

ANNEX 1

Terms of Reference of the Management Structure for the Joint Programming Initiative on Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe

The Management Structure

Mandate

The management structure shall be invited to:

- activate the most suited combination of public research instruments, regional, national and/or European ones;
- monitor and evaluate the achievement of the objectives;
- report at the political level to member states and associated countries, the GPC and the CREST.

In order to tackle major societal challenges, reasonable continuity of the management structure shall be ensured.

The management structure shall have an initial lifespan of 5 years.

2. Management bodies – composition, tasks, interactions and document

The following three-layered governance structure is proposed with a Governing Board (GB), an Executive Board (EB) and a number of Task Forces (TF) as core implementation bodies, as in the Figure reported at the end of the present document. Their work will be supported by a Coordination Structure (CS) and two other bodies the Scientific Committee (SC) and Advisory Board (AB).

The following documents will be produced:

Vision Document (VD) – The VD is the basic strategic document containing the policy context, the objectives, the state of the art and early indications of broad research priorities.

Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) – The SRA is the strategic document that, starting from the visions described in the VD, captures the state of the art, outlines the priority research areas to be developed, the objectives, the outcomes and desired impacts, the types of intervention and resources available by country and sector of intervention. The SRA is a tool for preparing the Action Programme (APr).

Action Programme (APr) - The APr is a programme designed to implement the SRA. The APr will be divided into lines of action in which specific projects submitted for funding can be allocated.

2.1 Governing Board (GB)

The Governing Board shall be responsible for the strategic orientation of this Joint Programming Initiative. It shall have overall responsibility for the operations and shall oversee the implementation of its activities.

The Governing Board shall in particular:

- Modify and approve the draft Vision Document - the Vision Document is the basis for the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA).
- Modify and approve the draft SRA, after consultation with AB (Advisory Board).
- Building up an “à la carte” program in which several countries in variable geometry could participate voluntarily and on the basis of their political and financial commitment.
- Report at the political level to participating states and inform at the European level the European Commission, GPC, CREST (ERAC) and other EU political bodies on the implementation of the JPI
- Assess applications of new members and decide or recommend changes in membership.
- Approve the initiatives to amend the Governing structure of the JPI.
- Adopt its rules of procedure.
- Meets normally once per year.

Membership

Any Member State and Associated Country participating in the present joint programming initiative shall be represented in the Governing Board (GB) by a maximum of two representatives (coming for instance from ministries, research organisation, funding bodies, research councils...) with a governmental mandate, nominated by the competent Ministry of the country. Each country can also nominate one deputy representative.

If not otherwise decided by the participating countries, in accordance with their internal rules, the members of the Governing Board shall be appointed for a term of 5 years.

One of these representatives shall act as the official spokesperson with voting rights (one vote only).

Any accession and changes of membership shall be addressed to the Governing Board

The GB is always open to new participants.

Admission of observers

A representative of European Commission shall attend the Governing Board meeting with an observer status.

A representative of European Union Presidency shall be invited to attend the Governing Board meeting with an observer status.

At least one member of the Coordination Structure shall attend the Governing Board and Executive Board meetings.

Based on the agenda, representatives may make suggestions to the Chair to invite experts no later than 10 working days prior to the meeting, which should be approved by the Chair.

The Governing Board may also invite standing experts to participate on a regular basis in discussions, not necessarily based on the particular agenda.

Observers and experts do not have a right to vote.

Chairmanship

The GB shall have a Chair and a Deputy Chair.

The Chair is the Coordinator. The Coordinator will be nominated by the GB members and for three years in order to ensure the necessary continuity and ownership on the decision making all along the life cycle of the initiative.

The Deputy chair shall be elected among the other GB members, for a period of six months.

The Deputy Chair shall automatically take the place of the Chair if the Chair is prevented from attending to his/her duties.

The terms of office of Chairs and Deputy Chair shall begin on the first day after their predecessors' terms of office.

If both the Chair and the Deputy Chair are absent or unable to attend a meeting, the meeting shall be chaired by the longest serving representative or, in the event of equal length service, by the oldest of the longest serving representative.

Quorum

To ensure the quality of the discussions and the involvement of the representatives of the participating countries, at least the representatives of 40% of the participating countries shall constitute the quorum necessary for the meeting to be valid. In the absence of the quorum, the Chair will search an alternative solution such as discussion on important matters followed by a written procedure or shall close the meeting and convene another one as soon as possible.

Voting

Each participating country shall have one vote in the Governing Board, irrespective of the number of its representatives/alternates.

Any vote shall be indivisible.

The Governing Board shall take its decisions as far as possible by consensus. However, in absence of consensus, decisions shall be taken by a simple majority of its members present and voting, on a proposal from the Chair. The absence of one or several members does not affect the result of the vote as long as the quorum is respected.

Each decision adopted by the Governing Board shall be recorded. A statement of the views may be entered in the minutes along with the decision, if a member so requests.

Transmission of documents/ Minutes of meetings

The draft minutes, with the attendance list, and draft of the deliberation taken shall be forwarded to the representatives not later than 15 working days after the end of each meeting.

Comments and/or objections need to be forwarded to the Chair within 10 working days of receipt of the draft minutes, with copy to each representative.

If no comments or objections are communicated to the Chair within the given timeframe, the draft minutes are considered approved.

Once approved by the Governing Board, the minutes shall be signed by the Chair. The signed copy of the minutes shall be kept in the archives of the Governing Board.

The final text of the minutes shall be forwarded to representatives not later than one week after its approval.

2.2 Executive Board (EB)

The Executive Board shall be responsible for the JPI management and for the implementation of the decision approved by the GB. It is composed by one technical representative from each Member State and Associated Country and it is chaired by the Coordinator

The Executive Board shall in particular:

- draw up the Draft Vision Document and submit it to the GB for approval;
- draw up the Draft SRA, with the support of the Scientific Committee (SC), and submits it to the GB for approval;
- draw up, with the support of the Scientific Committee (SC), and approve the Action Programme (APr). The EB will consult the AB and will present the APr to GB;
- be responsible for implementing the SRA and the Action Programme;
- be responsible for monitoring the Action Programme;
- ensure proper implementation of the GB decisions and monitor the follow-up
- meet at least twice per year;
- EB will be structured into:
 - o A limited number Working Groups (working on horizontal issues, for example WG State of art, WG Topics, WG Dissemination, WG Countries participation rules, WG Monitoring, etc) during the phase of writing of SRA. Each Working Group will nominate a rapporteur and only the rapporteur will report to the GB.
 - o Task Forces (working on Research Areas for example TF Sustainable Mng CH; TF Natural and Man-Made impact on CH; TF Social , cultural, political and economic value on CH; etc...) are composed of EB members responsible of the different research areas, during the phase to implement the SRA and APr. Each TF will nominate a rapporteur and only the rapporteur will report to the GB.

2.3 Task Force (TF)

Each TF is composed of members of the EB and is responsible for:

- Drafting APr in its research area.
- Proposing updates of both SRA and APr.
- Monitoring the implementation of SRA and APr and reporting to the EB the progress

achieved, highlighting immediately any deviation from the approved APr.

2.4 Advisory Board (AB)

The Advisory Board is composed by a group of selected representative from European and international bodies relevant to this JPI. It is chaired by the Coordination Structure.

The AB:

- Will advise the GB on strategic issues, on the effectiveness of the JPI initiative and contribute to integrating this JPI into the global context.
- Meets normally once per year.

2.5 Scientific Committee (SC)

The Scientific Committee shall include 12 experts from countries involved in this JPI and abroad, selected by peer-review.

Each Member State and Associated Country should provide a maximum of 6 candidates from its own country and 6 from abroad: 4 experts on tangible cultural heritage research, 4 experts on intangible cultural heritage research and 4 experts on basic scientific research.

The GB will select the 12 components of the SC among the candidates proposed by the Member States and Associated Countries, taking into account the scientific excellence of the candidates and the number of “nominations” received by each of them.

In order to ensure a certain degree of continuity, initially, 6 members shall be nominated for a period of 4 years and another 6 members for a period of 2 years. Afterwards any new SC member shall be nominated for a period of 2 years.

The Scientific Committee will support the EB in its activities giving scientific advices.

Chairmanship

The Chair of the Scientific Committee shall be elect by the Executive Board among the members of the Executive Board itself, for a term of 2 years, with the possibility of one reappointment.

Meetings

The Scientific Committee shall meet as necessary to fulfill the requirement of the Executive Board.

Quorum

To ensure the quality of the discussions and the involvement of the representatives of the participating countries, at least three members of the Scientific Committee from three different Member States and Associated States shall constitute the quorum necessary for the meeting to be valid.

In the absence of the quorum, the Chair will search an alternative solution such as discussion on important matters followed by a written procedure or shall close the meeting and convene another one as soon as possible.

2.6 Coordination Structure (CS)

- The Coordination Structure will be responsible for coordinating the activities among GB, EB and SC to implement a mutually accepted and realistic vision.
- The CS will also support GB, EB, SC and AB in their activities.
- The CS will be constituted by the Coordinator and the JPI Management Office for the necessary support for the day-to-day management.
- CS will keep contact with the European Commission.

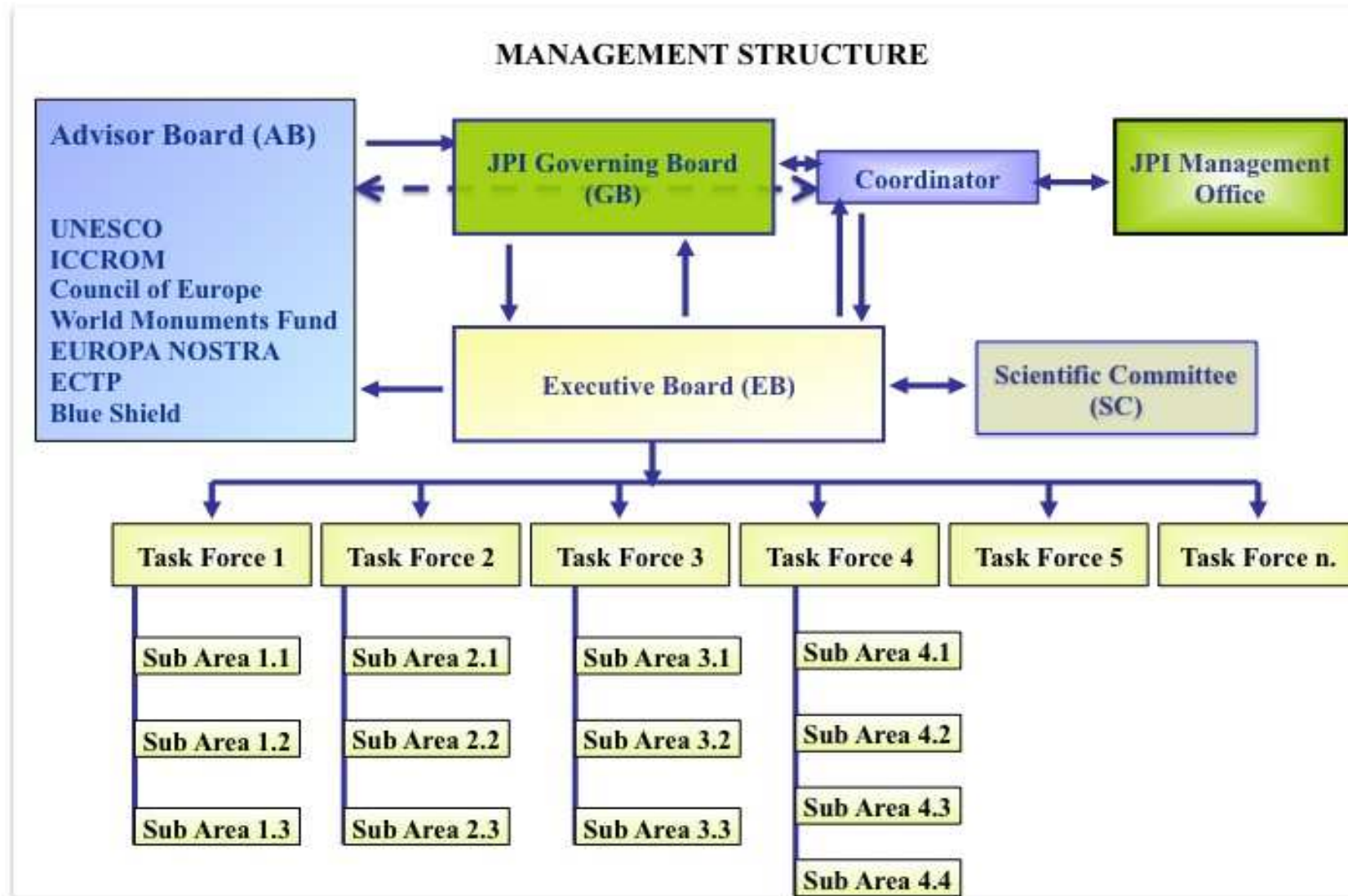
Miscellaneous provisions

Amendments

The Governing Board may approve amendments to the present Terms of References, by agreement of its members.

The present terms of reference shall be revised by decision of the Governing Board, at the request of at least one of its members.

Amendments to the present terms of reference shall enter into force as soon as they are adopted by the Governing Board.



ANNEX 2

Actions at Member States and Associated Countries level

Austria

Research on cultural heritage in Austria is financed mainly by public funds. The Austrian Federal Ministry for Education, Arts and Culture (BMUKK) is, inter alia, in charge of the museums as federal scientific institutions under public law, and of the Austrian Federal Office for the Protection of Monuments (Bundesdenkmalamt) as well as the Commission for Provenance Research. Furthermore, various other projects in the field of culture and cultural heritage receive funding and promotion. KulturKontakt Austria (KKA) is a non-profit organisation for cultural education, cultural dialogue and educational cooperation with Eastern and South Eastern Europe. On behalf of the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture, KKA makes important contributions to cultural dialogue and to the European integration of Eastern and South Eastern European countries.

The Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research (BMWF) finances most of the research in the field of cultural heritage via the Austrian universities (especially those with faculties of the humanities and cultural studies). All-embracing research in museums is currently funded via the strategic program for Muse-Forschung an Museen. The main part of the budget dedicated to basic research is passed on to the Austrian Science Fund (FWF), Austria's central funding organization for basic research. The ongoing Program for Arts-based Research (PEEK), for instance, seeks to promote both increased internationalization and networking between different branches of the arts. The Austrian Science Fund (FWF) is part of HERA ERA-Net (Humanities in ERA) on European level.

The Wiener Wissenschafts-, Forschungs- und Technologiefonds (Vienna Science and Technology Fund) is a non-profit organisation established to promote science and research in Vienna. Some of its calls are explicitly directed at promoting promising young scientists. It comprises a series of regular competitive calls focusing on "Science-Art-Culture" (2008-2010).

Organisations involved in research on cultural heritage in the broadest sense: e.g., The Austrian Academy of Sciences (OeAW), Austrian Institute of Technology (AIT), Joanneum Research, Salzburg Research, Austrian universities, Austrian museums (particularly scientific federal institutions under public law) and the Austrian Commission for UNESCO. In addition to these, various regional funds, initiatives and activities are currently active, partially in conjunction with European funding, e.g., LEADER+, Culture Programme 2007-2013.

Overall funding dedicated to research on Cultural Heritage in Austria amounts to approximately € 300-500 K per year

Belgium

The Belgian Federal Science Policy (BFSP) is the federal administration responsible for the preparation and implementation of research programmes in several fields (sustainable development, information society, space technology, fundamental research etc.) aiming to develop a permanent knowledge resource within scientific and technical spheres at the service of the Belgian federal authority (ca 65 % of our budget). The BFSP manages an annual budget of 520 million Euro and is also responsible for 13 Federal Scientific and Cultural Institutions, which receive from the BFSP an annual budget of 100 MEuro and have an important contribution in the field of Belgium Cultural Heritage research. The BFSP provides also a budget line for collaborating research activities (including cultural heritage) in the framework of bilateral agreements for economic, industrial, scientific and technological cooperation. Notwithstanding cultural heritage is also a regional competence, including 6 governments responsible for Cultural Heritage, the PPS Science Policy, together with its scientific and cultural institutions, is the only government body in Belgium that has Multi-annual research programmes where the item of cultural heritage is integrated, and that stimulates public and private institutions of the different regions to work together on this item, as well as bringing scientists of different disciplines together (e.g. in the Multi-annual information

society support programme: Duration of the research: 2001 - 2007 ; Budget: 17 MEUR; in the Interuniversity attraction poles phase VI (2007-2011). The budget is 143 MEuro; in the Belgian Coordinated Collections of Micro-organisms, Duration of the research: 2004 - 2008 ; Budget: 17 MEuro.

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria an important number of national research institutions are working in the field of cultural heritage research. The National Science Fund (NSF) at the Ministry of Education and Science is the main research-funding organization that supports both fundamental and applied research. Through its specialized schemes, the NSF strongly supports the development of research activities in the field of cultural heritage. More specifically, since 2006 the NSF supports cultural heritage research via the following portfolio of instruments: i) Targeted research programme for preservation, restoration and socialization of cultural sites of national significance, where 16 projects were supported at the amount of 1,5 MEuro. ii) Development of national research infrastructure, where in the period 2006-2009 about 10 projects in the area of cultural heritage infrastructure were supported amounting to approx. 2 MEuro. iii) Thematic research project competition where one of the priorities is preservation of cultural heritage; iv) Co-funding of European research programmes, where matching funds are provided for successful research teams in Framework programme 7th and COST programme. Other instrument that supports cultural heritage is the Operational programme “Regional development” under the structural Funds: Measure 2.1: Protection of environment, nature and historical and cultural heritage. Measure 2.2: Capacity building for sustainable use of natural resources, cultural and historical heritage.

Croatia

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic Croatia overall role is to help make Croatia culture visible and accessible and it provides and manages cultural resources on behalf of government for the benefit of all Croatians and takes care of cultural heritage. In addition Ministry of Culture of the Republic Croatia carries out its activities in protection of cultural heritage through two organization units: 1) The Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage - carries out administrative and expert tasks of protecting and preserving cultural goods, inscribed in the Register of Cultural Goods as stipulated in the Law on the Protection and Preservation of Cultural Goods. 2) The Directorate for Archive Activities and Archaeological Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia - carries out activities on the protection and preservation of archival and archaeological material as cultural goods within the framework of its competence and in accordance with the law. Moreover, activities on the restoration, conservation and reconstruction of cultural goods are carried out by the Croatian Restoration Institute as a public institution in the ownership of the Republic of Croatia. The Institute is financed from the state and cooperates directly with the conservation departments of the Directorate for the Protection of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia.

Cyprus

Governmental institutions in charge of Cultural Heritage research in Cyprus include the Department of Antiquities (Τμήμα Αρχαιοτήτων), a department of the Ministry of Communication and Work, with competence on archaeological sites and museums, monuments and historical buildings; and the University of Cyprus, Archaeological Research Unit. Non-governmental institutions also play a very important role, in particular the Church of Cyprus, and private research centers. Apart from core funding provided by the above organizations for their institutional goals, including but not limited to research, the main source of research funding is the Research Promotion Foundation (Ιδρυμα Προώθησης Έρευνας, ΙΠΕ), an independent organisation governed by a Board of Directors appointed by the Council of Ministers to promote research through competitive calls, with a yearly allocation of government funds. RPF programmes usually do not distinguish Cultural Heritage from

other Humanities and, in some cases, are not discipline-related, so the amount of budget addressing CH issues may only be evaluated a-posteriori by examining funded projects. CH research benefits also of private funding by cultural foundations – among others, the Leventis Foundation – and of the outcomes of the activity of international teams operating in Cyprus.

Czech Republic

Czech Republic has a significant history of participation in the joint EU research and concerting projects in the field of cultural heritage (19 projects within the recent Framework Programmes). The Grant Agency of the Czech Republic supports with about 0,4 MEUR yearly in average about 6-7 projects of basic research into cultural heritage themes. The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic has prepared a new programme of applied research specifically focused on the National and Cultural Identity (NAKI) which was officially launched on May 5, 2010 and calls for projects. The programme contains four main thematic priorities with several sub-themes corresponding to the proposed JPI themes. The overall budget for the exclusively cultural heritage research NAKI programme reaches 12,5 MEUR/year. Czech Republic further contributed to the FP joint projects and has been supporting cultural heritage research through institutional budgets in the National Heritage Institute, the Academy of Sciences, universities, various museums and specific research institutes.

Denmark

The major sources of funding of research are governmental institutions in charge of cultural heritage research in Denmark and other existing structures for implementation of programmes. These include research at museums, archives and libraries as well as higher education institution within the Ministry of Culture. The funding covers 2009 programmes dedicated to research in humanities and cultural heritage and conservation research. All figures should only be considered as indicative estimates. In some cases figures for conservation of cultural heritage were not available or cannot be identified in the short time available. Moreover, research funds covering humanities in all its aspects of the Danish universities and research institutions outside the Ministry of Culture are not included. The total estimated funds for humanities were 36,000.000 Euro, for cultural heritage 8,000.000 Euro and 1,300.000 for conservation.

Finland

In Finland the Academy of Finland is the main funding organisation of basic research. Therefore most of the funding for the cultural heritage research is channelled through the Academy. As examples of research relevant to the current proposal on the Joint Programming Initiative of the Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe, The Department of Architecture of the University of Oulu does research on planning and urban design, urban environment and building renovation. Individual researchers in other universities are also specialized in urban and suburban environments, housing, urban architecture, church history and medieval churches. The National Board of Antiquities preserves Finland's material cultural heritage: collects, studies and distributes knowledge of it. It is a cultural and research institution charged with the protection of archaeological sites, built heritage, cultural-historically valuable environments and cultural property, in collaboration with government authorities and museums. The Board can conduct a limited amount of scientific research and is mainly in charge of collections and archives. The National Board of Antiquities of Finland is attached to the Ministry of Education and receives its core funding from the Ministry.

France

In France, the national research policy is organised on three levels in which cultural heritage is inscribed.

- The strategic level where policy positions are defined by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research (MESR) linked to other ministries in charge of research activities within their sector. These positions are officially laid out in a national strategy of research and innovation (2009). The French Ministry of Culture and Communication (MCC) is in charge of applying the state policy to cultural heritage, particularly in terms of its protection, preservation and development. Within this context, the MCC backs a policy of research, transmission of knowledge and training linked to the MESR. The Ministries for Ecology, Sustainable Development and Sea (MEEDDM) also fosters research actions mainly dedicated to the impact of environment on historical building.
 - The level responsible for research programmes implementation with funding agencies, research organisations, departments and institutions of the MCC, and some other ministries as funding actors (National Research Agency, major CNRS, CEA, ...).
 - The application of research depending mainly upon organisms of public national research (CNRS...) and universities, under the responsibility of the MESR. The MCC has its own laboratories which act in partnership with these different institutions.
- The French public research funded within the framework of the State budget (24.2 billion Euro of payment credits in 2009, including research and higher education) supports both operating costs for public research teams and laboratories, and calls for incentive projects (particularly the National Research Agency – budget 872 M€ in 2009). This sum includes credits for cultural research: budgetary programme 186 “cultural and scientific culture research” (47 M€ in 2009) – they are assigned to the MCC by the Ministry of Higher Education and Research.

Germany

In Germany the responsibility for culture and cultural affairs lies within the realm of the *Bundesländer*. Germany has no national research programme for CH. The only programme still operational for this area of research is located since 1991 at the German Federal Environmental Foundation (DBU). In 2008, the *Fraunhofer-Gesellschaft*, the *Leibniz Gemeinschaft* and the *Stiftung Preussischer Kulturbesitz* signed a Memorandum of Understanding to build up a Research Alliance for the Preservation of CH in Germany which serves as the German platform for research to protect cultural heritage. The research alliance consists of 15 Fraunhofer Institutes, 7 research museums of the Leibniz Gemeinschaft and of 22 state museums of Berlin including the five main institutions of the foundation plus further associated partners which are currently the Bundesanstalt für Materialprüfung (BAM) Berlin, Materialprüfanstalt (MPA) Stuttgart and the University of Bamberg plus several restoration/conservation companies.

Greece

The Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism is the main governmental instrument for the protection of cultural heritage in Greece. It is in charge of the organization, supervision and funding of excavations, restorations, conservation, works of infrastructure, protection of cultural goods from the illicit traffic, educative programs, publications and exhibitions. The Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Tourism comprises, among others, the following research services: 1) Under the General Directorate of Antiquities and Cultural Heritage are 1.1. The Directorate for Documentation and Protection of Cultural Goods 1.2. The Department of Applied Research within the Directorate of Conservation of Ancient & Modern Monuments, 1.3. The Department of Physical and Chemical Research within the National Archaeological Museum, 1.4. The Center for Stone. 2) Under the General Directorate of Restoration, Museums and Technical Works: The Directorate of Restoration of Ancient Monuments. The research interests of the Ministry are: i) Development of Non Destructive, Mobile, Diagnostic equipment, ii) Scientific documentation, iii) Active Conservation, iv) Preventative Conservation (natural hazard risk map etc), v) Development of Standards in procedures and materials, vi) Monitoring of the Environment and of changes in cultural heritage.

Iceland

The *Architectural Heritage Fund*, whose role is to provide grants for maintenance and renovation of listed buildings and structures, and of other buildings deemed by the Architectural Heritage Board to be of historical/cultural value had a budget of just over 255 million ISK in 2008. The Archaeological fund which provides grants for archaeological research has a budget of 25 million ISK, but the Althingi, or Parliament in Iceland has also provided direct grants to archaeological research this amount varies from year to year.

Rannís, the Icelandic Centre for Research reports to the Ministry of Education, Science and Culture with the purpose of providing professional assistance in the preparation and implementation of science and technology policy in Iceland. One of its main functions is the operation of the financial support system for research and technological development. Rannís serves the Icelandic science community across all areas of science and the humanities. Rannís operates on an annual budget of about 130 million ÍSK, of which about half comes from the direct budget and the rest from service fees and contracts. The grants funds operated by Rannís have following annual budge of around 1000 million ISK is divided by the Research Fund, the Fund for Research Equipment, the Technology Development Fund, the Graduate Research Fund and the Fund for Non-fiction Writers.

Ireland

The Department (Ministry) of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government is responsible for providing an enhanced policy and legislative framework to promote increased public awareness and appreciation of the national built heritage. The Office of Public Works is responsible for the day-to-day conservation and presentation of national monuments and historic properties in State care. The Heritage Council proposes policies and priorities for the identification, protection, preservation, and enhancement of the national heritage. The Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government commissioned research by ICOMOS- Ireland on Ireland's world heritage sites and provides funding to the Heritage Council for its activities. The Department provides funding for the INSTAR (Irish National Strategic Archaeological Research) Programme, which is administered by the Heritage Council. This programme is dedicated to the refining and dissemination of archaeological research information. The majority of Office of Public Works conservation projects would include a research phase which would normally cover both material and method analysis.

Israel

Ministry in charge of the culture heritage is the Ministry of Culture, but mainly as a backing for the real involved in the topic- the Israel Antiquities Authority [IAA]. There are some other institutes/offices involved in the subject as the Council for the Historic Buildings and Sites [half-volunteer], the Israel UNESCO Branch, the Planning Directory in the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities of Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem – all of them secondary in the Conservation of Built Cultural Heritage.

Returning to the Israel Antiquities Authority, it has today two main directories: the Archeological Directory and the Conservation Directory. Today it has two main parts: A)the Project Conservation Implementation Unit, including; Design, implementation and Art Sections; B) the Legal Unit, including: Legal, Research, Information and Inspection Sections.

Italy

The *Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR)*, which includes the General Directorate for Internationalization of Research, acts as a controller, among the others, of the *National Research Council (CNR)*, of which the *Dpt. of Cultural Heritage (DPC)* is mainly focused on science and technology applied to the protection of tangible and intangible cultural heritage. MIUR, which funds research projects through FIRST, FAR, PRIN, FAS, FIRB, PON), is preparing with the *Ministry for Cultural Heritage and Activities (MiBAC)* a *National Research Programme (PNR) 2010-2012* and in the period 2005-2007 has allocated 15 M€/year in cultural heritage research, as planned for the 2010. The CNR, only in DPC, managed in 2009 a budget of 11.7 M€.

MiBAC institutional mission is preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage and landscape. Research is carried out by its research institutes: *ISCR, OPD, ICPAL, ICCD and ICCU*. MiBAC invested about 97M€ in 2010 in research programs and activities, including preservation, restoration, online accessibility and enhancement of cultural heritage. Part of the revenues from Italian Lottery (Lotto) -around 500 M€ for 2006/2009- is assigned to MiBAC, that takes part at the realization of technological districts.

The Ministry for Public Administration and Innovation allocated in the framework of the plan e-gov 2012 M€ 3,2 to MiBAC for the implementation of the online accessibility and production of digital cultural content.

The *Ministry of Economic Development, MSE*, has within its organisation a General Directorate for Production Development and Competition and acts as a controller of the *Italian National Agency for New Technologies, Energy and Sustainable Economic Development (ENEA)*, which has allocated on projects and technologies for cultural heritage more than 5 M€ from 2006 to 2009.

Latvia

Cultural values that are eligible for inscription in the list of state protected cultural monuments are subjected to state inventory, irrespective of their ownership, possession or use. The state inventory of monuments includes their exploration and survey, determination of their historical, scientific, artistic, architectural, ethnographic or other cultural value, their registration, investigation, and preparation of inventory documentation.

The State Inspection for Heritage Protection performs the inventory, examination and research, preparation of draft cultural monument lists and development of inscription documents, as well as ensuring research of cultural monuments. Research materials are stored in the Monument Documentation Centre of the State Inspection for Heritage Protection.

In 2000, the Ministry of Culture in cooperation with the State Inspection for Heritage Protection elaborated the under-programme “Cultural Heritage” of the National programme “Culture”, including one article about the necessity to encourage the cultural heritage scientific research.

Lithuania

Lithuanian research policy is conducted by the Ministry of Education and Science (MES), which is also the biggest government source of research funds. The Research Council (RC) of Lithuania contributes to the formation of science policy and finances national research programmes. The RC closely cooperates with the Ministry of Culture and Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry. Main research activities are concentrated in the state institutes and universities, e.g. Lithuanian Institute of Cultural Research (tangible and intangible heritage), Institute of Literature and Folklore (intangible heritage).

Malta

Malta's main strategic document concerning research and innovation policy is the ‘National Strategic Plan for Research and Innovation 2007-2010’ (NSPRI), championed by the Malta Council for Science and Technology (MCST) and working in close collaboration with various other entities. MCST also manages the R&I Programme, which funds applied research projects in Malta's four priority research areas, and promotes industry-academia collaboration. The ‘Cultural Heritage Fund’ is another component of the local cultural heritage research system. This body corporate receives and manages monies paid to it under the provisions of the Cultural Heritage Act of 2002, as well as other assets that may be donated by non-governmental sources. The Fund is administered by the Committee of Guarantee, and the monies in the Fund may be used solely for the purpose of research, conservation or restoration of cultural heritage.

Research on tangible cultural heritage, especially the built environment, has been supported over many years by the University of Malta. This has included long-term research on traditional building materials, and their deterioration and conservation, also in collaboration with foreign institutions,

and has resulted in numerous conference papers and publications over the years. Heritage Malta, the national agency for museums, conservation practice and cultural heritage, has also been very active in research related to this field, in particular through its participation in a number of EU programmes and collaboration with various foreign universities and institutes.

Norway

The Ministry of the Environment finances most of the research in the field of cultural heritage. The funding is passed on to the The Research Council of Norway (Forskingsret) which, based on applications, distributes the funds to Research & Development institutions. These institutions are basically Universities and free standing research institutes.

In 2008 6,8 mill. NOK (app. 0,9M€) were dedicated to research in the cultural heritage field within the programme area Norwegian environmental research towards 2015.

The funding from the Ministry is primarily intended for applied research; i.e. research that has practical use functions for the cultural heritage management. Riksantikvaren, Directorate for Cultural Heritage communicate their research needs and priorities to the Ministry, which in turn communicate their priorities to the Research Council of Norway.

Poland

Two governmental bodies are responsible for funding research supporting the preservation of cultural heritage. The Ministry of Culture and National Heritage is the main governmental body responsible for cultural politics in Poland. One of the major responsibilities of the Ministry is the care for the preservation and conservation of national heritage. Among others the Ministry is financing the Faculties of Conservation-Restoration at Academies of Fine Arts in Warsaw and Cracow and the most important national museums, which carry out broad research tasks in the field of heritage science. The Ministry also finances the National Centre of Investigation and Documentation of Cultural Heritage and the Centre for the Protection of Public Collections in Warsaw. On the other hand, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education is the major central governmental source of funds for research in general, as well as N.Copernici University in conservation training in Torun. It covers around 60% **all** funds for R&D spent in Poland every year. Cultural heritage research is financed through core funding for statutory R&D activities of various research organizations and through individual research projects, applied for within open, peer reviewed competitions held bi-annually.

In 2008, the government established the National Programme of Scientific Research and Development, as a principal tool of the state policy in the area of research and innovation. The programme identified priority areas, research objectives and programmes for the coming 5 years.

The National Programme comprises research programmes in the cultural heritage sector in: priority area 1 “Society in conditions of a secure, accelerated and sustainable socio-economic development”; priority area 3 “Energy and infrastructure”.

The Sejm (Polish Parliament) passed a law reforming Polish science. On March 18, the Sejm adopted a package of six government acts reforming Polish science. The acts provide establishing a relationship between science and business, establishing the National Science Center and eliminating research institutes with lowest ratings. The reform further assumes the establishment of the politically independent National Science Center. The Center will be a payment agency with its seat in Kraków, where the scholars themselves will decide on the allocation of public funds for research. In turn, the existing National Research and Development Center will be responsible for preparing a strategic research program for the development of Poland.

Portugal

Fundação para a Ciência e Tecnologia (FCT) is the Portugal's main funding agency for research under the aegis of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education. FCT's mission is to continuously promote the advancement of scientific and technological knowledge in accomplished

through the financing of proposals presented by institutions, in public open calls. That happens either through calls for applications in any scientific area or calls targeted at specific themes or domains. Since 2004, FCT under the History and Archeology domain has included a topic on History and Cultural Heritage.

Romania

On 23 May 2007, the Romanian Government approved the second National Plan for Research, Development and Innovation (PN II). The National Authority for Scientific Research is the Governmental organization charged with the implementation of PN II. The specific programme “Partnerships in priority fields” counts among the specific objectives the valorization and the development of the national cultural patrimony with three axes focused on cultural heritage, as follows: i) Patrimony preservation techniques ii) Preserving and restoring the patrimony insuring the community viability; iii) New patrimonialization practices.

The research direction “Material/non-material patrimony, cultural tourism, creative industries“ has a budget of approximately 13 mil. EUR allocated for the period 2007-2013.

The Ministry of Culture, Religious Affairs and National Heritage has also a specific annual programme to preserve national cultural heritage but is not devoted to research. It finances only restorations and preservation works of monuments specified in the National List of Monuments.

Slovak Republic

The top priorities themes on culture heritage research in Slovakia is science framework Conception for Sustainable Development. In area a tangible culture heritage and material study are included themes: influence appraising of atmospheric deposition of substances that polluted atmosphere in ecosystem and culture heritage object, acidification and eutrophication, modeling of biogeochemical cycles (*wooden little church in North Slovak region*). In area intangible Slovakia put the accent to research of digitalisation of culture heritage, specially in traditional culture (artefacts, customs and folklore). A characteristic for Slovakia is a dislocation subjectes of culture heritage in area of nature heritage. Multi-disciplinary research of global change is science application research procedures in culture and nature together (UNESCO World heritage - Banská Štiavnica, Levoča, Spiš castle, Vlkolínec, Bardejov). There is important research of sustainable development of tourism (UNESCO Improvement of Tourism and Visitor Management Skills). Culture heritage is determined for identity of many regions, localities, ethnicity. Research in impact global civilizational changes to concrete cultures is culture anthropological and ethnological approach in culture heritage research. In culture of minorities (Gypsy) and *Genius loci* localities is this research an rescue science work.

Slovenia

Slovenian research policy is on the national level conducted by the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology (MHEST), which is also the major governmental source of funds for research.

The National Research and Development Programme is implemented by the Slovenian Research Agency, which was established by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia. The Agency performs professional, development and executive tasks relating to the National Research and Development Programme at every level, as well as other work to promote research and development activities.

On the field of tangible cultural heritage agency closely cooperates with the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology and the Ministry of Culture. In the field of cultural heritage it involves also the Directorate for Cultural Heritage, Information-Documentary Centre for Heritage (register of cultural heritage) and Institute for the protection of cultural heritage of Slovenia.

Current main topics are: informatisation of cultural heritage, new law on protection of cultural heritage, establishment of a unified register of cultural heritage, new approaches in the field of

written cultural heritage, volatile organic matters in cultural heritage collections, mobile archaeological heritage.

In regards to FP7 programme, MHEST is a partner in HERA (Humanities in ERA) ERA-NET initiative and actively contributing to the common pot with a goal to financially support also research projects from the field of cultural heritage.

Spain

The Ministry of Science and Innovation (MICINN) is mainly responsible for funding scientific research in Spain, although other Ministries, Autonomous Regions and other organisms also finance programmes.

Studies in the conservation of cultural heritage first received institutional support in the first four-year National Plan (1988-1991) defining mechanisms and priorities for supporting research, which included a research programme on Cultural Heritage. This programme disappeared from subsequent National Plans, although other National Programmes prioritised cultural heritage. Cultural heritage research is thus spread among national and regional programmes, mainly in sciences and humanities.

On the other hand, the Spanish scientific community has a real interest and potential in the subject, with strong groups working on conservation science, materials, etc. A significant number of quality research projects are funded yearly in National Programmes, and Spanish researchers participate in European Programmes and other initiatives. The last call (2009) for projects on cultural heritage conservation and materials received about 3.5 million € from an overall budget of 430 million € for projects under the National Plan.

Sweden

In Sweden Cultural Heritage is funded by different actors in research field, under their general heading of humanistic and social research or under natural sciences. The Swedish Research Council - Vetenskapsrådet distributed 3220 M SEK to research to areas from medicine to human sciences during 2009. A particular call for Cultural Heritage amounting to 50 M SEK is currently available. Riksbankens Jubileumsfond (RJ) is an independent foundation with the goal of promoting and supporting research in the Humanities and Social Sciences. The Swedish Research Council Formas deals with research for a sustainable development. During 2009 roughly 400 M SEK was distributed to research, including also Cultural Heritage projects. The Swedish Arts Council allocates general cultural grants to cultural projects that enhance aspects such as pluralism, equality and quality. Important aspects for funding are activities directed towards children and that deals with physical access to culture and has an emphasis on non-urban areas. The National Heritage Board - Riksantikvariamyndigheten has a research grant of 14 M SEK that is directly tied to research in culture heritage. Furthermore the Knowledge Foundation finances universities with the goal of strengthening Sweden's competitiveness and value creation. During 2009 they allocated 297 M SEK to different research projects, including also Cultural Heritage projects.

The Netherlands

In the Netherlands expertise in the JPI is present in the agencies of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science and in most universities. The Cultural Heritage Agency (RCE) is the national knowledge institute for archaeology, historic buildings and cultural landscape; main programs: definition of CH; degradation, upkeep and intervention; planning and environment; monitoring; quality assessment. They also deal with digital heritage (Kimomo/Knowledge Infrastructure Modernisation CH). The Netherlands Institute for Cultural Heritage (ICN) is the national knowledge institute for management and preservation of moveable cultural heritage. The research of ICN focuses on value and value attribution, object in context, risk management, accessibility and museometry. The National Archives and the National Library (KB) have programs in the field of conservation (e.g. Metamorfoze) and digitization. At the Research Institute for the Heritage and

History of the Cultural Landscape and Urban Environment (CLUE) of the Free University the focus is on the long-term history of landscapes and the historical backgrounds of contemporary spatial planning issues. Wageningen University has a Land-use Planning Group and Landscape Centre. At Delft University the institute rmit (restoration, modification, intervention, transformation) research is conducted on materials/compatibility, (re)design of CH and effects of changes in water cycle. In Eindhoven University research is done on climate and heritage. At Nijenrode they do research on monuments and sustainability. In conservation science the University of Amsterdam has expertise in the Ateliergebouw, combined with the Rijksmuseum and ICN. At NWO a Science for Arts programme is being developed, aiming at interdisciplinary research in conservation and restoration. CATCH (Continuous Access to Cultural Heritage) is the NWO-programme on digitized cultural heritage, a cooperation of humanities, computer science and heritage institutions.

Turkey

Being the leading agency for the management, funding and conduct of research in Turkey, TUBITAK is the primary institution to fund cultural heritage related research. In line with the major principles of Turkish National S&T Policies Cultural Heritage is one of the key issues to be greatly tackled in order to achieve the strategies of long term sustainable development. The key principles are the preservation of monuments not individually but together with their immediate surroundings in accordance with international rules and standards; preservation, restoration and reviving of historical urban and rural settlements revealing traces of a civilization or a historical moment; adapting architectural preservation in urban planning in line with historical plot, addressing all aspects of cultural existence and creativity in politics of culture for development, developing further policies and mechanisms to protect cultural heritage to encourage initiations towards cultural heritage. From 2000 up to 2010; 137 projects in various areas related to cultural heritage has been funded by Academic Research Funding Programme Directorate of TUBITAK. The total budget dedicated to research on cultural heritage by TUBITAK amounts to around 10 M Euro for the last decade. A wide array of research topics and activities has been dealt through the aforementioned projects in the fields of archaeology, preservation and restoration, sociology, urban planning etc. The number and variety of the projects funded are expected to rise up considerably given the new momentum towards further supporting research in the field of cultural heritage.

United Kingdom

Responsibility for culture in England resides with the Department (Ministry) of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS). Culture is a devolved responsibility in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. DCMS sponsors a wide range of Non- Departmental Public Bodies (NDPBs). The largest is English Heritage, which is responsible for the conservation of the historic environment, including the historic maritime environment, archaeology and landscapes in England. DCMS also sponsors the National Museums and Galleries. Most of the NMGs invest a proportion of their core funding in conservation and research, and in many cases they have world-class reputations in their fields. Recently, in response to recommendations by a House of Lords Science and Technology Select Committee Inquiry on *Science and Heritage*, the Arts and Humanities Research Council has become the lead research council for heritage science and together with the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council, has launched the Science and Heritage Programme which has invested almost 10 million Euro in research and other activities in this area. Due to the devolved nature of governance for heritage science research in the UK, the whole sector (both moveable and immovable heritage) has recently published a National Heritage Science Strategy.

ANNEX 3

Actions at European level

Cultural heritage research has featured in all Framework Programmes since 1986, with the aim of reinforcing the scientific and technical basis for protecting and rehabilitating the European patrimony and setting up joint methodologies, technologies and tools¹.

In FP5 (1998-2002), the Key Action "City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage" was especially designed to ensure rapid EU-wide take-up of practical new approaches to urban governance, planning and management. Regarding cultural heritage the research goals were related to improved damage assessment, development of innovative conservation strategies and integration of cultural heritage in the urban setting. Around 40 projects were funded to the tune of EUR 40 million. Other funds were provided through the 'Socio-economic research' Key Action and through the 'Fellowship' and 'Infrastructure' programmes.

In FP6 (2002-2006), "Cultural Heritage and Conservation Strategies" was funded through the "Scientific Support to Policies" (SSP) Programme, including for the first time the impact of climate change, as well as of tourism. It supported 23 projects with funding of EUR 18 million. The 'Citizens and Governance in a knowledge-based Society' Programme looked at cultural heritage in the context of perceptions of history and identity, while, as in FP5, other funding was provided by the Marie Curie and the Research Infrastructure programmes.

Within FP7 (2007-2013), cultural heritage is mainly funded within the sub-activity "Protection, conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage, including human habitat" of the "Environment (including climate change)" Theme. Research goals are focussed on models and tools for advanced and non-destructive techniques for damage diagnosis, new products and methodologies for conservation, mitigation and adaptation strategies for the sustainable management of both movable and immovable cultural assets.

In its first four years, FP7 has supported 16 projects with total funding of EUR 32.5 million, including the large-scale project "CLIMATE FOR CULTURE"² on the impact of climate change on cultural heritage conservation strategies, a subject first addressed by the FP6 "NOAH'S ARK"³ project, which was awarded the Europa Nostra Prize in 2009. "CLIMATE FOR CULTURE" aims to identify the risks for cultural heritage associated to climate change in specific regions. Appropriate sustainable mitigation/adaptation strategies will be developed and applied. The results will be incorporated into an assessment of the economic impacts and are intended to be a European contribution to the future IPCC Reports.

Within the Public-Private-Partnership on Energy Efficient Buildings, launched by DG RTD in cooperation with industrial partners as part of the European Economic Recovery Plan in 2008⁴, the large-scale project "3ENCULT" on improving the energy efficiency of historic buildings has been selected following a cross-thematic call including the topic on "Compatible solutions for improving the energy efficiency of historic buildings in urban areas" launched at the end of 2009.

Moreover, within the FP7 actions on Research Infrastructure, the Integrated Infrastructure Initiative "CHARISMA"⁵ (7,6 Million Euro) has been funded, bringing together 21 leading European institutions developing research on artwork materials and their deterioration finalized to the conservation of cultural heritage. The consortium has the objective to optimise the use of infrastructures through a coordinated program of transnational access, joint research and networking activities.

¹ For all funded projects see the following website: http://ec.europa.eu/research/environment/index_en.cfm?pg=cultural

² CLIMATE FOR CULTURE "Damage risk assessment, economic impact and mitigation strategies for sustainable preservation of Cultural Heritage in times of climate change" www.climateforculture.eu

³ NOAH'S ARK "Global climate change impact on built heritage and cultural landscapes" <http://noahsark.isac.cnr.it>

⁴ COM(2008)800 final.

⁵ CHARISMA "Cultural Heritage Advanced Research Infrastructures: Synergy for a Multidisciplinary Approach to Conservation/Restoration" <http://ec.europa.eu/research/infrastructures/pdf/charisma.pdf>

In the framework of ERA-NET projects, the NET HERITAGE project built up a partnership between ministries, funding agencies and national research directorates from 14 countries. It will ensure a comprehensive overview of the status of cultural heritage research throughout Europe and provide help in coordinating the sector by allying different domains such as art, history, conservation, maintenance and restoration with architecture, chemistry, physics and engineering. It acted as a cradle for the development of this JPI.

In the FP7 theme 'Research in the Social Sciences and Humanities (SSH)', cultural heritage is explored in relation to European diversities and commonalities. The use of cultural heritage in shaping identities is examined by the "CRIC"⁶ and "IME"⁷ projects. Current SSH projects deal with 'European identities: inner and outer perceptions of Europe and the EU', and 'Reinterpreting Europe's Cultural Heritage: towards a 21st Century Library and Museum'.

The Network of Excellence CLIOHRES.net⁸ aims at achieving and disseminating greater understanding of both the actual histories and the self-representations of the past, and looks at the role of CH in the context of history.

The MuSOMED project⁹ aims at making source material that includes tangible CH available to researchers. DG RTD SSH has an open call on "Reinterpreting Europe's Cultural Heritage: towards a 21st Century Library and Museum".

In addition, the ERA-NET Plus action "HERA"¹⁰ recently launched research projects on issues such as cultural heritage and memory, cultural heritage in music, and cultural heritage and intellectual property. "HERA" brings together one pan-European and 13 national research funding agencies across Europe in order to coordinate research activities and to develop new Europe-wide research agendas.

"ERNEST"¹¹ is another ERA NET Project gathering a large group of regions and organisations developing sustainable practices for tourism including cultural tourism.

The European Agenda for Culture¹², proposed by DG EAC and endorsed by the Council, is founded on three common sets of objectives: promoting cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue, promoting culture as a catalyst for creativity in the framework of the Lisbon Agenda for growth and jobs (including the further development of cultural and creative industries), and promoting culture as a key component in international relations, with a clear and vital role for cultural heritage in these three dimensions.

In the digital field, outstanding cooperation between Member States already exists and a Commission Recommendation on digitisation and related tasks, endorsed by the Council¹³, has been issued. The Commission, through DG INFSO, is actively pursuing policies, networks and projects that provide considerable support for research into and introduction of digital libraries, archives and museum collections, and new forms of access to and use of these cultural resources¹⁴.

⁶ "Identity and conflict. Cultural heritage and the reconstruction of identities after conflict" http://ec.europa.eu/research/social-sciences/projects/363_en.html

⁷ "Identities and modernities in Europe: European and national identity construction programmes and politics, culture, history and religion" <http://fass.kingston.ac.uk/research/european/ime/>

⁸ "Creating Links and Innovative Overviews for a New History Research Agenda for the Citizens of a Growing Europe" www.cliohres.net

⁹ "Mutual Sources on Modern Mediterranean Architecture: towards an open and shared system" <http://invisu.inha.fr/musomed-Mutual-Sources-on-Modern>

¹⁰ "Humanities in the European Research Area – Joint Research Programme" www.heranet.info/

¹¹ Europe Research Network on Sustainable Tourism. The following regions of Member States are involved: Regione Toscana (Italy) as coordinator, Cité de la Culture et du Tourisme Durable (France), Basquetour (Spain), Prefecture of Ilia (Greece), South-East Romania Development Agency (Romania), Govern de Illes Balears (Spain), Regional Development Agency of North Hungary (Hungary), South West Tourism (United Kingdom), Danish Forest and Nature Agency, Nord Zealand (Denmark), Generalitat de Catalunya (Spain), Conseil Régional d'Aquitaine (France), Regione Emilia Romagna (Italy) http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/coordination/pdf/ernest_en.pdf

¹² http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-policy-development/doc399_en.htm

¹³ Commission Recommendation on the digitisation and online accessibility of cultural material and digital preservation (2006/585/EC) and Council Conclusions of 13 November 2006 (2006/C 297/01).

¹⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/information_society/activities/digital_libraries/cultural/index_en.htm

In particular, research on the digitisation and visualisation of tangible cultural heritage and on the preservation, access and use of digitised cultural assets can contribute significantly to reducing the stress on fragile objects and sites¹⁵.

The 5th and 6th FPs boosted the actions related to the digitization of cultural heritage. In particular two programmes aimed at supporting the coordination among Member States: the MINERVA and MINERVAplus projects; both of them gathered the Ministries of Culture of the European Union that worked together for the harmonization of digitization policies and programmes. The MINERVA projects still have a strong impact on digitization policy makers and experts thanks to the wide range of tools, publications, guidelines, and strategic documents produced. They also lead to implementations actions (funded under eContentplus or CIP) such as MICHAEL¹⁶ and ATHENA¹⁷.

It is worth mentioning that the digitisation and virtual representation of cultural artefacts and sites might be of interest to the JPI. Projects such as "EPOCH (NoE)", "3D-COFORM", "V-City", "Venus" and TNT conduct research in the creation of digital 3D representation of artefacts, sites and cities as well as related aspects concerning the use of ICT in cultural heritage, thus reducing the stress on the real objects and sites which might endanger their sustainable conservation.

As far as the conservation of digital cultural heritage is concerned, the two Integrated Projects "PRESTOSPACE" (FP6) and "PrestoPRIME" (FP7) specifically address issues of preservation and use of audiovisual sources and the intangible cultural heritage that is preserved in these collections.

In addition, the DG INFSO supported several actions on the use of ICT for Cultural tourism. A number of FP6 projects like "ISAAC", "iTACITUS", "CINeSPACE", "AGAMEMNON" conducted research on enabling users to enjoy and discover cultural heritage sites or whole cities with the use of ICT, using augmented reality and virtual reality technologies, often applied to mobile devices. Although these projects are central to research, the developed applications may potentially contribute to the conservation of intangible cultural heritage and to link it virtually to objects and sites.

DG INFSO recently launched the ERA-NET "DC-NET"¹⁸ under the e-Infrastructure-Capacities Programme of the FP7. The main aim is to develop and to strengthen the co-ordination of the public research programmes among the European countries in the sector of the digital cultural heritage.

Cooperation with Mediterranean Countries

Through DG AIDCO, the 'Euromed Heritage'¹⁹ Regional Programme has since 1998 committed a total of EUR 57 million to fund partnerships between conservation experts and heritage institutions from Mediterranean countries. In line with the 'Strategy for the Development of Euro-Mediterranean Heritage: priorities from Mediterranean Countries (2007-2013)²⁰, and funded through the European Neighbourhood Partnership Instrument (ENPI), Euromed Heritage 4 (2008-2012) aims to make it easier for local populations to learn about their own national and regional cultural heritage and to benefit from it.

International cooperation for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage, with a particular focus on the Mediterranean region, was supported within FP5 and FP6, and is a mainstream activity in FP7.

Actions at intergovernmental level

COST and EUREKA are intergovernmental programmes that actively contribute to networking, research and innovation in the cultural field.

¹⁵ For all funded projects see the following website: http://cordis.europa.eu/fp7/ict/telearn-digicult/digicult-projects_en.html

¹⁶ <http://www.michael-culture.org>

¹⁷ <http://www.athenaeurope.org>

¹⁸ Digital Cultural heritage NETWORK www.dc-net.org

¹⁹ <http://www.euromedheritage.net/index.cfm?lng=fr>

²⁰ <http://www.euromedheritage.net/doc/Culture%20strategy%202007%20-%202013.pdf>

Within COST, the Cultural Heritage Interest Group currently supports various networks, such as 'EnviArt'²¹ and 'WoodCultHer'²², which focus on the environmental protection of tangible cultural heritage.

In 2006 the new EUREKA umbrella E!3790 EurekaBuild was launched on the initiative of the European Construction Technology Platform (ECTP) as follow-up to EURO CARE2000; it also promotes projects related to cultural heritage in cooperation with the Focus Area Cultural Heritage (FACH) of ECTP²³.

²¹ D42 'Chemical Interactions between cultural Artefacts and Indoor Environment' www.costd42.org

²² IE 0601 'Wood Science for Conservation of Cultural Heritage' www.WoodCultHer.org

²³ Strategic Research Agenda of the ECTP/FACH 'Cultural Heritage - Vision 2030', February 2009 www.ectp.org

