

THE POLICY OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ROMANIA CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Abstract: It is well known that the European Union, after more than six decades of development, has become a decisive factor on the European level and not only as a point of reference all over the world regarding the concept of stability, democracy and respect for human rights. Its effectiveness in the last period has been materialized by its real contribution, on the one hand, to ensuring the peace and security of the Member States, and, on the other hand, to the development of cooperation between them on numerous plans. In this context, we can strongly affirm that the European Union has actually supported by encouraging development and cooperation and culture of its Member States over time. In the European integration, the common cultural legacy of the Member States deserves a separate speech. Respecting national and regional diversity, the Union contributes to their flourishing by working to encourage cooperation between Member States in areas such as: improving knowledge and dissemination of the culture and history of European peoples; conservation and protection of cultural heritage of European significance; artistic and literary creation¹. In this sense, the idea of a Cultural Heritage Year appears in 2014 and materializes in 2018, which becomes the Cultural Heritage Year of great symbolic and historical significance for Europe and its cultural heritage as it marks a series of significant events such as the 100th anniversary of the end of the First World War and the independence of several Member States "so that such marking can provide" instances to better understand the opportunities of the present through a more nuanced and shared understanding of the past "². Considering that our country is an eleven-year member state and Romanian citizens are also European citizens with full rights, knowing how the European Union has made its mark in the field of culture over time should be an obligation not only an option to raise awareness and involve every citizen in the community and society of which he belongs, locally, regionally, nationally or in Europe, in order to maintain an authentic cultural life. Respecting the national and regional diversity of the Member States, the Union is genuinely contributing to the flowering of its cultures by encouraging cooperation between Member States through its actions, by highlighting its common cultural heritage.

Keywords: Cultural Policy of the European Union, TUE, Cultural Heritage, Cultural Life, Cultural Cooperation, Conservation and Protection of Cultural Heritage.

Introduction

The role of culture in Europe has long been spoken of, and at the same time it feels the necessity of revising the position it currently occupies in a Europe that is facing many problems that could jeopardize the grandiose project of a Unified Europe. The evolution of the European Union's (EU) cultural policy from origins (from the European Economic Community - CEE to the present day is trying to find the best solutions in the current cultural context to succeed in developing the right direction in the future. European cultural heritage has been spoken since 1993 when the Treaty establish the European Union (the Maastricht Treaty) entered into force when Title IX - Article 128 was added, through which culture became a European competence³.

¹ Dan Vătăman, *Uniunea Europeană. Ghid practic de specialitate*, București, Editura Pro Universitaria, 2015, p.430.

² Mircea Duțu, Augustin Lazăr și Ovidiu Predescu coord., *Protecția juridică a patrimoniului cultural și natural*, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2018, p. 5.

³ Tratatul de la Maastricht privind Uniunea Europeană, disponibil pe https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/TXT/?uri=LEGISSUM%3Axy0026_

"The European Year of Patrimony overlaps with the year Romania celebrates the Centenary of the Great Union. A happy coincidence, which can give us an extra momentum to restore, strengthen and highlight the milestones of this history; two events that, beyond their particular significance, give them a collective sense of sharing a shared history and identity"⁴.

This is all the more so since, as emphasized in the recitals of the European Union's decision, the year 2018 has a symbolic and historical significance for Europe and its cultural heritage as it marks a series of significant events such as the 100th years⁵ of anniversary of the World War and the independence of several Member states, so that such marking can provide "opportunities to better understand the present through a more nuanced and shared understanding of the past"⁶.

The idea of a European Year of Cultural Heritage appeared for the first time in 2014, when the Council included in its conclusions the participatory governance of cultural heritage. The idea enjoyed broad support from the European Parliament and the Commission submitted, on 30 August 2016, the proposal for a European Year of Cultural Heritage⁷.

On 22 November 2016⁸, the Council adopted a general approach on the proposal. The report on the decision of the Committee on Culture and Education (CULT Committee) of the European Parliament was put to the vote at its meeting on 8 November 2016⁹. On 9 February 2017, representatives of the Council and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement on a decision to proclaim a European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018). In the Official Journal of the European Union, L 131/1 of 20 May 2017, was published EU Decision 2017/864 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the European Year of Patrimony¹⁰.

More specifically, the wording of paragraph 1 of that article states that the Union "contributes to the flowering of the cultures of the Member States, while respecting their national and regional diversity and highlighting, at the same time, the common cultural heritage" at the same time, among the fields in which it operates European Union, the "conservation and protection of the cultural heritage of European importance" is also mentioned¹¹.

The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union also refers to its "spiritual and moral heritage" and respect for "the diversity of cultures and traditions of peoples." Finally, the Constitution of Romania establishes the obligation of the state to "protect and preserve the cultural heritage" in art. 33, par. 3¹².

In the plan of European Union (EU) legislation, after the Preamble states that its signatories were inspired by the "cultural, religious and humanistic heritage of Europe"¹³, art. 3. Alin. 3 of the Treaty on European Union states mentions that the Union "shall see to the protection and development of the European cultural heritage", while Article 167 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union refers to a "common cultural heritage", but with due respect for the principle of subsidiarity, the Union's action being limited to overlapping the one of the Member States, in particular with the "European Capital of Culture" European patrimony"¹⁴. At the European Union

⁴Anul European al Patrimoniului Cultural, lansat în România la Palatul ...disponibilă pe www.cultura.ro/anul-european-al-patrimoniului-cultural-lansat-romania-la-palatul-bra...

⁵Pascal Fontaine, *Construcția Europeană de la 1945 până în zilele noastre*. – Iași, Editura Institutul European, 1998.

⁶Mircea Duțu, Augustin Lazăr și Ovidiu Predescu coord., *Protecția juridică a patrimoniului cultural și natural*, București, Editura Academiei Române, 2018, p. 5.

⁷Comisia propune anul 2018 ca An european al ...disponibilă pe - Europa EU europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-16-29.

⁸Ministrul Culturii | Corina Șuteu la Consiliul UE al Miniștrilor Culturii ...disponibilă pe www.cultura.ro/ministrul-culturii-corina-suteu-la-consiliul-ue-al-ministrilor-culturii-br.

⁹COMISIA EUROPEANĂ Bruxelles, disponibilă pe - Europa EU ec.europa.eu/transparency/regdoc/rep/.../COM-2018-268-F1-RO-MAIN-PART-1.Pdf.

¹⁰Strategia pentru cultură și patrimoniu național ... - Ministerul Culturii disponibilă pe www.cultura.ro/sites/default/files/inline-files/_SCPN%202016-2022inavizare.pdf, p. 54.

¹¹Marian Mihăilă, *Protecția bunurilor culturale în dreptul internațional public*, București, Editura Lumina Lex, 2003, p15.

¹²Constituția României, publicată în Monitorul oficial al României, partea I, nr.766 din 31 octombrie 2003.

¹³Nicholas Mezghani, M. Cornu, *Interet culturel et mondialisation*, Paris, Editura L Hartman, 2004, p. 137 și 138.

¹⁴Pierre.L. Frier, *Droit du patrimoine culturel*, Paris, Editura PUF, 1997, p. 28.

(EU) level, in the framework of the Culture Work Plan for the period 2015-2018, one of the priorities identified concerns cultural heritage, focusing on its participatory governance, capacity building for heritage professionals, and prevention of risks in order to protect the cultural heritage¹⁵.

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization also recognizes the role of culture in policy development through the 2013 Hangzhou Declaration¹⁶, and Culture Action Europe, the most important European advocacy network for culture and heritage, speaks about not the role of culture in the attractiveness of the territory and the positive impact on the creation of new jobs and its contribution to economic development, which would reduce disparities, revitalize the spaces and fight against poverty, can also be questioned¹⁷.

Cultural heritage as a factor of cohesion of the Member States of the European Union over time

The European Cultural Convention¹⁸ is at the origin of cultural cooperation in Europe and constitutes the framework for the action that the Council of Europe carries out in the field of education, culture, heritage, youth and sport. In the preamble to the Convention the States Parties¹⁹, after having recalled the purpose of the Council of Europe which consists in achieving a closer union among its Members, whereas the realization of this aim promotes mutual understanding between peoples of Europe and that for this purpose it is desirable to follow a common action policy express the decision to conclude a convention to promote "the study of the languages, of the history and civilizations of others and of the civilization common to them all"²⁰.

The Convention consists of 11 articles which provide the purposes of the tool, such as the awareness of Europeans of their common cultural heritage to be achieved through the commitment of the States Parties to recognize the heritage objects that have a particular European value as part of a common cultural heritage (Article 5) and also with encouraging the protection of one's own patrimony by promoting the study of language²¹.

Culture is a factor of territorial development recognized at the international level, both politically and through dedicated investments. Politically, culture has been recognized as a pillar of sustainable development at local and regional level through Agenda 21 for Culture (2004)²², a United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG) Culture Committee. From the perspective of territorial development, Agenda 21 for culture states that "cultural diversity is necessary for humanity, such as biodiversity in the natural environment; the diversity of cultural expressions generates wealth and is essential to the development of a large cultural ecosystem with a diversity of backgrounds, actors and content; dialogue, coexistence and interculturality are basic principles for the dynamics of the relationship with and between citizens; public spaces must be seen as cultural spaces"²³.

Cultural heritage is an essential element of European identity and is at the heart of the European project; cultural heritage is not only a mean of understanding our past, but also an asset that can help us in building Europe for the future²⁴. Such identity connotations are released from the

¹⁵Strategia pentru cultură și patrimoniu național - Ministerul Culturii disponibilă pe [www.cultura.ro/sites/default/files/inline-files/ SCPN%202016-2022inavizare.pdf](http://www.cultura.ro/sites/default/files/inline-files/SCPN%202016-2022inavizare.pdf), p.64

¹⁶ Hangzhou declaration-Unescowww.unesco.org/...FinallHangzhoudeclaration 20130517.pdf.

¹⁷Declaratia de la Toledo privind dezvoltarea urbana - MDRAP disponibilă pe www.mdrap.ro/userfiles/declaratie_Toledo_ro.pdf.p.12.

¹⁸ Semnată la Paris, pe 19 decembrie 1954, intrată în vigoare în 5 maggio 1955.

¹⁹EUR-Lex - 52010IP0489 - EN - EUR-Lex<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/IT/TXT/?uri>.

²⁰ Silviu Neguț, *Patrimoniul mondial cultural și natural UNESCO: mică enciclopedie*, București, Meronia, 2005.

²¹Marian Mihăilă, *op.cit.*, p.17.

²² English- Agenda21 for culture www.agenda21culture.net/sites/default/files/.../ag21_en.pdf.

²³Strategia pentru cultură și patrimoniu național ... - Ministerul Culturii disponibilă pe www.cultura.ro/sites/default/files/inline-files/_SCPN%202016-2022inavizare.pdf.

²⁴ Irina Oberländer Târnoveanu, *Un Viitor pentru Trecut. Ghid de bună practică pentru păstrarea patrimoniului cultural*, București, CIMEC, 2002, p.31.

anniversary of a national state, unitary and indivisible; the sentiment of national unity and dignity blends with the consciousness of the common European destiny and harmoniously complements the respect of the diversity of cultural expressions²⁵.

Also, the cultural heritage is a priority of public policy at international level, recognized both by national legal strategies and regulations, and by international conventions as a universal value, a fundamental resource for the development of society as a whole at the economic, social, cultural and scientific level²⁶. It made up of movable and immovable goods, immaterial cultural traditions and expressions - exceptional testimonies of human creativity throughout its history²⁷.

The ideas, principles and values integrated into national and European heritage are a common source of memory, understanding, identity and dialogue, cohesion and creativity in the European Union and within each Member State²⁸. Cultural heritage is particularly valuable to European society from a spiritual, social, economic and environmental point of view²⁹.

As a common heritage, the cultural one does not exist and does not manifest itself independently of its natural component and therefore becomes more and more used and acquires conceptual consistency the syntax "cultural and natural heritage"³⁰.

Respect for the sovereignty of the states on whose territory the cultural and natural heritage lies is associated with the duty to cooperate with the entire international community for its protection³¹.

Thanks to its exceptional importance and by virtue of the "Noah's complex" developed by the modern world, to put new values on the patrimony of the arts, the common cultural and natural heritage, as a collective and good resource of all preserved for future generations, it must be preserved, defended and managed in a sustainable way. As Maurice Prieur points out, in achieving this goal a priority role lies with the law³². From such an anniversary perspective, and especially under the pressure of the emergence of a more and more striking and more specific problem, with a relatively unitary nature and requiring the intervention of law, the idea of a theoretical construct, placed under the effigy of legal protection of cultural and natural heritage³³.

Unfortunately, it is noticed that until now the patrimony is just an image vector. When it comes to initiatives or direct actions in support of the heritage, things are complicated: the funds are insufficient, occurs insurmountable administrative blockages, divergent interests and divergent principles, sabotage accusations between different political camps³⁴.

Brief history regarding the protection of the Romanian cultural heritage

Since 1860, the *Commission for Historical and Archaeological Research*³⁵ has been set up, having competences in the field of research and registration of the cultural and artistic assets of the country. The First Law on the Preservation of Public Monuments was adopted on March 26, 1892 by the Parliament, which instituted among others the Ministry of Public Instruction, the Commission for the Protection and Conservation of Public Monuments, which was responsible for

²⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 34.

²⁶ Sterian Dumitrescu, *Construcția europeană; Uniunea Europeană*. – Pitești, Editura Independența economică, 2005, p.22.

²⁷ Charles Bories, *Le patrimoine culturel en droit international*, Paris, Editura, A Pedone, 2011, p. 56.

²⁸ Smith R Craufurd., *Culture and European Union Law*, Oxford, 2004.

²⁹ Maurice Cornu, F. Orsi, J. Rochfeld, *Dictionnaire des bien commun*, Paris, PUF, 2017, p. 579.

³⁰ Pierre L. Frier, , *Droit du patrimoine culturel*, Paris, Editura PUF,1997, p.35.

³¹ Convenție din 16 noiembrie 1972 privind protecția patrimoniului ...disponibilă pe www.monitoruljuridic.ro/.../conventie-din-16-noiembrie-1972-privind-protectia-patri...

³² Maurice Prieur, *Droit de l'environnement*, Paris, Editura Dalloz, 2016, p. 100.

³³ *Ibidem*, p.101.

³⁴ Duțu, Mircea Augustin Lazăr și Ovidiu Predescu coord., *Protecția juridică a patrimoniului cultural și natural*, Editura Academiei Române, Universul Juridic, București, 2018.

³⁵ Institutul de arheologie Iași- cImeC.ro www.cimec.ro/Arheologie/arheologia.../.

drawing up the general inventory of all edifices and old objects in the country, which were of particular historical and artistic interest³⁶.

In the interwar period, the Law on the Organization and Operation of Public Libraries and Museums of April 14, 1932³⁷, which stimulated, among others, that "no museum object can be removed from the country without state approval and, if it is for sale, the state reserves right of pre-emption"; the marketing activity is subject to authorization, as well as the export of museum objects. By the Regulation on Public Monuments of 16 December 1938, the Arts Directorate within the Ministry of Religious Affairs and the Arts was granted the right to control and supervise all works on public monuments in Romania³⁸.

"After the Second World War, the legal regime for the protection of the national cultural heritage in the new socio-historical conditions was established by Decret no. 46/1951 for the scientific organization of museums and preservation of historical and artistic monuments³⁹; the normative act instituted, besides the Romanian Academy, the Scientific Commission of Museums, Historical and Artistic Monuments, with attributions aiming to elaborate the scientific norms for the classification of museums, historical monuments, methodologies for their preservation and study"⁴⁰.

A Committee on Art was established for the purpose of preserving and restoring artistic works and historical monuments of artistic character in the system of other state institutions. The same historical period belongs to the Framework Law no. 63/1974 for the protection of the national cultural heritage⁴¹, according to which the Presidential Decret no. 53/1975 on "categories of cultural goods which are not part of the national cultural heritage and the criteria for endorsement by the Central State Commission of National Cultural Heritage for to send them across the border"⁴².

Measures taken by Romania to protect cultural heritage after the revolution of December 1989

Under the post-1989 transformations, as a transitional measure, by Decree no. 90/1990⁴³ on the establishment and organization of the Museum and Collections Commission, the Law no. 63/1974⁴⁴ creating a "legislative vacuum"⁴⁵. Measures for the protection of the national cultural heritage, followed by several subsequent normative acts. Finally, a new wave of regulations, that of European integration, took place in the early 2000s.

As far as the protection of historical monuments is concerned, Romania after the revolution, the country was deprived of a specialized institution, the activities being oriented mainly to conservation⁴⁶. The restoration of the monuments has been brutally interrupted since 1977, the year of reference for the disaster caused by a great earthquake.

According to the Law no.182/2000⁴⁷ on the mobile cultural heritage, the national cultural patrimony comprises the whole of the goods identified as such, regardless of their ownership regime, which is a testimony and an expression of the values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions that

³⁶Cercetari arheologice I, 1975 – MNIR disponibil pe, mnir.ro/wp-content/uploads/PDF/.../arheologie/cercetari-arheologice-I-1975.pdf

³⁷ Muzeul național XI, 1999- Revista Național www.muzeulnational.ro

³⁸Ioan Oprea, *Ocrotirea patrimoniului cultural*, București, Editura Meridiane, 1986,p.19.

³⁹ Marian Mihăilă, *op. cit.*, p.29.

⁴⁰Sergiu Musteață (coordonator), *Protecția Juridică a Patrimoniului Arheologic a Patrimoniului Arheologic. Culegere de acte normative și convenții internaționale*, Chișinău, Editura Ruxanda, 2010.

⁴¹Irina Oberländer Târnoaveanu, *op.cit.*, p. 21.

⁴²Decretul prezidențial lnr.53/1975-Arhivele Naționale ale României disponibilă pe old.arhivele.nationale.ro/images/custom/image/serban/2012/.../DP%2075.pdf.

⁴³Decretul nr. 90/1990 privind înființarea și organizarea Comisiei muzeelor și colecțiilor

⁴⁴Legea nr. 63/1974 privind ocrotirea patrimoniului cultural național al ...disponibilă pe <https://lege5.ro/.../legea-nr-63-1974-privind-ocrotirea-patrimoniului-cultural-national-...>

⁴⁵ Sergiu Nistor, *Protecția Patrimoniului Cultural Național*, București, Editura Universitară „Ion Mincu”, 2002,p.6.

⁴⁶Ioan Oprea, *Starea de fapt și proiecte fezabile privind patrimoniul cultural național*, în Revista Muzeelor, nr.2 1993, p. 3.

⁴⁷Lege nr. 182 (r1) din 25/10/2000 Versiune actualizata 2014 - cIMEC disponibilă pe www.cimec.ro/Muzee/Lege-182-actualizare2014.doc.

are continually evolution; includes all the elements resulting from the interaction, over time, between human and natural factors. I am part of this heritage: historical monuments and mobile national cultural heritage.

Having as a criterion the "natural" composition of such patrimony, related legislation and priority areas of interest, we present within these parts the legal protection of archaeological heritage, historical monuments, mobile cultural patrimony, intangible cultural heritage, the general legal regime of museums and public collections, the protection of technical and industrial heritage⁴⁸.

The national cultural heritage⁴⁹ includes all identifiable goods irrespective of their ownership status, which is a testimony and an expression of the evolving values, beliefs, knowledge and traditions; includes all the elements resulting from the interaction between human and natural factors over time⁵⁰.

Starting January the first, 2007, Romania became a fully-fledged member of the European Union, which imposed the fulfillment of requirements, conditions and deadlines it has assumed⁵¹.

Regarding the reform measures of the Romanian judiciary system that occurred during the post-accession period, it should be underlined that this whole process was a necessity that arose from the very option of our country, and on the other hand it became an obligation that Romania assumed through the European Association Agreement⁵².

In achieving the consistency of internal law with the *acquis communautaire*⁵³, respectively with the Community legislation as a whole, it was started from the Community doctrine according to which - the relations of the Community law with the national one do not reduce to a single model - which implied, on the case but in strict agreement with the European and international⁵⁴ conventions that Romania has ratified with the requirements of the Council of Europe of Human Rights⁵⁵.

Legislation and doctrine distinguish the following areas of the national cultural heritage: the real national cultural heritage(historical monuments), the archaeological heritage, the national mobile cultural patrimony and the national non-material cultural heritage⁵⁶. Until all these are solved, landmarks are collapsing (examples of eloquent historical buildings in Sulina - they are being destroyed because nobody intervenes in certain interests to consolidate them), art masterpieces are taken out of museums and from the public circuit, they reach the private galleries of collectors, art auctions, national museums without headquarters and sites of world importance such as Roșia Montană, remain unprotected, because the state or the people who run it have always other priorities.

We must be able to define our interests and find solutions for the past and the future to coexist⁵⁷. As a result of the awareness of the importance of the protection of cultural heritage in general, the international bodies with concerns in this field have been adopted numerous legal

⁴⁸Silviu Neguț, *Patrimonial mondial cultural și natural UNESCO: mică enciclopedie*, București, Editura Meronia, 2005.

⁴⁹Augustin Lazăr, coord. *Combaterea criminalității contra patrimoniului cultural European*, Cluj Napoca, Editura Mega, 2009, pp. 391-392.

⁵⁰Tratatul de Aderare a Bulgariei și României, disponibil pe <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/RO/ALL/?uri>

⁵¹ Alexandru Boroi, *Drept penal, Partea specială*, București,Editura, C.H. Beck, 2008, p. 12.

⁵²Maria Bîrsan, *Integrarea economică europeană*, Vol. I, Introducere în teorie și practică", Editura Carpatina, Cluj-Napoca, 1995,p.35.

⁵³ Alexandru Boroi, *Drept penal, Partea specială*, București,Editura, C.H. Beck, 2008, p. 12.

⁵⁴ Ion M.Anghel,,Intrarea în vigoare a Tratatului de Aderare a României la Uniunea Europeană și efectele acesteia", în *Revista "Dreptul"*, nr. 1, 2007, p. 21.

⁵⁵ Emil Calomirescu,,Ocotirea penală a patrimoniului cultural national",în *Revista de drept penal*, nr. 2, 2002, p. 12.

⁵⁶ Pierre Frier, *Droit du patrimoine culturel*, Paris, Editura PUF,1997

⁵⁷Walte Cairns, *Introducere în legislația Uniunii Europene*. – București, Editura Universal Dalsi, 2001, p19.

instruments capable of creating a framework for engaging in such an effort by establishing the best ways to achieve such a desiderated⁵⁸.

As stated in the *Preliminary Theses of the National Cultural Heritage Code*⁵⁹ elaborated by the Ministry of Culture and National Identity, the intention to elaborate a patrimony code was taken into account by the Ministry of Culture (and Cults at that time) from the years 2005 - 2008, when this goal was included in the national cultural heritage strategy followed by the resumption of this theme in all government programs and culture ministers after 2008.

The origin of this intent can be related to similar codification processes that took place in France, Italy (Latin countries and with an administrative tradition centered on centralism, at state or state level) at the beginning of 2004. Subsequently more other countries have adopted unified laws on the protection of cultural heritage, with recent developments in our geographical area, in countries such as Bulgaria, Croatia, Serbia or Montenegro.

Conclusions

Lately, there are also obvious concerns in our country regarding the development systematization, adaptation and modernization of the legislation regarding the preservation of the cultural and natural heritage, including from the perspective of a codification process and the realization of a Romanian Heritage Code. The existence of such a complex normative act and of sufficient and efficient regulations in the field would favor the better integration and presence of the Romanian cultural and natural values in the corresponding European and world circuit.

In our opinion, analyzing of all that preceded this study clearly shows that the problem of protecting the national cultural heritage is far from being solved. To this conclusion leads us to different elements, one of which is the very situation of the regulatory framework in the field. There are difficulties in clarifying the dimensions of the social value to be protected by the rules of incrimination, because the components of the patrimony are under the regulation of normative acts, often uncorrelated between them⁶⁰.

But even if the correct and complete perception of the social value to be protected, including through the criminal legal norms, is very difficult, they are very effective because they themselves are spread in different normative acts. The version of the National Cultural Heritage Code for which we are militating in this paper is reforming. It is a variant that will not only focus on the grouping of legal texts, but hopes in the future to achieve, modernize and modify the legal norms, an adaptation to the requirements of political social evolution.

Concluding all these aspects of legal progress in the field of culture will result in a better identification, preservation and enrichment of the Romanian cultural heritage as well as its superior presence and visibility at European and world level. Thus, we are convinced that the completion of our research program based on the above project will bring to the scientific circuit data, information, appreciations, clarifications and why not pertinent conclusions not only for the knowledge of Romanian cultural values but also for their protection in a historical period which is extremely important in the context of European Cultural Heritage being viewed as a strategic resource for a United Europe⁶¹.

⁵⁸ Adrian Condruz „Combaterea infracțiunilor la regimul de protecție a patrimoniului cultural”, în *Combaterea criminalității contra patrimoniului arheologic european*, București, Editura Lumina Lex, 2008, p. 58.

⁵⁹ *Tezele prealabile ale codului patrimoniului cultural național*, pe site-ul oficial www.cultura.ro.

⁶⁰ Adrian Lazăr, B. Deppert Lippitz, P. G. Ferri, S. Alămoreanu, M. Ciuta, A. Condruz, G. Anghel, B. Constantinescu, E. O. Târnoveanu, S. Paskvali, M. Trzcinski, *Combaterea criminalității patrimoniului arheologic european*, București, Editura Lumina Lex, 2008, p. 32.

⁶¹ **Comisia europeană Bruxelles, 22.7.2014 COM(2014 - EUR-Lex, disponibilă pe <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2014:0477:PDF>.**

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