultural heritage and creativity, as an enabler of sustainable development across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). While the SDGs mention cultural heritage in this respect (Target, 11.4), it is reflected across many of the goals and targets, including those which concern fostering cultural diversity and intercultural understanding (Introduction, para. 8), education (Goal 4 / Target 4.7), the creative economy and tourism (Goal 8 and 12 / Targets 8.9 and 12.b), urban planning (Goal 11), while indirectly acknowledges the impact of cultural heritage/culture on securing decent work (Goal 8), reducing inequalities (Goal 10), climate actions (Goal 13), gender equality (Goal 5), innovation (Goal 9), and peaceful and inclusive societies (Goal 16), food security (Goal 2). Therefore, the international community acknowledges that cultural heritage and culture have a transversal, synergic impact across the public policy spectrum, acting as an enabler and a driver of sustainable development (see the list below). Following this encouragement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, other initiatives to strengthen the contribution of the cultural heritage sector to the SDGs (European Union, Council of Europe, UNESCO, ICOMOS) came to the fore implicitly recognising the role of heritage communities and the right to heritage (as defined by the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe on the value of cultural heritage for society (see the list below).

New University Faculty for Slovene and International Studies prepared the present survey to gather essential information on how public authorities responsible for cultural heritage deal with sustainable development issues empowering heritage communities. According to the Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (Faro Convention, 2005) we hypothesise that cultural heritage could fully unveil its development potential if heritage communities get the opportunity to exercise their right to participate in heritage identification, study, interpretation, protection, conservation, and presentation. The specific goal of the survey was to gather the information that can feed the debate at the Slovenian Presidency conference The Right to heritage as a Catalyst for Sustainable Development (September 2021, Ljubljana). The aim of the survey was – inter alia – to bring to light how the right to heritage is embedded in the national heritage policies and what are significant issues that support or hinder the role of heritage communities in contributing to social, cultural, economic, and environmental sustainability. We have designed two different questionnaires. The first was addressed to the national coordinators of HEREIN (European Cultural Heritage Information Network), the representatives of the Council of Europe Member States dealing with heritage policies and the incorporation of the Council of Europe Heritage Conventions into national conservation legislation, while the second one was addressed to heritage communities in Slovenia, participants of the European Heritage Days 2018.



Dealing with the right to heritage and sustainable development (Questionnaire 1)

Between 17 June and 13 July 2021, we received 12 responses from the following HEREIN members: Switzerland, Finland, Sweden, Serbia, Croatia, Poland, Flanders (Belgium), Luxembourg, Norway, Czech Republic, Greece and Slovenia. Although some of the answers have been shortened, in some cases summarised and/or complemented with other sources (in sections 1.1 and 1.2), we have in principle tended to include them in the present report as they were written, since in this form the questionnaire offers the best starting point for a comparative identification of the strengths and weaknesses of the different national strategies in the implementation of the right to cultural heritage or the integration of heritage communities in sustainable development strategies. The key findings of the first questionnaire are summarised in the final part of the presentation.

1. Has your country adopted:

1.1. legal provisions (acts) or implementation strategy on achieving 2030 Agenda SDGs?

Switzerland: 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy and 2021–2023 Action Plan (23 / 6 / 2021).

Czech Republic: Implementace Agendy 2030 pro udržitelný rozvoj (Cílů udržitelného rozvoje) v České republice, (19 / 4 2017).

Sweden: The Governments Proposition to the Parliament on Sweden's implementation of Agenda 2030 (17/6 2020).

Luxembourg: Plan national pour un développement durable (28/1 2021).

Belgium (Flanders region): Vizier 2030 – Een 2030-doelstellingenkader voor Vlaanderen" (5 / 4 2019)

Finland: The programme of Prime Minister Sanne Marin's Government is built on sustainable development. The Government Programme includes entries addressing all 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

Norway: 2030 Agenda SDG was adopted by the Norwegian State Party and is included in all concerned policy documents and National budgets (15 / 5 2020).

Serbia: No specific legal provisions on achieving 2030 Agenda SDGs have been adopted but several legal acts and documents are in line with the goals and targets of the Agenda.

Croatia: National Development Strategy of the Republic of Croatia until 2030 (5 / 2 2021). Annex 3 of NDS outlines the connection of its strategic goals with SDGs. Furthermore, in official table templates for creation of strategic planning acts, when indicating special goals and measures it is important to mention the link with SDGs if applicable.

Poland: Such provisions were adopted in The Constitution of The Republic (2 / 4 1997). In Art. 5 it is stated in this regard, that the Republic of Poland shall – inter alia – safeguard the »national heritage and ensure the protection of the natural environment pursuant to the principles of sustainable development«. The Strategy for Responsible Development, which includes perspectives up to 2030, meant to help Poland to achieve the SDGs, was adopted (14 / 2 2017).

Greece: Institutional mechanism ensuring the implementation the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and its SDGs was launched by Presidency of the Hellenic Government (2019).

Slovenia: Slovenian Development Strategy 2030 (adopted in 2017) includes sustainable development goals in order to implement the global development plan set out in the UN's 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Slovenia provides voluntary national reports regularly (2018 and 2020). However, no specific legal provisions on achieving the 2030 Agenda SDGs have been adopted.

1.2. If such instruments exist, specify how are cultural heritage and/or references to the role of heritage communities integrated into it?

Switzerland: /

Czech Republic: *Target 4.7* Ensure that all students acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education in sustainable development and permanent sustainable way of live, human rights, gender equality, the promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and cultural diversity and cultural contributions to sustainable development. *Target 8.9* Design and implement policies on support of sustainable tourism, which creates jobs and promotes local culture and products. *Target 11.4* Strengthen efforts to protect and preserve the world cultural and natural heritage.

Sweden: It does not refer specifically to cultural heritage or to heritage communities. It refers to the Swedish constitution that already implemented central principals of the Agenda. 1 chap. Section 2 of the form of government states that the public sector shall promote a sustainable development that leads to a good environment for current and future generations. It is further stated in the constitutional provision that the general public shall work to enable all people to achieve participation and equality in society and counteract discrimination against people. According to the same provision shall further the individual's personal, financial and cultural welfare should be fundamental objectives of public activity. It also refers to parliamentary goals that are governing for the government and that are concretized through government action and through the governance and mandate of government agencies. In accordance with the goals of the cultural environment (heritage) work, the state cultural environment work shall promote: 1) a sustainable society with a diversity of cultural environments that are preserved, used and developed, 2) people's participation in the cultural environment work and the opportunity to understand and take responsibility for the cultural environment, 3) an inclusive society with the cultural environment as a common source of knowledge, education and experiences, and 4) a holistic view of the management of the landscape, which means that the cultural environment is taken into account in the development of society. Political goals within Politic for designed living environment (Proposition to the Parliament "Policy for a designed living environment" (Prop. 2017/18: 110) states that: architecture, form, design, art and cultural heritage are of crucial importance in the construction of society because the designed living environment affects all people in their everyday lives based on, among other things, health and well-being. Designed living environment should, according to politics, be seen as a cohesive area where all these perspectives interact and enrich each other.

Luxembourg: Cultural heritage and/or references to the role of heritage communities are not integrated in the national plan for a sustainable development.

Belgium (Flanders region): The 'SDG objectives framework' (Vizier 2030) doesn't integrate cultural heritage or the role of heritage communities. Some long-term policies will later be integrated into this 'SDG objectives framework'; cultural heritage and landscape is a topic in the long-term spatial policy (Beleidsplan Ruimte Vlaanderen).

Finland: Cultural heritage does not play a large role in the recent legislation reforms but is recognized both as an asset for achieving sustainability goals and as something that is heavily affected by climate change. In public consultations conducted for the reformation work of the Climate Change Act among the particular target groups were young people and the indigenous Sámi people.

Norway: Heritage communities and stakeholders are part of public consultations. In Voluntary Norwegian Review on Agenda 2030 (23. 6. 2021) it is stated: "There are well-functioning



management systems for cultural and natural heritage, but changes in land use and climate change put pressure on these resources” (See comment on 11.4)

Serbia: The Law of Culture (amended in 2021) which defines the principles of cultural development (article 3) and the general interest in culture (article 6), but also The Law on Museum Activity (2021) and document Strategic priorities for the development of culture of the Republic of Serbia from 2021 to 2025. The latter identifies 20 priority points of cultural policy some of which are in line with 2030 Agenda SDGs with the aim of improving the field of culture, strengthening awareness of cultural identity, mastering new modern and innovative methods and technologies for its transmission, as well as connecting and cooperating with actors in education, science and tourism.

Croatia: Cultural heritage concerns the section Risks in preserving natural and cultural heritage as inherited capital (Article 2.2.6. NDS), but also the following articles: 5.1 (Competitive and innovative economy); 5.2 (Educated and employed people); 5.8 (Ecological and energy transition for climate neutrality); 5.13 (Fostering regional competitiveness)

Poland: Specific legal regulations in individual laws indirectly link the issue of the right to heritage and sustainable development. These are the regulations contained in the Law on the Protection and Care of Monuments (2003), Spatial Planning and Development Law (2003) and in Law establishing a system of environmental impact assessments (2008), concerning also problems of impact on cultural monuments and historical landscape. Some legal links includes also Revitalization Act (2005), ensuring the protection of cultural heritage in revitalization process.

Greece: The aforementioned Institutional mechanism, which includes the Special Secretariat MIS for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Government Program, ensures the essential coordination of a whole-of-government approach and policy coherence, reducing silos, cooperating directly with other governmental bodies and Ministries, and working closely with the Hellenic Parliament, academia, private sector, local communities and the civil society. Within this framework, the Ministry of Culture and Sports is an active member of an established Network, participating in the Special Secretariat's initiative, which includes coordination meetings, continuous cooperation and exchange of information, and development of agreed activities for the implementation of SDGs in Greece. An indicative example is the active participation of the Ministry's focal points in SDGs' implementation initiatives, such as online Workshops; namely, two workshops, entitled respectively "Development of a multi-stakeholder platform on the implementation of SDGs in Greece" (February 4, 2021) and "Methodology and tools for the systematic production of monitoring indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals" (April 27, 2021). The reported workshops were implemented in the framework of the European Commission (DG REFORM) Technical Support Action entitled: "Support Public Administration and its Digital Transformation".

Slovenia: In the section Culture and language as main factors of national identity it is stated that one of the development goals »is promoting sound management of the cultural heritage based on collaboration among all«. In addition, links with three SDGs are being identified in this section: Goal 4 (Quality education), Goal 8 (Decent work and economic growth), Goal 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).

2 Has your country adopted

2.1. a strategic document defining the role of cultural heritage in achieving sustainable development goals?



Switzerland: YES 2030 Sustainable Development Strategy and Message on promotion of culture 2020-2024 (2020)

Czech Republic: NO

Sweden: YES Concerning the Swedish World Heritages Sites, the National World Heritage Strategy (2019) has been adopted. In some sense, SDGs are mentioned, in the strategies for public cultural heritage work from 10 government agencies.

Luxembourg: NO

Belgium (Flanders region): NO The Flanders Heritage Agency has adopted an intern position paper on heritage and sustainability.

Finland: YES Many, among them: The National Cultural Environment Strategy 2014–2020 (Government 5 Resolution, 2014). Sustainable development is one of the main goals of the strategy. It consists of 20 actions that support sustainable development. See also: Cultural heritages offer keys to sustainable development: Background study to support the preparation of a national cultural heritage strategy (Publications of the Ministry of Education and Culture); Proposal for a new Architectural Policy Programme (completed 12.1.2021); The Finnish National Biodiversity Strategy and National Action Plan (NBSAP).

Norway: YES Several publications, an example: Bevaring med klimagevinst.

Serbia: NO

Croatia: / National Plan for the Development of Culture and Media that will also encompass safeguarding and protection of cultural heritage is currently being drafted.

Poland: NO Although a strategic document defining the role of cultural heritage in achieving sustainable development goals has not been adopted indirect links are in many strategic documents. Polish Constitution guarantees cultural/heritage rights also in Art. 6: the Republic of Poland shall provide conditions for the people's equal access to the products of culture which are the source of the Nation's identity, continuity and development and Art. 35: The Republic of Poland shall ensure Polish citizens belonging to national or ethnic minorities the freedom to maintain and develop their own language, to maintain customs and traditions, and to develop their own culture. National and ethnic minorities shall have the right to establish educational and cultural institutions, institutions designed to protect religious identity, as well as to participate in the resolution of matters connected with their cultural identity.

Greece: YES In Greek Voluntary National Review Greece cultural heritage and creativity as sustainable development motivator are being recalled. For Greece, cultural heritage, linked to tourism and new technologies, constitutes a key driver for economic growth and sustainable development. In the broader field of culture and the arts, the Greek government has established policy priorities aimed at building closer ties between culture and society (including cultural participation), supporting creativity, especially young artists and culture professionals, and promoting internationalisation of Greek cultural production. The following interlinkages between various SDGs and the measures and initiatives undertaken by Greece in the field of culture are being acknowledged: 1) Protecting and promoting cultural heritage through extended excavation and restoration works and appropriate infrastructure (linked to SDGs 8.3, 8.9, 11.a, 11.4, 11.7, 12.b); Protection and promotion of cultural heritage as well as dissemination of cultural products through synergies for the creation of sustainable cities and communities (linked to SDGs 2.4, 8.3, 8.9, 11.4, 12.8, 12.b); Fostering policies that support cultural creativity and increase employment in cultural sector, including cultural tourism and cultural and creative industries (linked to SDGs 1.4, 4.7, 8.3, 12.b, 16.7, 17.16, 17.17). Additionally, Greece has included cultural heritage - along with tourism and



the cultural and creative industries – also in the new strategic plan for growth in Greece and mainstreams culture, in practically all sectoral and regional operational programmes, in the framework of the new Partnership Agreement for the Development Framework (PA) 2021-2027.

Slovenia: YES Cultural heritage preservation in Slovenia is provided by the Slovenian Constitution. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act (CHPA-1) adopted in 2008 aimed to turn heritage conservation from a preventive into co-creative heritage conservation. With this in mind the heritage protection policy until 2019 established strategic goals to ensure the protection and the inclusion of heritage in modern life, ensure stable financial resources of national public service, improve its organization, working practices, and homogenous activities, prepare public service expert standards, raise awareness of heritage and its protection, and ensure a larger role of Slovenian heritage at international level. The Cultural Heritage Protection Act also introduced the integrated heritage conservation that is implemented through spatial planning.

The Cultural Heritage Strategy 2020 – 2023, adopted in 2019, highlights a key element of sustainable development – the integrated conservation of heritage as a reciprocal process. At the implementation level, integrated conservation requires the involvement and constructive cooperation of various state bodies and institutions, as well as local and other interested communities. It is reflected in the programs for the restoration and maintenance of heritage and using knowledge, skills, and materials that are essential for the preservation of heritage as an element of quality of life. It also includes heritage-based and/or supporting heritage, public access to heritage, its interpretation and revitalization, appropriate integration of heritage at all levels of spatial and other development planning, and active involvement of heritage owners and the public in protection and conservation. Citizens, heritage owners, and other stakeholders (societies, associations, NGOs, local communities, etc.) are important and equal participants in decision-making at all levels, as is the adoption and implementation of this strategy. So far, the integrated conservation of heritage in Slovenia has been partially established in the field of integrating heritage dimension into spatial planning and construction, and in supplementing heritage content in the field of cultural and artistic education. The strategy upgrades the policy of the main sector of culture and, following the principle of integrated conservation, complements and expands it by enabling the horizontal integration of heritage into policies, programs, and projects in complementary areas.

2.2. If such an instrument exists, is the role of heritage communities (and/or references to the Faro Convention, 2005, or other international documents on cultural/heritage rights approach) integrated into it?

Switzerland: YES In the Message on promotion of culture 2016-2020, the Swiss authorities for the first time defined three main lines of action for the Confederation's cultural policy: 'cultural participation', 'social cohesion' and 'creation and innovation'. The cultural policy orientation of the Message on Culture 2021-2024 is a continuation of this.

Czech Republic: NO Czech Republic has not ratified or signed the Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society.

Sweden: YES From chapter 2.2.1 in the National World Heritage Strategy: "The organization of world heritage work according to the strategy is based on democracy core values of local and regional co-determination, cooperation and anchoring. Rights and rights of indigenous peoples and national minorities co-determination must also be ensured. That civil society is committed and involved in decision-making and in the work of the world heritage also contribute to Agenda 2030 goals." How



the world heritage sites contribute to Agenda 2030 is to be developed and decided local/regional with support of responsible government agencies. No reference to the Faro Convention though.

Luxembourg: n.a.

Belgium (Flanders region): NO The position paper mentions “systematically involving all stakeholders and taking into account their contribution, contribute to both the valuation of immovable heritage and the development of innovative proposals that can promote the sustainability of heritage”.

Finland: YES Sustainable development was one of the main goals of the The National Cultural Environment Strategy 2014-2020. It consisted of 20 actions that support sustainable development. The Ministry of Education and Culture is currently preparing a Government resolution for a cultural heritage strategy effective until 2030, with cultural heritage being seen as a source for sustainable solutions in all areas of society in the future. The results produced by the above-mentioned Cultural Environment Strategy, which ended in 2020, will also be utilised when formulating the Cultural Heritage Strategy. The aims of the Proposal for a new Architectural Policy Programme include enhancing the flexible use of buildings, creating criteria for the quality of housing construction, and increasing the appreciation of architecture and cultural heritage. Awareness of the impacts of the built environment on health and well-being should be enhanced and the connections between these should be incorporated even more firmly into land-use planning and building design. Now the feedback gathered this spring will be taken into account to finalise the programme. The proposal has been drawn up in Finnish and upon finalising, the programme will be translated into other languages. The main objective of The Finnish National Biodiversity Strategy and National Action Plan was to halt biodiversity loss in Finland by 2020. It placed economic and cultural values related to biodiversity at the heart of decision-making on the use of natural resources.

Norway: /

Serbia: /

Croatia: We will have detailed information with respect to this question once the document is completed.

Poland: Heritage communities are legally entitled to participate in planning process and creating local law. This includes i.a. acts in the field of land planning and management: general spatial plan, zoning plan, “landscape plan” (specifying the conditions for the location of small architecture, fences and advertisements) and landscape audit (identifying i.a. type of landscape and local architectural forms of buildings) There is also wide range of cooperation when creating a culture park (to protect the cultural landscape and preserve outstanding landscape areas with immovable monuments characteristic of the local construction and settlement traditions). What is more, public participation mentioned above is mandatory – the public authority must ensure these proceedings. According to polish legislation, there are several legal instruments of monument protection and of nature protection – often similar from the legal point of view. There determines possible land use and even commercial activity. Some of them (cultural park, nature and landscape complex, monument of nature) are created by municipality, what strengthens the role of local community.

Greece: / So far, Greece has not adopted the Faro Convention. However, a cultural heritage rights approach, including Faro Convention principles and provisions are implemented in local and regional level indicating the role of heritage communities. Additionally, the role of the local communities is integrated through several initiatives of the Ministry of Culture and Sports, for example the project entitled "Integrated management of archaeological sites and monuments - preparation of management plans for the Greek monuments and sites inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List", cofounded by the EU. The preparation of the management plans will create the framework for



a comprehensive management of fifteen (15) Greek World Heritage sites, introducing a strategic planning for each monument separately, setting priorities, goals and schedules and fully covering all aspects of a management policy according to modern international perceptions and practices. The project implements a participatory approach and foresees for the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders in drafting the "vision" for the abovementioned archaeological sites.

Slovenia: NO The Cultural Heritage Strategy 2020 – 2023 has been prepared based on the principles of the Constitution and the legal framework of the Republic of Slovenia. The sectoral analyses and the applicable umbrella strategic documents of the country, including the National Program for Culture, and other documents that affect the heritage are taken into account. Examples and comparisons with the key objectives of heritage conservation in EU countries and countries with successfully regulated heritage protection are also considered.

3. Do any legal/administrative provisions exist in your country

3.1. supporting the right to heritage?

Switzerland: YES

Czech Republic: YES

Sweden: YES

Luxembourg: NO

Belgium (Flanders region): YES

Finland: YES

Norway: YES

Serbia: YES

Croatia: YES: The right to culture and, within it heritage, is guaranteed by the *Constitution of the Republic of Croatia*. The general legislative framework for the protection, safeguarding and enhancement of heritage is defined by the *Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage* under the remit of the Ministry of Culture and Media. The Act also regulates the development of management plans of cultural properties, especially for those inscribed onto the UNESCO World Heritage lists.

Poland YES Article 73 of The Constitution ensures the right to heritage: „*The freedom of artistic creation and scientific research as well as dissemination of the fruits thereof, the freedom to teach and to enjoy the products of culture, shall be ensured to everyone*”. Furthermore, Resolution NO. 82 of the Council of Ministers of 13 August 2019 on the "National programme for the protection and care of monuments for the years 2019-2022" has established specific objective No 1: *Optimization of the cultural heritage protection system* and specific objective No 3: *To build public awareness of the value of cultural heritage*. This program specifies, in particular, the objectives and directions of actions and tasks in the field of protection and guardianship of monuments, the conditions and method of financing the planned activities, as well as the schedule for their implementation and shall be prepared for a period of 4 years.

Greece: YES

Slovenia: YES

3.2. such provisions directly refer to heritage rights specifically?

Switzerland: NO



Czech Republic: YES

Sweden: YES

Luxembourg: NO

Belgium (Flanders region): YES

Finland: YES

Norway: YES

Serbia: YES

Croatia: YES Art. 52 of the Constitution: Sea, coast and islands, waters, airspace, mineral resources and other natural resources, but also land, forests, flora and fauna, other parts of nature, real estate and objects of special cultural, historical, economic and ecological significance, for which is determined by law that they are of interest to the Republic of Croatia, have its special protection. The law determines the manner in which goods of interest to the Republic of Croatia may be used and exploited by the holders of rights to them and their owners, as well as compensation for the restrictions to which they are subject.

Poland: YES Art. 73 of The Constitution mentioned above.

Greece: YES

Slovenia: NO

3.3. refer to heritage rights indirectly (as a part of the right to participate in cultural life, freedom of expression, freedom of association, and freedom of creation)?

Switzerland: YES Message on the promotion of culture for 2021-2024 (see above).

Czech Republic: YES The Constitution of the Czech Republic and the Charter of Fundamental Rights and Freedoms refer also to heritage rights.

Sweden: YES (As in answer question 1): In accordance with the goals of the cultural environment (heritage) work (parliamentary goals), the state cultural environment work shall promote: ... people's participation in the cultural environment work and the opportunity to understand and take responsibility for the cultural environment, and an inclusive society with the cultural environment as a common source of knowledge, education and experiences.

The strategy of cultural environment work until 2030 (Vision för kulturmiljöarbetet 2030. The vision emphasizes the importance of the cultural environment for social cohesion and an inclusive society. The vision has target images like highlights cultural environment work as a challenging force, maintaining a diversity of cultural environments and streamlining of operations. The future cultural environment work will enable conversations that challenge notions of society's development, offer opportunities to understand the present through historical processes and provide opportunities to develop community involvement, trust and community. The core of the vision is that by 2030: "Everyone, regardless of background, feels that they can claim the cultural heritage that shaped Sweden".

Luxembourg: NO

Belgium (Flanders region): YES

Finland: YES The Constitution of Finland (11 June 1999): Section 2 Democracy and the rule of law. »The powers of the State in Finland are vested in the people, who are represented by the Parliament. Democracy entails the right of the individual to participate in and influence the development of society and his or her living conditions.« Section 20 Responsibility for the environment. »Nature and its biodiversity, the environment and the national heritage are the responsibility of everyone. The



public authorities shall endeavour to guarantee for everyone the right to a healthy environment and for everyone the possibility to influence the decisions that concern their own living environment.«

Norway: YES

Serbia: YES The Constitution of the Republic of Serbia regulates issues in the field of culture and it strictly forbids any form of discrimination and states the forms of discrimination (Article 21). Any form of direct or indirect discrimination, on any grounds, is forbidden, among other things, the discrimination in the field of culture, education, information. See also Article 48, Article 73, Article 75 (paragraph 2), Article 79, Article 80, Article 81. The general duty and obligation of people to preserve cultural and historical heritage is determined in Article 89 which stipulates that each person is obliged to protect natural rarities and scientific, cultural and historical heritage, as well as goods of general interest, in accordance with the law. It is also stipulated that the Republic of Serbia, autonomous provinces and units of self-government bear a special responsibility for protection of heritage.

Croatia: YES Also indirectly as a right to culture, cultural expression and creation.

Poland YES According to the Law on the Protection and Care of Monuments (art. 102) individual person can be active as a social inspectors of monuments shall take actions related to preserving the value of monuments and keeping them in the best possible condition, as well as disseminating knowledge about the monuments. Another example is inventory of monuments – also at municipality level, enabling local community to protect “local heritage”.

Greece: YES The Constitution of Greece provides that “the protection of the natural and cultural environment constitutes the duty of the State and the right of every person”. The main legislation governing the protection of antiquities, namely Law 3028/2002 “On the Protection of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage in General” gives the definition and the content of “protection” of cultural heritage. Further to the identification, investigation, documentation and preservation of monuments, the facilitation of access and communication of the public with cultural heritage, enhancement and integration of heritage in contemporary social life and education, aesthetic enjoyment and public awareness are also included in the law’s provisions for achieving cultural heritage protection. The right to heritage is further supported through the ratification and implementation of the UNESCO cultural Conventions. Especially, concerning the 2005 Convention on diversity of cultural expressions there is a structured approach with collaboration between the Ministry of Culture and Sports and other Ministries, as well as between the municipal authorities from all over the country, universities and civil society organizations for the dissemination of its objectives. Detailed information on Greek cultural activities and policies to the implementation of the Convention are presented in the country’s Quadrennial Periodic report on policies and measures to protect and promote the diversity of cultural expressions of November 2016.

Slovenia: YES In Slovenia, the protection of cultural heritage is a constitutional category. The Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia stipulates that the State provides for the preservation of the natural wealth and cultural heritage and create opportunities for the harmonious development of society and culture in Slovenia.

It guarantees that everyone has the right to freely foster and give expression to his culture and to use his language and script. Special constitutional protection is provided for cultural rights of Italian and Hungarian minorities and of the Roma community. The state promotes the economic, cultural and social advancement of the population living in mountain and hill areas. In this part, the Constitution guarantees a right to heritage in the framework of cultural rights. This constitutional norm is related to the human right of free expression of national identity, but it can be understood broadly as a



constitutional guarantee for the promotion of "cultural" rights as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which bind Slovenia as a member of the United Nations. This constitutional provision is also similar to the Faro Convention, which provides that "each individual or community is responsible for respecting the cultural heritage of others, just like their own and thus the common European heritage".

The Constitution also provides that the State and the local communities are responsible for preserving cultural heritage. On the other hand, it defines the obligation of everyone to protect cultural monuments (i. e. the part of cultural heritage that is statutory protected) in accordance with the law. Contrary to the Constitution, the Cultural Heritage Act to some extent explicitly defines and regulates the right to heritage. It provides that: everyone has the right to use the heritage as a source of information and knowledge, benefit from its values, and contribute to its enrichment / and that "the right to heritage may be restricted merely to the public interest and by rights of other persons". It also prescribes the obligations of the public: everyone is responsible for respecting the heritage of others just as much as one's own / everyone is liable to preserve heritage in accordance with this Act and other regulations / and everyone shall inform proper authorities of the existence of an item assumed to possess heritage value. These provisions, taken as a whole, introduces into the legal system of Slovenia the rights and obligations similar to those written down in Article 4 of the Faro Convention. The difference between the Faro Convention and Article 4 of the Cultural Heritage Act is that the latter does not mention heritage communities while the former treats them as heritage rights holders on equal footing as individuals.

These general provisions which introduce the rights of the public to heritage and the rights and obligations of owners and users of heritage are further prescribed in more detail by the Cultural Heritage Act. The Act puts great emphasis on finding the balance between the private and public right to heritage by prescribing the use of the proportionality test, by which a legal public interest on one side and a legally guaranteed private interest on the other side are assessed and balanced in the procedure. Such tests are normally not spelled out in legislation and mostly also not in administrative or judicial decisions. However, the Cultural Heritage Act contains several provisions which explicitly demand such balancing in the application of heritage protection measures. For example: it provides that in carrying out the public interest of heritage protection, the State, regions, and municipalities must cooperate with the owners of the heritage, business entities, non-governmental organisations, and civil society. / it provides that the ownership right or other property rights related to heritage must be restricted to the minimum possible extent necessary to achieve protection. The State, regions, municipalities and other protection authorities must select those measures which, when achieving the same effects, are the least restrictive for the owners and actual possessors of the heritage. The owner must be kept informed on matters of protection that concern his property.

The latter principle must be implemented especially when the State is issuing development consents to owners/developers. When the proposed restoration or other works on heritage would result in better economic conditions for the future preservation of the heritage in question, this fact shall be deemed in favour of the proposed development. This in effect means that although the proposed development, for example, a partial reconstruction or addition to a protected building, may by itself diminish or destroy some of the heritage values, such works may nevertheless be approved if they benefit long-term conservation of heritage property.

The Heritage Protection act also provides that the owner must protect the monument proportionally to his abilities. If not, the responsible authority may issue a decision to the owner ordering him to

implement measures to protect his monument, taking into consideration the advantages and benefits he is deriving from the heritage. The abilities of the owner as well as advantages and benefits must be assessed within the framework of the owner's taxable property or taxable income. The use of subjective criteria for the determination of the owner's obligation ("in proportion to his abilities"; "taking into account of his benefits"; etc.) is almost unique among the comparative heritage legislation, at least in Europe. The proportionality between the public interest and private rights is also shown in provisions that regulate the demolition of heritage. The Cultural Heritage Act allows for the demolition of a monument or registered heritage if, among others, the monument is found to be worn or damaged in a way that cannot be rectified by any regular means. Although the public interest provides that the owner must maintain his or her monument, he or she cannot be burdened by this beyond what is perceived as regular and thus exceedingly costly means of maintenance.

Public access to heritage is quite an important emanation of public rights to heritage... In the introductory provision, the Cultural Heritage Act provides that the following goals of heritage protection are in the public interest (among others): to enable access to heritage itself or relevant information about the heritage to anyone, in particular to young people, the elderly and disabled persons, / the public presentation of heritage and fostering of awareness of its values / inclusion of knowledge relating to heritage in education and training / the promotion of cultural diversity, with due regard for the diversity of the heritage and its interpretations.

The public also has a legally defined right of access to information on heritage and official documents in regard to its protection. The right of the public to access to information on heritage grants general access to information on heritage in various formats, primarily to develop public awareness of the meaning of heritage and including heritage themes in education, science, creative industries, tourism, etc. Heritage Protection Act also provides that all data and documents to heritage and its evaluation must be available online.

4. Has your country adopted legal provisions/strategic documents concerning cultural heritage protection and empowerment of heritage communities supporting the SDGs that contain:

4.1. prioritisation of SDGs within public policies?

Switzerland: NO

Czech Republic: NO

Sweden: YES The National Action Plan for Agenda 2030 states in Goal 11 Sustainable Cities and communities, that the public cultural heritage work is further developed so that the common cultural heritage will be a matter for everyone, e.g. through an assignments to ten authorities to develop indicative strategies for cultural environment issues and assignments to the National Heritage Board to prepare a national World Heritage strategy. These has been conducted 2018-2020 ... The goals of the public cultural heritage work (parliamentary goals) has been mapped to the SDGs. In adopting Sweden's Action Plan for Agenda 2030 and by "DG Forum – Swedish government agencies in joint collaboration for the 2030 Agenda". Goal 1,8,11,12,15,16 and 17.

Luxembourg: NO

Belgium (Flanders region): NO

Finland: YES The Finnish Parliament has in 2017 ratified the Faro Framework Convention and passed a bill bringing into force the provisions of a legislative nature of the Convention in Finland. The Faro Convention emphasises the role of cultural heritage as a common and valuable resource, the



diversity of cultural heritage, and the significance of cultural heritage as a resource for sustainable economic development.

Norway: YES

Serbia: NO

Croatia: YES Croatian legislative framework supports the development of citizens' associations and civil society organisations.

Poland: NO

Greece: /

Slovenia: Slovenian legislative framework supports the development of citizen associations and civil society organisations. The SDG 11 targets are also addressed by the current Spatial Development Strategy of Slovenia. An essential element of Slovenia's sustainable development is the protection of cultural heritage sites, which is included in the preparation of all spatial acts at the municipal and state level.

4.2. adaptation and preparedness measures/actions for achieving SDGs in the heritage sector?

Switzerland: NO

Czech Republic: /

Sweden: YES The Climate Action Plan of Swedish National Heritage Board (responsible government agency for cultural heritage sector) states that "... In Agenda 2030, three out of seventeen goals particularly important for climate adaptation of cultural heritage; Goal 11 Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 13 Climate action and Goal 15 Life on land." Chapter 2.1.4 page 15-16 ...

Actions are targeting 11.4, 11.5 and 11.8 "The work with climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction should be integrated by 2030 within community planning and in the planning and management of cultural heritage." Actions are targeting 13.1 and 13.B "The activities in the action plan for climate adaptation of cultural heritage aims to increase knowledge and awareness of how the Swedish National Heritage Board internally and externally can fight and adapt to the consequences of climate change." Actions are targeting 15.9 "Biological heritage is vulnerable to invasive species and requires knowledge of and planning for adaptation and preparedness to reduce the loss of cultural values in a changing climate."

Luxembourg: NO

Belgium (Flanders region): NO

Finland: YES Climate Change and the Cultural Environment – Recognized Impacts and Challenges in Finland (2008). The report was part of the Nordic project Effekter av klimaendringer på kulturminner og kulturmiljø (Nordic Council of Ministers, 2007–2010) and was prepared with funding from the Ministry of the Environment. The publication Cultural Environment as Resource in Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation (2014). CERCMA-project focused on the positive influence of cultural environment protection for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project dealt with building conservation, planning of built heritage areas and management of cultural landscape.

Norway: YES It is part of the mandate and duty of the Directorate of Cultural Heritage

Serbia: NO

Croatia: YES Recommendations for implementing energy efficiency measures on built heritage were presented in 2019. The umbrella document that will also include cultural heritage is currently being drafted.



Poland: YES The specific goals of the “National programme of monuments protection and care” (adopted by the Council of Ministers) are: 1) supporting the development of professional competences by employees of conservation services (among others – in the field of public communication and cooperation; 2) evaluation of conservation methods and standards – for more effective protection of the heritage assets; 3) support of monuments documentation – for more effective protection of the heritage assets and use in development. / Multiple projects implemented in several fields (communities, local governments, NGOs).

Greece: /

Slovenia: YES The Cultural Heritage Act specifically states the conservation of heritage must be integrated, which means that it must be implemented through development planning and measures of the State, regions, and municipalities, so that they include heritage, with due regard to its special nature and social significance, within the sustainable development.

4.3. other heritage policy measures supporting the role of heritage communities in achieving SDGs?

Switzerland: YES Baukultur Policy (2020). That is the mandate of the interdepartmental policy for the promotion of Baukultur (interdepartementale Strategie zur Förderung der Baukultur). The federal government has clustered its Baukultur activities within this policy and coordinates it as part of a comprehensive Baukultur policy. The Baukultur policy addresses current social and space-related challenges, such as climate change, the energy transition, inward urban development and demographic change. Baukultur is relevant to everyone. Whether directly or indirectly: we all shape the places in which we reside, lead our lives and work. How we build and how we approach the built environment show what matters to us. Baukultur expresses the variety within society. It takes comprehensive dialogue to preserve, nurture and develop this variety in a quality-oriented way. That includes the exchange of information among experts from different disciplines, the dovetailing of requirements and active participation from the local population. Everyone must have a say in how we live together. The Federal Office of Culture (FOC) promotes this broad-based dialogue. It connects federal offices, cantonal authorities, organizations and associations. It networks experts from different disciplines and supports inter- and transdisciplinary approaches and formats. It facilitates exchange with the economy and civil society.

Czech Republic: NO

Sweden: YES The Museums of World Culture (4 museums) has done a pilot study how to achieve sustainability and SDGs, which initiated a platform for Museums (87 participating) to achieve sustainability in co-operation. Additional comments: Not a heritage policy, but in The National Property Board’s Operational Strategy of Sustainability 2019-2022, page 9-10. The National Property Board manage the main part of Sweden state’s properties. They rent out properties to heritage actors (communities) for business purposes, Museums, Visitor Centers etc. They are targeting SDGs. specific supporting the role of heritage communities by: measures for climate mitigation/adaptation in renovation and maintenance of properties, by keeping land and facilities attractive and physically available and by working to provide information about the environments that the authority manages is engaging and a source of knowledge and experience.

Luxembourg: NO A new law on cultural heritage is currently in the process of being adopted (expected late 2021/early 2022) which will introduce new provisions on the protection of cultural heritage. The objectives of this bill, as laid out in article 1, will be: 1) the protection of cultural heritage as a major element of sustainable development, cultural diversity cultural diversity and



contemporary creation; 2) the enhancement of cultural heritage through its identification, study, interpretation its safeguarding, its conservation and its protection; 3) the strengthening of social cohesion by fostering a sense of shared responsibility towards the shared living space. The draft law will substantially reform the legislation currently applicable to the protection of cultural heritage (tangible and intangible cultural heritage, immovable and movable cultural heritage). SDGs will not be specifically addressed other than through the objectives (cf. article 1 mentioned above)

A planned constitutional reform foresees the introduction of an article that would stipulate that “The State guarantees the access to culture and the right to cultural development. The State promotes the protection of the cultural heritage.” The preservation of cultural heritage would thus become a constitutional objective, although it would not grant a subjective fundamental right to heritage to each citizen. At present though, no date has been set for this reform.

Belgium (Flanders region): NO

Finland: /

Norway: YES Through consultations and economic incentives

Serbia: /

Croatia: / Croatia is a signatory of international cultural conventions and strategic documents, of which the most relevant in this respect are the Faro Convention (Council of Europe), as well as Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO).

Poland: YES The specific goals of the “National programme of monuments protection and care” (adopted by the Council of Ministers) are: 1) Building social awareness of the value of cultural heritage: includes social campaigns, educational tools, strengthening grass-rooted education tools , strengthening NGOs and voluntary involvement in heritage; 2) Strengthening the protection system at the local level: includes raising competences of local governments and communities in heritage management, understood as assets protection for next generations and their activation for social and economic development in inclusive processes (one of them being revitalization). Additional comments: As in 4.2.

Greece: YES In recent years, the Ministry of Culture and Sports has implemented many awareness-raising activities addressed to the broader public in order to promote sustainable development, social inclusion and to combat racism. Some of these activities have been primarily adopted by the Ministry of Culture and Sports and the Ministry of Education, Research and Religious Affairs, other Ministries, as well as museums, municipalities, cultural institutions, schools, and the press and media. All these awareness-raising activities, programs and initiatives concern mainly the integration of vulnerable groups, especially refugees/migrants, Roma, former addicts, the disabled, the unemployed and incarcerated persons. There is, also, a continuous cooperation between the Ministry of Culture and Sports and other Ministries concerning the development of specific programs for vulnerable groups. For example, under the instructions of the Inter-ministerial Commission for Combating Substance Dependence, the Ministry of Culture and Sports implements on an annual basis programs for both prevention and the social rehabilitation and integration of former addicts. In addition to the activities carried out by the various cultural bodies and institutions of the public or private sector, it is worth mentioning that there have also been grassroots initiatives (festivals, magazines, self-managed cultural centres) carried out by the civil society, aiming also at the integration of socially excluded people and their equal participation in cultural life.



Slovenia: YES Slovenia is a signatory of international cultural conventions and strategic documents, of which the most relevant in this respect is the Faro Convention (Council of Europe), as well as the Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage, the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, and the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO).

5. Do interested public, heritage experts, and heritage communities participate in developing sustainable development policies and actions at the national/regional/local level?

Switzerland: YES The Swiss authorities have made it a central concern to take account of the principles of sustainable development at all levels of government. The implementation of all measures is carried out within the framework of existing political powers. The cantons and municipalities are therefore primarily responsible for a large number of sectoral policies that are important for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Their contribution is therefore crucial.

Czech Republic: YES Interested public and heritage experts participate in developing sustainable development policies and actions at the national, regional and less often at the local level in the Czech Republic.

Sweden: YES See answer 2.1. Falun World Heritage Site is a pilot project on local level for Sustainable Tourism aiming at achieving SDG, with support of National Authorities.

The Museums, that are an important institution for public education, are participating in developing sustainable development policies and actions. A quote from Superintendent of Sweden National Museum discusses the role of culture and museums in the development towards a sustainable society. "Museums began to define sustainable ways of working as early as the early 2000s. ... "..."But a lot has happened since then: the museums have drawn up guidelines for their environmental work, created effective follow-up and evaluation methods, reports and measurement systems. Campaigns, podcasts, publications inspire to raise the level of ambition. Good examples are shared between colleagues nationally and internationally. Staff training is an important part of this." Uppsala University Campus Gotland has several research projects within Sustainable Management of Cultural Heritage and within cultural heritage as a driver for sustainable growth and heritage-led innovation-driven regional/urban development. SuHRF, Sustainable Heritage Research Forum, is a platform where many projects are initiated. On local level municipalities (290 in Sweden) are important for implementing SDGs and are developing policies, actions, educations, collaborations etc Some aiming at protecting cultural heritage (mainly Goal 11.4). Within Politic for designed living environment (see also answer 1.2) several strategies related to sustainability and SDGs has been developed. For example Region Skåne Strategy for designed living environment and Region Skåne Cultural Plan enhancing the relation to Agenda 2030 and heritage/heritage communities role in contributing knowledge, research, education, stories and critical reflection. "Region Skåne wants to be a role model and collaborate on Agenda 2030 together with municipalities, cultural life and the idea-driven sector to realize the global goals." Other: Universeum (National Center of nature science open to public) states that Agenda 2030 is their platform. Universeum and Stockholm Resilience Center (Research Centre of resilience and sustainability science) are "Knowledge Partners" and initiate collaboration with the aim of making complex science available in order to increase people's knowledge and engagement in sustainability issues. Higher Education Institutions are also participating. Education programs can be searched and chosen from SDGs at Royal Institute of



Technology, who focus on sustainable development and sustainable technology. They rank 41 (out of 1001) in the world based on SDG. Research and projects within sustainable development and sustainable technology are also in focus for Chalmers and Luleå (who has a cold climate perspective) Universities. Lund University are offering an Agenda 2030 Graduate School.

Luxembourg: Do not know

Belgium (Flanders region): Do not know. As a policy Officer of the Flanders Heritage Agency I was involved in the preparation of the 'SDG objectives framework' (Vizier 2030). I don't know if other heritage experts/communities participate in developing sustainable development policies and actions at the local level.

Finland: YES State authorities must consult with citizens, for example during the law drafting process. Citizens must be given an opportunity to protect their rights and interests and to influence decision-making on matters affecting them. Traditionally the participation of citizens in the development of climate change policies and action has largely happened through NGOs. Nowadays, f.e. the reform process of the Climate Change Act includes large-scale public hearings, such as citizens' meetings, online surveys, webinars, targeted stakeholder meetings and etc. For instance, by launching a citizens' initiative, one can propose that a new act should be enacted or that an act in force be amended or repealed. <https://www.demokratia.fi/en/home>.

Norway: YES Through consultations and economic incentives.

Serbia: YES By giving opinions or/and amendments to policy proposals and plans. Also, heritage experts and heritage communities throw institutions or associations create project proposals which can be supported by the Ministries (Ministry of Culture and Media) or other ministries responsible for tourism, trade or other...

The mechanism of heritage communities' is mostly active in safeguarding intangible cultural heritage and the sustainable development of elements of intangible cultural heritage of their communities.

Croatia: YES Act on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Heritage regulates the development of management plans of cultural properties, especially for those inscribed onto the UNESCO World Heritage lists. Such regulation contributes to the participation of local communities, civil society, local governments, experts and other stakeholders in sustainable development and decrease of possible risks to cultural heritage. Local communities specifically participate through their representatives in management boards that implement the plans. A good example of such management plan, based on participative methodology while ensuring the implementation of the results, is the Project of local development of the island of Cres. Cres was chosen due to its extremely rich natural and cultural heritage. The goal was to create a long-term plan of its development anchored in this heritage. Similar approach was applied to management plans of Dubrovnik, archaeological site of Sisak and Salona (Solin).

Poland: / In theory, strategic local program referring to heritage protection (obligatory for municipalities) can be developed in a participative way. But only ca. 32% of Polish municipalities have the program enacted. Only few (if any – no data available) are prepared in cooperation with local leaders& inhabitants. Another local document is the municipality revitalization programme. Participative development of the program is obligatory for municipalities. Revitalization is often implemented in historical areas and with use of intangible heritage projects. But formally, revitalization Law does not refer to the heritage. Local spatial planning program has also to be consulted by inhabitants (obligatory), so if it concerns heritage areas – it gives responsibility to a community. Local development strategies are developed very often in a participatory way. On the other hand, Poland had just ratified the Faro convention. There is a lot of grass-rooted activities,



involvement in decision-making processes, mostly on local levels, but we need to work out support methods for development synergies.

Greece: YES 1. International co-operation (See, for instance: Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) and EUSAIR (EU Strategy for the Adriatic-Ionian region)); 2. Cultural Routes program (See bilingual edition, entitled "On the Road", joint programme "Routes4U" (2017-2020)); 3. UNESCO Hellenic National Commission (HNC) (Promotion of the SDGs and Youth participation in cultural sustainable development initiatives are two of the main priorities of the HNC). 4. Educational Programmes (see, for instance: "Green Cultural Routes").

Slovenia: YES Slovenian cultural policy strives to stimulate the development of individual and group creativity in the cultural sector, the provision of free, independent, and dynamic cultural creation, the protection of Slovenian cultural heritage and tradition, the development of cultural diversity, and enhancement of cultural exchange between Slovenia and the world (from the National Programme for Culture 2004 – 2007, 2008-2011, 2014 – 2017 and still in preparation). With respect to cultural diversity and implementation of the Convention 2005, Slovenia consistently works towards the provision of linguistic rights and needs of all its inhabitants, supports the cultural development of different communities, groups, and individuals within its territory (Hungarians, Italians, Roma, immigrants, etc.), as well as promoted diversity and creativity of artistic expression. In recent years, efforts were made in the field of digitisation of cultural material and further development of creative industries. Slovenia acknowledges the fact that culture manifests itself in various ways, including in a way of life, while cultural diversity is important for the complete realisation of human rights of everyone living in a certain society. Therefore, continuous work and further efforts are needed to find new syntheses and innovative solutions to benefit the entire society, based on mutual cultural influences, positive cultural interactions, creative and productive interculturalism.

What are the main achievements of your country's efforts concerning sustainable development by involving heritage communities so far?

Switzerland: /

Czech Republic: /

Sweden: The last decade there is a rise in public awareness of the benefit of re-use and protecting cultural heritage for sustainable development. In addition, acknowledgment within the heritage sector that heritage contributes to sustainable development. Also an acknowledgment of the contribution of heritage communities by maintaining knowledge of traditional methods and skills within building and landscape conservation and sustainable management.

Luxembourg: /

Belgium (Flanders region): A lot of Flemish policies, measurements and goals harness and integrate heritage and the potential of heritage, but without a direct link or mention of achieving SDG's in the heritage sector or the role of heritage/heritage communities in achieving SDG's.

Finland:

Norway: SDG is included in any public policy, but the focus on sustainability of cultural heritage in a greenhouse gas accounts might be a main achievement.

Serbia: /

Croatia: As the participation of communities is most clearly reflected through intangible heritage, we would like to highlight that Croatia has recognized the importance of intangible cultural heritage early on and currently has 17 cultural goods inscribed onto the UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage



Lists. The national List of Intangible Cultural Heritage currently counts 197 protected cultural goods, including preventive protection. It is also important to mention the existence of many associations dedicated to awareness-raising and preservation of heritage, whether focused on entire towns or on a certain architectural era.

Poland: On the local level revitalization programs are a very effective tool of communities engagement in decision making and in boosting the entrepreneurship (both social and economic). The Law on revitalization is a document worth to be consulted by other countries. We also develop support on heritage role in revitalization. There is a strong support for municipalities and local leaders in the field of heritage management - how to activate this asset locally (interdisciplinary trainings, Internet knowledge base, practical manual for officials and leaders, ...) We observe development of NGOs in heritage field, active in varied projects.

Greece: /

Slovenia: Cultural heritage is a value in all its forms and an important, indivisible part of local, regional, national, and European identity. It affects the quality of the living environment and is a factor in the balanced development of the regions and the Republic of Slovenia. Heritage is the foundation of cultural diversity, intertwined with exceptional landscape and biodiversity, the country's attractiveness for the lives of our citizens, education, development, artistic creation, tourism, and other economic activities. The right to heritage is a human right, as its preservation and its sustainable use promote human socio-cultural development and improve the quality of life. Heritage also plays an important role in building a more cohesive and democratic society, while fostering sustainable development, promoting cultural diversity and contemporary creativity. The development of the field is based on the principle of integrated conservation of cultural heritage as the foundation of Slovenia's national identity and cultural diversity, a source of inspiration for contemporary creativity, and a key factor in Slovenia's recognition in the international arena. It can be achieved through more coordinated cooperation between public, institutional and private actors. So far, it has only been partially established in Slovenia in the field of integrating heritage protection into spatial planning and construction, and in supplementing heritage content in cultural and artistic education. The development goals in this area are designed to contribute to raising the quality of life and a more connected society, promote sustainable development, and actively develop society's attitude towards our heritage. The Cultural Heritage Strategy adopted at the end of 2019 fosters integrated conservation of heritage in three social subsystems, called in the text the three main pillars: society (in the narrower sense), development, and knowledge. The strategy aims to promote and support the role of heritage in achieving overall strategic objectives, such as an inclusive society, balanced smart development, and continuous knowledge transfer. The main challenge is to create synergies between existing sectoral objectives, orientations, and actions in areas important for heritage conservation, and to improve or supplement them where necessary. The practical achievements in involving heritage communities into the sustainable development efforts are so far modest and need to be more systematically supported at the local and national levels.

Please, give examples of the role of heritage communities that contributes to sustainable development goals?

Switzerland:

Czech Republic:



Sweden: According to county administrative board instructions and regulatory letters, the county administrative boards have tasks within the cultural environment area such as is in line with sub-goal 11.4 in Agenda 2030 to "strengthen efforts to protect and secure the world's cultural and natural heritage". In the work to decide on permits to change, there is currently no strategic collaboration with heritage communities. Several heritage associations actively work for to protect the cultural environments in the county. They are potential partners for collaboration about protected cultural environments and on grants. Platform for dialogues around permission to change protected cultural environments and for grants to nurture those who are in line with sub-goal 11.4 of Agenda 2030 are an example initiated by Process support for the county administrative boards' work with Agenda 2030 and the Global Goals.

Luxembourg:

Belgium (Flanders region):

Finland: Final scientific report of the project SAAMI – Adaptation of Saami people to the climate change (Prime Minister's Office, 2020) The project has drawn up 14 proposals for action to develop opportunities for the Saami people to adapt to climate change in a culturally sustainable manner and to transfer their traditional knowledge from generation to generation. The steps needed to advance the proposed actions will be considered in cooperation between the responsible ministries, the Saami Parliament and the Skolt Saami Village Assembly.

Norway: One example is protection of cultural landscapes

Serbia:

Croatia: Among many, some good practice examples are: Days of Miners' Cake (<https://www.ostrc.hr/english/index.html>), Dragodid.org – Preserving Dry-Stone Masonry Techniques of Eastern Adriatic (<http://www.dragodid.org/category/eng/>), Society of Friends of Dubrovnik Antiques (<https://citywallsdubrovnik.hr/about-us/?lang=en>) and Motel Trogir for promotion of post-war Modernist architecture (<https://motelrogir.tumblr.com/archive>).

Poland: 1. Social enterprise "Górnica wioska" (i.e. miners village), run by the inhabitants association BUKO, develops local heritage-based economy and social involvement, using not only tangible, but also intangible and natural heritage. They won the prize for the best smart village (organized by the Polish Academy of Science). They are also advocating in local governments in issues important for inhabitants: <https://gorniczawioska.pl/> 2. Social enterprise Perunica, developing heritage-based tourism services and supporting local handicraft.

Described here: <https://rm.coe.int/0900001680a1b6dc>

Slovenia: In Slovenia, we have numerous associations, individual initiatives, and individuals who at the local and national level contribute to the protection and preservation of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and contribute to its sustainable development. There are well-established professional associations in the field of heritage that are organised at the national level while other heritage NGO's and voluntary groups operate mostly locally pursuing specific causes. The latter are not well connected at the national level which makes their voice not strong enough. For instance:

Walk of Peace Foundation (<http://www.potmiru.si/slo/o-fundaciji-pot-miru>) Even before the of the Walk of Peace Foundation was established, some historical and tourist associations in the Posoče and Goriška regions were already trying to restore and arrange parts of the area of the famous Isonzo Front. The foundation connected their initiatives and, under the expert guidance of the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, established six open-air museums in the Upper Soča: Ravelnik, Čelo, Zaprikraj, Kolovrat, Mengore, and Mrzli vrh. In 2007, open-air museums, important monuments and memorials of the Isonzo Front, natural sights, Kobarid and Tolmin Museums, private



museum collections, and TICs were all connected into the Path of Peace in the Upper Soča, which is dedicated to the memory of the suffering and victims of the First World War. As part of the Path of Peace in the Upper Soča, the Foundation restored around 30 World War I monuments. As a permanent monument to the fallen soldiers, together with the Tolmin Museum, it conducted a census survey of 22,000 Italian and Austro-Hungarian fallen soldiers, buried in the Upper Soča.

Prosvetno društvo Sotočje Škofja Loka - preservation of the Škofja Loka Passion Play (EID 2 – 00001)

Zavod za celostni razvoj Anima Mundi, Sežana- Drywall construction (EID 2-00051)

Društvo klekljarič idrijske čipke

<https://www.facebook.com/dkic.idrija/> bobbin lace from Idrija (EID 2-00028)

Etnološko društvo Markovci

<https://www.fasenk.si/o-drustvu> carnival parade and carnival figures (EID 02-00006)

What do you consider the main obstacles in strengthening the role of heritage communities in achieving sustainable development goals?

Switzerland: /

Czech Republic: /

Sweden: Obstacle-unable to see local benefit from achieving global goals. Global Goals are often looked upon as complex and confusing, adding to the “target focus” of today.

Need understanding the power of SDGs that they are a door opener to discussions with other organisations, businesses, politicians etc.

Understanding the key: that local action and contribution is essential to achieve global goals. By achieving SDGs local issues and goals benefits from it.

Luxembourg: /

Belgium (Flanders region): I consider the main obstacle is the indirect impact of the role of heritage/heritage communities in achieving SDG's. There are other more important and urgent priorities in achieving sustainable development goals. They have political preference.

Finland:

Norway: Communities are consulted, but often lack legal means to influence decisions

Serbia: /

Croatia: The greatest obstacles are a lack of sufficient and diverse financial resources as well as crises such as the current COVID-19 pandemic which has uncovered the vulnerabilities of the heritage sector. Furthermore, as Croatia was hit with two devastating earthquakes in 2020, proprietary and legal issues, as well as a lack of financial resources, put an additional strain on the recovery process.

Poland: Still low social capital, and lack of knowledge and awareness on heritage role, among both local officials and inhabitants. There are 2477 municipalities in Poland, and some regions are more active than others. Still low readiness among officials to implement effective participatory measures of good quality. Unconsolidated regulations and policies in the field of heritage and spatial planning and environmental matters.

Slovenia: The main obstacle is a crisis such as the current COVID-19 pandemic which has uncovered the vulnerabilities of the heritage sector and is taking its toll on financial resources for the preservation and protection of cultural heritage, and protection and conservation against climate change.

What are the main priorities to be addressed in the future, what should be done and who should be involved?



Switzerland: /

Czech Republic: /

Sweden: Since Sweden has identified the SDGs for public health, gender equality, sustainable communities and innovation as national priority in the Action Plan for Agenda 2030, heritage sector (on all levels national/regional/local) should specify and explain the benefit of cultural heritage to the goals in the national action plan. A national policy for Cultural Heritage contribution to SDGs would be helpful. That could be a collaboration between national government agencies (10) that has developed strategies for Cultural Heritage work and the Swedish National Heritage Board. In addition, involving County Administrative Boards and heritage communities.

Luxembourg: Future recommendations of the OMC group on the cultural dimension of sustainable development

Belgium (Flanders region)::

Finland:

Norway: Consultations should have a stronger focus on documentation and mapping of community rights, interests and resources.

Serbia: /

Croatia: Croatia is supporting cross-sectoral cooperation, participatory governance, recognition of the importance of cultural heritage for the wellbeing of societies and especially local communities, research and innovation and inclusion of the young in heritage activities.

Poland: Better understanding of usefulness of local strategies, higher awareness of interdisciplinary character of local heritage assets – officials. Better knowledge of heritage and its beneficial role for community – communities. More comprehensive policies, linking cultural heritage and sustainable development – central, regional administration and municipalities. The improvement of spatial planning system to integrate aspects mentioned above – government.

Greece: /

Slovenia: Slovenia supports greater integration of cultural heritage into national policies, cross-sectoral cooperation, diverse financial resources, participatory governance, recognition of the importance of cultural heritage for the well-being of societies and especially local communities, research and innovation, finding ways to protect cultural heritage from climate change, and the involvement of young people in heritage activities.

Summary of the questionnaire 1 with key findings

In recent years, most European countries have either adopted or updated legal commitments or implementation strategies related to the implementation of sustainable development, in line with the 2030 Agenda. Our analysis, which is of course not exhaustive, suggests that European national environments are adapting to the Sustainable Development Goals across a broad spectrum of policies. Some countries and regions have started to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in a holistic and at the same time targeted manner, for example Flanders, Luxembourg and Switzerland, while Poland has already committed itself in principle to the implementation of the SDGs in 1997, with a reference to this commitment in its Constitution. Serbia has not yet adopted a sustainable development implementation strategy. The Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Norway and Finland are standouts, as they are also at the top of the international rankings in terms of SDGs implementation indicators (See UN comparative study and Bertelsmann Stiftung, 2021).

There are different approaches to integration of cultural heritage and defining the role of heritage communities in the national implementation strategies of the 2030 Agenda. While informants from Luxembourg, Flanders and Finland report that cultural heritage or references to it are not integrated in the national sustainable development strategy, informants from the Czech Republic, Slovenia and Croatia cite specific articles or chapters of the national sustainable development strategy that include the SDGs. The Swedish national strategy also does not refer directly to cultural heritage or heritage communities, but rather to the Swedish Constitution, which in this respect already incorporates the key principles of the 2030 Agenda. On the other hand, informants from Serbia and Poland cite cultural laws that link heritage themes to sustainable development. The informant from Greece highlights recent activities and projects of the Ministry of Culture and Sport related to cultural heritage and sustainable development.

Most of the countries covered by our analysis have not yet adopted a strategy document defining the role of cultural heritage in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. These include the Czech Republic, Luxembourg, Serbia, Flanders and Poland, with a Polish informant referring in this regard to the articles of the Constitution concerning the cultural/heritage rights of the Polish people and minorities, and a Flemish informant to The Flanders Heritage Agency's internal document on heritage and sustainability. Croatia is currently preparing a national plan for the development of culture and media, which will also include provisions concerning the protection of cultural heritage. Switzerland adopted a document in 2020, Sweden in 2019, and informants from Finland, Greece and Norway cite several documents from recent years on the relations between cultural heritage and the SDGs. Slovenia adopted an overarching document in 2019 – the Cultural Heritage Strategy 2030.

Some of the already adopted national strategy documents that define the role of cultural heritage in the implementation of the SDGs also include references to the role and importance of heritage communities, but not necessarily with reference to the Faro Convention or other international instruments on cultural/heritage rights. A Swiss informant quotes articles from the Message on the Promotion of Culture (2016-2020), which define the key lines of the Swiss Confederation's cultural policy (cultural participation, social cohesion, creativity and innovation). In the National World Heritage Strategy, Sweden highlights as key principles democracy at local and regional level, the rights of national minorities and indigenous communities, the role of civil society in decision-making, but without mentioning or referring to the Faro Convention. Flanders, Finland and Slovenia have also committed themselves in their governing documents to the democratic involvement of all stakeholders in heritage conservation, while an informant from Poland points out that under Polish law, heritage communities have the right to participate in the planning process and in the formulation of local laws, including in the field of spatial planning. Switzerland, Luxembourg, Finland, Norway, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia have already ratified the Faro Convention, Belgium and Poland are signatories, while the Czech Republic, Sweden and Greece have not yet signed or ratified the Convention.

Informants from all countries – with the exception of Luxembourg – state that their countries have integrated the right to heritage into their legal environments, with informants from Poland and Croatia citing the articles of the constitutions of these two countries that regulate this area. In all countries – with the exception of Luxembourg, Switzerland and Slovenia – these legal commitments, most often written in the constitution, refer directly to heritage rights. In all countries – with the exception of Luxembourg – legal commitments in the field of cultural rights include the right to participate in cultural life, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly and freedom of creation. Informants from the Czech Republic, Finland, Serbia and Greece refer to articles in their national



constitutions, while informants from Switzerland, Sweden and Poland refer either to articles in cultural development strategies or to specific cultural laws. Although in all countries these articles naturally also refer to the prohibition of any form of discrimination and to the duties arising from these provisions, it is evident from the informants' answers that some countries (in particular the Scandinavian countries and Greece) in this respect also stress the importance of cultural heritage and creativity in the context of socially sustainable development, inclusion of all members of society, strengthening of trust and community building. A Slovenian informant highlights in more detail the articles of the Cultural Heritage Strategy 2030 concerning the right to cultural heritage (comparison with the articles of the Faro Convention, finding a balance between private and public right to heritage, aspects related to monument protection and articles concerning demolition of cultural heritage sites).

Most countries have not adopted specific legal or policy documents that, in the context of pursuing the Sustainable Development Goals, in their policies prioritise cultural heritage through the empowerment of heritage communities. Sweden, Finland, Norway, Croatia and Slovenia have adopted such documents. The Scandinavian countries mentioned above have also adopted several action plans in recent years addressing the implications of climate change for cultural heritage and heritage-related activities, while a Croatian informant cites measures to ensure better use of energy resources, a Polish informant a national programme for the protection, conservation and maintenance of cultural monuments, and a Slovenian informant the provisions of the Cultural Heritage Strategy 2030.

Informants from some countries also mention other actions/plans aimed at strengthening the role of heritage communities in the implementation of the SGDs at national level. Switzerland has adopted an ambitious, comprehensive and all-inclusive programme for the integrated adaptation of society to social and ecological sustainable development – Baukultur (2020). Sweden has developed several pilot projects in recent years to develop new ways of integrating all heritage actors in different institutional settings. Luxembourg will also define cultural heritage policies in relation to the SDGs in its new Cultural Heritage Law, which is currently in the process of being approved. Poland's National Programme for the Protection of Monuments focuses on various educational and promotional activities concerning an integrated approach to creating social awareness of the importance of cultural heritage and the system of its protection at local level. An informant from Greece highlights several projects and activities designed at the level of different ministries and in cooperation with different cultural and educational institutions and mass media, aiming to promote among the general public sustainable development, social cohesion and to counter racism as well as to contribute to the integration of vulnerable groups, in particular refugees/migrants, Roma, ex-addicts, the unemployed and prisoners.

Informants from all countries – except Luxembourg – respond that the interested public, heritage experts and heritage communities are involved in the development of sustainable policies at national/regional/local level. Switzerland has reinforced these aspects at the level of public policies of the cantons and municipalities. In Serbia, heritage experts contribute with their opinions and amendments concerning cultural heritage policies. In Croatia, the creation of a governance structure and participation, including in the field of cultural heritage management, is provided for by legislation. In Poland, according to the Revitalisation Act, the authorities are obliged to invite the interested public to participate. In Finland, participation, earlier limited mainly to the activities of NGOs, has been extended to a broader spectrum of citizens, facilitated by various online platforms in the form of e-democracy, on which basis reforms to the Climate Change Act were recently debated



and adopted. An informant from Sweden mentions various pilot projects related to the creation of sustainable tourism, the changed role of museums with a focus on sustainable development, various projects designed in a higher education environment and a number of initiatives by local authorities. An informant from Greece mentions various forms of international cooperation, including the Cultural Routes programme, international projects to raise young people's awareness of the importance of cultural heritage and various educational programmes. A Slovenian informant cites national cultural programmes from the last fifteen years which provide an environment for the development of various forms of creativity, including the involvement of members of national minorities, immigrants and others, with the aim of creating a dynamic and creative intercultural environment, aware that expression through creativity is a fundamental human right.

Additional questions (key highlights). When asked what is the main obstacle in the efforts to empower heritage communities in the implementation of the SDGs, an informant from Sweden cites the need for a changed perspective in the relationship between local and global challenges. He emphasises the need to raise awareness that action at the local level is key to the implementation of the Global Goals, and that the implementation of the local SDGs can contribute to well-being at the local level. An informant from Flanders highlights as a key obstacle the only indirect impact of the role of heritage communities in the implementation of the SDGs, while political priority is given to other "more important and urgent" areas concerning the SDGs. An informant from Norway believes that heritage communities are involved but often lack the right legal tools to influence decisions. An informant from Poland considers that the main obstacles are the weak social capital of heritage communities, the lack of knowledge and awareness of the role of heritage, both among local authorities and their inhabitants. Among the priorities in this area, the informants mention the need for the heritage sector to define more clearly the options in the implementation of the SDGs in their area, highlight the need for better coordination between different government agencies in this field and also the need for an interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary approach in finding the best solutions for the implementation of the SDGs.

Participation of heritage communities in the preservation of cultural heritage (Questionnaire 2)

In order to capture practitioners' views on these issues, we prepared a second questionnaire addressed to heritage communities in Slovenia, asking about the state of implementation of the right to cultural heritage, their knowledge of the regulations in this area, as well as what practitioners think should be included in the right to cultural heritage.

The questionnaire was sent to the communities that participated in the 2018 European Heritage Days. Between 17 June and 13 July 2021, we received 13 responses.

1. Enjoying and Exploiting the Right to Cultural Heritage in Slovenia

Most informants report obstacles/limitations to their right to use or benefit from cultural heritage. These are most frequently encountered when seeking advice and explanations from state/municipal authorities or heritage experts (3x) and when accessing information on heritage (2x). There are mentions about the failure to take initiatives or bureaucratic complications in the efforts to inscribe new units on the cultural heritage list and the related restrictions on applying for national tenders. Obstacles mentioned included insufficient or diffuse information about a particular type of cultural heritage, lack of responsiveness or interest of heritage professionals, bureaucratic obstacles and the



burden of taxes and fees on cultural heritage, lack of support in the digitalisation process, and leaving it up to volunteering or private initiative (1x).

Some informants (2x) answer that they have not faced such problems, while others cite perseverance and mutual help as tools to overcome problems (2x). One of the informants emphasises the changes in the field of communication and networking in relation to cultural heritage. In recent years, he stresses, they have been called upon to cooperate by the competent institutions, which is the result of their long-standing efforts, which have earned them the trust of other stakeholders and made them a credible partner, on some way their "extended arm" on the ground.

Informants report that on behalf of the heritage community, when seeking for advice or other assistance in their efforts to preserve/revitalise their cultural heritage, they most often turn to public institutions, such as museums and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Republic of Slovenia (10 times marked), municipal authorities (8 times marked), development agencies (3 times marked), state institutions, such as the Ministry of Culture (3 times marked), private institutions (2 times marked), and research institutes (1 time marked).

The cooperation between the involved stakeholders (heritage community, public authorities and professionals) in the efforts to preserve the cultural heritage is defined by the majority of informants as good (8x), neither bad nor good (3x), very good (1x), very bad (1x).

2. Awareness of the right to enjoy and benefit from cultural heritage (Faro, 2005)

A) When asked whether you are familiar with the concept of "right to cultural heritage", 7 informants answered yes and 6 answered no.

B) When asked whether you are familiar with the term "heritage community", 5 informants answered yes and 8 answered no.

The majority of informants (9) consider that the right to cultural heritage derives from the rights of a) the individual; b) the community; c) universal human rights. Two informants respond that it derives from the rights of a) the individual and c) universal human rights, and two respond that it derives from b) the community.

Informants consider that cultural heritage belongs to a) the individual, b) local communities, c) the national or regional community, d) the transnational or European community, e) is a universal common good, or they marked only the last category - i.e. universal common good.

In response to our survey question directed to heritage communities in Slovenia, the majority of informants answered that they support the inclusion of the right to heritage in Slovenian legislation "which would empower interested individuals and the public to actively participate in matters of protection and development of cultural heritage".

However, when asked what aspects this right should include, they highlight:

Informant A: "The Faro Convention already allows us (to exercise the right to cultural heritage), since Slovenia has ratified it. Awareness-raising is needed at all levels".



Informant B: It is important to "preserve the identity of the individual, the community and to work in harmony with all stakeholders for the sustainable development of cultural heritage. More communication, exchange of views."

Informant C: "It is certainly very important that individuals and associations can be actively involved, but expertise is also important in the decision-making process. Sometimes it is precisely in having everyone deciding everything that major discrepancies arise and damage is done. It is important for young people to grow up with an appreciation of both natural and cultural heritage, which is not only a UNESCO heritage site but is part of all our environments – the villages or towns where we live. European Heritage Days play an important role in school education, the active cooperation of associations and public institutions with schools... It is especially important to educate young people to become responsible guardians of heritage. Regulations are important, but they are not enough if no one respects them. It is important that each individual and we as a nation realise how important heritage is, that it is part of us and our lives and, above all, that we are proud of it and guard it as a precious treasure. Our heritage is not only buildings, monuments, it is also a story, a song, a skill, a knowledge that should be passed on to the younger generations."

Informant D: "This is a complex question and depends on which cultural heritage is being considered. Sometimes this right brings more obstacles than incentives, because everybody wants something, but nobody would financially support the restoration or maintenance of cultural heritage. In the end, the heritage is deteriorating and the blame falls on the owner or the local community/state, which is then counted on by everyone to maintain the heritage (everyone would have a say in how and what, but no one would fund it, as is the custom in our country). Rather, we would tend to say that cultural heritage, in terms of the protection and maintenance of cultural objects, should be dealt with by experts and qualified employees (in public institutions, local authorities, cultural heritage protection institutes, state institutions, mainly those who manage and finance cultural objects...). As far as intangible cultural heritage is concerned, all individuals who wish to preserve traditions and oral traditions are welcome."

Informant E: The right to heritage must "always derive from a genuine cultural heritage that links the trinity: bearer – heritage – site. It must not be manipulated or exploited for purely commercial purposes in disguise. To this end, it must acquire a symbol, a label of genuine cultural heritage in the eyes of the public."

prof. dr. Polona Tratnik,
project leader



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