

ROMANIA

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 1991

Organisation(s) or institution(s) responsible for preparation of report

- Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- Inventories, established at national and regional levels, have been used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List submitted in 1992
- Revisions submitted in 1997 and 2004
- Responsibility lies with the central government, 0

I.04. Nomination of Cultural and Natural Properties for the World Heritage List

Nominations

- Nominations are the responsibility of central and local governments, prepared in collaboration with consultants/experts
- Motivations for nomination: conservation, honour/prestige, working in partnership, increased funding

Inscriptions

- 6 cultural sites: *Churches of Moldavia* (1993); *Monastery of Horezu* (1993); *Villages with Fortified Churches in Transylvania* (1993, extension in 1999); *Dacian Fortresses of the Orastie Mountains* (1999); *Historic Centre of Sighisoara* (1999); *Wooden Churches of Maramureş* (1999)
- 1 natural site: *Danube Delta* (1991).

Benefits of inscription

- Conservation, increased funding, honour/prestige, working in partnership, endangered site protection

I.05. General Policy and Legislation for the Protection, Conservation and Presentation of the Cultural and Natural Heritage

Specific legislations

- Laws to protect national heritage exist at the central level

- Management plans are required for the country's heritage
- There is specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage
- No changes to legislation are envisaged

Other Conventions

Hague 2nd Protocol (1954), Granada Convention (1985), Malta Convention (1992), UNIDROIT (1995), Florence Convention (2000)

Provisions have been integrated into national legislation

I.06. Status of Services for Protection, Conservation and Presentation

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- Ministry of Culture and Religious Affairs, National Institute and National Office of Historical Monuments, Departmental Council, service of architecture
- Heritage conservation is institutionally integrated
- The private sector, local communities and NGOs are also involved

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- Data will be available in Section II of the Periodic Report

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- Funding for World Heritage through national and local/regional authority budget allowances
- Fundraising, NGOs and private sector
- World Heritage Fund and other international assistance
- Beyond the provision of central funds, the State Party has not helped to establish associations for raising funds to protect World Heritage
- No additional contributions to the World Heritage Fund have been made

I.09. Training

Professional and institutional training

- Training needs for the protection of World Heritage have been identified
- Heritage training has been partially received
- Domestic and international educational institutions are considered important

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation for the protection of World Heritage through multi-lateral agreements, hosting and/or attending international training courses/seminars, distribution of material/information, financial support and experts

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

Information and awareness raising on local, regional national or international level

- World Heritage sites are promoted at international, national, regional and local levels through publications, films, postcards, media campaigns, internet, postage stamps/medals
- Presentation and awareness are inadequate, addressed through training of researchers and publication of their studies
- Increased involvement of civil society and the private sector in restoration, diversification of financing
- Education of World Heritage protection: graduate and postgraduate programs on heritage and cultural restoration

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: Protective legislation and financing from the state and other organisations; Higher education is capable of producing specialists; International collaboration in training is in place
- Weaknesses: NGO involvement in heritage is weak; Little international cooperation; Insufficient involvement of regional and local organisations, and communities in the selection and safeguarding of properties; Absence of broader heritage education, particularly at primary and secondary levels and for adults, as well as in arts and crafts schools

Proposed actions:

- Develop international cooperation and financing initiatives
- Increase participation of regional/local authorities and communities, involvement of NGOs and foundations
- Broaden University curricula, creation of heritage classes in arts and crafts schools, encouragement of research and publication of results
- All actions may require assistance from the World Heritage Fund