Project no. SPI-CT-2008-219301-NET-HERITAGE

NET-HERITAGE

EUROPEAN NETWORK ON RESEARCH PROGRAMME APPLIED TO THE PROTECTION OF TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

Deliverable 4.5

A draft action plan for common RTD Programme initiatives in pre-accession countries, EU geographical neighbours and non-EU geographical neighbours (International countries).

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Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities (Italy)

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Dissemination Level		
PU	Public	X
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	

INDEX

1. Introduction

The work performed for the first time within the NET HERITAGE Project includes the implementation of WP 4 focused on the "*Implementation of joint activities through the coordination between national RTD programmes on tangible cultural heritage (Joint Activities I)*" aiming at establishing mechanisms to strengthen and integrate RTD programmes in EU pre-accession countries, EU neighbours geographical and non-EU geographical neighbours (International Countries).

Task 4.5 within WP4 is focused on the establishment of mechanisms for networking of RTD programmes for the enhancement of cooperation frameworks and Integration in pre-accession, EU geographical neighbours and non-EU geographical neighbour nations (International Countries), including the use of the electronic communication portal to raise the profile of NET-HERITAGE developed in WP2 and stimulating new collaborations.

The analysed performed in Task 4.5 take into account Countries which are not included in the NET HERITAGE Partnership, which includes 14 EU MS and AC that are Belgium. Bulgaria, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Poland, Romania, Slovenia, Spain and United Kingdom. The survey performed within these Countries are summarised in Deliverable 1.1[1] and 1.2[2].

The work performed within Task 4.5 followed three different approaches:

-   The survey of RTD Programmes applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage was carried out on EU countries not participating to NET HERITAGE Project, EU associated countries, EU pre-accession countries and non-EU geographical neighbours, as reported in Chapter 2.

-   The development of a vision which will allow the development of collaboration out of the NET HERITAGE Partnership was performed within the Joint Programming Initiative Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe and is reported in Chapter 3.

-   The development of a draft action plan for common RTD Programme initiatives in pre-accession countries, EU geographical neighbours and non-EU geographical neighbours (International countries) was implemented within the preparation of the Coordination Action launched in support of the JPI Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe as reported in Chapter 4.

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[1] Deliverable 1.1 Inventory of the key national strategies and research programmes applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage, 2009, http://www.netheritage.eu/Deliverables

[2] Deliverable 1.2 Assessment Report of national RTD programmes and synergies between the programmes of participants in terms of management, financial issues and evaluation procedures, 2009, http://www.netheritage.eu/Deliverables

2. Countries not participating to NET HERITAGE Project

In this chapter is summarized the work performed to enlarged the overview on RTD programmes on research applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage in countries which are out the NET HERITAGE Partnership.

The work was so far developed to gather information on:

- EU countries not participating to NET HERITAGE Project
- EU associated countries
- EU pre-accession countries
- EU geographical neighbours
- non-EU geographical neighbours

A description of the main programmes and research actors in the Member States, FP7 Associated Countries, Pre-accession countries and EU geographical neighbours is below reported.

2.1. EU countries not participating to NET HERITAGE Project

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

2.1.2. 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.

2.1.3. 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 (Ίδρυμα 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.

2.1.4. 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 M € yearly in average about 6-7 projects of basic research into cultural heritage themes. The Ministry of Culture of the Czech Republic has been preparing a new programme of applied research specifically focused on the National and Cultural Identity (NAKI) which will call for projects in May 2010. The programme contains four main thematic priorities with several sub-themes corresponding to the proposed JPI themes. The overall budget for the NAKI programme is planned in the amount of 12,5 M€/year. The NAKI programme supports exclusively the applied research and successful projects must deliver appropriately applicable results, as e.g. certified methodologies, materials or technologies.

2.1.5. 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 M€, for cultural heritage 8 M€ and 1,3 K€ for conservation.

2.1.6. 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.

2.1.7. 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.

2.1.8. 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).

2.1.9. 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 Archaeology domain has included a topic on History and Cultural Heritage.

2.1.10. 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 substance that polluted atmosphere in ecosystem and culture heritage object, acidification and eutrophication, modelling of biogeochemical cycles (*wooden little church in North Slovak region*). In area intangible Slovakia put the accent to research of digitalisation of culture heritage, especially in traditional culture (artefacts, customs and folklore). A characteristic for Slovakia is a dislocation subjects 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 civilization 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 a rescue science work.

2.1.11. 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 - Vetenskapsradet distributed 3220 M SEK (i.e. 354 M€) to research to areas from medicine to human sciences during 2009. A particular call for Cultural Heritage amounting to 50 M SEK (i.e. 5.5 M€) 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 (i.e. 44 M€) 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 - Riksantikvariambetet has a research grant of 14 M SEK (1.5 M€) 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 (33 M€) to different research projects, including also Cultural Heritage projects.

2.1.12. 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.

2.2. EU associated countries

2.2.1 Norway

The Ministry of the Environment finances most of the research in the field of cultural heritage. The funding is passed on to The Research Council of Norway (Forskningsret) 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 M NOK (i.e 0,9 M€) 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.

2.3. EU pre-accession countries

2.3.1. 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.

2.3.2. 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€ 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.

2.4. Non-EU geographical neighbours

Among non-EU geographical neighbours, Mediterranean countries have an important role. The survey was performed on Israel, being an Associated Country to the 7FP on Research.

2.4.1. 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 Archaeological 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.

2.5 RTD programmes on cultural heritage in the EU and associated countries

As a result of the ERA-NET 'NET-HERITAGE project an overview of existing research programmes relating to cultural heritage in the EU and associated countries is being obtained as a result of WP 1 Del 1.2.

Some 41 funding mechanisms have been reported by "NET-HERITAGE", and 13 key research programmes in 10 countries (BG, DE, FR, IT, MT, PL, RO, SI, ES and UK) have been identified. Three of those focus mainly on cultural heritage (BG, FR, UK) and seven include the topic in wider research programmes (DE, IT, MT, PL, RO, SI and ES).

Among the dedicated programmes, the focus varies between analysis, testing, conservation and restoration to deal with the challenges of ageing, environmental conditions and global change.

There are more similarities than differences in the management of these programmes. Most of them organise open calls on a regular basis and six programmes do so annually. Evaluation procedures rely in almost all cases on independent peer review and steering committees having the final say.

Scientific excellence is always considered as the main evaluation criterion. Application procedures are standardised and formalised. It is worth noting that in most cases applications have to be made also in English for external evaluation purposes. Control procedures in respect of ongoing projects are also quite similar, involving periodic and final reports.

Some other countries not involved in the 'NET-HERITAGE' project also have programmes where cultural heritage research is mentioned or embedded in broader programmes (AT, CY, CZ, DK, EL, LT, NL)

Information on the state of research in Member States is, however, still fragmented and non-homogeneous. It can nevertheless be estimated that overall research funding for the conservation of tangible cultural heritage ranges between EUR 100 million and EUR 150 million per year, but it is not yet possible to estimate the funds dedicated to other aspects of research in this field.

3. Strategy for involving non EU Countries

The work performed within the NET HERITAGE Project in terms of exchange of information, strategic activities and common activities on the research applied to tangible cultural heritage was the basis on which the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on *Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new Challenge for Europe* was proposed, developed and implemented by July 2009.

The global dimension of the research applied to the protection of cultural heritage was developed within the JPI Cultural Heritage approved as a theme for major societal challenge at the Competitiveness Council on the 3rd of December 2009 and launched on May 2010.
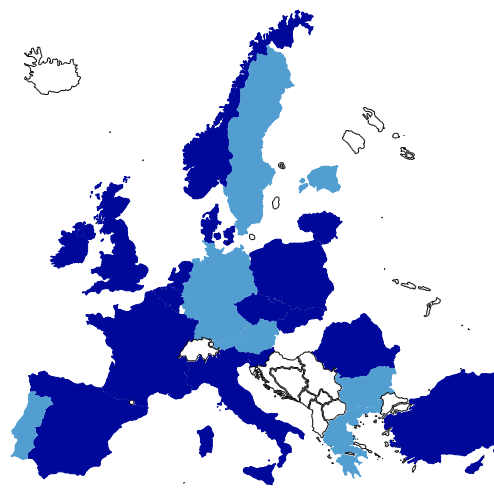
The JPI Vision Document approved on the 26 of March 2010 which is actually adopted by 17 Participating Countries and by 8 Observers reports clearly the global dimension of this field of research

JPI Participating countries

- Belgium
- Cyprus
- Czech Republic
- Denmark
- France
- Ireland
- Lithuania
- The Netherlands

- Norway
- Poland
- Romania
- Slovakia
- Slovenia
- Spain
- Turkey
- United Kingdom

JPI Observers

- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Germany
- Greece
- Estonia
- Israel
- Portugal
- Sweden

The main objective of JPI on Cultural Heritage addresses the strong relationships that link cultural heritage, conservation, technological innovation and economic

development within the dynamic framework of the challenges and competitiveness in an enlarged European Union and its efforts are striving to generate an in-depth, shared understanding of issues with the view of providing an improved knowledge base for policies in the fields concerned most important aspects as migration and integration, quality of life and global interdependence.

JPI Vision Document clearly refers to international cooperation

"While this theme will reinforce very interesting collaborations in Europe, it will also open opportunities for collaboration with non-European partners, including countries on the southern shores of the Mediterranean Sea, the emerging economies of BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China), Byelorussia and Ukraine whose histories are entwined with EU member states in the east, as well as the technologically advanced countries of USA and Japan. "

In addition JPI is always open to new Participants as mention in the Terms of Reference which states "Any accession …of membership shall be addressed to the Governing Board. The GB is always open to new participants."

The European Commission Recommendation on the research joint programming initiative "Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe" and the accompanying Commission Staff Working Document - SEC(2010)451 final - adopted by the European Commission on 26/4/2010[3] encourages Member States to "develop a common vision on how cooperation and coordination in the field of research at Union level can help to preserve cultural heritage in all its forms, ensuring its security and sustainable exploitation", "to develop a common strategic research agenda", " an implementation plan establishing priorities and timelines and specifying the action, instruments and resources required for its implementation" and " to set up a common management structure".

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[3] European Commission Recommendation on the research joint programming initiative 'Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe' (2010/238/EU) 26 April 2010

4. Action plan for common RTD Programme initiatives in pre-accession countries, EU geographical neighbours and non-EU geographical neighbours (International countries).

The Coordination Action in support of the implementation of a Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) on Cultural Heritage and Global Change : a new challenge for Europe Heritage European Programme - JHEP, which is at present under negotiation with the European Commission include WP 4 focused on EXTENDING THE PARTNERSHIP AND COOPERATION.

The main objective of JHEP WP4 is to enlarge the partnership and collaboration for Cultural Heritage JPI at global levels based on the Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) which will be developed based on the output of WP3 of the NET HERITAGE Project.

In this respect the following specific objectives have been identified:

- Extend partnership in order to boost the excellence of ERA on cultural heritage related research and strengthen its implementation at European level.
- Encourage collaboration with the aim in mind to enhance Europe's competitiveness and raise the impact of CH JPI at global level.
- Extending network and Cooperation to International Organizations and NGOs (i.e. UN Organizations).
- Develop the concept of joint activities of S&T and innovation programme owners of CH JPI Partners and Collaborators in the field of Cultural Heritage.

Following the statement in COMMISSION RECOMMENDATION of 26 April 2010 on the research joint programming initiative 'Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe' (2010/238/EU): "Joint programming of research on cultural heritage and global change would provide for coordination of research in this area, contributing significantly to construction of a fully operational European Research Area on cultural heritage preservation and strengthening Europe's leadership and competiveness of the research in this field", the JHEP WP4 will strategically enhance Europe's position both regionally and globally in terms of Cultural Heritage related research.

This main objective will be implemented through the following planned actions and workplan:

Task 4.1 Creating synergies between Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and the rest of Europe; Extending Cooperation and Partnership European Collaborators outside the funders' group will be identified in order to explore opportunities and specific needs for advanced cooperation and coordination between JPICH Partners and the rest of Europe not yet involved in the JPICH. An event in collaboration will be promoted with the aim of extending the Cooperation and partnership.
Role of the Participants and estimated effort:

Task 4.2 Creating Synergies with Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and advanced economies (USA, Japan) together with BRIC countries; Extending Cooperation at Global Level Relevant Institutions for the Global Collaborators will be identified,

including USA, Japan, Fast Growing Countries (BRICS), Neighborhood Mediterranean Countries. An event will be held in order to identify opportunities and specific needs for advanced cooperation and coordination with JPICH based on the SRA. The event has a strategic importance for presenting the SRA and finding out the complementarities with the research priorities. A Concept Paper on the possible synergies between JPICH and advanced economies (USA, Japan) together with BRIC countries will be produced based on the results obtained. To support the goals of this Task, a Workshop will be organised in collaboration with WP6 involving USA, Japan, Fast Growing Countries (BRICS), Neighborhood Mediterranean Countries.

Task 4.3 Extending Network and Cooperation to International Organizations and NGOs (i.e. UN Organisations) Identification of opportunities and specific needs for advanced cooperation and coordination between JPICH Partners and UNESCO, Council of Europe, EUROPA NOSTRA, World Monuments Fund, ECTP, ICOMOS, will be realised based on the SRA to be provided by WP2. AB meetings will have a strategic importance for discussing the SRA and finding out the complementarities with the research priorities of the International Organizations and NGOs. Beyond the complementarities the synergy will be realized by the possible contributions from AB to SRA and implementation and a Concept Paper will be produced based on the results obtained. To support the goals of this Task a Workshop will be organised in collaboration with WP6 involving International Organizations and NGOs.

Task 4.4 Conclusions for future Cultural Heritage Research Policy Making, Programming and Funding together with Joint Actions both at European and global level The Concept Papers produced in Tasks 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 will be included in a report with conclusions for improvements in the future under the title "Recommendations for the Implementation of SRA" through an open and inviting manner based on a dynamic and innovative structure continuously fed by strategic partners. The recommendations produced will help to further strengthen European Research Area on Cultural Heritage Related Research. The conclusions derived–in the form of elaboration of general recommendations for creating synergies- are expected to channel endeavours to extend strategically the partnerships and collaborations at Regional and Global levels together with NGOs and UN Organizations. Such an approach will help to deal coherently with National Plans/Strategies for Cultural Heritage Research. The full report of the findings from the survey gathered through the conclusions for the future will be widely distributed among RTD and Cultural Heritage research funding agencies, research programme managers, various organizations and other relevant stakeholders (WP6) at European and Global levels.

The Deliverable planned within JHEP WP4 are as follows:

D4.1. Concept Paper Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and the rest of Europe: Concept Paper on the "Creating synergies between Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and the rest of Europe"

D4.2. Concept Paper Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and advanced economies: Concept Paper on the "Creating Synergies with Cultural Heritage JPI Partnership and advanced economies"

D4.3. Concept Paper Cooperation to International Organizations and NGOs: Concept Paper on the "Extending Network and Cooperation to International Organizations and NGOs" [month 30]

D4.4. Concept Paper Conclusions for future Cultural Heritage Research Policy Making: Concept Paper on the "Conclusions for future Cultural Heritage Research Policy Making, Programming and Funding together with JointActions both at regional and global levels"

5. Conclusion

The work developed within Task 4.5 of WP 4 "*Implementation of joint activities through the coordination between national RTD programmes on tangible cultural heritage (Joint Activities I)*" achieved the following results:

- A survey of RTD Programmes applied to the protection of tangible cultural heritage of Countries which are not included in the NET HERITAGE Partnership.   The assessment performed includes EU countries not participating to NET HERITAGE Project, in particular: Austria, Ireland, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Sweden and The Netherlands. In addition EU associated countries, such as Norway, EU pre-accession countries, i.e. Croatia and Turkey, and EU geographical neighbours, as Israel, were considered.

- The development of a vision which was performed within the Joint Programming Initiative "Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe" which underlined the role of leadership which Europe is playing in this area of research not only in the Mediterranean Basin, but also towards fast growing countries, such as the BRIC Countries, as well as the Advanced Countries, such as USA and Japan.

- The definition of an action plan for common RTD Programme initiatives in pre-accession countries, EU geographical neighbours and non-EU geographical neighbours (International countries), which will be implemented within the preparation of the Coordination Action launched in support of the JPI Cultural Heritage and Global Change: a new challenge for Europe.