



Recommendations

from the European Commission-led
expert group on

the safeguarding
of cultural heritage
in Ukraine



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Picture on page 18: "The residential buildings on Preobrazhenska street in Odesa after Russian rocket strike to UNESCO World Heritage Site" (source: Andrii Tkalych, Fedir Boitsov, Pixelated Realities NPO, 2024).

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Table of contents

Introduction	3
Key messages.....	4
Overarching principles	7
PRIORITY AREA 1 – Recognising the value of cultural heritage	9
PRIORITY AREA 2 – Risk management and preparedness.....	12
PRIORITY AREA 3 – Documentation, monitoring and data collection	15
PRIORITY AREA 4 – Recovery of cultural heritage	18
Annex 1 – Relevant standard-setting texts and policy documents.....	23
Annex 2 – Composition of the expert group.....	30

Introduction

As envisaged in the 2023–2026 EU work plan for culture ⁽¹⁾, the European Commission set up the Expert Group on the Safeguarding of Cultural Heritage in Ukraine ⁽²⁾. The objectives of the group were the following:

- to bring about exchanges of experience and good practice in the field of damage prevention, preparedness and recovery of cultural heritage after man-made or natural disasters that may be relevant to Ukraine;
- to advise and assist the Commission in compiling a set of lessons learnt and recommendations from recovery processes relevant to the prevention, preparedness and recovery of cultural heritage in Ukraine.

The group was officially launched during its first meeting on 12 June 2023 and is comprised of 26 experts (six of whom are of Ukrainian nationality) who were selected through a competitive call. The full list of experts is available in *Annex 2*.



These recommendations are addressed to the following stakeholders.

- The **European Commission**.
- The **Ukrainian government**, in particular the Ministries of Culture and Strategic Communications, Social Policy, Defence, Justice, Education and Science, Finance, Economy, Infrastructure, and Internal Affairs, along with the Security Service of Ukraine and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine.
- The **regional and local authorities** of Ukraine (regional (oblasts), municipal (*hromadas*) and city administrations), particularly those related to the cultural heritage sector.
- **Civil society**, including academia and professional associations relevant to the field of cultural heritage and civil protection in Ukraine.

These recommendations aim to inform the following processes.

- **EU level**. The implementation of the Ukraine plan ⁽³⁾, especially with regard to the recovery, reconstruction, management and protection of cultural heritage during the ongoing war and during the post-war recovery period.

- **National level**. The Ukraine recovery plan and cultural heritage and civil protection policies (including relevant legislation). The recommendations are also relevant to Ukraine's path towards EU accession.
- **Regional and local level**. Regional and local master plans, development and recovery plans and other relevant plans.
- **International support towards recovery**. The recommendations are also meant to be useful to the coordination mechanism and the implementation of the measures, as defined within the Action Plan for Culture in Ukraine ⁽⁴⁾ that was developed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and Ukraine and endorsed at the 'International Conference Towards the Recovery of the Culture Sector of Ukraine' (6 and 7 June 2024, Vilnius, Lithuania).
- **Scope**. The proposed recommendations are ambitious in scope. The ambitiousness of the recommendations is intentional, aiming to set a high-standard approach necessary for the comprehensive protection and recovery of heritage in Ukraine's war-torn areas, ensuring these measures address the full scope of threats and challenges effectively.

⁽¹⁾ [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022G1207\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32022G1207(01)).

⁽²⁾ Technically, this group reports to the Commission Expert Group on Cultural Heritage, of which it is a subgroup.

⁽³⁾ https://neighbourhood-enlargement.ec.europa.eu/document/download/d122882f-599b-4158-8a6b-583f5cfd77_en?filename=Ukraine-facility-march2024.pdf.

⁽⁴⁾ https://conference.unesco.lt/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/Action-plan-for-Ukraine_6-factsheets_5-June-2024.pdf.

Key messages

Culture is a key factor for a participative and people-centred approach and should be prioritised for the recovery of post-war society. To achieve this, it is important to promptly safeguard cultural heritage, given the current emergency situation in Ukraine, through integrated and cross-sectoral cooperation and multilevel policymaking at the local, national and international levels.

'Recovery and reconstruction should enable people to connect to their heritage, identity and history'

(UNESCO's Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage, 2018).

Rights-based approaches, gender, age, disability and diverse cultural perspectives should be integrated into all policies and practices.

Cultural heritage is an asset that reaches beyond signatory monuments and sites and that provides resources for (re)construction, social life, continuity, identity and meaning-making.

1. Ukrainian cultural heritage. This is a key resource for the recovery and sustainable development of Ukraine. Rebuilding Ukraine should resonate with its people, emphasising their sense of identity and meaning-making and reflecting their cultural and social values for a society that is inclusive and enduring.

Starting with a comprehensive understanding of the common Ukrainian cultural heritage (tangible and intangible) is essential for the rebuilding and modernising efforts. This also contributes to enhancing the processes of peacebuilding, trauma healing and transitional and social justice. It is well recognised that cultural heritage has **the power to facilitate the return of people to Ukraine and revitalise local communities**, but only if everyone is involved in the process. It is a way to kick-start communities and economies, empowering locals to take charge of their own future.

2. Physical damage. As of 21 October, according to UNESCO, 457 cultural sites in Ukraine had been damaged since 24 February 2022. These include 143 religious sites, 231 buildings of historical and/or artistic interest, 32 museums, 33 monuments, 17 libraries, 1 archive ⁽⁵⁾.

The destruction of these sites threatens local, regional and national heritage. It undermines Ukrainian identity and historical values. Immediate/early assessment, documentation

and recovery efforts are essential to mitigate the impact of this damage on Ukraine's cultural heritage. **Physical damage to cultural heritage and institutions has far-reaching impacts on the livelihood of cultural professionals and cultural bearers in the creative sector.** The war continues to have a significantly negative impact on the diversity and richness of culture. It has further impeded the practice and transmission of living heritage, reducing access to culture and interfering with the enjoyment of cultural rights, especially among more vulnerable communities.

Cultural heritage is threatened by the destruction of the institutional framework at the social and state levels, forced migration and the weakening of communities. **Urgent action is needed to preserve and restore cultural heritage, safeguarding its significance for future generations, fostering community resilience and reinforcing Ukraine's cultural identity.**

3. Estimated cost of the recovery. The culture and tourism sector has registered damage amounting to USD 3.5 billion, according to the 'Ukraine: Third rapid damage and needs assessment' ⁽⁶⁾. This exercise was conducted by the World Bank, the European Commission and the United Nations, together with the Ukrainian government, and covers the period from February 2022 to December 2023. The culture and tourism sector has also

⁽⁵⁾ According to the Ukrainian government, as of 16 October 2024, 1 169 cultural heritage sites have been damaged or completely destroyed. Additionally, 2 093 cultural institutions have been affected, 361 of which were completely destroyed (<https://mcs.gov.ua/en/news/the-congress-of-local-and-regional-authorities-of-the-council-of-europe-adopted-a-declaration-on-the-destruction-of-cultural-heritage-in-ukraine/>).

⁽⁶⁾ <https://ukraine.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/UA%20ORDNA3%20report%20EN.pdf>.



accumulated losses of USD 19.6 billion. It is estimated that **nearly USD 9 billion will be needed over the next 10 years to enable the culture and tourism sector to recover.** The section of the assessment on culture and tourism was coordinated by UNESCO.

Urgent and appropriate investment in the culture and tourism sector is imperative to support and preserve Ukraine's unique cultural heritage. **It is vital to allocate resources to rebuild this sector, not only to ensure economic recovery but also to safeguard the nation's rich cultural legacy** ⁽⁷⁾.

4. Quality principles ⁽⁸⁾. These should be complied with to leverage the full potential of cultural heritage and cultural sites and landscapes while planning and executing any recovery measures. The preservation and recovery of cultural heritage should follow the

values of the 'new European Bauhaus' initiative: aesthetics, inclusivity and sustainability. The use of new, innovative and sustainable technologies will contribute to a higher-quality recovery.

Quality encompasses not only the result but also the process, which must be open, democratic and involve qualified professionals. High-quality processes and results would create grounds for the competitiveness of Ukrainian professionals and the growth of the market.

Heritage protection and regeneration should ensure attentive cultural interpretation of heritage and respect for their cultural contents and contexts. It should empower regional and local communities and work as a tool for building a new, democratic and sustainable Ukraine.

⁽⁷⁾ <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2024/02/15/updated-ukraine-recovery-and-reconstruction-needs-assessment-released>.

⁽⁸⁾ https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2436/1/EUQS_revised-2020_EN_ebook.pdf.

Regeneration, life extension and compatible reuse of cultural heritage should embrace all the layers of history and integrate them into the multicultural identity of Ukraine as the basis for resilience in wartime and long-lasting peace.

These developments should be planned with respect for the diversity of tangible and intangible heritage, preserving and enhancing its diverse values and encompassing the economic, cultural, social and environmental dimensions. **This requires investing in the development of skills** and competences to ensure there are qualified heritage professionals in the field and strengthening the capacity of civil-society organisations to ensure they continue their activities. Synergies between local traditional knowledge and techniques, on the one hand, and these new developments, on the other hand, should be amplified. They have potential in relation to the development of sustainable local economies, in communities' livelihoods and in nurturing local identity. These are all essential aspects for Ukrainian craftspeople.

5. National legislation and institutional framework. It is crucial for the Ukrainian authorities to review and update national and institutional frameworks for heritage protection to align with EU and international principles and standards, ensuring robust and effective safeguarding and recovery of cultural heritage amid ongoing challenges ⁽⁹⁾.

6. Digital investment. Investing in digital capacity is essential for the long-term

preservation and documentation of Ukraine's cultural heritage. **Strengthening digital infrastructure and human capital will drive innovation, job creation and the return of professionals over time.** Harmonising and standardising data will enhance interoperability and accessibility.

7. Skills and competences. The definition and establishment of quality requirements and standards both for education and training provision (skills) and for the recognition of professional qualifications (competences) should be aligned with EU standards and frameworks and international best practices. The process should involve and foster the exchange of knowledge, expertise and practices between Ukraine, the EU and international experts. The schemes of recognition, validation and certification should be transparent, inclusive, collaborative, proportional and efficient, thus strengthening the involvement of Ukrainian professionals from all relevant fields. The long-term goal is to consolidate and enhance Ukraine's professional capacity and competence in heritage safeguarding and recovery strategies.

8. Reconstruction and recovery in the field of culture. The process of reconstruction will require the mobilisation of large-scale resources, coordination and comprehensive planning. Existing international documents, such as the Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage ⁽¹⁰⁾, should guide the process, prioritising community needs.

⁽⁹⁾ The systems for professional recognition can be aligned with the principles set out by Directive 2005/36/EC and Directive (EU) 2018/958, which recognise professional qualifications for the access and pursuit of a profession, in particular when justified by public interest objectives such as the safeguarding and conservation of the national historic and artistic heritage and social and cultural policies.

⁽¹⁰⁾ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/news/1826>.

Overarching principles



1. Definitions. ‘Cultural heritage is a group of resources inherited from the past which people identify, independently of ownership, as a reflection and expression of their constantly evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions. It includes all aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time’ (Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (the Faro Convention), 2005).

2. Inclusive and transparent decision-making. This should invite non-discriminatory participation, paying special attention to the cultural bearers who have been affected by the ongoing armed conflict or those who are the most vulnerable.

3. Comprehensive risk management approaches. The national disaster risk

management strategy, policies and system should be developed and formally include cultural heritage, in line with guiding principle (c) of the UN Sendai Framework of Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030: ‘managing the risk of disasters is aimed at protecting persons and their property, health, livelihoods and productive assets, as well as cultural and environmental assets, while promoting and protecting all human rights, including the right to development’.

Emergency and risk management should adhere to the principle of ‘do no harm’ to prevent further damage and promote sustainable recovery. A multi-hazard, participatory and people-centred approach to risk management is essential to protect tangible and intangible cultural heritage from the effects of the ongoing armed conflict, the risk of disasters and associated slow and progressive risks.

4. Risk-based decision-making. The decision-making for cultural heritage in general must be risk informed, based on the open exchange and dissemination of disaggregated data including up-to-date science-based information about natural and human-induced hazards and their combined outcomes. This should be complemented by traditional and community-held knowledge.

5. Decision-making decoupled from external pressures. Measures to protect and recover cultural heritage must be evidence based and guided by thorough, on-the-ground assessments and documentation, with a focus on long-term resilience. These measures must not be driven by external pressures like funding schedules. Sufficient time must be allocated to ensure due diligence and incorporate measures for long-term recovery and cultural heritage protection.

6. Information accessibility, 'do no harm' and neutrality. Available information on matters pertaining to cultural heritage promotes critical thinking and transparency, allowing for the continuation of diverse narratives, and contributes to the fight against disinformation. It should be encouraged for information to be as widely accessible and neutral as possible to actively counter conflict-driven creations of one-sided narratives.

7. Education and training. Ensure the empowerment of Ukrainian professionals, volunteers and citizens through up-to-date capacity-building measures and the necessary improvement and modernisation of existing mechanisms. Such measures should be structured and aim to:

- a) guarantee qualified heritage professionals in all specialised fields of heritage practice necessary for the long-term safeguarding and sustainable recovery of Ukraine;
- b) encourage the exchange of international-EU-national knowledge and expertise with leading experts, acknowledging and recognising their qualifications to facilitate international cooperation and address immediate needs;

- c) increase technical and vocational training opportunities/workshops to upskill and reskill the Ukrainian workforce in areas of demand for the ongoing efforts in the heritage sector;
- d) guarantee a transversal approach in education and training that is based on innovation and inclusion of the latest solutions, to efficiently address the current needs of the sector and its professionals.

8. Illicit trafficking. Any efforts pertaining to the safeguarding of cultural heritage should consider the high ongoing risk of illicit trafficking of cultural property and should, to the extent possible, contribute to preventing and halting the risk of looting and trafficking.

9. Monitoring and documentation. This should be multi-temporal, multilayered, interdisciplinary and purposeful⁽¹¹⁾. Action for monitoring and documenting should be implemented at all stages, consider the heritage asset in its context and be conducted in an interdisciplinary manner, and the methods and types of data collected should be adjusted to a specific need (research, judicial, rights violations, etc.).

10. Recommended standard-setting documents and guidelines. Annex 1 includes a non-exhaustive list of key reference documents and European and international standards on which the practice of safeguarding cultural heritage builds. They have been organised thematically by keywords to facilitate ease of consultation.

⁽¹¹⁾ **Multi-temporal:** prepared in a time of peace, consistent throughout the crisis situation and from first aid to the recovery phase, in order to assess the changing of the scenario over time; **multilayered:** considering the asset in its context of production, conservation and use, documentation and monitoring should be carried out at different scales (from macro to micro) on the basis of a pyramidal approach, for instance from satellite images to aerial documentation to terrestrial documentation (laser scanning systems) to photography. **Interdisciplinary** and **purposeful:** inventories and identifies values, lists priorities of safeguarding, tracks changes in location, identifies risks, documents damage, compiles needs at different stages and traces all types of intervention during the first aid to promote early recovery and for the purpose of evidence-based policies for crime prevention. It monitors the results of the measures and initiatives undertaken on cultural heritage with the participation of architects, restorers, archaeologists, art historians and urban planners.

PRIORITY AREA 1 – Recognising the value of cultural heritage



1. Recommendations for immediate action



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.


- Support the creation, upgrade and sharing of safe storage spaces and other protective measures in Ukraine, both for acute emergencies and for addressing a potential long-term conflict, along with the possible creation of safe havens for moveable heritage within institutions in EU Member States and providing for safe transportation, if such provisions would be requested by Ukraine.
- Propose existing or support the development of appropriate tools for documentation, data control and management (artificial intelligence (AI) tools, Europeana initiative instruments, etc.).
- Promote the availability of reliable sources of information on cultural heritage in

Ukraine to actively counter conflict-driven creations of one-sided narratives.



The expert group recommends that the European Union and the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Include cultural heritage protection and recovery as one of the tools for the regeneration of Ukraine into the state's recovery strategies (the plan for recovery, reconstruction and modernisation of Ukraine, the national plan of recovery and other nationally relevant plans and strategies, including the ones related to health, reintegration, peacebuilding and social cohesion).

- Include heritage impact assessments and quality principles ⁽¹²⁾ as a rehabilitation/reconstruction funding criterion.
 - Include communities in decision-making: enable common projects to activate dialogue between communities, experts and decision-makers ⁽¹³⁾. Translate relevant documents and guidelines.
 - In accordance with the indication provided by the EU action plan against trafficking in cultural goods ⁽¹⁴⁾, provide adequate capacity building for national border services, customs and law enforcement services in Ukraine, countries bordering Ukraine and the EU (including mail services) to search, identify and seize cultural property of illegal origin, thereby addressing illicit trafficking. Such training protocols should include reference to the existing available tools, including the International Council of Museums' (ICOM) Red Lists, the International Criminal Police Organization's (Interpol) Stolen Works of Art database and ID-Art mobile application and internationally recognised good practices.
 - Train law enforcement and military forces to ensure the application of the 1954 Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (the Hague Convention) and its two protocols (1954, 1999).
 - Support the implementation of relevant international standard-setting instruments, including the treaties and conventions ratified by Ukraine (administered by UNESCO and the Council of Europe), along with the European Union's standards in this area, and enhance Ukrainian and EU legislation to make the repatriation of the looted and illicitly trafficked cultural property more effective.
-  The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.
- Ensure that policies, strategies and operational plans engage and involve internally displaced people, people of the diaspora, museums and relevant institutions in the interpretation and recontextualisation of cultural heritage. (National government only.)



⁽¹²⁾ https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2436/1/EUQS_revised-2020_EN_ebook.pdf.

⁽¹³⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treaty-num=199> and <https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2317/1/NC0319331ENN.en.pdf>.

⁽¹⁴⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A52022DC0800>.

- Prepare strategies for the memorialisation of recent events, keeping in mind the survivors and the affected communities and considering the need to address them in the long term and in changing conditions. Respect the sites of conflicted recent history, including the sites of delicate, dark and dissonant heritage. (National government only.)
- Establish a national database of stolen cultural property, possibly interoperable with the Interpol database, duly managed and regularly updated. Such a database should collect verified data from multiple sources of information (including law enforcement, museums, heritage workers, private owners and national and local authorities) and provide a centralised data hub on stolen cultural property. (National government only.)
- Provide for the creation and training of military and civil-military units ('Cultural Property Protection units') capable of providing support for the identification, protection, safe storage and evacuation of cultural heritage and, if possible, for the return of displaced objects.
- Maintain and disseminate lists of cultural property subject to enhanced protection as per requirements in the Hague Convention and its protocols, in particular referring to the 25 cultural properties under enhanced protection by virtue of the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention.
- Maintain and disseminate lists⁽¹⁵⁾ for the prevention of looting and illicit traffic of objects.
- Improve the legal basis and policymaking in the field of cultural heritage (addressing gaps such as reference to intangible heritage) by ensuring transparency, the involvement of all stakeholders and the incorporation of international recommendations.
- Strengthen cooperation between public authorities and organisations at the national, regional and local levels, of relevance for addressing heritage processes.
- Encourage and support non-governmental organisations and local communities' initiatives in the recognising, advocating and caretaking of heritage at the national, local and community levels.

2. Recommendations for the long-term perspective



The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Develop curriculum, culture, arts and history textbooks that will have a multi-perspective and inclusive nature for post-war Ukrainian society, to be used in the school system and for engaging local communities.
- Develop university/vocational curricula to train experts in heritage management, conservation and restoration and the necessary fields of knowledge to expand the number of professionals and prepare experts for management and practical planning, addressing various needs from landscapes to buildings to artefacts, etc.
- Support and sustain both ongoing efforts and new endeavours for memorialisation. Document activities addressing the war realised by the heritage sector to create a collection of good practices (for memory and identity building and sharing with other nations under or threatened by an armed conflict).
- Take necessary steps to ensure the safeguarding of under-represented intangible heritage both under the UNESCO lists (international assistance) and the national list (national assistance), including the recognition and assisting of the bearers of cultural traditions in Ukraine and displaced communities; train cultural first aiders to safeguard the different expressions of intangible cultural heritage.

⁽¹⁵⁾ <https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Emergency-Red-List-Ukraine-%E2%80%93-English.pdf>

PRIORITY AREA 2 – Risk management and preparedness



1. Recommendations for immediate action



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.

- Support dialogue for inter-agency cooperation and coordination on the ground, and sharing of existing knowledge and good practices.
- Continue supporting emergency preparedness and response measures for the protection of Ukrainian heritage as the conflict evolves, including reflections on longer-term strategies for heritage protection in a protracted conflict.



The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Integrate the risk management strategy for cultural heritage into the national disaster risk management strategy at all levels of

governance: national, regional and local (from municipalities to communities) .

- Involve communities and municipalities, as governance units, to facilitate the inclusion of cultural heritage in the national emergency preparedness and response system from the very start, thereby fostering a bottom-up approach.
- Create and further develop systems for gathering, visualising and analysing damage and risk data for heritage that should be multi-temporal, multilayered, interdisciplinary and purposeful, and integrate existing initiatives.
- Enhance emergency preparedness by having the national disaster risk management agencies create ways to share important disaster risk data and access to early warning systems with the heritage sector. This includes the sharing of hazard or risk maps for floods,

fires or hurricanes. National disaster risk management agencies should promote the exchange of disaster risk management technologies, methodologies, expertise and practices with the cultural heritage sector.

- Reference cultural heritage in disaster law (the Code of Civil Protection of Ukraine, among other legislation) with clear roles and responsibilities defined for cultural heritage stakeholders and agencies.
- Foster joint capacity building between cultural heritage stakeholders (including in the military and civil protection spheres) to develop and operationalise coordination and cooperation in the risk management strategy.

2. Recommendations for the long-term perspective

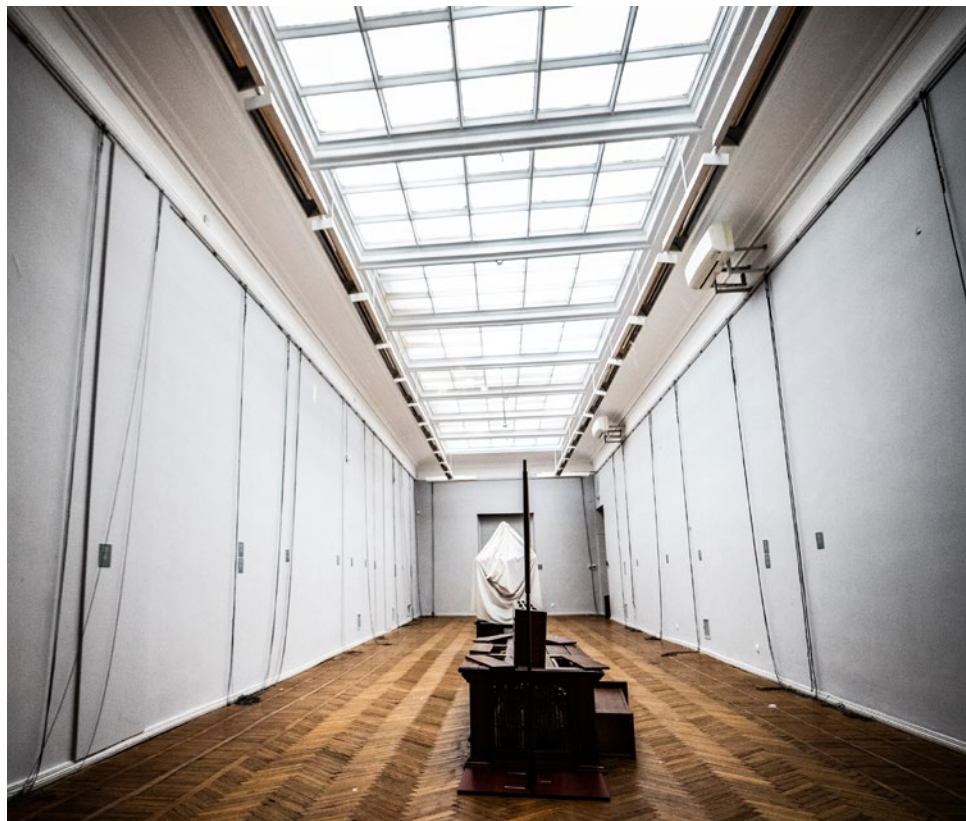


The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Develop and activate risk reduction and emergency preparedness plans for cultural heritage. These plans should be based on multi-hazard and multi-agency risk assessments for all types of cultural heritage and made available to the cultural heritage sector and institutions on a permanent basis by disaster management agencies. These plans should also be connected to the regional- and local-level risk reduction and emergency preparedness plans.
- Develop risk management plans for the most important cultural heritage sites and institutions.
- Develop a system to assess, monitor and visualise multiple risks to cultural heritage, using the existing geographic-information-system-based maps of documented cultural heritage sites, real-time satellite imagery and weather data.
- Include cultural heritage in the existing early warning systems of the country to make the emergency response efficient.
- Develop a secure information sharing system for cultural heritage stakeholders at the national, regional and local levels to protect cultural heritage in times of emergency and to enhance inter-agency cooperation and coordination.
- Develop preventive conservation plans for the most important collections to prevent or mitigate damage caused by military conflict.
- Integrate the risk of looting, illegal exportation and illicit trafficking, and identify secure routes and storage spaces in emergency response measures, like the on-site assessment, to salvage and secure collections and buildings.
- Incorporate requirements for emergency response and first aid for cultural heritage into broader emergency response and urban plans. This includes provisions for temporary storage and alternative evacuation or access routes.
- Train teams of cultural heritage first aiders at the national, regional and local levels. The teams should be given a clear mandate supported by updated national policies, standardised methods, protocols and procedures.



- Ensure efficient emergency responses for cultural heritage by enhancing inter-agency coordination and cooperation. This could be done by conducting joint in-person training and simulations for emergency services, civil protection, heritage professionals, community volunteers, cultural heritage first aiders and heritage protection officials.
- Update the digital database on cultural heritage to include vital information such as site maps and floor maps of significant cultural assets. Make this database accessible to emergency management participants and cultural heritage first aiders.
- Earmark emergency funds and make them readily available for post-event damage and risk assessments, emergency documentation, purchasing personal protective equipment and conservation and packaging supplies, creating and equipping temporary storage areas, the emergency stabilisation of heritage structures and the transportation of supplies and cultural materials.
- Consider establishing a government body with regional branches dedicated to humanitarian demining and ordnance removal, supported technically, professionally and financially by the international community. Minefields and unexploded ordnance pose significant safety issues in post-war regions, adversely impacting daily life, recovery efforts and the country's development. This body should:
 - a) operate in accordance with international standards, engaging certified companies in demining operations;
 - b) run a training programme covering advanced mine detection methods and specialised equipment such as, but not limited to, metal detectors, mine detection dogs and robots with AI;
 - c) develop operational procedures, provide technical support, mark hazardous locations and research and improve demining strategies;
 - d) have an alert system and continuously updated maps available to the public via the web and an application, allowing people to avoid suspected mine areas and unexploded ordnance, educate the population, guide and collaborate with local communities, police, civil protection and mountain rescue services and educational institutions, especially in return areas, contributing to the country's long-term stability and recovery;
 - e) take responsibility for any other operations as advised by an expert in this field.



PRIORITY AREA 3 – Documentation, monitoring and data collection



1. Recommendations for immediate action



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.

- Support the independent monitoring and collection of data on damaged cultural heritage as soon as possible after damage occurs, including the safe storage of such data.
 - Support the creation/updating of (digital) inventories of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the digital documentation of heritage, in accordance with international standards.
 - Support a repository of information on the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of Ukraine as a planning tool and an online portal to help navigate the system by connecting digital infrastructure (common cloud environment) and making (non-sensitive) data widely and safely accessible.
- Data source protection must always ensure the confidentiality of sources. Collected data with open access and open intellectual property rights should be stored in certified repositories. This storage must adhere to the principle of ‘as open as possible, as closed as necessary’ in line with the open science EU policy ⁽¹⁶⁾ and must align with the ‘Findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable’ principles ⁽¹⁷⁾.
- Encourage and support the building of multidisciplinary teams’ capacity for data collection, management and monitoring at all levels, ensuring that quality and common standards on documentation processes are implemented.

⁽¹⁶⁾ https://rea.ec.europa.eu/open-science_en.

⁽¹⁷⁾ <https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/>.



The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Use trustworthy AI (lawful, ethical and robust), in alignment with the EU's 'Ethics guidelines for trustworthy AI' ⁽¹⁸⁾, the EU AI Act ⁽¹⁹⁾, UNESCO's Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021) ⁽²⁰⁾ and other international laws, for the implementation of tasks related to the monitoring of cultural property, including illegal archaeological excavation and illicit trafficking of cultural property. (National government only.)
- Strengthen contacts with Interpol, the European Union Agency for Law Enforcement Cooperation, specialised law enforcement units, the World Customs Organization and the international art market to prevent and fight against the illicit trafficking of Ukrainian cultural property and to facilitate the return of displaced objects. (National government only.)
- Disseminate available guidelines and international standards related to documentation and monitoring through the organisation of training, workshops and awareness-raising activities. (National government only.)
- Collect and use existing geospatial data, including in collaboration with citizens, for documentation and monitoring purposes, using smartphones and Global Positioning System-equipped devices. This can be used for illegal excavations, plundering, the removal of objects from unprotected sites and the illicit trafficking of cultural property. An information screening and filtering system should be established to provide accuracy and reliability to the data. (Local authorities only.)
- Provide access to training and workshops on data collection, and on the management and monitoring of cultural heritage in line with EU and international standards, in order to support the development of national and local competences with multidisciplinary and multinational teams.
- Administer central repositories of data pertaining to inventories of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the digital documentation of heritage, following international standards.



2. Recommendations for the long-term perspective



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.

- Support the strengthening of digital capacities in the cultural heritage sector in Ukraine, thereby also contributing to economic growth, job creation, innovation in the IT sector and the return of professionals in the long term.
- Support infrastructure that has been put in place to ensure data source protection and confidentiality of sources.
- Provide support to the European Union Agency for Criminal Justice Cooperation to preserve, analyse and store evidence referring to alleged crimes against or affecting cultural heritage.
- Ensure that the EU and its Member States support the protection of Ukrainian cultural heritage by:
 - a) having coordinated measures and policies at the EU level for the protection of Ukrainian cultural heritage;
 - b) ensuring coordination among national law enforcement bodies and the relevant EU agencies on matters concerning the illicit trade of cultural property.




⁽¹⁸⁾ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/d3988569-0434-11ea-8c1f-01aa75ed71a1>.

⁽¹⁹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/1689/oj>.

⁽²⁰⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/recommendation-ethics-artificial-intelligence>.



 The expert group recommends that Ukrainian authorities do the following.


- Carry out continuous monitoring and surveillance of the destruction of Ukrainian cultural heritage, to collect evidence with

a view to securing individual criminal accountability for deliberate action.

- Continue to provide open access and open intellectual property rights to data via certified repositories that comply with the principle of ‘as open as possible, as closed as necessary’.

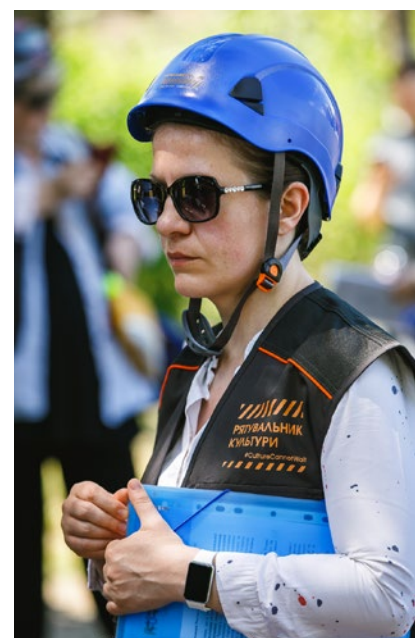
3. Recommendations for the continuous perspective



 The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Invest in the digital transformation of the cultural heritage sector, allowing all cultural institutions, sites and communities to provide digital data about their heritage, from collections to buildings to cultural practices, etc.
- Promote the continuous collection of data on tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the creation of databases, provide equitable access to these databases in line with existing international requirements and develop the necessary digital infrastructure.

- Consider developing complete and up-to-date (digital) inventories and documentation (e.g. through the scanning of analogue sources and the use of digital mapping technologies in accordance with international standards).
- Foster the systematic integration of immovable cultural heritage protection into urban planning and land-use documents to preserve their historical and cultural significance and meet sustainable development requirements.
- Contribute regularly to international databases of stolen cultural property to support the restitution of such property.



PRIORITY AREA 4 – Recovery of cultural heritage



1. Recommendations for immediate action



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.

- Provide support to institutions and organisations involved in the protection and recovery of cultural heritage, in particular damage and risk assessment and early recovery planning, by providing them with the following.
 - a) Necessary methodologies and equipment, software and conservation tools used in laboratories and workshops ⁽²¹⁾ and other resources specific to the needs of the institutions.
 - b) Services for the non-invasive assessment of building preservation, in areas including but not limited to advanced non-destructive techniques ⁽²²⁾ and methods ⁽²³⁾ to evaluate construction safety and building material condition and to prepare technical reports. The data gathered from these assessments is used to determine the necessary interventions for the building.
 - c) Education and certification (including the recognition and validation of competences) of cultural heritage professionals, using international best practices and European standards.
 - d) Knowledge and practice in preserving cultural heritage assets, through collaboration with leading experts and studying best international practices. This involves advancing the understanding of traditional techniques, materials and tools and enhancing them with the latest conservation and restoration methods.
- Provide technical assistance to: (1) stimulate the redesign of policy-making processes and help bring Ukrainian legislation in line with EU standards (inter alia through the Twinning instrument, the technical assistance and information

⁽²¹⁾ Such as materials, equipment for biological, physical and chemical diagnostics, and tools and equipment for the conservation and restoration of murals and easel paintings or any other heritage artefacts.

⁽²²⁾ Such as endoscopy, infrared thermography, sonic ambient vibration and imaging.

⁽²³⁾ Such as seismic analyses, the finite element method and numerical modelling.

exchange instrument⁽²⁴⁾) and with the UNESCO's initiative to support cultural law review and codification launched in 2024 at the request of the Ukrainian Parliamentary Committee on Humanitarian and Information Policy and in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and Strategic Communications; (2) strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders to approach donors and prepare applications for EU funds.

- Support the translation into Ukrainian and/or promote relevant standard-setting documents and good practices (see list of standard-setting documents in Annex 1).



The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Given the current shortage of qualified local experts, foster the recognition of foreign professional qualifications to facilitate EU and international cooperation in Ukraine.
- Guarantee an efficient and operational education system and ensure the recognition and certification of Ukrainian cultural heritage professionals.
- Recovery efforts should consider and actively support the sustainable recovery of living heritage, including livelihoods, skills, traditions, festivals, etc. They are indispensable to the successful recovery of society, the economy and the heritage sector and as stand-alone elements.
- 'Recognis[e] that culture, in all its forms, serves as a lever of resilience both in times of peace and war, acting not only as a foundational element for economic and social development but also as a powerful driving force in Ukraine's emergency response, recovery and post-war reconstruction' (Vilnius Call for Action on the Recovery of the Culture Sector of Ukraine⁽²⁵⁾).
- Despite the ongoing hostilities in Ukraine, the country's recovery process has already begun, and regional recovery plans currently exist, most often in the form of community recovery plans, with civil-society organisations working with other stakeholders in most cases. To be inclusive and sustainable, the recovery process should consider the reality and efforts at the community level and encourage a community-driven approach, while ensuring that community needs and participation are fully considered in regional and national plans and supported by bottom-up feedback mechanisms from the community level to the regional and national levels.
- The potential of heritage recovery and rehabilitation to enhance social cohesion and foster sustainable peace is immense. By anchoring initiatives in the local contexts and cultures, heritage recovery efforts in Ukraine – especially those focusing on social traditions and practices or interfaith ceremonies – can help overcome trauma and rehumanise places that have been on the frontlines and experienced violence. As such, careful consideration of what heritage is preserved or restored, along with where, when and by whom, is key to enhancing the role of heritage in healing trauma and promoting peace and intercommunal harmony (see for instance ICCROM's Peacebuilding Assessment Tool for Heritage Recovery and Rehabilitation⁽²⁶⁾).
- Heritage recovery and rehabilitation efforts in Ukraine must identify and proactively address the negative impacts of climate change on both tangible and intangible heritage. These efforts should simultaneously support the research and dissemination of knowledge, traditions and practices of local communities that promote the sustainable use of natural resources, reduce disaster risk and encourage climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- To ensure that heritage recovery plays a positive role in promoting climate action, it is crucial to move away from expert-centric discourses and develop tools that make heritage a community-led process. This approach should aim to eliminate inequity, promote food security, peace and resilience and reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate risks.

⁽²⁴⁾ Twinning is a European Union instrument for institutional cooperation between public administrations of Member States and of beneficiary or partner countries. Twinning projects bring together public sector expertise from Member States and beneficiary countries with the aim of achieving concrete mandatory operational results through peer-to-peer activities.

The Commission's technical assistance and information exchange instrument supports public administrations with regard to the approximation, application and enforcement of EU legislation and the facilitation of the sharing of EU best practices.

⁽²⁵⁾ https://lrkm.lrv.lt/media/viesa/saugykla/2024/6/5Brk_FreYUg.pdf

⁽²⁶⁾ https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/path_final_9.3.21.pdf

- It is equally essential to remove the mental and physical divides between nature and culture to meet the challenges posed by climate change and its variability head-on. When heritage interventions are not people-centric or eco-sensitive, they can escalate tensions, increase injustice and inequality and contribute to environmental degradation ⁽²⁷⁾.
- Place green transformation at the centre of rebuilding and reconstruction projects and favour green solutions in architectural competitions and public tenders.
- Integrate the new realities and needs when drafting the regeneration and adaptation plans of cultural heritage, including:
 - a) a balance between new societal needs and the present meanings, properties and values of heritage;
 - b) a balance between new, contemporary architectural expression and the present cultural and historical environments;
 - c) innovative sustainable techniques being prioritised where appropriate;
 - d) public buildings of cultural value being designed to be accessible and open for all, to serve society in a multifunctional way, fulfilling not only their direct functions (museum, library, etc.) but also working as community centres (places to gather and exchange) and shelters.
- Strengthen local and regional capacities for cultural heritage preservation and increase the number of dedicated and independent personnel to support the regional and local authorities in the design and implementation of cultural heritage preservation and recovery strategies by (Local authorities only.):
 - a) preparing and approving urban plans and visions of redevelopment that integrate cultural heritage;
 - b) creating and approving local guidelines for cultural heritage protection, including protocols and guidelines to enhance cultural heritage protection and preservation at the regional and local levels, and facilitating the organisation of training for regional and local staff to master such protocols and guidelines, in line with the most up-to-date and relevant guidance and best practices;
 - c) prioritising and encouraging partnerships between the private sector, local authorities, cultural heritage organisations and local communities in recovery and development projects;
 - d) identifying key cultural heritage sites for recovery based on historical significance, preservation status and community impact;
 - e) coordinating financial, technical and human resources from all stakeholders;
 - f) developing shared visions that align with community values and needs;
 - g) documenting, repairing and responsibly using privately owned cultural heritage assets;
 - h) creating joint public–private funds and grants and offering tax incentives and subsidies to private owners for heritage stabilisation;
 - i) establishing continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to update stakeholders on project progress and impact regularly.
- Build strong partnerships with civil-society organisations (CSOs) by recognising their contributions and capabilities. CSOs' involvement in cultural heritage conservation promotes social cohesion and engagement, leading to lasting positive societal changes. Support CSOs through funding, training and infrastructure by:
 - a) establishing legal frameworks and formal agreements ⁽²⁸⁾;
 - b) strengthening collaboration with them ⁽²⁹⁾;
 - c) empowering civil society ⁽³⁰⁾.

⁽²⁷⁾ https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/2022-03/en_0_ccp_climate.culture.peace_report_web_iccrom_2022_.pdf

⁽²⁸⁾ Regular meetings and collaborative decision-making enable CSOs to participate in project planning and implementation, ensuring sustainable, inclusive solutions for promoting and protecting cultural heritage and local community interests.

⁽²⁹⁾ Improved cooperation facilitates more efficient data collection and project implementation, addressing specific local needs and priorities.

⁽³⁰⁾ Providing training and funding helps CSOs enhance their capabilities and sustainability, strengthening their engagement and impact in broader societal contexts.

2. Recommendations for the long-term perspective



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.

- Support the use of innovative and traditional techniques, quality materials and sustainable technical solutions to foster the economic revival of Ukraine at the *hromada*/local level.
- Provide engineering services for:
 - a) structural analysis using modern, non-invasive methods to ensure the safety and stability of buildings while reducing risks to people and cultural heritage ⁽³¹⁾;
 - b) geotechnical and geomechanical control (analysis of foundations and sub-structure soil) ⁽³²⁾ and prepare repair recommendations to restore damaged buildings and ensure their long-term stability and safety;
 - c) additional support options (these complement the expert analysis and contribute to a holistic approach to cultural heritage protection), including:
 - i) financial support ⁽³³⁾,
 - ii) technical equipment and training ⁽³⁴⁾,
 - iii) a network of experts in cultural tourism.



The expert group recommends that the Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Foster the creation of a laboratory of innovative green solutions in rebuilding and reconstruction of heritage sites, which would be involved in the selection processes of projects to be realised by public authorities and/or with the use of public funding. Consult, enhance implementation, document and promote green solutions in recovery activities.
- Increase efforts to raise local and international funds for cultural heritage recovery. Optimise existing traditional funding sources while introducing new financial methods. The following strategies can be implemented individually or synergistically, adapting to specific governmental needs and available resources.
 - a) Public funding:
 - i) government budget,
 - ii) public-private partnerships,
 - iii) international donations and funds,
 - iv) heritage funds,
 - v) tax incentives and subsidies,



⁽³¹⁾ The objective is to evaluate construction and building materials, assess the structural system, determine the extent of damage and evaluate material quality for repair and reinforcement purposes.

⁽³²⁾ Evaluating load-bearing capacity, foundation material integrity and joint methods, and detecting soil deformations.

⁽³³⁾ Providing direct financial grants or favourable loans for the recovery of cultural heritage and establishing funds for emergency interventions and long-term projects.

⁽³⁴⁾ Providing specialised equipment, software and materials for restoration and conservation, along with organising training and seminars for local experts to enhance their skills.

- vi) lottery funds ⁽³⁵⁾,
 - vii) tourism revenue ⁽³⁶⁾.
- b) Private funding:
- i) crowdfunding campaigns,
 - ii) sponsorships and corporate support,
 - iii) long-term contracts and partnerships,
 - iv) the sale of products and services,
 - v) bequests and legacies,
 - vi) financial instruments ⁽³⁷⁾.
- Acknowledge that the varieties of heritage represent assets for destination development and the tourism economy and are, in this perspective, important for economic growth, while at the same time guaranteeing source-critical and trustworthy interpretations and narratives regarding war-suffered areas prone to be subject to disaster tourism.



3. Recommendations for the continuous perspective



The expert group recommends that the European Union do the following.

- Use its Creatives Unite platform to showcase the support initiatives of various stakeholders related to good practices in cultural heritage recovery in Europe and Ukraine ⁽³⁸⁾.



The expert group recommends that Ukrainian authorities do the following.

- Integrate projects of recovery and regeneration of cultural heritage objects into the Ukrainian official Digital Restoration Ecosystem for Accountable Management platform ⁽³⁹⁾. (National government only.)
- Create opportunities and promote education and training for officers of local authorities on the following topics: cultural heritage protection and regeneration management, the initiation and management of projects, work with communities and access to funding. (Local authorities only.)
- Prepare and approve urban plans and visions of redevelopment that integrate cultural heritage. (Local authorities only.)
- Create and approve local guidelines for cultural heritage protection. (Local authorities only.)
- Prioritise and encourage partnerships between the private sector, local authorities, cultural heritage organisations and local communities in development projects. (Local authorities only.)

⁽³⁵⁾ Utilise revenues from lotteries to finance cultural heritage recovery projects (similar to the Heritage Lottery Fund in the United Kingdom, BankGiro Loterij in the Netherlands, etc.).

⁽³⁶⁾ Direct income from tourism, including membership fees (tourist associations), tourist taxes, museum tickets, cultural events and tourist guide services.

⁽³⁷⁾ Attract investment through bonds or other financial tools tailored for monument recovery projects.

⁽³⁸⁾ <https://creativesunite.eu/ukraine-map>.

⁽³⁹⁾ <https://dream.gov.ua/en>.

Annex 1 – Relevant standard-setting texts and policy documents

This list is non-exhaustive.

Conservation concepts and principles	The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments (ICOMOS, 1931) ⁽⁴⁰⁾ International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (the Venice Charter) (ICOMOS, 1964) ⁽⁴¹⁾ The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter) (ICOMOS, 2013) ⁽⁴²⁾
Reburial of archaeological remains	The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments (ICOMOS, 1931) ⁽⁴³⁾
Protection of cultural property in the event of armed conflict / intentional destruction	The Hague Convention (including its two protocols), (UNESCO, 1954, 1999) ⁽⁴⁴⁾ UNESCO Declaration Concerning the Intentional Destruction of Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2003) ⁽⁴⁵⁾ 'Report of the Special Rapporteur in the Field of Cultural Rights' (UN, 2016) ⁽⁴⁶⁾ Resolution 2347 (2017) (UN Security Council, 2017) ⁽⁴⁷⁾ Declaration of Dresden on the 'Reconstruction of Monuments Destroyed by War' (ICOMOS, 1982) ⁽⁴⁸⁾ Policy on Cultural Heritage (Office of The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, of 2021) ⁽⁴⁹⁾ Resolution Based on the Results of the Forum 'War in Ukraine: The Battle for Culture' (International Forum on Safety of Culture Heritage, 2023) ⁽⁵⁰⁾ Council conclusions on EU approach to cultural heritage in conflicts and crises (Council of the European Union, 2021) ⁽⁵¹⁾ 'Protecting cultural heritage from armed conflicts in Ukraine and beyond' (European Parliament: Directorate-General for Internal Policies of the Union: Policy Department for Structural and Cohesion Policies, 2023) ⁽⁵²⁾
Protection and excavation of archaeological sites	Recommendation on International Principles Applicable to Archaeological Excavations (UNESCO, 1956) ⁽⁵³⁾ Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage (ICOMOS, 1990) ⁽⁵⁴⁾ European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised) (the Valletta Convention) (Council of Europe, 1992) ⁽⁵⁵⁾ The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS, 2011) ⁽⁵⁶⁾

⁽⁴⁰⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/167-the-athens-charter-for-the-restoration-of-historic-monuments>.

⁽⁴¹⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/participer/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/157-the-venice-charter>.

⁽⁴²⁾ <https://australia.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/The-Burra-Charter-2013-Adopted-31.10.2013.pdf>.

⁽⁴³⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/167-the-athens-charter-for-the-restoration-of-historic-monuments>.

⁽⁴⁴⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/convention-protection-cultural-property-event-armed-conflict-regulations-execution-convention>.

⁽⁴⁵⁾ https://international-review.icrc.org/sites/default/files/irrc_854_unesco_eng.pdf.

⁽⁴⁶⁾ <https://digitallibrary.un.org/record/831612?v=pdf>.

⁽⁴⁷⁾ <https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/n17/079/04/pdf/n1707904.pdf>.

⁽⁴⁸⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/184-the-declaration-of-dresden>.

⁽⁴⁹⁾ <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/itemsDocuments/20210614-otp-policy-cultural-heritage-eng.pdf>.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ <https://www.maidanmuseum.org/en/node/2450>.

⁽⁵¹⁾ <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/50557/st09837-en21.pdf>.

⁽⁵²⁾ [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2023/733120/IPOL_STU\(2023\)733120\(SUM01\)_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/STUD/2023/733120/IPOL_STU(2023)733120(SUM01)_EN.pdf).

⁽⁵³⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/recommendation-international-principles-applicable-archaeological-excavations>.

⁽⁵⁴⁾ <https://icahm.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/1990-Lausanne-Charter-for-Protection-and-Management-of-Archaeological-Heritage.pdf>.

⁽⁵⁵⁾ <https://rm.coe.int/168007bd25>.

⁽⁵⁶⁾ https://civvih.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Valletta-Principles-GA- EN_FR_28_11_2011.pdf.

International competitions in architecture and town planning	Recommendation concerning International Competitions in Architecture and Town Planning (UNESCO, 1956) ⁽⁵⁷⁾
Illicit import, export and transfer / terror and illicit trafficking	Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1970) ⁽⁵⁸⁾ UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law, 1995) ⁽⁵⁹⁾ Resolution 2347 (2017) (UN Security Council, 2017) ⁽⁶⁰⁾ Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (the Nicosia Convention) (Council of Europe, 2017) ⁽⁶¹⁾ Policy on Cultural Heritage (Office of The Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court, of 2021) ⁽⁶²⁾
International perspective on cultural and natural heritage / rural landscapes / world heritage	Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972) ⁽⁶³⁾ ICOMOS-IFLA Document on Historic Urban Public Parks (ICOMOS, 2017) ⁽⁶⁴⁾ <i>The advisory body 'Our common dignity initiative' on rights-based approaches in world heritage: Taking stock and looking forward – Report</i> (ICOMOS, 2017) ⁽⁶⁵⁾ <i>Guidance and toolkit for impact assessments in a world heritage context</i> (UNESCO, 2022) ⁽⁶⁶⁾
Protection of underwater cultural heritage	Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2001) ⁽⁶⁷⁾
Intangible cultural heritage / diversity of cultural expressions / human rights	Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2003) ⁽⁶⁸⁾ 2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO, 2005) ⁽⁶⁹⁾ The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS, 2011) ⁽⁷⁰⁾ Buenos Aires Declaration Marking the 70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (ICOMOS, 2018) ⁽⁷¹⁾
Archives and libraries	Universal Declaration on Archives (International Council on Archives, 2011) ⁽⁷²⁾ IFLA Principles for the Care and Handling of Library Material (International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions, 1999) ⁽⁷³⁾ Recommendation concerning the Preservation of, and Access to, Documentary Heritage including in Digital Form (UNESCO, 2015) ⁽⁷⁴⁾
Museums	<i>ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums</i> (ICOM, 2017) ⁽⁷⁵⁾ 'Recommendations for museums when preparing for crisis and war' (National Institute for Museums, 2024) ⁽⁷⁶⁾ 'Museum definition' (ICOM, 2022) ⁽⁷⁷⁾

⁽⁵⁷⁾ <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000381999>.

⁽⁵⁸⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/node/66148>.

⁽⁵⁹⁾ <https://www.unidroit.org/instruments/cultural-property/1995-convention/>.

⁽⁶⁰⁾ <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/s/res/2347-%282017%29>.

⁽⁶¹⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/cets-number/-/abridged-title-known?module=treaty-detail&treatynum=221>.

⁽⁶²⁾ <https://www.icc-cpi.int/sites/default/files/itemsDocuments/20210614-otp-policy-cultural-heritage-eng.pdf>.

⁽⁶³⁾ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/conventiontext/>.

⁽⁶⁴⁾ https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Charters/GA2017_6-3-2_HistoricUrbanPublicParks_EN_adopted-15122017.pdf.

⁽⁶⁵⁾ https://www.icomos.no/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Report_web.pdf.

⁽⁶⁶⁾ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/guidance-toolkit-impact-assessments>.

⁽⁶⁷⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/convention-protection-underwater-cultural-heritage?hub=412>.

⁽⁶⁸⁾ <https://ich.unesco.org/en/convention>.

⁽⁶⁹⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/creativity/en/2005-convention>.

⁽⁷⁰⁾ https://civviih.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Valletta-Principles-GA-EN_FR_28_11_2011.pdf.

⁽⁷¹⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/about-icomos/governance/general-information-about-the-general-assembly/list-of-general-assemblies/20th-general-assembly-2018/52583-declaration-de-buenos-aires-marquant-le-70e-anniversaire-de-la-declaration-universelle-des-droits-de-l-homme-2>.

⁽⁷²⁾ <https://www.ica.org/resource/universal-declaration-on-archives-uda/>.

⁽⁷³⁾ <https://www.ifla.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/assets/pac/ipi1-en.pdf>.

⁽⁷⁴⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/recommendation-concerning-preservation-and-access-documentary-heritage-including-digital-form>.

⁽⁷⁵⁾ <https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICOM-code-En-web.pdf>.

⁽⁷⁶⁾ <https://nim.gov.pl/files/news/957/zalecenia-kryzysowe-en.pdf>.

⁽⁷⁷⁾ <https://icom.museum/en/resources/standards-guidelines/museum-definition/>.

Historic urban landscapes	<p>Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (UNESCO, 2011) ⁽⁷⁸⁾</p> <p>Recommendation concerning the Safeguarding and Contemporary Role of Historic Areas (UNESCO, 1976) ⁽⁷⁹⁾</p> <p>Charter for the Conservation of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (the Washington Charter) (ICOMOS, 1987) ⁽⁸⁰⁾</p> <p>The Valletta Principles for the Safeguarding and Management of Historic Cities, Towns and Urban Areas (ICOMOS, 2011) ⁽⁸¹⁾</p> <p>European Charter of the Architectural Heritage (Council of Europe, 1975) ⁽⁸²⁾</p> <p>Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Council of Europe, 1985) ⁽⁸³⁾</p>
Protection and promotion of museums and collections	<p>Recommendation concerning the Protection and Promotion of Museums and Collections, Their Diversity and Their Role in Society (UNESCO, 2015) ⁽⁸⁴⁾</p> <p><i>ICOM Code of Ethics for Museums</i> (ICOM, 2017) ⁽⁸⁵⁾</p> <p>ICOM Cultural Diversity Charter (ICOM, 2010) ⁽⁸⁶⁾</p> <p>'Remarks by Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of International Council of Museums, delivered at the third session of the Interim General Conference held in Mexico City, November 11, 1947' on the standardisation of museum practices (ICOM, 1947) ⁽⁸⁷⁾</p>
Recovery and reconstruction	<p>Warsaw Recommendation on Recovery and Reconstruction of Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2018) ⁽⁸⁸⁾</p> <p><i>Culture in City Reconstruction and Recovery</i> (UNESCO, 2018) ⁽⁸⁹⁾</p> <p>Declaration of Dresden on the 'Reconstruction of Monuments Destroyed by War' (ICOMOS, 1982) ⁽⁹⁰⁾</p> <p><i>ICOMOS–ICCROM guidance on post-disaster and post-conflict recovery and reconstruction for heritage places of cultural significance and world heritage cultural properties</i> (ICOMOS–ICCROM (International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property), 2021) ⁽⁹¹⁾</p>
Disaster risk reduction / risk management	<p><i>Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030</i> (UN, 2015) ⁽⁹²⁾</p> <p><i>A Guide to Risk Management of Cultural Heritage</i> (ICCROM, 2016) ⁽⁹³⁾</p> <p>Council conclusions on risk management in the area of cultural heritage (Council of the European Union, 2020) ⁽⁹⁴⁾</p> <p><i>Safeguarding Cultural Heritage from Natural and Man-made Disasters: A comparative analysis of risk management in the EU</i> (European Commission: Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, 2018) ⁽⁹⁵⁾</p> <p>Commission notice – Reporting guidelines on disaster risk management (OJ C, C/2019/8929, 20.12.2019) ⁽⁹⁶⁾</p>

⁽⁷⁸⁾ <https://whc.unesco.org/en/hul>.

⁽⁷⁹⁾ <https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:/48223/pf0000114038.page=136>.

⁽⁸⁰⁾ https://civvih.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Charter-of-Washington_10_1987.pdf.

⁽⁸¹⁾ https://civvih.icomos.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Valletta-Principles-GA- EN_FR_28_11_2011.pdf.

⁽⁸²⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/170-european-charter-of-the-architectural-heritage>.

⁽⁸³⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treatyid=121>.

⁽⁸⁴⁾ <https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/recommendation-concerning-protection-and-promotion-museums-and-collections-their-diversity-and-their>.

⁽⁸⁵⁾ <https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ICOM-code-En-web.pdf>.

⁽⁸⁶⁾ <https://inclusivemuseums.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/ICOM-Cultural-Diversity-Charter-Latest.pdf>.

⁽⁸⁷⁾ https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/005_ICOM_Interim-Conf_Hamlin2_1947_EN.pdf.

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⁽⁹⁰⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/184-the-declaration-of-dresden>.

⁽⁹¹⁾ https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/3183/1/ICOMOS-ICCROM_GUIDANCE_12012024.pdf.

⁽⁹²⁾ <https://www.undrr.org/media/16176/download?startDownload=20240621>.

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⁽⁹⁵⁾ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/8fe9ea60-4cea-11e8-be1d-01aa75ed71a1>.

⁽⁹⁶⁾ https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?toc=OJ%3AC%3A2019%3A428%3ATOC&uri=uriserv%3A0J_C_2019.428.01.0008.01.ENG.

Education and training	Guidelines for Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites (ICOMOS, 1993) ⁽⁹⁷⁾ Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS, 1999) ⁽⁹⁸⁾ European Charter of the Architectural Heritage (Council of Europe, 1975) ⁽⁹⁹⁾ 'E.C.C.O. professional guidelines' (European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations, 2002) ⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ <i>Competences for Access to the Conservation-Restoration Profession</i> (European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers' Organisations, 2011) ⁽¹⁰¹⁾ <i>Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability</i> (Core Human Standard Alliance, 2014) ⁽¹⁰²⁾
Authenticity	The Nara Document on Authenticity (ICOMOS, 1994) ⁽¹⁰³⁾ Riga Charter on Authenticity and Historical Reconstruction in Relationship to Cultural Heritage (ICCROM, 2000) ⁽¹⁰⁴⁾
Built vernacular architecture / architectural heritage	Charter on the Built Vernacular Heritage (ICOMOS, 1999) ⁽¹⁰⁵⁾ ICOMOS Charter Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage (ICOMOS, 2003) ⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ European Charter of the Architectural Heritage (Council of Europe, 1975) ⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Council of Europe, 1985) ⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ Resolution of the Ministers with responsibility for Cultural Affairs, meeting within the Council of 13 November 1986 on the protection of Europe's architectural heritage (OJ 86/C 320/01) (Council of the European Union) ⁽¹⁰⁹⁾
EU funds and their impact on cultural heritage	<i>European quality principles for EU-funded interventions with potential impact upon cultural heritage</i> (ICOMOS, 2020) ⁽¹¹⁰⁾
Tourism	ICOMOS International Charter for Cultural Heritage Tourism (ICOMOS, 2022) ⁽¹¹¹⁾
Cooperation	European Cultural Convention (Council of Europe, 1954) ⁽¹¹²⁾ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – Towards an integrated approach to cultural heritage for Europe, COM(2014) 477 (European Commission, 2014) ⁽¹¹³⁾
Landscapes	Council of Europe Landscape Convention (Council of Europe, 2000) ⁽¹¹⁴⁾
Value of cultural heritage for society	Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (the Faro Convention) (Council of Europe, 2005) ⁽¹¹⁵⁾

⁽⁹⁷⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/187-guidelines-for-education-and-training-in-the-conservation-of-monuments-ensembles-and-sites>.

⁽⁹⁸⁾ https://www.icomos.org/images/DOCUMENTS/Charters/vernacular_e.pdf.

⁽⁹⁹⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/170-european-charter-of-the-architectural-heritage>.

⁽¹⁰⁰⁾ https://www.ecco-eu.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/ECCO_professional_guidelines_III.pdf.

⁽¹⁰¹⁾ http://www.nkf-s.se/uploads/5/1/7/3/51739425/2014_ecco_competences_en.pdf.

⁽¹⁰²⁾ <https://www.chsalliance.org/get-support/resource/core-humanitarian-standard-2014/>.

⁽¹⁰³⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/386-the-nara-document-on-authenticity-1994>.

⁽¹⁰⁴⁾ https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/publications/2020-05/conv8_07_rigacharter_ing.pdf.

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⁽¹⁰⁶⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/about-the-centre/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/165-icomos-charter-principles-for-the-analysis-conservation-and-structural-restoration-of-architectural-heritage>.

⁽¹⁰⁷⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/charters-and-texts/179-articles-en-francais/ressources/charters-and-standards/170-european-charter-of-the-architectural-heritage>.

⁽¹⁰⁸⁾ <https://rm.coe.int/168007a087>.

⁽¹⁰⁹⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:41986X1213:EN:HTML>.

⁽¹¹⁰⁾ https://openarchive.icomos.org/id/eprint/2436/1/EUOS_revised-2020_EN_ebook.pdf.

⁽¹¹¹⁾ <https://www.icomos.org/en/89-english-categories/home/118410-the-new-icomos-international-charter-for-cultural-heritage-tourism-supports-a-more-responsible-and-sustainable-tourism-management>.

⁽¹¹²⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/culture-and-heritage/european-cultural-convention>.

⁽¹¹³⁾ <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=COM:2014:477:FIN>.

⁽¹¹⁴⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/-/council-of-europe-european-landscape-convention-ets-no-176-translations>.

⁽¹¹⁵⁾ <https://www.coe.int/en/web/conventions/full-list?module=treaty-detail&treatynum=199>.

First aid and recovery	<i>First aid to cultural heritage in times of crisis – Handbook</i> (ICCRUM, 2018) ⁽¹¹⁶⁾ <i>Peacebuilding Assessment Tool for Heritage Recovery and Rehabilitation – PATH – Toolkit on heritage for peace and resilience</i> (ICCRUM, 2021) ⁽¹¹⁷⁾ 'First aid and resilience for cultural heritage in times of crisis (FAR) resources' (ICCRUM, 2022) ⁽¹¹⁸⁾
Cultural heritage and climate action	<i>European Cultural Heritage Green Paper – Putting Europe's shared heritage at the heart of the European Green Deal</i> (Europa Nostra, 2021) ⁽¹¹⁹⁾ <i>Strengthening Cultural Heritage Resilience for Climate Change – Where the European Green Deal meets cultural heritage</i> (European Commission: Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, 2022) ⁽¹²⁰⁾
Standardisation	International Organization for Standardization (ISO) (see chart below) 'Remarks by Chauncey J. Hamlin, President of International Council of Museums, delivered at the third session of the Interim General Conference held in Mexico City, November 11, 1947' on the standardisation of museum practices (ICOM, 1947) ⁽¹²¹⁾ 'About CEN' (the European Committee for Standardization) ⁽¹²²⁾
Digitisation	Declaration – Cooperation on advancing the digitisation of cultural heritage (European Union, 2019) ⁽¹²³⁾

Legally binding treaties ratified by Ukraine and/or Russia

Treaty	Ratified by Ukraine	Ratified by Russia
The Hague Convention (UNESCO, 1954)	Yes	Yes
European Cultural Convention (Council of Europe, 1954)	Yes	Yes
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1970)	Yes	Yes
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (UNESCO, 1972)	Yes	Yes
European Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (the Nicosia Convention) (Council of Europe, 1985)	No	No
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Council of Europe, 1985)	Yes	Yes
Convention for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe (Council of Europe, 1992)	Yes	Yes
UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (International Institute for the Unification of Private Law Convention, 1995)	No	No
Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property (UNESCO, 1999)	Yes	No
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2001)	Yes	No
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (UNESCO, 2003)	Yes	No
2005 Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (UNESCO, 2005)	Yes	No
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society (the Faro Convention) (Council of Europe, 2005)	Yes	No
Convention on Offences relating to Cultural Property (the Nicosia Convention) (Council of Europe, 2017)	No	No

⁽¹¹⁶⁾ https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/2018-10/fac_handbook_print_oct-2018_final.pdf.

⁽¹¹⁷⁾ https://www.iccrom.org/sites/default/files/publications/2021-03/path_final_9.3.21.pdf.

⁽¹¹⁸⁾ <https://www.iccrom.org/programmes/first-aid-and-resilience-times-crisis-far/resources>.

⁽¹¹⁹⁾ https://issuu.com/europanostradocs/20210322-european_cultural_heritage_green_paper_fu.

⁽¹²⁰⁾ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/4bfcf605-2741-11ed-8fa0-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>.

⁽¹²¹⁾ https://icom.museum/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/005_ICOM_Interim-Conf_Hamlin2_1947_EN.pdf.

⁽¹²²⁾ <https://www.cencenelec.eu/about-cen/>.

⁽¹²³⁾ https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/repository/document/2019-15/scanned_signed_declaration_090419_A4EA8EC1-E348-62E7-2257B0139A47C785_58564.pdf.

International Organization for Standardisation

Emergency preparedness and response	Libraries, archives, museums	ISO 21110:2019 – Information and documentation – Emergency preparedness and response
Damage assessment	Libraries, archives, museums	PD CEN/TS 17135:2020 – Conservation of cultural heritage – General terms for describing the alterations of objects
		UNE-EN 16095:2016 (R2018) – Conservation of cultural property – Condition recording for movable cultural heritage
VDI 3798 Blatt 1:2020-07 – Material cultural heritage – Documentation, examination and preservation including consideration of environmental impacts		
	Built heritage	NBN EN 17488:2021 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Procedure for the analytical evaluation to select cleaning methods for porous inorganic materials used in cultural heritage
		UNE-EN 16096:2016 (R2018) – Conservation of cultural property – Condition survey and report of built cultural heritage
Conservation process	Archaeological sites	16873:2017-02 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Guidelines for management of waterlogged wood on archaeological terrestrial sites
		UNE-EN 17652:2023 – Cultural heritage – Assessment and monitoring of archaeological deposits for preservation in situ
		UNE 41810:2017 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Intervention criteria for stone materials
	Libraries, archives, museums	ISO 16853:2017 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Conservation process – Decision making, planning and implementation
Environmental conditions (temperature and humidity)	Built heritage	UNE-EN 16682:2018 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Methods of measurement of moisture content, or water content, in materials constituting immovable cultural heritage
	Archives and libraries	DIN/TR 67702:2020-12 – Information and documentation – Management of the environmental conditions for archive and library collections
	Libraries, archives, museums	UNE-EN 15759-2:2018 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Indoor climate – Part 2: Ventilation management for the protection of cultural heritage buildings and collections
		16242:2013-03 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Procedures and instruments for measuring humidity in the air and moisture exchanges between air and cultural property
		EN 15757:2010-12 – Conservation of Cultural Property – Specifications for temperature and relative humidity to limit climate-induced mechanical damage in organic hygroscopic materials
Churches	EN 15759-1:2012 (R2017) – Conservation of cultural property – Indoor climate – Part 1: Guidelines for heating churches, chapels and other places of worship	
Pest management	Libraries, archives, museums	ISO 16790:2016 – Integrated pest management (IPM) for protection of cultural heritage

Recovery	Procurement	UNE-EN 17429:2021 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Procurement of conservation services and works
	Cleaning	UNE-EN 16782:2018 (R2021) – Conservation of cultural heritage – Cleaning of porous inorganic materials – Laser cleaning techniques for cultural heritage
Transport		EN 16648:2015-11 – Conservation of cultural heritage – Transport methods
		EN 15946:2016 – Conservation of cultural property – Packing principles for transport.
Premises	Generic	UNE-EN 16893:2019 – Conservation of Cultural Heritage – Specifications for location, construction and modification of buildings or rooms intended for the storage or use of heritage collections
	Archives and libraries	ISO 11799:2015 – Information and documentation – Document storage requirements for archive and library materials
Collection management	Archives and libraries	ISO/TR 19814:2017 – Information and documentation – Collections management for archives and libraries
	Built heritage	ISO/FDIS 5727 – Accessibility and usability of the built environment – Accessibility of immovable cultural heritage – Principles and methodology for interventions

Annex 2 – Composition of the expert group

Experts representing organisations		
Organisation	Representative	
1.	UNESCO	Chiara Dezzi Bardeschi (replacing Nadia Ammi)
2.	ICOM	Anastasiia Cherednychenko
3.	ICCROM	Aparna Tandon
4.	Council of Europe	Edin Veladzic
5.	Italian Civil Protection Department	Veronica Piacentini
6.	ICOMOS	Riin Alatalu
7.	Bibliothèque Nationale de France	Céline Allain
8.	The International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas	Alexandra Fiebig
9.	Cultural Emergency Response	Vanessa Fraga Prol
10.	Norwegian Institute for Cultural Heritage Research	Nina Kjølseth Jernæs
		Kjersti Marie Ellewsten (alternate)
11.	The Ukrainian Association of Archaeologists	Anton Korvin-Piotrovskiy
		Olha Demchenko (alternate)
12.	Architects' Council of Europe	Ruta Leitanaite
13.	European Confederation of Conservator-Restorers Organisation	Elis Marçal
		Kristian Schneider (alternate)
		Éléonore Kissel (alternate)
14.	Society of Friends of Kraków History and Heritage	Katarzyna Jagodzińska (replacing Jacek Purchla)
15.	Cultural Heritage Without Borders	Bo Lagerqvist
Experts appointed in their individual capacity		
Individual	Current occupation	
16.	Dante Abate	Researcher, Eratosthenes Centre of Excellence
17.	Antonina Chaban	Researcher / Heritage scientist, Italian National Research Council
18.	Milena Chorna	Cultural heritage expert, National Museum of the History of Ukraine in the Second World War
19.	Kateryna Goncharova	Ukrainian heritage crisis specialist, World Monuments Fund
20.	Azra Hadzic	Architectural engineer / Independent specialist for built heritage conservation
21.	Jan Hladík	Independent expert
22.	Andrij Kutnyi	Independent expert
23.	Mara Popescu	Senior lecturer, George Emil Palade University of Medicine Pharmacy, Science and Technology of Târgu-Mureş, Romania
24.	Ihor Poshyvailo	General director of the National Memorial and Museum of the Revolution of Dignity / Co-founder of the Heritage Emergency Response Initiative / Vice president of the ICOM Disaster Resilient Museums Committee
25.	Elke Selter	Coordinator of heritage in emergencies, Belgian Royal Institute for Cultural Heritage
26.	Katarzyna Zalaszińska	Academic researcher / Expert in cultural heritage law, Polish National Institute of Culture Heritage

Representatives of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Education, Youth, Sport and Culture, Cultural Policy Unit:

- Catherine Magnant, Head of Unit
- Stefan Zotti, Team Leader - Cultural Heritage
- Willy Kokolo, Policy Officer - Culture

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