

УДК 504 (477)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35774/gsip2022.01.097>**Lesya BILOVUS**

Ternopil, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4882-4511>**Oksana HOMOTIUK,**

Ternopil, Ukraine

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2856-8541>

CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION AS A COMPONENT OF CULTURAL POLICY: A GLOBAL VIEW

Abstract. *Ukraine's ratification of the most authoritative UNESCO and Council of Europe Conventions draws attention to issues of cultural heritage protection implementation of their provisions in the state's monument protection practice. In Ukraine, there is a lack of understanding of the social mission of culture, a poorly developed non-state sector, institutions of criticism, curatorship, and a low level of communication between environments; the management function is limited to the distribution of resources, there are no legal definitions related to the sphere of culture; there is a shortage of competent professional managers of culture, as well as relevant educational programs that would educate an active consumer of a cultural product.*

The purpose of the study is to study international experience in improving the national cultural policy in the field of cultural heritage protection, as well as to determine the level of compliance of the monument protection system of Ukraine with international standards in the context of European integration processes.

The study examines the management system of cultural heritage objects in the context of national legislation in the culture and aspirations of the Ukrainian state to meet the requirements of European regulations. The critical problem of the modern national system of management of historical immovable objects of cultural heritage is determined to be large-scale Russian aggression, which is a gross violation of international law and an attack on human rights and fundamental values and principles of the EU. This war of mentalities sharpened attention to cultural policy and European values and identified Ukraine's weak points in this area. Therefore, close cooperation with UNESCO and the help of partners from European countries are becoming urgent. For the Ukrainian state, it is essential to form a single national cultural space as the basis of social consolidation, as part of the European cultural space, the affirmation of European democratic values, the

effective use in the interests of society of the creative potential of Ukrainian artists, and the preservation of the national historical and cultural heritage. It is essential to understand “European standards” in the cultural sphere, their implementation in the Ukrainian humanitarian space, the unity of the intercultural diversity of Ukrainian regions, and the reconciliation of their vision of Ukraine’s past and future.

Keywords: *cultural heritage, preservation of cultural heritage, intercultural communications, European Union, European identity*

Леся БІЛОВУС

Тернопіль, Україна

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4882-4511>

Оксана ГОМОТЮК,

Тернопіль, Україна;

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2856-8541>

ЗБЕРЕЖЕННЯ КУЛЬТУРНОЇ СПАДЩИНИ ЯК СКЛАДОВА КУЛЬТУРНОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ: ГЛОБАЛЬНИЙ ПОГЛЯД

Анотація. *Ратифікація Україною найбільш авторитетних Конвенцій UNESCO і Ради Європи привертає увагу до питань охорони культурної спадщини, впровадження їх положень у пам’яткоохоронну практику держави. В Україні присутнє нерозуміння соціальної місії культури, слабо розвинутий недержавний сектор, інститути критики, кураторства, низький рівень комунікації між середовищами; функція управління обмежена розподілом ресурсів, відсутня низка юридичних визначень, що стосуються сфери культури; є дефіцит компетентних професійних менеджерів культури, а також актуальних освітніх програм, які б виховували активного споживача культурного продукту.*

Метою дослідження є вивчення міжнародного досвіду щодо вдосконалення національної культурної політики у сфері охорони культурної спадщини, а також визначення рівня відповідності пам’яткоохоронної системи України міжнародним стандартам в умовах євроінтеграційних процесів.

У дослідженні розглянуто систему управління об’єктами культурної спадщини у контексті національного законодавства у сфері культури та прагнень Української держави відповідати вимогам європейських нормативних актів. Ключовою проблемою сучасної національної системи управління історичними нерухомими об’єктами культурної спадщини визначено, передусім, широкомасштабну російську агресію, яка є грубим порушенням міжнародного права та нападом на права людини і фундаментальні цінності та принципи ЄС. Ця війна ментальностей загострила увагу до культурної політики, її європейських цінностей та визначила слабкі місця України у цій сфері. Тому актуальною стає тісна співпраця з ЮНЕСКО та допомога партнерів

з європейських країн. Для Української держави важливим є формування єдиного національного культурного простору як основи суспільної консолідації, як частини європейського культурного простору, утвердження європейських демократичних цінностей, ефективного використання в інтересах суспільства творчого потенціалу українських митців, збереження національної історико-культурної спадщини. Вагомим є розуміння «європейських стандартів» в культурній сфері, їх імплементації в український гуманітарний простір, єдності міжкультурного різноманіття українських регіонів, примирення їхньої візії минулого та майбутнього України.

Ключові слова: культурна спадщина, збереження культурної спадщини, міжкультурні комунікації, Європейський Союз, європейська ідентичність

Relevance of the research topic. Ukraine's ratification of the most authoritative UNESCO and Council of Europe Conventions draws attention to issues of cultural heritage protection implementation of their provisions in the state's monument protection practice. Considering the fact that in the program documents of UNESCO (for example, Agenda 21 [Adgenda 21]) and other international organizations, culture is regarded as the «fourth element of sustainable development». The modernization of cultural policy and cultural practices should play a decisive role in the modernization of Ukraine, mainly through the rethinking and transformation of values. Ukraine needs to establish an understanding of the economic dimension of culture. This applies to all groups of interested parties, including state authorities and local governments. Culture is perceived mainly as a sphere of entertainment, considered socially insignificant and insignificant. In Ukraine, there is a lack of understanding of the social mission of culture, a poorly developed non-state sector, institutions of criticism, curatorship, and a low level of communication between environments; the management function is limited to the distribution of resources, there are no legal definitions related to the sphere of culture; there is a shortage of competent professional managers of culture, as well as relevant educational programs that would educate an active consumer of a cultural product. At the same time, to improve European integration processes in Ukraine and transnational cooperation regarding adaptation to European standards in cultural policy, it is necessary to solve the task of establishing communication between culture and education, which are mutually complementary spheres. Through culture, new skills and competencies are developed, the worldview is expanded, and it allows you to look at familiar things from a new angle. Educational and cultural institutions should establish a system of cooperation, joint projects and actively exchange experience. Implementing a participatory model of governance in culture is crucial, which will work on the basis of open access and contribute to the sustainability of the cultural sector. Cultivating a responsible attitude to cultural heritage is vital to encourage its rethinking. The war leads to the strengthening of destructive tendencies in all spheres of life. Given this, it is crucial to consolidate the role of culture as a factor of understanding in society, to strengthen the level of cultural competence of Ukrainian citizens, and to ensure the proper preservation of cultural heritage.

According to V. Sheyko, director of the Ukrainian Institute, 550 monuments of our country's cultural heritage were damaged during the large-scale Russian-Ukrainian war. In certain regions, even before the war, only about 30% of facilities were in satisfactory condition, and every tenth facility was in an emergency. The success of Ukraine's integration into the European community depends on many factors, including the harmonization of national norms and rules with European and international requirements, including in the field of cultural heritage protection. Historical and cultural heritage is an essential resource for the strategic development of the state, an integral component of the culture of human civilization, which determines Ukraine's responsibility for its preservation. As of today, two tasks are necessary for Ukraine in the focus of cultural diplomacy – to establish its presence in the world through culture and to purify and separate itself from Russian «methodological recommendations» regarding the historical path, the specifics of the cultural identity of Ukrainians, the Ukrainianness of its heritage. In the conditions of the Russian-Ukrainian war, the need to determine the state of protection of monuments in Ukraine is of particular importance, which is accompanied by the processes of reforming the state management system of the industry, as well as the growing role of the state in the formation and implementation of international relations during integration into international organizations in the specified field; an analysis of achievements, mistakes and miscalculations in state policy and their consequences on the state of preservation of monuments are needed; study of international experience and prospects for expanding international cooperation in this field.

The state of development of the problem. The problems of cultural heritage were dealt with by researchers Akulenko V.I. [Акуленко, 2016], Kopievska O. [Копієвська, 2005], Sarakun L. [Саракун, 2016], Chukut S. [Чукут, 2000], Filina T. [Філіна]. Andres G. O. dedicated her dissertation study [Андреас, 2009] to the protection of the cultural heritage of Ukraine in the context of European integration processes. The protection of cultural values is considered in the writings of Poplavska M. [Поплавська, 2022], and Chorna N. [Чорна, 2021a; Чорна, 2021b]. However, many issues remain unresolved, especially given the challenges of today.

The purpose of our research is to study the international experience in improving the national cultural policy in the field of cultural heritage protection, as well as to determine the level of compliance of the monument protection system of Ukraine with international standards in the conditions of European integration processes and against the background of Russian aggression.

Presenting main material. The beginning of the XXI century in the European Union is marked by increasing attention to issues of culture and cultural heritage as powerful tools of intercultural dialogue and mutual enrichment of the culture of the peoples of Europe, strengthening European identity.

Although it should be noted that the European Union was created primarily on economic grounds, the principles of cultural cooperation were not a priority for it for a long time. The tenets and principles of cultural development, which today we call

«cultural policy» of the EU, were developed over a long period, and the European Commission adopted the first plan of cultural activities only in 1977.

Today, culture is one of the critical factors in the interaction of EU member states, which was primarily facilitated by the adoption of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and the Treaty of Lisbon. According to Art. 22 Charters, The European Union respects cultural, religious and linguistic diversity.

The preamble to the Treaty on European Union emphasizes the importance of the cultural, religious and humanistic heritage of Europe, from which the general values of the inviolability and inalienability of individual rights, freedom, democracy, equality and the rule of law have developed. According to Art. 167 of Chapter XIII of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (amended former Treaty establishing the European Community) confirms that the European Union promotes the flourishing of the culture of the member states while respecting their national and regional diversity and at the same time emphasizing the common cultural heritage.

Let us emphasize that culture does not fall under the exclusive competence of the EU. Member states must adhere to the principles, norms, and standards of management in the field of culture defined by European legal acts. The provisions of the Lisbon Treaty envisage an intergovernmental approach in the area of cultural policy, the autonomy of participating states in its implementation, the dominant role of national governments with additional functions from the EU, and legislative, organizational and financial activities of its institutions.

Regarding European regional policy, issues of cultural development and cultural heritage have been brought up to date since the signing of the Treaty on European Union (Maastricht Treaty) by the leaders of the European Community in February 1992. Article 128 of the Maastricht Treaty (1992) empowers the EU in the field of culture, stating that the community will contribute to the development of the cultures of the member states, respecting their national and regional diversity and taking care of the common European heritage [Доровіп]. Thus, Art Three states that the Union respects the richness of its cultural and linguistic diversity and cares for the preservation and development of the European cultural heritage [Treaty].

Until 2000, the cultural policy of the EU mainly revolved around short-term programs in which the European Commission defined three key priorities: the European book, artistic creativity, and cultural heritage. These are the programs – «Kaleidoscope» (1996-1998) [Decision No 719/96/EC], which provided for the support of artistic creativity, dissemination of knowledge about European culture, «Arian» (1997-1999) [Decision No 2085/97/EC], aimed at expanding the cooperation of member states in the book business and translation activities for the promotion of works of literature, history of European peoples, «Raphael» (1997–2000) [Decision No 2228/97/EC], which was carried out to strengthen the preservation of European cultural movable and immovable heritage (archives, library and museum collections, archaeological land and underwater objects, architectural monuments and cultural

landscapes), make citizens accessible to cultural heritage, educating them to be careful with cultural monuments.

In May 2007, the European Commission proposed the «European Strategy for the Development of Culture» based on three principles:

- Cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue
- Culture as a catalyst for creativity
- Culture as a critical component of international relations

This document became a summary of previous efforts to recognize a particular mission in the life of a united Europe by culture and, at the same time, a new impetus for its development. The purpose of the «Culture 2007-2013» Program [Decision No 1855/2006/EC] is to increase the importance of a single cultural space, which EU citizens should perceive based on shared cultural heritage and broad and high-quality cultural cooperation between member states. The result of the implementation of this program was the cooperation of thousands of cultural organizations in the performance of European projects, including publishing and translation projects. The «Creative Europe» program (2014–2020) [Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013] is a framework program for the support and development of the cultural, creative, and audiovisual sectors, the activities of which are based on the creation of cultural values, works of art, and other forms of artistic creativity.

The cultural sphere of activity is proposed as a basis for the primary strategy of integration of Armenia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine into the European economic and political space. It is proposed to use the Western model of cultural policy as a specific model and, starting from it, to work on the development of own concepts of cultural policy, to implement the principle of EU subsidiarity, which concerning the cultural sector looks like the EU policy in the field of culture cannot replace the national cultural policy of states-members of the EU, but is only its complement in matters of exchange and cooperation at the international level. This idea was announced at the Congress of Culture of the Eastern Partnership, held on October 21-23, 2011, in Lublin (Poland). In 2012, the Eastern Partnership Program «Culture» was presented, the first cooperation program in the field of culture between the European Union and six countries of the Eastern Partnership: Azerbaijan, Belarus, Armenia, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine. There was also a presentation of 15 projects selected by the European Union as part of the Eastern Partnership Program «Culture».

We want to emphasize that the declaration of 2018 as the «European Year of Cultural Heritage» [Decision (EU) 2017/864] was aimed at coordinating the activities of the member states regarding the comprehensive protection, preservation, restoration, use and popularization of European cultural heritage as a strategic resource for the sustainable development of the EU, strengthening cooperation in countering illegal trade in cultural values, deliberate destruction of cultural objects in war zones. A New European Agenda for Culture [A New European, 2018] in the message of the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee

of the Regions identified three strategic goals and corresponding actions in the social, economic, and external dimensions for the future development and strengthening of pan-European integration, activation of cooperation between member states in the development of a coherent European cultural space. The document emphasizes that the digital revolution enables new innovative forms of artistic creativity, democratic access to culture and cultural heritage, and new ways of using cultural content. Because of these realities, the Commission began to develop a new strategy (Digital 4 Culture strategy) of the EU [Digital], in which it is envisaged to submit proposals for copyright, further development of the audiovisual sector and broadcasting within the framework of the Single Digital Market Strategy and thus form the basis for future joint actions.

The Resolution on the EU Work Plan for Culture 2023–2026 focuses on four priorities. Artists and cultural workers: expanding the opportunities of the cultural and creative sectors; culture for people: increasing cultural participation and the role of culture in society; culture for the planet: unleashing the power of culture; culture for joint creative partnership: strengthening the cultural dimension of EU external relations [Council]. Current European activity consists of the development of adaptation measures to climate change, the energy crisis, to the influx of a large number of refugees, which, in turn, actualizes the strengthening of European identity and the involvement of the European cultural space in solving a wide range of issues. The Resolution on the EU Work Plan for Culture 2023–2026 also draws attention to strengthening the cultural dimension of the EU's external relations. The EU defines cultural diversity and intercultural dialogue as necessary for the promotion and protection of human rights: they promote mutual understanding, help prevent and resolve conflicts, promote reconciliation, peace and international stability, and any misuse of culture to spread war propaganda and disinformation and incite hatred is incompatible with the fundamental values and principles of the EU. Culture significantly contributes to sustainable development, economy and social integration, strengthening territorial unity. Culture has the potential to promote equality and mutual respect and to fight against all forms of violence, discrimination, intolerance and prejudice.

The policy of citizens' unity implemented by the European Commission EU around cultural heritage with an appeal to the time-tested of fundamental European values contributes to the preservation of cultural diversity, intercultural dialogue, strengthening of social consolidation, and European identity, as well as «a sense of belonging to be together and to be part of a cultural community» – especially relevant factors in the conditions of the cultural, linguistic, ethnic and religious diversity of European society. It is pretty evident that determined by the EU institutions in the strategic goal of cooperation with member states is to create a single cultural space – is becoming an actual embodiment.

Ukraine is hugely interested in European cultural policy as a source of valuable experience; this is the path of integration into Europe in the context of the internal development of the cultural sector. The cultural sphere of activity is the basis for the

primary strategy of Ukraine's integration into the European economic and political space, the implementation of the Eastern Partnership Program «Culture» (2012), which became the first cooperation program in the field of culture between the European Union and six countries of the Eastern Partnership.

Ukraine faces the task of understanding its own cultural identity, as well as the formation of a cultural policy that would meet the mentioned needs and correspond to the main principles of the cultural policy of the EU as a whole and the countries of Europe. Ukraine needs to choose a model of national cultural policy, considering world experience and its traditions, the state of the economy, culture in general and its branches, and international challenges facing the country, especially in times of war.

In the context of the implementation of EU cultural policy, the issue of cultural heritage is the focus of attention. In the world, an appropriate regulatory framework for the preservation of cultural heritage has been formed. Cultural heritage is a spiritual, cultural, economic and social potential of incomparable value. Along with natural wealth, it is the basis of national self-respect and recognition by the world community. The final resolution of the International Conference of Experts on the Protection and Conservation of Monuments in 1931, which later became known as the «Athens Charter», was the first international document that defined the fundamental principles of the development of cultural heritage sites. This document contributed to the development of a broad global movement, which, in particular, was reflected in national papers, in the activities of the International Council of Museums and UNESCO (UNESCO – United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization), as well as in the creation by the latter organization of the International Center for Research in the Field of Conservation and Restoration of Cultural Heritage.

We note that the beginning of large-scale cultural cooperation of European states under the auspices of the Council of Europe should be considered the signing of the «European Cultural Convention» in Paris in 1954, which laid the foundation for intergovernmental cooperation in the field of culture [Європейська культурна]. All European states have signed the «European Cultural Convention». In this document, the Council of Europe formulated the leading positions on the protection and promotion of the development of European culture. The provisions of the Convention concerned, first of all, social issues, such as guarantees of free access to science, culture, education, and cultural heritage. It is worth emphasizing that it is necessary not only to guarantee the transfer of cultural heritage to the next generations but also to enrich this heritage to promote the democratic development of society.

Over time, in connection with the emergence of several complex and diverse problems, it became necessary to review the principles of the Athens Charter and expand and strengthen their meaning in the new document. On May 1, 1964, the «International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments» («Venice Charter») became such a document. Article 1 of this document defines

that the concept of a historical monument (object of cultural heritage) includes a separate architectural work and an urban or rural environment with characteristic civilizational features, a historical path of development, or is associated with certain historical events. This concept applies to already outstanding landmarks and more modest structures that may eventually have significant cultural value [Міжнародна].

The primary documents in the field of cultural heritage protection are the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada, 1985) [Конвенція Ради Європи], European Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (revised) [Європейська конвенція про охорону] (Valletta, 1992), European Convention on Offenses against Cultural Property (Delphi, 1985) [Європейська Конвенція про правопорушення], European Landscape Convention (Florence, 2000) [Європейська Конвенція про ландшафти].

The documents of the Council of Europe are the basis for the legal protection of monuments and are the most effective form of the European monument protection policy.

A new stage in the development of the areas of protection of cultural values fell at the beginning of the 21st century when UNESCO adopted the Convention «On the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage» (2001) [Конвенція про охорону підводної], the Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003) [Конвенція про охорону нематеріальної] and Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) [Конвенція про охорону і заохочення], which outlines the guiding principles of museum law: protection of cultural values, preservation and promotion of cultural diversity (Article 2).

This organization has a unique role; its documents have been ratified by the most significant number of states and are fundamental for the development of the monument protection industry. The activities of UNESCO are of great importance for cultural cooperation and influence the development of legal norms of each of the member states of the organization, and are also aimed at developing general criteria for the identification of monuments and monument protection activities in general. The expansion of international contacts in the protection of historical and cultural values will undoubtedly contribute to the study of the world experience in the protection of monuments, the development of relevant theoretical research, and therefore will affect the solution of practical issues of the protection of national cultural heritage.

Institutions such as the International Council for the Protection of Monuments and Historic Sites (ICOMOS), the International Council of Museums (ICOM), and the International Union of Architects (IAA) are also engaged in the development of international standards and recommendations for the protection of monuments.

Modern European states tend to study the general policy for protecting the cultural heritage of European organizations and implementing their instructions in practical life, taking into account national characteristics. The formation of

European monument protection practice takes place through the preservation of architectural heritage; preservation of archaeological heritage; preservation of movable heritage, preservation of intangible heritage.

Cultural heritage plays a vital role in preserving the past, forming the historical memory and national consciousness of the people, public views and the position of citizens. Preservation of cultural objects' heritage, their popularization and careful use, in light of the above, is one of the priority tasks of building an independent Ukrainian state. The current Law of Ukraine, «On the Protection of Cultural Heritage» regulates relations in the sphere of preservation, use, popularization and state protection of objects of cultural heritage (monuments of history and culture) of Ukraine. The action of the law is aimed at realizing the constitutional right of everyone to access cultural values and the constitutional duty of everyone to take care of the preservation of historical and cultural heritage, to protect historical and cultural monuments, as well as to realize the rights of national minorities to preserve and develop their cultural and national identity, protection, restoration and preservation of the historical and cultural environment, protection and preservation of sources of information about the birth and development of culture [Закон].

The Sustainable Development Strategy «Ukraine – 2020» [Стратегія] and the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period up to 2030 [Цілі] determine the role and place of cultural policy in sustainable development. At the end of September 2019, the President of Ukraine signed the Decree «On the Sustainable Development Goals of Ukraine for the period until 2030». The decree supports the global development goals until 2030, announced by the UN General Assembly, and adapted to Ukrainian specifics in the National Report «Sustainable Development Goals: Ukraine». This report includes particular cultural development issues in Goal 11, «Sustainable development of cities and communities». In particular, we are talking about preserving cultural heritage, developing tourism, recreation and local culture. In addition to the «Ukraine – 2020» Strategy, there were attempts to develop more detailed documents to determine the country's sustainable development and meet the UN's sustainable development goals.

The development of creative industries has become one of the priority goals of the Long-term Strategy for the Development of Ukrainian Culture – Strategy for Reforms [Довгострокова стратегія розвитку української культури – стратегії реформ], the Long-term Strategy for the Development of Ukrainian Culture until 2025 [Довгострокова стратегія розвитку української культури до 2025 року].

Cultural heritage is destroyed due to natural factors, human economic activity, illegal trade, archaeological excavations, state policy, etc. The issue of monument registration is one of the most important in the day-to-day preservation of monuments. Lists of monuments should be created at the state level and become a source of objective information about the number of monuments under the state's care. This requirement of international structures should be considered one of the main ones. State legislative control over any actions that may affect the state of preservation and appearance of objects is necessary.

As of now, there are 130,000 monuments of historical and cultural heritage in Ukraine, of which 56,000 are monuments of history, 7 thousand – monuments of monumental art, about 15 thousand – monuments of urban planning and architecture.

Priority tasks for immovable objects of cultural heritage are preservation and popularization due to their particular cultural or historical significance.

According to the current legislation, objects of cultural heritage are divided into the following categories of historical and cultural significance:

- monuments of the cultural heritage of national importance – objects of the historical, architectural, artistic, scientific and memorial value of particular importance for the history and culture of Ukraine, as well as objects of archaeological heritage;
- monuments of the cultural heritage of local (municipal) importance – objects that have historical, architectural, artistic, scientific and memorial value, of particular importance for the history and culture of the community [Закон].

In 1995, the Ukrainian State Institute of Cultural Heritage was established under the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine, whose mandate included practical solutions to problems related to the study and protection of monuments, the development of normative documents aimed at preserving and creating appropriate conditions for the use of objects of cultural heritage [Український]. The belonging of an immovable monument of history and culture to the corresponding type and category is determined when drawing up documents for the state registration of monuments and entering information into the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine. The register contains 12,044 items, of which 907 are of national importance and 11,137 are of local importance. The most significant number of monuments entered into the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine are located in the Dnipropetrovsk region (20% of all monuments entered into the Register), Crimea (12%), Odesa (11%), Kharkiv (10%) oblasts, Kyiv (11%). As for the ratio of the number of monuments entered into the Register to the total number of cultural heritage objects found on the territory of the corresponding administrative-territorial unit (%), according to information published by the Ministry of Culture and Information Policy of Ukraine, it is the highest in Kyiv – 27%, in Odesa (23%) and Dnipropetrovsk (17%) regions [Культурна спадщина; чорна, 2021а]. Of approximately 130,000 monuments of Ukrainian cultural heritage, only 7% of these monuments are entered in the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine, and only 9% have approved protection zones [Стенограма]. In addition, on Ukraine's territory, six historical and cultural heritage sites are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List (0.65% of the total number of World Heritage sites in the world). Moreover, in 2021, the Ukrainian Government proposed to add 17 more objects to the UNESCO World Heritage List [Конвенція про охорону всесвітньої].

However, the system of managing immovable objects of cultural heritage in our country only partially corresponds to the modern socio-economic context in which monuments exist. An essential problem in the preservation of cultural heritage is the reconciliation of interests related to its protection and interests related to the

development of settlements and economic activities, particularly construction and land use. Legislation in the field of monument protection is designed to create a balance between these interests, in particular, the fundamental laws «On the protection of cultural heritage» and «On the protection of archaeological heritage», a significant list of resolutions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the CM of Ukraine, decrees of the President of Ukraine, orders and orders of ministries and departments, European conventions in the field of culture ratified by Ukraine. Generally, the number of normative acts is sufficient, but individual provisions are declarative, and there is no control over their implementation. Strategic priorities that need improvement have been established: accounting and control over the state of preservation of monuments; creation of a single multi-level system of state structures with clearly defined powers; detailed regulation at the level of laws and by-laws; taking into account the peculiarities of the historically formed monument protection system; development of the infrastructure of research, design, and restoration organizations; creation of a system of training, retraining and advanced training of personnel; promotion and use of monuments for the development of cultural tourism; consideration of cultural heritage preservation requirements in urban and regional development plans; introduction of alternative sources of financing; development of international cooperation, acceleration of the inclusion of attractions on the UNESCO World Cultural and Natural Heritage List

The system of recording objects of cultural heritage could be better, as evidenced by the inadmissible slowness of the formation of the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine and the insufficiency of the information it contains. It is also evident that without a practical, modern accounting system for these monuments, there can be no question of the effectiveness of their preservation. The imperfection of the accounting of cultural heritage objects prevents their presentation in international information bases and popularization abroad, which would contribute to increasing the tourism potential of Ukraine.

The concept of integrated protection is one of the most outstanding achievements in the European heritage protection strategy. In order to ensure a high level of protection of objects to prevent their destruction and destruction, the Council of Europe, in its normative acts, formulated the requirement of the need to create, at the national level, a system of state management, accounting and financing of the monument protection business. Comprehensive protection should be implemented in member countries' policy (and Ukraine aims to acquire such a status) through technical cooperation and consultation programs, as well as possible financial support. It is necessary to involve relevant specialists in developing a protection strategy, threat forecasting, emergency work, etc. It is necessary to develop means of influence (financial, administrative, etc.), as well as legislative provisions regarding the involvement of private initiative, analysis and possible redistribution of budget funds, conditions of financial assistance, and sanctions for violation of the conditions for the protection of monuments following national law.

In addition, the policy of the Council of Europe defines the need for education about heritage protection, especially for young people, starting from school and universities. Research, cultural exchanges for European youth, the development of cultural tourism and the creation of a network of tourist routes, which should include the most outstanding sights, should be considered priorities in this direction to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of Europe. In this context, Ukraine still needs to carry out more systematic work.

However, today, the critical problem of the modern national system of management of historical immovable objects of cultural heritage remains the Russian invasion and the active military actions associated with it. Russia's war against Ukraine clearly indicates the gradually changing geopolitical realities and the misuse of culture and heritage to justify military aggression. Against this background, cultural co-creation can reinforce and authentically communicate our European values, including artistic freedoms and cultural rights, in many parts of the world and thus help curb the influence of authoritarian systems.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the world has adopted several documents protecting cultural heritage during armed conflicts. The main one among them at the moment is the «Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict» (Hague 1954) [*Конвенція про захист*], to which Russia is also a signatory. States that have ratified this document on their territory undertake to refrain from attacks on cultural values, their use for military purposes, and attempts at robbery and destruction. Since the Russian aggressors do not care about any conventions, preserving the rich cultural and historical heritage of Ukraine is one of the most critical missions of Ukrainians in this war.

The Ministry of Culture and Information Policy is currently actively consulting with UNESCO on how to properly and safely preserve objects during wartime and on marking objects with the international Blue Shield sign, which confers enhanced protection status. The destruction of such monuments is direct evidence of a war crime against cultural heritage. In early March 2022, the Heritage Rescue Headquarters was established, coordinated by UNESCO, the International Council of Museums, ICCROM and other international organizations. Together with the National Museum of the Revolution of Dignity, they created a «first aid» manual for specialized institutions.

The importance of preserving monuments is understood all over the world, so partners from European countries help Ukraine in this matter.

Thus, more than 40 Polish museum workers joined to create the Committee to Help Ukrainian Museums. From them, our state received tons of necessary materials for protecting and transporting monuments and continues to receive valuable advice and consultations. In addition, Polish specialists personally come to the region of Western Ukraine and help with their knowledge and experience.

Several German specialized organizations have joined Ukraine's Network for the Protection of Cultural Values. They research our current needs and pass

on relevant information to local institutions that want to help preserve Ukrainian heritage.

Finland also helps with packaging materials and means to ensure optimal collection storage conditions.

The Federal Department of Culture of Switzerland allocated 750,000 francs for the preservation of the cultural heritage of Ukraine. Moreover, the confederation government financed the creation of a book fund in the Ukrainian language. In addition, the International Alliance for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in Conflict Zones, also located in Switzerland, allocated 2 million dollars to support small museum institutions in Kyiv and Eastern Ukraine.

The website of the Network of European Museum Organizations has created a separate online platform, Museums support Ukraine, which collects international initiatives and grants aimed at preserving the cultural heritage of Ukraine in the war, financial support, employment of Ukrainian specialists in the field, etc.

Large volumes of work in Ukraine and abroad are carried out in cyberspace. Terabytes of necessary documents and data are digitized and sent to web archives for storage. In particular, at the beginning of March 2022, such an archive Saving Ukrainian Cultural Heritage Online was created in Austria, which collects data and archives the websites of Ukrainian cultural organizations, museums, foundations and libraries to ensure their restoration, if necessary.

Also, the Canadian UART initiative, together with local government institutions and university partners, has prepared a secure repository for the preservation of data (archival collections, field research, databases, oral histories, etc.).

UNESCO, together with the Danes from Blue Shield Denmark, initiated the creation of the Backup Ukraine platform, where digital 3D copies of monuments and important historical buildings of Ukraine are collected.

Everything possible is being done under these conditions to preserve the heritage and pass it on to future generations. The requirements for the protection of cultural heritage at the European level should be analyzed; it is necessary to study the acquired European experience and, possibly, to review and adapt the national principles of cultural heritage protection. As a result, some recommendations can be formed to create qualitatively new conditions for the protection of the cultural heritage of the Ukrainian state.

Conclusions. Consequently, the cultural policy in the context of the EU expansion has acquired a systemic character based on the understanding of its developers that culture is a critical component of the foundation of pan-European integration. Cultural cooperation between the EU member states covered a relatively wide range of areas: development of a general cultural policy; development of European culture, support for the development of modern types of cultural and artistic activities; production of cultural products competitive on the world market; digital transformations associated with the introduction of the latest information and communication technologies and online services; protection, preservation, research, accessibility, updating of cultural heritage, its components – audiovisual

and archival heritage; movement of cultural values within the EU; return of cultural values illegally moved from the territory of the EU. It is also appropriate to emphasize the significant contribution of the European Commission to the strengthening of European unity in the humanitarian sphere, development of science, culture, preservation and updating of cultural values of archives, museums, and libraries of «united Europe».

In the second half of the 20th century - at the beginning of the 21st century, the problem of preserving cultural heritage came to the fore, the responsibility for which is a priority of every state. UNESCO directs its activities to the formation of directions for the protection of monuments at the world level. Normative acts of international organizations affect the national legislation of member states. By ratifying the conventions, states adhere to the basic principles of preserving cultural heritage, forming at the national level a strategy for the protection of movable and immovable monuments both during military operations and in peacetime, regulating the processes of movement of cultural values, regulating the issue of property rights to monuments and the need to preserve objects of universal value, introducing requirements for the protection of underwater and intangible cultural heritage.

The success of state formation, the prospects of European integration, and the establishment of Ukraine as a full-fledged subject of the world community will significantly depend on how successfully the Ukrainian state manages to solve the issue of cultural heritage preservation and its popularization. There is a need for a more significant commitment to change and intellectual dialogue that paves the way for collaborative approaches in the spirit of the NEB, keeping in mind the future of our planet and the common goal of sustainable development. Close coordination at the EU level and the integration of culture in all relevant areas of the EU's external activities and the relevant financial instruments will be vital to strengthening the role of culture in the EU's external relations. At the same time, in the context of the general problem of Ukraine's involvement in the European humanitarian space, it is essential to take into account the specifics of the European Union's cultural policy and Ukraine's interests, which consist in creating conditions for revealing the creative potential of each individual, forming a single national cultural space as the basis of social consolidation, effective use of the creative potential of Ukrainian artists in the interests of society, preservation of the national historical and cultural heritage.

In the conditions of large-scale Russian aggression, which is a gross violation of international law and an attack on human rights and the fundamental values and principles of the EU against a candidate country for joining the EU, the rich cultural life and heritage of Ukraine is under threat, and the war of mentalities and worldviews has sharpened extreme attention to cultural policy, its European values and identified the weak points of Ukraine in this area. For Ukraine, which is struggling, it is essential to form a single national cultural space as the basis of social consolidation, as part of the European cultural space, the establishment of

European democratic values, the effective use in the interests of society of the creative potential of Ukrainian artists, and the preservation of the national historical and cultural heritage. It is essential to understand «European standards» in the cultural sphere, their implementation in the Ukrainian humanitarian space, the unity of the intercultural diversity of Ukrainian regions, and the reconciliation of their vision of Ukraine's past and future.

Literature

1. *A New European Agenda for Culture – SWD (2018) 267 final*. URL: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/document/a-new-european-agenda-for-culture-swd2018-267-final>
2. *Adgenda 21*. URL: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/outcomedocuments/agenda21>
3. Акуленко В. І. На дискусійних перехрестях пам'яткознавства. Праці Центру пам'яткознавства. 2016. Вип. 30. С. 270-283.
4. Андрес Г. О. Охорона культурної спадщини України в контексті світових інтеграційних процесів (друга половина ХХ – початок ХХІ століття): автореф. дис.... канд. іст. наук : спец. 26.00.05. Київ, 2009. 20 с.
5. *Гуманітарна політика в Україні: виклики та перспективи (Біла книга): аналіт. доп. / Сінайко О. О. (кер. авт. кол.), Тищенко Ю. А., Каплан Ю. Б., Михайлова О. Ю., Валецький О. Л. та ін. Київ: НІСД, 2020. 136 с.*
6. *Decision No 719/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 March 1996 establishing a programme to support artistic and cultural activities having a European dimension (Kaleidoscope)*. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:31996D0719>
7. *Decision No 2085/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 1997 establishing a programme of support, including translation, in the field of books and reading (Ariane)*. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31997D2085>
8. *Decision No 2228/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1997 establishing a Community action programme in the field of cultural heritage (the Raphael programme)*/ URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31997D2228>
9. *Decision No 1855/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 establishing the Culture Programme (2007 to 2013)*. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32006D1855>
10. *Decision (EU) 2017/864 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on a European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018)*. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017D0864>
11. *Digital for culture*. URL: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-culture-brochure>

12. Довгострокова стратегія розвитку української культури – стратегія реформ. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/119-2016-%D1%80#n7>
13. Довгострокова стратегія розвитку української культури до 2025 року. URL: https://www.cultura.kh.ua/images/stories/innovaciyna_diyalnist/dovgostrokova_strategiya_rozv_.pdf
14. Договір про Європейський Союз. URL: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/tu92338?ed=2001_02_26
15. Європейська Конвенція про ландшафти. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_154#Text
16. Європейська конвенція про охорону археологічної спадщини. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_150#Text
17. Європейська Конвенція про правопорушення щодо культурних цінностей. URL: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/MU85318?ed=1985_06_23
18. Європейська культурна конвенція 1954 року. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_213#Text
19. Закон України «Про охорону культурної спадщини». URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1805-14#Text>
20. Конвенція про захист культурних цінностей у випадках озброєного конфлікту. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_721#Text
21. Конвенція Ради Європи про охорону архітектурної спадщини Європи. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_226#Text
22. Конвенція про охорону всесвітньої культурної і природної спадщини. URL: <https://unesco.mfa.gov.ua/spivrobotnictvo/ukrayinski-obyekti-u-spisku-vsесvitnoyi-spadshchini-yunesko>
23. Конвенція про охорону і заохочення розмаїтості форм культурного самовираження. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/952_008#Text
24. Конвенція про охорону нематеріальної культурної спадщини. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_d69#Text
25. Конвенція про охорону підводної культурної спадщини. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_c52#Text
26. Концепція державної політики реформування сфери охорони нерухомої культурної спадщини. URL: http://195.78.68.75/mcu/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=245358162&cat...
27. Council Resolution on the EU Work Plan for Culture 2023–2026 2022/C 466/01. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022G1207%2801%29>
28. Копієвська О. Р. Державна культурна політика: Сучасні концепції та підходи. Актуальні проблеми держави і права. 2005. (26). С. 100-107.
29. Культурна спадщина України. URL: http://www.auc.org.ua/sites/default/files/kulturna_spadshchyna_orenda_pptx.pdf

30. Міжнародна хартія з охорони й реставрації нерухомих пам'яток і визначних місць (Венеціанська хартія). URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_757#Text
31. Поплавська М. В. Сучасні дослідження міжнародно-правового захисту культурної спадщини під час збройного конфлікту. Міжнародні відносини: теоретико-практичні аспекти. 2022. (10). С. 69–84.
32. Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the Creative Europe Programme (2014 to 2020) and repealing Decisions No 1718/2006/EC, No 1855/2006/EC and No 1041/2009/EC Text with EEA relevance. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1295>
33. Саракун Л. П. Культурна політика сучасної України. Київ, 2016. 205 с.
34. Стенограма парламентських слухань «Стан, проблеми та перспективи охорони культурної спадщини в Україні», 18 квітня 2018 року, сесійний зал Верховної Ради України. URL: http://static.rada.gov.ua/zakon/new/par_sl/sl1804118.htm
35. Стратегія сталого розвитку «Україна – 2020». URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5/2015#Text>
36. Treaty on European Union. URL: https://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/2002/4/9/2c2f2b85-14bb-4488-9ded-13f3cd04de05/publishable_en.pdf
37. Український державний інститут культурної спадщини. URL: <https://www.spadshina.org.ua/>
38. Філіна Т. Культурна політика держави в системі забезпечення культурних потреб людини. URL: <https://ojs.ukrlogos.in.ua/index.php/grail-of-science/article/view/15600>
39. Чорна Н. Проблеми збереження культурної спадщини України. *Scientific Letters of Academic Society of Michal Baludansky*. 2021. Volume 9, No. 1/2021. С. 59-61. URL: <https://ir.vtei.edu.ua/g.php?fname=27947.pdf>
40. Чорна Н. Культурна спадщина України: проблеми вивчення, збереження та використання. Наукові записки Вінницького державного педагогічного університету імені Михайла Коцюбинського. Серія: Історія. 2021. (36). С. 67–74.
41. Чукут С. Реалізація державної культурної політики як пріоритетний напрям розвитку гуманітарної сфери. Україна: просування в XXI століття: Наук.-метод. зб. К.: Вид-во УАДУ, 2000.
42. Цілі сталого розвитку України на період до 2030 року. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text>

References

1. A New European Agenda for Culture – SWD (2018) 267 final. URL: <https://culture.ec.europa.eu/document/a-new-european-agenda-for-culture-swd2018-267-final> (in English)

2. Agenda 21. URL: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/outcomedocuments/agenda21> (in English)
3. Akulenko V. I. Na diskusiiinykh perekhrestiakh pamiatkoznavstva [At the debatable crossroads of monument studies]. Pratsi Tsentru pamiatkoznavstva. 2016. Vyp. 30. S. 270-283. (in Ukrainian)
4. Andres H. O. Okhorona kulturnoi spadshchyny Ukrainy v konteksti svitovykh intehratsiinykh protsesiv (druha polovyna XX – pochatok XXI stolittia) [Protection of the cultural heritage of Ukraine in the context of world integration processes (second half of the 20th – beginning of the 21st century)]: avtoref. dys.... kand. ist. nauk : spets. 26.00.05. Kyiv, 2009. 20 s. (in Ukrainian)
5. Humanitarna polityka v Ukraini: vyklyky ta perspektyvy (Bila knyha) [Humanitarian Policy in Ukraine: Challenges and Prospects (White Paper)]: analit. dop. / Sinaiko O. O. (ker. avt. kol.), Tyshchenko Yu. A., Kaplan Yu. B., Mykhailova O. Yu., Valevskiy O. L. ta in. Kyiv: NISD, 2020. 136 s. (in Ukrainian)
6. Decision No 719/96/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 March 1996 establishing a programme to support artistic and cultural activities having a European dimension (Kaleidoscope). URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX:31996D0719> (in English)
7. Decision No 2085/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 October 1997 establishing a programme of support, including translation, in the field of books and reading (Ariane). URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:31997D2085> (in English)
8. Decision No 2228/97/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 1997 establishing a Community action programme in the field of cultural heritage (the Raphael programme)/ URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A31997D2228> (in English)
9. Decision No 1855/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 establishing the Culture Programme (2007 to 2013). URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A32006D1855> (in English)
10. Decision (EU) 2017/864 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 on a European Year of Cultural Heritage (2018). URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32017D0864> (in English)
11. Digital for culture. URL: <https://digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/en/library/digital-culture-brochure> (in English)
12. Dovhostrokovna stratehiia rozvytku ukrainskoi kultury – stratehiia reform [The long-term strategy for the development of Ukrainian culture is the strategy of reforms]. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/119-2016-%D1%80#n7> (in Ukrainian)

13. Dohostrokova stratehiia rozvytku ukrainskoi kultury do 2025 roku [Long-term strategy for the development of Ukrainian culture until 2025]. URL: https://www.cultura.kh.ua/images/stories/innovaciyna_diyalnist/dovgostrokova_strategiya_rozv_.pdf (in Ukrainian)
14. Dohovir pro Yevropeyskyi Soiuz [Treaty on the European Union]. URL: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/mu92338?ed=2001_02_26 (in Ukrainian)
15. Yevropeiska Konventsiiia pro landshafty [European Convention on Landscapes]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_154#Text (in Ukrainian)
16. Yevropeiska konventsiiia pro okhoronu arkeolohichnoi spadshchyny [European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_150#Text (in Ukrainian)
17. Yevropeiska Konventsiiia pro pravoporushennia shchodo kulturnykh tsinnostei [European Convention on Offenses against Cultural Property]. URL: https://ips.ligazakon.net/document/MU85318?ed=1985_06_23 (in Ukrainian)
18. Yevropeiska kulturna konventsiiia 1954 roku [European Cultural Convention of 1954]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_213#Text (in Ukrainian)
19. Zakon Ukrainy «Pro okhoronu kulturnoi spadshchyny» [Law of Ukraine «On Protection of Cultural Heritage»]. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/1805-14#Text> (in Ukrainian)
20. Konventsiiia pro zakhyst kulturnykh tsinnostei u vypadkakh ozbroienoho konfliktu [Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in Cases of Armed Conflict]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_721#Text (in Ukrainian)
21. Konventsiiia Rady Yevropy pro okhoronu arkhitekturnoi spadshchyny Yevropy [Convention of the Council of Europe on the protection of the architectural heritage of Europe]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/994_226#Text (in Ukrainian)
22. Konventsiiia pro okhoronu vsesvitnoi kulturnoi i pryrodnoi spadshchyny [Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage]. URL: <https://unesco.mfa.gov.ua/spivrobitnictvo/ukrayinski-obyekti-u-spisku-vsesvitnoyi-spadshchini-yunesko> (in Ukrainian)
23. Konventsiiia pro okhoronu i zaokhochennia rozmaidosti form kulturnoho samovyrazhennia [Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/952_008#Text (in Ukrainian)
24. Konventsiiia pro okhoronu nematerialnoi kulturnoi spadshchyny [Convention on the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_d69#Text (in Ukrainian)

25. Konventsiiia pro okhoronu pidvodnoi kulturnoi spadshchyny [Convention on the Protection of Underwater Cultural Heritage]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_c52#Text (in Ukrainian)
26. Kontseptsiiia derzhavnoi polityky reformuvannia sfery okhorony nerukhomoi kulturnoi spadshchyny [The concept of the state policy of reforming the sphere of immovable cultural heritage protection]. URL: http://195.78.68.75/mcu/control/uk/publish/article?art_id=245358162&cat... (in Ukrainian)
27. Council Resolution on the EU Work Plan for Culture 2023–2026 2022/C 466/01. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022G1207%2801%29> (in English)
28. Kopiiievska O. R. Derzhavna kulturna polityka: Suchasni kontseptsii ta pidkhody [State cultural policy: Modern concepts and approaches]. Aktualni problemy derzhavy i prava. 2005. (26). S. 100-107. (in Ukrainian)
29. Kulturna spadshchyna Ukrainy [Cultural heritage of Ukraine]. URL: http://www.auc.org.ua/sites/default/files/kulturna_spadshchyna._orenda._pptx.pdf (in Ukrainian)
30. Mizhnarodna khartiia z okhorony y restavratsii nerukhomykh pamiatok i vyznachnykh mist (Venetsianska khartiia) [International Charter for the Protection and Restoration of Immovable Monuments and Landmarks (Venice Charter)]. URL: https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/995_757#Text (in Ukrainian)
31. Poplavska M. V. Suchasni doslidzhennia mizhnarodno-pravovoho zakhystu kulturnoi spadshchyny pid chas zbroinoho konfliktu [Modern studies of international legal protection of cultural heritage during armed conflict]. Mizhnarodni vidnosyny: teoretyko-praktychni aspekty. 2022. (10). S. 69–84. (in Ukrainian)
32. Regulation (EU) No 1295/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2013 establishing the Creative Europe Programme (2014 to 2020) and repealing Decisions No 1718/2006/EC, No 1855/2006/EC and No 1041/2009/EC Text with EEA relevance. URL: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex%3A32013R1295> (in English)
33. Sarakun L. P. Kulturna polityka suchasnoi Ukrainy [Cultural policy of modern Ukraine]. Kyiv, 2016. 205 s. (in Ukrainian)
34. Stenohrama parlamentskykh slukhan «Stan, problemy ta perspektyvy okhorony kulturnoi spadshchyny v Ukraini» [Transcript of the parliamentary hearings «The state, problems and prospects of the protection of cultural heritage in Ukraine»], 18 kvitnia 2018 roku, sesiinyi zal Verkhovnoi Rady Ukrainy. URL: http://static.rada.gov.ua/zakon/new/par_sl/sl1804118.htm (in Ukrainian)
35. Stratehiia staloho rozvytku «Ukraina – 2020» [Sustainable development strategy «Ukraine – 2020»]. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/5/2015#Text> (in Ukrainian)

36. Treaty on European Union. URL: https://www.cvce.eu/content/publication/2002/4/9/2c2f2b85-14bb-4488-9ded-13f3cd04de05/publishable_en.pdf (in English)
37. Ukrainskyi derzhavnyi instytut kulturnoi spadshchyny [Ukrainian State Institute of Cultural Heritage]. URL: <https://www.spadshina.org.ua/> (in Ukrainian)
38. Filina T. Kulturna polityka derzhavy v systemi zabezpechennia kulturnykh potreb liudyny [The cultural policy of the state in the system of ensuring human cultural needs]. URL: <https://ojs.ukrlogos.in.ua/index.php/grail-of-science/article/view/15600> (in Ukrainian)
39. Chorna N. Problemy zberezhennia kulturnoi spadshchyny Ukrainy [Problems of preserving the cultural heritage of Ukraine]. *Scientific Letters of Academic Society of Michal Baludansky*. 2021a. Volume 9, No. 1/2021. C. 59-61. URL: <https://ir.vtei.edu.ua/g.php?fname=27947.pdf> (in Ukrainian)
40. Chorna N. Kulturna spadshchyna Ukrainy: problemy vyvchennia, zberezhennia ta vykorystannia [Cultural heritage of Ukraine: problems of study, preservation and use]. *Naukovi zapysky Vinnytskoho derzhavnoho pedahohichnoho universytetu imeni Mykhaila Kotsiubynskoho. Serii: Istorii*. 2021b. (36). S. 67–74. (in Ukrainian)
41. Chukut S. Realizatsiia derzhavnoi kulturnoi polityky yak priorytetnyi napriam rozvytku humanitarnoi sfery [Implementation of the state cultural policy as a priority direction for the development of the humanitarian sphere]. *Ukraina: prosuvannia v XXI stolittia: Nauk.-metod. zb. K.: Vyd-vo UADU*, 2000. (in Ukrainian)
42. Tsili staloho rozvytku Ukrainy na period do 2030 roku [Goals of sustainable development of Ukraine for the period until 2030]. URL: <https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/722/2019#Text> (in Ukrainian)