

adopted in 1948 (UN General Assembly, 1948). The term is connected with cultural rights.

Article 27 of UDHR

(1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

More recently, the Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, adopted by the Council of Europe on 27 October 2005, defines what a heritage community is:

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention,

a) ...

b) a heritage community consists of people who value specific aspects of cultural heritage which they wish, within the framework of public action, to sustain and transmit to future generations.

The connection of this definition with the principle of participation is an interesting issue and could provide a framework for the involvement of communities in decision-making.

### **Are the effects of globalization on heritage legislation negative, or does globalization also facilitate efforts to implement heritage legislation around the world?**

Some legal provisions could be implemented by national legislation and international law to renew and establish new principles for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage. Cultural heritage is a field reserved to states, and therefore each state has developed its own rules in terms of protection and, therefore, of conservation and restoration of cultural heritage. Of course, common principles exist, but their implementation can vary, and sometimes to a significant extent, from one state to the next. For instance, in the field of conservation-restoration of cultural heritage, there exists a disparity of legal contexts concerning the preservation of cultural heritage and also a disparity of professional situations. It is the case in Europe, but also for other continents.

This observation raises the question of ‘common principles or referents on an international level’ in the field of conservation-restoration. Because of globalization, the rules of the European Union do not produce positive outcomes for conservation-restoration. The European common market affects professionals, namely the liberty of access to the profession and the liberty of exercising this profession. These two topics are connected with the question of educational level and training.

To face this normative context, the European Confederation of Conservators-Restorers Organizations (E.C.C.O.) has proposed that a recommendation concerning the conservation-restoration of cultural