

DENMARK

I.01. Introduction

Year of adherence to the Convention: 1979

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

- The National Cultural Heritage Agency

I.02. Identification of Cultural and Natural Properties

Status of national inventories

- Inventories for cultural and natural heritage are established at local, regional and national level, but are not used as a basis for selecting World Heritage sites

I.03. The Tentative List

- Original Tentative List was submitted in 1993
- Revision submitted in 2003
- The National Cultural Heritage Agency and Ministry of Culture are responsible for identifying properties on the Tentative List. The 2003 list was prepared in cooperation with the Greenland government and under assessment by NGOs and heritage experts at the Danish Nature Protection Council, the national committee for ICOMOS, and the Danish Society for Nature

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

Nominations

- Central government in partnership with the Danish National Committee of ICOMOS is responsible for preparing World Heritage site nominations and carries out the work
- Motivations for nomination: honour/prestige, lobbying/political pressure, increased funding, conservation of site, working in partnership, and site in danger
- Difficulties during nomination: Lack of local/regional cooperation

Inscriptions

- 3 cultural sites: *Jelling Mounds, Runic Stones and Church* (1994), *Roskilde Cathedral* (1995), *Kronborg Castle* (2000)
- 1 natural site: *Ilulissat Icefjord* (2004)

Benefits of inscription

- Honour/prestige in combination with the economic benefits resulting from increased tourism is more or less the only perceived benefit

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

Specific legislations

- The basic national legislation (The Preservation of Buildings Act, The Museum Act, The Nature Protection Act, and The Spatial Planning Act) contains provisions aiming at integrating cultural and natural heritage in development and planning as well as at identifying, protecting, presenting and rehabilitating national heritage
- The recent amendment to The Nature Protection Act provides for an improved protection of sites designated under EC Habitat Directive
- There is no specific planning legislation to protect World Heritage sites
- Management plans are to some extent legally required

Other Conventions

Hague Convention (1954), Protocol to the Hague Convention (1954), London Convention (1969), UNESCO Convention (1970), Granada Convention (1985), Valetta Convention (1992), Florence Convention (2000), Ramsar Convention (1971), CITES Convention (1973), Bonn Convention (1979), Bern Convention (1979), Basel Convention (1989) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)

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

Organisations, local communities participating in protection and conservation

- Key organisations: the Ministry of Culture (the National Cultural Heritage Agency), and the Ministry of Environment (Danish Forest and Nature Agency) provide technical service, professional advice, information services and financial support for the protection, conservation and presentation of cultural and natural heritage)
- County administrations and municipalities
- Services are provided at all levels as identified in the legislation
- The conservation of natural and cultural heritage is institutionally integrated to a certain degree by virtue of The Act on Spatial Planning according to which the Ministry of Environment, counties and municipalities are responsible for national, regional and local planning respectively
- Private sector is mainly involved due to private ownership of heritage sites and is supported through reduced ownership tax and public/private funding schemes
- Local authorities are responsible for local planning by virtue of the Act on Spatial Planning
- NGOs have the right to take part in the environmental decision-making process and challenge the legality of environmental decisions

I.07. Scientific, Technical Studies and Research

- The Government has since 1990 developed and implemented a nationwide survey method called SAVE (Survey of Architectural Values in the Environment). The survey is still in progress and an instruction in English (InterSAVE) is used in several countries

I.08. Financial Resources

National resources and international financial assistance, fund raising

- World Heritage sites are funded by State-Party budget allowance and the Danish National Committee to ICOMOS
- There are no national, public or private foundations/associations established for the funding of World Heritage

I.09. Training

Professional and Institutional training

- Training needs for institutions and individuals concerned with the protection of World Heritage have not been identified. Staffs have not received heritage training in or outside Denmark
- Key training institutions in the field of World Heritage protection are the School of Architecture at the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, Aarhus School of Architecture, and the School of Conservation at the Danish Academy of Fine Arts

I.10. International Co-operation

- Cooperation with other States Parties for the identification, protection, conservation and preservation of World Heritage has been carried out through hosting and/or attending international courses/seminars
- Denmark is a Contracting Party to MEAs aiming inter alia at avoiding damage directly or indirectly to the environment of other States

I.11. Information, Awareness Building and Education

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

- World Heritage sites are presented and promoted through publications, films, postcards, internet, postage stamps, and on the spot information on an international, national and local level
- The presentation and general awareness of World Heritage sites is considered adequate
- No education has been planned with regard to World Heritage sites. Environmental issues are however integrated in education programmes

I.12. Conclusions and Recommended Action

Conclusion and proposed actions

- Strengths: well-developed legislation appropriate for implementing the World Heritage Convention; legislative framework as well as the human resources adequate for the implementation of the World Heritage Convention; there are not many areas left in Denmark that are appropriate for nomination as natural World Heritage site - those that are, are already protected under the Ramsar Convention or EC legislation - the World Heritage Convention is thus considered superfluous
- Weaknesses: inscription of the three cultural World Heritage sites have resulted in difficulties related to increased tourism

No proposed future actions